

LASA FORUM

Latin American Studies Association

Volume XXIX
Number 1
Spring 1998

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LASA Forum

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

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President's Report

by Susan Eckstein

Boston University

MORE ADVANCES IN LASA! The LASA Executive Council met in February, and we voted

- 1) to introduce a prestigious LASA/Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecture at our Congress, that honors an individual who combines activism with scholarship;
- 2) to create two new committees;
- 3) to revise again a By-Laws provision in our resolutions procedures.

We also

- 4) reviewed the current status of Sections, and discussed innovative Section activity;
- 5) approved the slate of nominees for the upcoming LASA elections; and
- 6) discussed electronic projects proposed by the Task Force on LASA and the 21st Century.

Details follow.

1. The LASA/Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecture.

As many of you know, the anthropologist, Martin Diskin, died this past summer after a lengthy bout with cancer. Oxfam-America proposed a lectureship that would honor the kind of activist/scholar that Diskin personified—a lectureship that they will very generously help finance. Their donation of \$1,000 for each Congress Memorial Lecture will, along with a LASA contribution, defray costs involved in hosting the designated speaker. The speaker will be honored at our Congress Awards Ceremony.

A special committee will select the designated speaker each Congress cycle. Rose Spalding will chair this year's committee. Nominations are welcome. A nominee need not have worked in the same countries or on the same set of issues as Martin did. The person should be someone who is, however, an outstanding scholar, and brings his or her scholarly work to bear on an activist agenda in an original and inspiring way. Do nominate people, and soon. The deadline is June 10. Consult the formal announcement of the Memorial Lecture on page 23 of this issue of the *Forum* for more detailed information.

2. New Committees

a. **The Investment Committee.** This new Committee includes

the LASA President, the LASA Treasurer, and the LASA Executive Director, plus two non-LASA officers with professional financial expertise. Richard Weinert, of Leslie, Weinert & Co. is one such person. He is an investment banker, with a Ph.D. in political science and a strong interest in and knowledge of Latin America. He serves as Co-Chair of the Committee, along with the LASA President. We are fortunate to have Richard work with us. He has already begun to give us sage advice on how to manage best our finances, including our endowment which we hope will expand significantly still this year.

Thomas Trebat of Citicorp has also agreed to join the Committee. Tom serves as head of Emerging Markets Sovereign Research for the firm's emerging markets coverage in Latin America; Asia; and other world regions. Tom is an economist with ties to LASA over the years.

The Committee has developed investment guidelines and policies that should benefit LASA financially.

b. **A Membership Committee.** The Committee will propose ways our membership can be best served and develop strategies to encourage more individuals to expand Association membership.

3. **Revision of the Minimum Quorum Provision.** By a vote of four affirmative, one negative, and three abstentions, the newly-constituted Executive Council approved returning to an original provision in the By-laws that stipulated that all votes in the LASA Business Meeting require a quorum of ten percent of the number of members registering for the LASA Congress. Please see the official notice of this revision on page 23.

The quorum change has implications for our resolutions process. Please consult my column in the Winter 1998 *Forum* for a summary of other (non-binding) changes that have been instituted in the last two years, designed to broaden democratic debate and discussion within the Association. You may want to submit a column in the next issue of the *Forum* (deadline is **June 1**) with information related to any resolutions you intend to present at the September Congress.



LASA President Susan Eckstein

4. **The Status of Sections.** The response to the establishment of Sections, I am happy to report, has been impressive. There are currently 20 Sections, and at least

two more in the making. Forty-two percent of the 1998 LASA membership has thus far joined at least one Section, and the average number of Section memberships per capita is currently 1.5. A few of the Sections will introduce a new session format at the Chicago Congress: a series of **simultaneous informal roundtables** devoted to diverse themes. These roundtables allow for informal dialogue in a single meeting space among presenters and attendees, on topics of shared interest.

Furthermore, beginning with the Summer *Forum* we plan to have individuals from some Sections write about scholarly work undertaken in their field. In this manner we can all learn more about leading work by colleagues on various themes and countries/regions. Articles should be no longer than 2,000 words. Persons interested in writing such columns should be in contact with their Section Chairs.

5. Nominations. The Executive Council unanimously approved the fine slate of candidates for Executive Council and the Vice Presidency, proposed by the Nominations Committee. A list of the candidates begins on Page 19. I have asked candidates to prepare not merely biographical information but also a statement outlining the strengths that they feel they would bring to the

office and how they would like to use the office if elected.

Consistent with the spirit of LASA and our By-Laws, the Committee made every effort to select highly qualified people committed to the Association who represent the diversity of LASA. My thanks to Arcadio Diaz (Chair), Arturo Arias (as Executive Council liaison), Charlie Hale, Margaret Keck, Larissa Lomnitz and Barbara Weinstein.

6. LASA and the 21st Century Task Force, and projected electronic undertakings. Immediately preceding the February 7-8 Executive Council Meeting a small group of members of the LASA and the 21st Century Task Force met, along with others committed to, and concerned about, potential LASA electronic developments. Some proposals will be immediately implemented, while others are contingent on our ability to raise funds. Aside from plans to digitize for a second time a large portion of the papers presented at LASA, we plan to make available on the Internet the tables of contents and titles of books to be reviewed in *LARR* one year in advance. The existing LASA site also will include the Call for Papers for LASA2000 in Spanish and Portuguese and English. Stay tuned for information on more ambitious projects. Mark Rosenberg has provided truly outstanding leadership to this newly formed Task Force.



The David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard is hosting the LASA presidency during Susan Eckstein's term of office: from May 1997 to November 1998.

You can reach her as follows:

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LA CHARREADA: RODEO A LA MEXICANA
Written, Produced, and Directed by Olga Nájera-Ramírez

*Winner! 1997 Silver Apple Award
National Educational Film & Video Festival*

This half-hour documentary provides an intimate view of the *charreada* (Mexican rodeo) as described by *Mexicanos* living on both sides of the United States-Mexico border. Based on five seasons of ethnographic research, this video focuses on the *charreada* as a means through which notions of Mexican identity are articulated, negotiated, and disseminated. Produced in English and Spanish (with English subtitles).

Co-producer KTEH/San Jose public television is distributing the video "at cost." Charges cover expenses necessary to reproduce, package, ship, and handle the video. The sale price is \$19.23 for California residents which includes tax and shipping and \$17.99 for non-California residents. (As a non-profit organization, KTEH cannot charge sales tax to non-Californians.)

To order a copy of this video call 1-800-771-KTEH or write to:

KTEH-TV
Viewer Services: La Charreada Tape
1585 Schallenger Rd.
San Jose, CA 95131-2434

Make checks payable to: KTEH Foundation. (Write "La Charreada Tape" on your check and/or any correspondence with KTEH.)

The Permanent Coup

Peru's Road to Presidential Reelection

By Catherine M. Conaghan
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Evidence of the battered state of public life in Peru surfaced in the glum finding of a recent survey. In a January 1998 poll conducted among Lima residents, 70 percent of those surveyed agreed that election fraud was a possibility in the upcoming presidential election in the year 2000.¹

Jaded opinion about the state of Peru's democracy is not especially surprising. The widespread public cynicism is a reaction to an endless stream of controversy and scandal—all of it seemingly related, in some form or another, to efforts to lay the foundation for a possible third election of Alberto Fujimori as president. The constitutionality of any such election is the subject of contentious debate. Moreover, surveys indicate that approximately two thirds of Peru's citizens do not support a third term in office for Fujimori. Nevertheless, government officials at every level seem bent on preparing the ground for a reelection attempt.

Fujimori's track record fuels the speculation that he will seek another term. Elected to the presidency in 1990, Fujimori directed the *auto-golpe* of April 5, 1992—the executive-led coup that suspended the 1979 constitution and shut down the congress. He declared that the coup was not a vehicle for maintaining himself in power and that he would be prepared to leave office on schedule in 1995.² The traditional ban on immediate presidential reelection was reversed, however, by the pro-Fujimori majority in the constituent assembly that wrote a new constitution in 1993. Fujimori took advantage of the constitutional reform and stood for his second election in April 1995. He trounced Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and his *Unión por el Perú*, winning 64 percent of the popular vote and sweeping in his own *Cambio 90-Nueva Mayoría* (C90-NM) to a 67-seat majority in the 120-member unicameral congress.

Given the 1993 constitution, it appeared that Fujimori would have to step down in the year 2000 or set into motion the difficult process of amending the constitution.³ But rather than seeking a constitutional amendment on Article 112, the C90-NM majority in congress opted for an obscure legal maneuver: on August 23, 1996, it kicked open the door to reelection with the enactment of Law 26657 to render an “authentic interpretation” of the constitutional ban on more than one successive presidential reelection. The “authentic interpretation” law stipulated that the 1993 Constitution could not be imposed retroactively—thus discounting Fujimori's 1990-95 term as president, and effectively establishing his first term under the new constitution as that of 1995-2000. As such, Fujimori could be allowed to run for his second term in office in the election of 2000.

The Legal Battle: From Congress to Court

The Machiavellian move by the C90-NM majority met with widespread disapproval, even from previously staunch government supporters like the newspaper *Expreso*. Opposition leaders and the civic association *Foro Democrático* announced plans to campaign for a national referendum on reelection. Lima's Bar Association, *Colegio de Abogados*, petitioned the *Tribunal Constitucional* (TC), the judicial body charged with making determinations on the constitutionality of laws, to rule on the matter.

As the time to issue the ruling on Law 26657 approached, the atmosphere in the TC turned strange. In November 1996, Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent was the target of a suspicious attack by unidentified assailants near his home; he survived unharmed, but his bodyguard died in the shoot-out. By December, unconfirmed reports were circulating in the press that the TC would rule contrary to Law 26657. On January 14, 1997, forty legislators from C90-NM caucus signed a letter to the TC urging it not to overturn the law. Opposition legislators were quick to point out that the letter could be construed as a violation of the TC's organic law that expressly forbade the TC to act on instructions from other governmental branches. On January 15, Tribunal Magistrate Delia Revoredo publicly charged that documents relevant to deliberations on Law 26657 had been stolen from her office and that she had reason to believe that her home was under surveillance. A fellow Tribunal magistrate, José García, was implicated in the theft by Revoredo and later became the target of investigation.

On January 16, three of the seven TC magistrates issued a ruling that found Law 26657 to be “inapplicable” to the issue of presidential reelection. The magistrates were Manuel Aguirre Roca, Deliva Revoredo, and Guillermo Rey Terry. The four remaining members of TC, including its president Ricardo Nugent, abstained from voting. Two of the judges who abstained from the ruling, Francisco Acosta Sánchez and José García Marcelo, simultaneously issued their own finding that the challenge of the *Colegio de Abogados* to the law's constitutionality was without foundation. The two rulings were published on the same day in the government's official newspaper of record, *El Peruano*. However, the first ruling which stipulated the law's “inapplicability” was published with typographical errors that muddled its meaning. Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent denounced *El Peruano* for what he believed to be deliberate mistakes designed to obfuscate the ruling.

The ensuing confusion regarding the status and meaning of the two contending rulings only added to the growing legal quagmire on the reelection issue. That the three-judge ruling declared the

law "inapplicable," rather than "unconstitutional" was interpreted as a victory by some government spokesmen. President of the Congress Víctor Joy Way announced that he was happy with the ruling. In his view, the Tribunal had failed to produce the six votes requisite for a declaration of unconstitutionality and that Law 26657 was effectively left standing. Other Fujimori supporters were less sanguine about the implications of the ruling. The ardently pro-reelection congresswoman, Martha Chávez, immediately launched a legal challenge to the TC's ruling in the Public Law circuit court, even though the TC itself is ostensibly the highest legal authority on constitutional issues.

The two dissenting TC judges absented themselves from work and deprived the TC of a quorum to rule on cases. Magistrates Acosta and García justified their absence as a protest of what they characterized as illegal behavior on the part of the TC in issuing a ruling signed only by three judges. In what appeared to be a uncanny coincidence, Magistrate Revoredo and her husband suddenly became targets of a tax investigation in March.

Revoredo's accusation that TC documents had been pilfered triggered a congressional inquiry by a congressional subcommittee headed by C90-NM Congresswoman, Martha Hidelbrandt. Under her leadership, the scope of the investigation expanded to include other "irregularities" in the operation of the TC. Among the issues that fell under scrutiny was the question of the legal standing of an opinion published by Aguirre, Revoredo, and Rey Terry. The opinion was published in response to a request by the *Colegio de Abogados* to explain the reasoning underlying their finding of "inapplicability" on Law 26657. Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent authorized the publication of the opinion by the three judges.

In May, Martha Hidelbrandt and three other legislators presented a motion in congress to charge four of the seven TC members (Aguirre, Revoredo, Rey, Nugent) with breaching the constitution. The accusation related to alleged improper conduct in publishing the document requested by the *Colegio de Abogados*. Tribunal President Nugent characterized the accusation as the equivalent of another *auto-golpe*, a coup d'état aimed at eliminating the Tribunal altogether.⁴

The auto-coup analogy did not stop C90-NM legislators from going forward with the assault on the TC. Luz Salgado and Dennis Vargas, both of the C90-NM caucus, led the committee hearings on the matter and passed on the charges for a floor vote in the congress. The debate was a strange spectacle. As if to underscore their marginal status, the four accused TC members were seated at a table in the back of the chamber where they listened to the proceedings on their dismissal. The verbal assault on the magistrates was led by Congressman Enrique Chirinos Soto. Chirinos Soto, a onetime friend of Manuel Aguirre, not only proposed the removal of the judges but suggested that they be banned from holding any other public office for ten years. In the early hours of May 29, 1997, the congress voted to remove Aguirre, Revoredo and Rey from the Tribunal while exonerating Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent. Keeping Nugent in place

meant that the Tribunal as such remained intact.⁵ The same congressional majority passed accompanying legislation that reduced the number of magistrates needed for a quorum when ruling on *habeas corpus* motions and certain other cases. The C90-NM majority, however, did not make any changes to the rule that requires at least six votes to declare a measure unconstitutional. Thus, with only four remaining members, the Tribunal effectively was rendered unable to pronounce on cases related to the constitutionality of laws. The TC remained operative but was stripped of its oversight capacity vis-a-vis the executive and legislative branches.

The removal of the three magistrates was accomplished with a simple congressional majority of 52 votes in favor, 33 votes opposed, and 1 abstention. Congress President Víctor Joy Way ignored the procedural objections of opposition legislators who argued that the removal of the magistrates should require the same number of votes that it took to elect them—namely, a 2/3 majority (80 votes) in the 120 person chamber. With the procedural objection pushed aside, the historic session ended with a vote by the C90-NM majority to suspend Congressman Fernando Olivera for three months in retaliation for his reference to President Víctor Joy Way as "*un miserable*."

Congressman Olivera was not alone in his scorn of what had transpired that night. Public reaction to the dismissals was uniformly negative. All of the principal newspapers condemned the action as did the Human Rights Ombudsman Jorge Santiestevan, Roman Catholic Cardinal Augusto Vargas Alzamora, and United States ambassador Dennis Jett. They were joined by a wide range of organizations from think tanks to trade unions. The broad-based opposition produced the first significant mass mobilization against the government. Thousands of Lima university students took to the streets in peaceful protests. In an obvious reference to the government's tactic of delegitimizing all opponents, the students chanted as they marched, "*Somos estudiantes, no somos terroristas*" (We're students, not terrorists). Similar protests followed in provincial cities across Peru. In the aftermath of the event, Fujimori's approval rating plummeted to a record low of nineteen percent, but there was no move to reverse the TC dismissals.

The Intelligence Scandals

As the legal battle on reelection unfolded, other equally disturbing events were taking place. When considered together, the events raised serious questions about the government's commitment to the rule of law and exactly how far it was willing to go both to protect itself from scrutiny and to malign the opposition.

In late March 1997, the headless and handless cadaver of an Army Intelligence Service agent was found in the outskirts of Lima. The body was identified as that of Mariella Barreto. In early April, another agent, Leonor La Rosa, went public with the story that she had been tortured by her fellow intelligence agents. She claimed that both she and Barreto had become targets of an internal investigation to uncover the sources of news leaks to the media about covert intelligence operations aimed at intimidating

and harassing opposition politicians and the press. La Rosa gave her interview to the Channel 2 (*Frecuencia Latina*) television news program, *Contrapunto*, from a clinic where she was hospitalized for injuries sustained in the torture session.

La Rosa's revelations confirmed the opposition's worst suspicions about the involvement of the intelligence services and the armed forces in political operations aimed at maintaining Fujimori in power. La Rosa later went on to make even more damaging disclosures. She said that military personnel had voted in the 1995 election in violation of the ban on voting by such personnel. She also spoke of intelligence plans that included a projected assassination of César Hidelbrandt, a noted television journalist and critic of the Fujimori administration.

The aggressive coverage of the La Rosa accusations by Channel 2 brought down the wrath of the armed forces on the station and its major stockholder, Baruch Ivcher, an Israeli and naturalized Peruvian citizen. An initial indication of the military's ill will came in the form of low-flying aviation maneuvers staged over a mattress factory owned by Ivcher. That symbolic harassment was followed by something far more serious: on May 23, 1997, the *Comando Conjunto* of the armed forces published an extraordinary public communiqué that denounced Baruch Ivcher by name for damaging the prestige and the image of the armed forces. The statement did not refer to any specific acts by Ivcher or make any concrete criminal accusations.⁶ The ominous declaration was viewed as a frontal assault on the press for its coverage of the intelligence scandal. Fujimori did nothing to distance himself from the statement or suggest that the military's vague condemnation of a civilian was inappropriate; instead, he used the occasion of a speech at a meeting of the Organization of American States in June to intensify the attack on the press by hurling vague charges of corruption at journalists. In the meantime, the Interior Ministry issued a new regulation stipulating that naturalized citizenship could be stripped from individuals deemed to have committed "acts affecting national security." The regulation was unmistakably aimed at Ivcher.

The final showdown between the government and Channel 2 came on July 13 when *Contrapunto* reported that at least 197 opposition politicians, journalists, and other public figures had been the subjects of a massive telephone-tapping scheme. The most noted target of the taps was none other than Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the former Secretary General of the United Nations and Fujimori's rival in the 1995 presidential election. The scope of the wiretapping and its targets suggested the involvement of Peru's intelligence services.

A few hours after the broadcast of the Sunday morning show, the citizenship of Baruch Ivcher was revoked. The decision was published on the same day in the morning edition of the government newspaper, *El Peruano*, which had been held back from distribution until after the *Contrapunto* story aired. Stripping Ivcher's citizenship set into motion a legal process that allowed for a take-over of Channel 2 by its minority shareholders. The new owners prompted the resignation of the entire news team that had pursued the investigative reports so damaging to the government. By the end of 1997, one of the investigative reporters, José Arrieta, was forced to flee Peru to

the United States because of anonymous death threats. Channel 2 subsequently ceased its critical news coverage of the administration.

As in the case of the TC, the Channel 2 controversy evoked widespread indignation: every newspaper denounced the withdrawal of Baruch Ivcher's citizenship as a government attack on freedom of the press and speech. Disapproval of the measure was registered by 87 percent of the public in a poll taken immediately after the event. The coincidence of the TC dismissals, the Channel 2 affair, and the revelation of the wire-tapping scandal led Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to conclude that the Peru had entered into a state of "permanent coups d'état."⁷

Regulating Reelection and Referendum

Even in the face of the public's continuing disapproval, the C90-NM majority in congress shows no signs of backing off from its use of unconventional legal maneuvers to promote the reelection project. On December 10 1997, the congressional caucus passed Law 26898 that gave new status to court magistrates and prosecutors holding provisional appointments. While on the surface the measure may appear to be a minor piece of legislation, it could serve to tie up any legal loose ends threatening a reelection bid by affecting the regulation of the electoral process.

With the TC out of the picture, the only institution that still could question the legality of placing Fujimori's name on the ballot in 2000 is the *Jurado Nacional de Elecciones* (JNE). It is the *Jurado* that decides if parties and candidates fully meet the criteria for inclusion on the presidential and congressional lists. The *Jurado* governing board is composed of five representatives that are selected by five designated corporate groups. Two of the groups designated to select board members are composed of the active and retired judges in the Supreme Court bureaucracy and prosecutors of the Public Ministry. The new legislation enacted by C90-NM extends voting privileges to the provisional magistrates and prosecutors; it is expected that these provisional appointees would be highly susceptible to government influence and cast their votes for *Jurado* candidates sympathetic to the government. Given that the government is also likely to influence the selection of other *Jurado* board members, it seems probable that the JNE would not stand in the way of entering Fujimori's name on the ballot. The effort by the opposition in congress to force C90-NM to rescind the law has been fruitless, although it did focus considerable public attention on the matter. The opposition dubbed the measure the *Ley de fraude* and the plenary sessions of the congress were suspended by Congress President Carlos Torres y Torres Lara when opposition members refused to remove the handmade placards posted on their seats that read, "*No al fraude.*"

The legal circumlocutions that have been the hallmark of the C90-NM reelection project culminated in a ruling by the Supreme Court made on December 30, 1997. In a move that shocked most constitutional experts, the Supreme Court issued a ruling in favor of Congresswoman Martha Chávez's legal challenge of the original TC ruling against reelection. Chávez

triumphantly declared that decision ensured that, despite opposition efforts, there were no remaining "stones on the road" to reelection.⁸

Nonetheless, hundreds of thousands of Peruvians have been trying to cast one last legal stone to stop reelection by signing petitions in favor of holding a national referendum on reelection. According to polls, over 70 percent of Peruvians support the proposal for a referendum. Civic groups, *Foro Democrático* and *ProDemocracia*, recently began a renewed push with the support of opposition parties to collect the 1,250,000 signatures required by law to stage a national reelection. An estimated 900,000 signatures were collected by the end of 1997 and the campaign continues. The prospects that the administration would permit any such referendum to go forward are remote. The JNE has the authority to invalidate signatures on the petitions and deny the referendum on the basis of insufficient signatures. Moreover, the C90-NM congressional majority created a further safeguard against the prospect of a referendum when they passed legislation (Law 26670) requiring that any referendum initiative would have to be approved by no fewer than 48 congressmen. The law was approved in October 1996 just as the campaign for a referendum on reelection was being launched.

The Costs of Reelection: Constitutionality and Credibility

The relentless drive to secure reelection, to remove the "stones on the road" as Martha Chávez put it, has been costly for democratic political development in Peru. One of the casualties left laying on the side of this road is the 1993 constitution. By opting for an "authentic interpretation," the C90-NM majority cast off the normal procedures for amending the constitution. Furthermore, the entire system of checks and balances prescribed in the constitution has been weakened significantly by the defenestration of the TC magistrates and the limited operational state of the TC. The latest ruling of the Supreme Court has muddied the constitutional waters further regarding the division of powers among the judicial bodies. The recent conflict over the elections to the JNE has already jeopardized the ability of the JNE to make decisions in the future that will be perceived as fair and legally grounded. The electoral machinery of the state has been compromised further by information uncovered by the congressional opposition that intelligence agents were being employed in the *Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil*, the entity that supervises voter registration.⁹

The credibility of all governmental institutions and their commitment to legality and transparency are now under question by virtue of their behavior during the controversial and often bizarre events of the last year. Despite the endless scandals, the C90-NM majority in congress has refused opposition calls to undertake a comprehensive public investigation of the role of Peru's intelligence agencies. Indeed, when such a demand was made in April in the wake of the La Rosa story, Minister of Defense Tomás Castillo Meza admonished the congressmen to mind their own business in his denigrating reply, "*Zapateros a tus zapatos*" ("Shoemakers, to your shoes"). Fujimori and his ministers have been especially resistant to any suggestion that

Fujimori's national security advisor, Dr. Vladimiro Montesinos, be obliged to explain his duties and the sources of his income.

The La Rosa revelations and the telephone tapping scandal gave credence to the long standing charges made by opposition politicians and journalists that they were the subjects of electronic surveillance, "dirty tricks," and physical intimidation. Those complaints first surfaced in the 1995 election campaign.¹⁰ Around the same time that the La Rosa story broke, odd experiences were befalling public figures critical of the government. APRA party notable, Gustavo Saberbein, was caught in unexplained gunfire in front of his home. A vehicle frequently used by Congressman Javier Diez Canseco of *Izquierda Unida* was also fired on and its occupants were injured.¹¹ In April, Blanca Rosales, the editor of *La República*, was briefly kidnapped, then released. In July, the political editor of *Ojo* was beaten in an attempted kidnapping. The government's response to such events typically is to characterize them as the acts of common criminals. That explanation often begs the question as to why these incidents never seem to fit the standard modus operandi of a street robbery or criminally-motivated kidnapping.¹²

The revelations that opposition politicians and journalists were targeted explicitly for harassment raises concerns as to whether government agencies outside of the intelligence units may also be acting on political directives. Guido Pennano, the 1995 vice-presidential running mate of Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and official of *Unión por el Perú*, was charged in January 1998 with tax evasion. Rather than issuing a standard order for a court appearance, the judge in the case issued an arrest warrant. Pennano went underground, refusing to surrender himself to authorities. Spokesmen of *Unión por el Perú* charge the government with blatant violation of due process and a politically-motivated prosecution aimed at discrediting a high-profile member of their movement. The Pennano prosecution was brought just a month after Fujimori's former finance minister, Carlos Boloña, blasted the administration for its reelection aspirations and warned about the prospective dangers of wielding the tax code for political ends. A former head of the Tax Superintendency and former Fujimori minister, Sandro Fuentes, also expressed concerns about the aggressive tactics being employed in the Pennano case.¹³

Institutions, the public's regard for institutions, and the idea that a democratically-elected government should be responsive to public opinion have all been pummeled in the service of the reelection. Pursuing reelection has led government officials to deny, dissemble, and stonewall when faced with demands for investigation and accountability. Official responses to scandal strain the limits of credulity and, if opinion polls are accurate, the public frequently does not believe the explanations. In response to questions on the telephone tapping project, Fujimori categorically denied any government involvement, arguing that bugging equipment was readily available on the market and that the *Contrapunto* journalists themselves could be doing the tapping.¹⁴ The accuse-the-accuser tactic was also evident when Defense Minister Tomás Castillo Meza suggested in congress that torture victim Leonor La Rosa had an "abnormal

personality” and that her physical ailments might be psychosomatic. Congresswoman Martha Chávez endorsed the idea that the ailments might have been self-inflicted. Castillo Meza later backed off from his statement and recast his analysis of the event as an “isolated incident.”¹⁵

When denials and attacks fail, official investigations and judicial proceedings are launched—but they usually fail to produce definitive accounts of the events that transpired or result in prosecutions of high-ranking authorities. So far, the congressional commission led by Congresswoman Martha Chávez to investigate the telephone tapping affair has produced attacks on the press by Chávez, but no final report.¹⁶ In the Barreto homicide and La Rosa torture case, there was no independent congressional inquiry. The La Rosa case was remanded to a military court where four lower ranking officers

were convicted; sentences of two of those convicted were later overturned. So far, there have been no arrests in Mariella Barreto’s homicide.

The reelection endgame remains to be played. The free fall in Fujimori’s job approval rating that took place in the wake of the TC and Channel 2 affairs has been reversed. His high profile involvement in the relief efforts related to the natural disasters triggered by *El Niño* have helped him recover in the polls. An *Apoyo* poll reported Fujimori’s job approval rating at 45 percent in February. Thus far, his climb back up in the polls has not translated into a mass mood swing in favor of reelection. But if the administration’s future behavior is consistent with its past, public opinion may not be a barrier to a forced march ahead to reelection.

Notes

¹Survey by Apoyo S.A, cited in *Resumen Semanal* 20, 954 (January 21-27, 1998).

²*Ojo*, 18 April 1992.

³The 1993 Peruvian constitution provides for two different ways to amend the constitution. It may be amended with the approval of an absolute majority of the congress and a subsequent ratification through a national referendum. Alternatively, the constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote in two successive legislative periods. The C90-NM lacked the two thirds majority to attempt the second route and the absolute majority-referendum option did not look like a promising vehicle for securing reelection.

⁴For Nugent’s declaration see *La República*, 7 May 1997.

⁵Nugent submitted his resignation in protest of the dismissal of his fellow judges. However, by declining to name a replacement, the congressional majority forced Nugent to continue on the Tribunal due to a law that forbids the resignation of a post without a designated replacement. For chronology of the event in the TC affair, see *La República*, 11 May 1997.

⁶In what appeared to be a smear campaign against Ivcher, two weekly magazines, *Si* and *Gente*, began running stories connecting Ivcher to illegal arms trafficking with Ecuador. No criminal charges were ever laid against Ivcher on such counts.

⁷*El Comercio*, 14 July 1997.

⁸*Gestión*, 10 February, 1998; *Gestión*, 11 February 1998.

⁹*La República*, 17 November 1997.

¹⁰These concerns and other factors that impinged on the constitution of a “level playing field” in the 1995 election were identified by the LASA Delegation covering the events. See the report, *The Electoral Process in Peru: A Delegation Report of the Latin American Studies Association, March 1995* (Latin American Studies Association, North-South Center, University of Miami). For further discussion of problems associated with the 1995 reelection, see the follow-up articles on the election by Catherine Conaghan, Bruce Kay, David Scott Palmer, and Cynthia McClintock in *LASA Forum* XXVI, 2 (Summer 1995): 9-20.

¹¹The Saberbein and Diez Canseco incidents occurred in March 1997.

At the same time, two other opposition leaders--Gustavo Mohme and Alejandro Toledo--reported receiving threatening phone calls. See *Resumen Semanal* 28, 911 (March 19-15, 1997).

¹²For more information on the problematic environment for the Peruvian press see Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú, “Situación de la prensa peruana en el Perú” (Photocopy, Lima, 1997); see the report submitted by Alejandro Miró Quesada, “Informe presentado al Comité de Libertad de Prensa de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa,” published in *El Comercio*, 20 October 1997. Also see Instituto Prensa y Sociedad, *Perú/1996: Informe sobre Prensa y Democracia* (Lima: InterPrensa, March 1997). For a general update on the human rights situation see U.S. Department of State, “Peru Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1997” (Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, January 30, 1998. Photocopy).

¹³Boloña’s remarks made at the annual meeting of the *Conferencia Anual de Ejecutivos* were reported in *La República*, 6 December 1997. Sandro Fuenie’s observations on the Pennano case can be found in *Gestión*, 26 January 1998. Tax auditors have a unique way of surfacing in the course of political controversies. In the case of Channel 2, for example, tax auditors visited the station after *Contrapunto*’s coverage of the intelligence scandal began. Similarly, when Leonor La Rosa was scheduled to be transferred from a military hospital to a private clinic, the private clinic was closed for tax infractions. And in the TC case, Delia Revoredo found herself the target of a tax investigation after siding with her fellow magistrates on the “inapplicability” of the “authentic interpretation” of the constitution.

¹⁴*Resumen Semanal* 20, 928 (July 16-22, 1997).

¹⁵The explanations floated by Castillo Meza and Chávez were painfully reminiscent of those offered by C90-NM congressmen in reference to the case of the “disappearances” of ten individuals from the University of La Cantuta in 1992. In 1993, C90-NM congressmen in the investigative commission of congress suggested that the disappeared individuals might have been engaging in an “*auto-secuestro*” (self-administered kidnapping). The bodies of all ten individuals were found in a mass grave in July 1993.

¹⁶Chávez threatened to send police to media outlets to confiscate any documents she deemed pertinent to her investigation of the telephone tapping. Predictably, the media reaction was livid and even fellow members of C90-NM tried to distance themselves from her inflammatory remarks. See *La República*, 7 November 1997. ■



Latin America and Globalization

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Globalization is supposed to denote a new world order. All economies must conform to international competitive rules; nation-states are ebbing figments of collective sovereignty. Flexibility and pragmatism are meta-principles. For some, it means the end of modern collective politics and the rise of a post-modern *Zeitgeist*; for others, globalization means the acceptance, happily or begrudgingly, of uninhibited markets.

Marx once noted that English imperialism and world commerce would unintentionally transform "backward" countries; Europe would become the mirror of their future. What made this claim so striking at the time was that few nineteenth-century observers admitted that colonial societies could follow the same historical paths as more advanced, colonizing societies. All corners of the globe, according to Marx, would converge on a similar pattern of development; social and economic differences would be measured by degree and not kind.

Marx was not alone. Many of his contemporaries, especially social Darwinists of various hues, proclaimed versions of the idea that world history was converging on a similar path, even as the pace of change accelerated. If some societies refused to share the emerging ideal of modern life, imperial powers could appoint themselves as tutors to shake backward corners of the earth out of their torpor. Consider the popular representations of Uncle Sam teaching the recalcitrant, barefoot (and black) Cuban child in the ways of modernity after the Cuban-Spanish-American War (see illustration).

Herein lay the makings of a diffusionist model of history. The image was as simple as it was elegant: combining market forces with the legal autonomy of modern subjects (as property-owners, as voters, as agents capable of engaging in private and public contracts) offered a way of ordering the modern world, and gave this order some universalizing possibilities. What made it doubly attractive was the claim to "liberate" fettered individual instincts from the shackles of tradition. Unless otherwise obstructed, people would happily enlist in this model.

The hindrances to modernity are well-known to students of Latin America: obscurantist churches, personalizing caudillos, or peasantries determined to preserve their pre-capitalist entitlements. Shorn of these institutional and cultural legacies—and this is what modernizing policies were designed to do—regions like Latin America could join the parade of modernization.

So, was the promise of the diffusion of modern life just globalization-talk *avant la lettre*? In part, yes. Secular apostles of global convergence have come and gone for at least a century. Porfirian *científicos* designed their policies to melt Mexico into

a trans-Atlantic world; the founder of socialism in Argentina, Juan B. Justo, was so convinced that trade, immigration and proper sociability would carry the republic to the universe of social democracy that his legislative platform was more *laissez-faire* than his conservative rivals. In a more dismayed key, Rodó's classic *Ariel* lamented the ineluctable grip of capitalism and materialism in his waning moral world.

The characters and institutions which populated Latin America's historical landscape became the very personifications of a *Latin America*. Historically, what made Latin America different is what held—and holds—it back. The past particularized the region in a world bent on increasing isomorphism.

Some dissenting views were less committed to seeing the past as a pre-modern haven for moral communities. Quite the opposite: Latin America's past offered a different, discordant view of modernity itself.

The failure of modernization in the 1930s fueled this dissent. Sergio Bagú, Caio Prado Jr. and others ventured an understanding of the Latin American pasts and pathologies as by-products of the region's integration into the world market as early as the sixteenth-century. Slavery and racial inequities, the formation of status-seeking elites concerned with nurturing external markets and not integrating internal ones, and states with coercive proclivities, all flourished not in spite of modernization, but because of it. Latin America's past was not a pre-modern legacy; it was a modern birthright.

So, rather than seeing the past a bequest of timeless obstacles or impediments to joining the flow of modernity, dissenters projected backwards a vision of the past *as* the present. Diffusion of market forces created illiberal politics, social hierarchies, and even self-denying cultures. Europe was not Latin America's future, it was responsible for its baroque, magical, and often regrettable present.

In the hands of "post-colonial" theorists, this view is undergoing something of a reprise. Recent vintages of the critique of Eurocentric modernity share the aversion for seeing Latin American societies as cauldrons of backward elements trying to resist forward-moving designs. To be sure, the current theoretical mood is as critical of diffusionists as it is of Marxisant-*dependentistas* for their economism and reductionism. Yet, what enabled European empires to thrive at all was the belief in a sacred and secular right to conquest, colonize and completely transform the cultures of the Americas.

Early and latter-day dissenters insist that Latin America was, and is, not an exception to the Atlantic world modernization experience. What made Latin America *so* modern was its very early contact with—no, transformation due to—trans-Atlantic colonialism. No other region was as overhauled from top to bottom, by early modern and modern patterns of world integration. In *La Isla que se repite*, Benítez Rojo offers a compelling image of the Caribbean sugar plantation as the first, consummate modern society. Colonial and post (or neo)-colonial processes constituted and reconstituted what appear now as archaic features. Seemingly modern and pre-modern lives come-mingle as symbiotic and potentially explosive combinations. Globalization did not erase, but reshaped difference.

So, what's new about globalization?

On one level, not much. If globalization is shorthand for the decline of state sovereignty and the unravelling of citizens' loyalties to integrative public authority, then Latin Americanists are revisiting old themes. Transnationalized from the start, Latin American markets always bifurcated producers for world markets and consumers of world produce. Likewise, Latin American state-formation did not create public institutions to represent a citizenry with the legitimacy or binding power to incorporate disparate ethnic, class and gendered subjects into an integrated political community. Diffusionists and dissenters hoped to transcend both features of Latin America's modern experiences under the mantle of the nation, crystallized in variants of populism.

Now, however, the political and intellectual temper has changed. It is resigned. Politicos and intellectuals agree that the populist age is behind us; national domains and policies give way to global spheres and rules. Integrated aspirations and images have been mothballed. Nations and nationalisms are now the totems of particularized identities poised against higher, more cosmopolitan ideals of a global "community."

A new cast of characters on the historic stage reinforces national fragmentation. They no longer fit the flattened categories of pre-modern moral communities which could be modernized with top-down reforms. Now the troubles are as modern as they can get: urbanized, mobilized mass societies touting universal citizenship rights and aspiring to consume basic epicures. Less vexing is a vestigial past than the immediate present.

The same is truer of an ever more topical and speculative concern: capital flight. The very logic of opening markets, dismantling public controls over private economic activity, and joining global financial flows meant exposure to uncertainty. The specter of capital flight casts a long shadow over Latin American daily lives, in darker shades than even during the high noon of the gold standard.

Fatalist moods and ultra-modern threats appear to sever the connection between the past and the present. In earlier days the past was something to be transcended, no matter which camp you favored. This was so because a better modernity presupposed a bedrock of universal rights, to own property, to move, to cast votes, all of which reinforced the image of unitary political and market communities. The past was important because it shaped the contours of the present and suggested trailways to the future. But with the end of history here (as hubrists claim), lack of debate about the future deprives us of any concern

about the past. Since global integration and national disintegration occur irrespective of local forces or historic idiosyncracies, particularisms of the past simply vaporize.

All this adds up to a striking lack of debate — striking because the historic transformations are so profound. This is perhaps most evident in politics. Globalization-talk either bemoans or celebrates the futility of modern forms of politics—where parties, unions, or even some of the older "newer" social movements aggregated interests and concerns to channel them into representative arenas to alter policies. Now, global competitive forces "limit" social options; world consumer tastes saturate citizens' image of the good life. Our age combines public choicelessness with almost infinite private choice. One only had to listen to Presidents Carlos Salinas' or Carlos Menem's speeches, or even Mr. Collor de Melo's ephemeral bromides to hear the refrain of how each country had to "reform" or face chaos (just ignore the fact that their parties and promises stoked this peril in the first place). What made their sermons so beguiling was the ability to spin necessity of reform into a virtue. Either way, there was certainly no choice involved. In this formulation it was not so absurd to claim that these republics could join the "first world" because their projects were essentially negative: tear down historic inheritances. Since the recent hyperinflationary or authoritarian past was so dismal, destructive work acquired the rhetorical patina of salvation.

When globalization-talk is code for arguments which champion



UNCLE SAM: "I'll give you one teaspoonful, Cuby. More of it might make you sick."

William "Billy" Ireland[?], Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, 1902.

the inevitable, it squelches debate: why bother fussing over the ineluctable? Indeed, globalization-talk celebrates the demise of debate because it conflates discussion and disagreement with destabilization. We should just slip into post-modern life free of old controversies about modernity.

Lack of debate creates environments for muddled thinking. The stakes of poor choices are very high. Take one distinction that gets lost in globalization-talk: the difference between state withdrawal of its exhausted direct hand in economic and social life, and its retreat from a mandate to provide essential public goods, like personal security, functioning courts, and some semblance of formal legal equality. In the rush to divest state assets and deregulate in the 1980s and 1990s, "reformers" blurred this difference. What is more, they often heralded reform as the only road forward. Reform negated positive choice. But, one thing is to privatize, another is to create swaths of "brown" areas (to borrow Guillermo O'Donnell vivid image) where states recoil from providing even minimal negative liberties. If playing by new internationalized rules, means curbing public "intervention" in order to compete, it also implies that legal and economic inequities may be the necessary price to

pay for survival. The result is that post-modern global rules can coexist with, indeed nurture, increasingly archaic, almost feudal local ones.

Lack of debate also generates memory lapses. One thing that diffusionists and dissenters agreed upon was that Latin America's extended dalliance with modern life did not resolve some underlying tensions between social inequality and principles of formal legal equality. (They disagreed fiercely on *why* the tensions persisted). This is important to recall because the old debates from the 1950s to the 1980s never presupposed that modernity delivered on its promise in Latin America. Old belligerents certainly would not agree that Latin America could slip into a post-modern age to transcend what modernity failed to resolve.

To argue that globalization implies a new era does not mean that old themes are settled. The debate about the modern experience remains open. What globalization does is force us to recast earlier formulations rather than dismiss them. In so doing, we might retrieve some of the contenders' aspirational concerns and belief in informed choice.

Latin America and Globalization Responses to Jeremy Adelman's Paper

FOCUS



On the
Field



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I am favorably impressed by Adelman's analysis about the nature of globalization and its implications for Latin America, an issue very much at the center of current debates. As Adelman points out, globalization implies primarily a new economic order which "naturalizes" the assumption that national barriers no longer exist. My own interest in this commentary is not so much to disagree with Adelman's fundamental problematization of the issue, but rather to both differentiate the apparently interchangeable use he makes of terms such as "globalization" and "post-colonialism/post-modernism", as well as illustrate, from a cultural viewpoint, the apparent contradiction resulting when economic trends toward globalization clash with centrifugal forces moving toward micro-politics and the reconstruction of local subjectivities in Latin America. Concerning the first issue, commentators such as Nelly Richard have posed the question: "Is it valid to speak of postmodernity in Latin America or do we just relapse into the imitative vice of peripheral dependence...?"

As she herself pointed out in a previous article, we live a moment where the ideals of rational progress that regulated Western modernity have been fractured. The outcome includes, among other things, greater heterogeneity, a transition to a micro

social phase of disintegrating forces, the abandonment of certainties and the "resignation to the partial...as the fragmented horizons of a new...landscape."

Adelman rightly points out that the decline of state sovereignty per se is not news in Latin America. However, culturally, it is. This is a fundamental contrast from tendencies in place from Spanish independence to the Cuban revolution, where—while citizens' loyalty to public authority might have been forever in question—cultural production attempted to forge national/continental identities as "imagined communities," as Jean Franco has denoted them, by homogenizing differences within Latin America's territorial and symbolic spaces. This cosmopolitanism sought fundamentally to subsume all Latin American nations in one higher unity, with the aspiration to Western modernity as the carrot driving the cultural enterprise.

We have to place issues raised by Adelman in this context. One of the main factors not to forget in the midst of the debate about the problematic of modernity and globalization is that the Eurocentric nature of modernity implied, among other things, a significant amount of racism exercised by good-thinking Latin Americans and Latin Americanists as late as the revolutionary

projects of the 1960s, in which the illusion of universalist Eurocentric progressive models (i.e. socialism, Marxism) impaired ethnic groups—Mayans, Afrocaribbeans, Afrobrazilians, etc.—from deploying power as a means of imposing their particular knowledge to frame their own issues. This was also true of women, gays, and other peripheral subjects.

In the context of the fracture of those ideals, globalization challenges our understanding of how meaning is produced by linking its many voices with the concept of a fluctuating identity. When people are forced to recast the production of meaning, the concept of identity is transformed. Reality is symbolically codified in a new way. A more adequate world is recreated that enables individual subjects to reintegrate themselves to their own imaginary horizon. Identity thus appears as a construct exposed to permanent adjustments.

A concrete example can very well be seen in Central America. The enormous magnitude of changes experienced by this region in recent years—the end of the guerrilla cycle, and the fragile transition to democratic governments—force us to address again the inherent meaning of the space of subjectivity and the role of agency. Let's look at Mayans as an example of this issue. Mayans would be a perfect test to explore the assumption that "nationalisms are now the totems of particularized identities poised against higher, more cosmopolitan ideas of a global community" (Adelman). Mayans have indeed emerged in recent years as groups recasting their own subjectivities, accepting difference with *ladinos*—which historically kept them at the margins of power —on equal terms. This reappropriation of marginal power that asserts complex intersecting "peripheries" as the actual substance of experience, would appear to poise them in the direction of "a vestigial past" rather than being preoccupied with globalized present concerns. After all, the process of ethnic subject-constitution implies a reformulation of a mythical origin, an idealized past and a symbolic attempt to nurture pre-Conquest values.

However, at the same time, Mayans themselves have moved, by virtue of concrete everyday needs, toward questions of subject-formation that account for both the relationship between

globalization and seemingly localized ethnic issues. After all, both high technology and new economic links to the "globalized" world resulting from the Guatemalan peace agreement, have enabled them to reimagine their own peripheral positioning within a different framework, and they have cast their net wide. One example: The Pop Bank, the first Mayan bank, created by the CDRO Collective, is only a "virtual bank." It does not have a single "physical" presence in Guatemala. However, it exists in Wall Street, managing Mayan investments via computerized systems operated directly from Totonicapan. Another example: The Menchú Foundation is fund raising in the United States, has offices in Mexico and New York, as well as a presence in Europe by virtue of its deep plunge into high-tech to cash on its global exposure as a human rights' advocate. In a similar context, Mayan control of the Mayor's Office in Quezaltenango, Guatemala's second city, has enabled them to sign and implement cooperation agreements with sister cities in Europe and Asia. Finally, in the households of Mayan academics in the U.S., the children speak English and their respective Mayan language, while sporting "punk" haircuts and taking marimba lessons. In the words of Martín-Barbero, understanding this imaginary is a task of anthropological scope, for what is at stake is not only the displacement of capital and technological innovations, but also a deep-seated transformation of the culture of the majorities.

These concrete examples indicate not an either/or binary opposition between a peripheral identity and a cosmopolitan globalized community but, rather, new terms of cultural engagement, where representations of difference between the global and the local must not be hastily read as fixed traits. This articulation of oppositional difference is a complex, on-going negotiation, as critics such as Bhabha have pointed out. They are the signs of the deployment of a new hybrid community that indeed might signify the death of modern nationhood, but also the hopeful redefinition of a new spatialization/displacement of disenfranchised minorities with at least the illusory perspective of more creative ways (or, "new strategies of resistance," if one so prefers to name it) to dynamize their peripheral subjectivities within a heterogeneous whole where new ways of making transnational connections already exist.



FOCUS



On the
Field

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Jeremy Adelman has written an insightful piece on Latin America and Globalization. Such historical context is invaluable in assessing the current opening of trade and capital accounts that is going on in the region. Where I believe he errs is in presuming that the past is inevitably prologue to the future: "Historically, what made Latin America different is what held—and holds—it back." (my italics)

One readily can agree that a universal and uniform shift to global capitalism, independent of different cultural norms and traditions, is unlikely. There are, after all, different varieties of the beast present in the world economy: the United States, Europe and Asia already have distinct models. This will not change, irrespective of present IMF stabilization programs and of continuing OECD absorption of formerly developing economies. The specific forms of market economy that Latin

American countries ultimately choose will be theirs alone. They are already on individual paths, some of which have been copied, both in and out of the region. Thus Chile has sparked a global move toward privatization of social security; Argentina has selected a currency board to stabilize the peso; Mexico has opted for close connection to the North American market through NAFTA; and Brazil has denationalized its telecommunications sector in a particular way.

These differences, and others, will obviously persist. History matters. But what hopefully will end is the past tendency to justify large deficits and consequent high rates of inflation; support of large-scale, and inefficient, state management; and an insistence upon barriers to trade to shelter the domestic market. These changes from past policy are now widely accepted, at least among economists, as defining the right route to restore economic development in the region. They also involve rather fundamental change from past policies.

Adelman argues that an important distinction that has been lost in "globalization-talk" is the difference between state withdrawal and its necessity to provide essential public goods. It all must depend upon who is doing the talking. I do not recall seeing this point blurred. CEPAL, the IDB and other international institutions have always stressed it in recent years, as have individual governments. The real difficulty is lack of resources. Choices must be made, and that is where politics inevitably enters. A valuable contribution of international comparison is to make evident what can, and what cannot, be subject to individual country decision.

Latin America has undergone fundamental change during the last 10-15 years. This is reflected both politically and economically. More change unquestionably is needed if the alterations are to prove durable as well as equalizing. We run the risk of missing the importance of what is happening now by casually designating the subject as "globalization-talk."



FOCUS



On the
Field

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There is much in Adelman's eloquent reflections that resonates, especially as I think about Guatemala, where I am living this year. The glowing promises of "globalization-talk" do not even approach the threshold of credibility here, overwhelmed by much more credible evidence of deepening economic inequity and a rapidly unraveling social fabric. Government functionaries do not even pretend that their standard package of neoliberal reforms will make a dent in the suffering and drudgery faced by the 70 percent of Guatemalans who live in poverty. In response to the outbreak of yet another "19th century" epidemic—whooping cough—the Minister of Health affirmed, in an astounding understatement, "*la salud aún no ha llegado a todos.*" Yet even these urgent material realities are overshadowed day after day in the media coverage and political debates about the intolerable levels of common criminal violence. As Adelman notes, 19th century economic inequities and hyper-modern social problems make for a cruel alchemy, which globalization-talkers would prefer not to see.

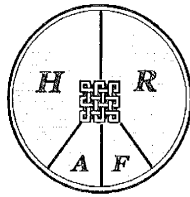
But in Adelman's account I also find something missing, which leaves the political and intellectual landscape looking more barren than it actually is. I place greater emphasis on the intellectual legacy of the *dependencistas*, and draw a much sharper distinction between the prophets of globalization and the new social subjects (call them post-modern if you like) who have thrust themselves onto the political scene. The intellectual legacy of the *dependencistas* lives on here in efforts to recapture a "*proyecto de nación*" gone awry, efforts that share Adelman's passion for rethinking the 19th century in order to imagine the 21st. The new subjects, in turn, are skeptical of both globalization talk and that *neo-dependencista* quest. Take Maya

cultural activism, for example. Far from hastening the end of history, Maya intellectuals are busy writing histories of their own, because they don't recognize themselves in the ones written by others. These two historical projects do not always have enough in common to engage in constructive debate, and there is cause for lament, even alarm, in the "fragmentation" that at times results. But there is also something vital in intellectual work that prioritizes the particular.

One sign of this vitality is a creative strategy toward globalization itself: skepticism toward its self-serving rhetoric, yet with an inclination to take advantage of the openings and opportunities it generates (e.g. communications, technology, even market-driven pluralism). Dangers abound in such a strategy, but the results are far from preordained. Another sign is the widespread critique of the intellectual as social category in Latin America. The different theoretical positions that Adelman outlines arguably hold a common conception of the intellectual as privileged national-level interpreter of particular identities, histories and struggles. Perhaps part of what Adelman sees as the absence of debate is actually the loss of this center of intellectual activity. If so, then two challenges logically follow. The first is analytical renovation: for historians to write the history of nation-building without uncritical recourse to premises that are the legacy of that era; for anthropologists to study and value the particular while transcending the parochialisms so deeply rooted in that endeavor. The second, bigger challenge is to rethink the political role of intellectuals, when participation in "the" national debate is no longer clearly a social good, or even possible.

Yet I do ultimately share Adelman's sobriety. As least in Guatemala, one must acknowledge that the much-heralded "rejuvenation of civil society" could well be engulfed by ever-widening "brown areas" of public sector withdrawal, economic desperation, and common violence. These conditions generate a third explanation for what appears as the absence of debate: some may well be subject to the ideological thrall of globalization talk, as Ademan suggests; many others, I contend,

are involved in separate, "decentered" conversations of their own. Still others—a growing portion, I fear—espouse a grim realism that has no time for identity politics of the present, much less for connecting with the past or imagining the future. The question that animates their "debates" is stripped down, unadorned: where are the havens of minimal human decency and physical security, from which to cope with the frightening and depressing daily realities that globalization has wrought? ■



Human Rights in Latin America

Why Now the Journalists?

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Highlights of a Few Recent Cases

On January 25, 1997, the body of José Luis Cabezas was found inside a burned rental car outside of Pinamar, a fashionable Argentinean beach resort. The murderers abducted him after he left a party, handcuffed him and took him to an isolated place where he was tortured before being shot to death. Trying to wipe out all possible traces of evidence, they set fire to Cabezas' car, so his remains were almost unrecognizable.

Cabezas, a photographer for the news magazine *Noticias*, was working on a story about Alfredo Yabrán, a powerful businessman said to be the head of a mafia-style organization with links with officials of the past military regime.

The crime outraged the country as it brought back memories of the brutal killings in Argentina's "dirty war" (1976-1983). Despite widespread threats the truth was unearthed, because of pressure from the media and public support for it. It was possible to determine the involvement of the Buenos Aires' police and show the degree of corruption and brutality of its members. Additionally, the Minister of Justice was forced to resign after it became known that he had received phone calls from Yabrán. In general, the crime had important political repercussions and brought to light increasing levels of impunity and corruption within President Carlos Menem's administration and the *justicialista* Party.

Baruch Ivcher, an Israeli-born Peruvian, was the owner of Channel 2—one of the most important television networks in the country. Ivcher was known to be a close friend and strong supporter of the government and the military. However, a year

and a half ago, something happened that abruptly brought, this once happy relationship, to an end. Ivcher's anger led him to try to embarrass his old buddies with compromising information.

Throughout the first half of 1997, "Contrapunto", Channel 2's weekly news program, aired very sensitive leaks usually affecting the army and the informal head of the Intelligence Service, Vladimiro Montesinos (to many observers, a political figure even more powerful than the president himself). For example, the courageous journalists of *Contrapunto*—with Ivcher's backing—informed the nation about the brutal torture of Leonor La Rosa and the murder of Mariella Barreto. Both women were agents of the Army Intelligence Service and their bosses believed they were leaking compromising information about human rights violations to the press. Even more embarrassing for the authorities was the disclosure of Vladimiro Montesino's tax returns. The documents revealed by Channel 2 proved, to the scorn of skeptics, that he is a law-abiding taxpayer. The only inconvenient detail was that, on average, he had been reporting incomes of more than one hundred thousand dollars per month. The government, the congress and the attorney general have blocked all inquiries aiming at discovering how "a devoted mid-level public official" has managed to earn this amount of money in his free time.

The two cases were at the heart of the public criticism of the authorities for most of 1997 and were among the reasons that led President Alberto Fujimori to an impressive drop in popularity in opinion polls. When Channel 2 did not show signs of letting up in its criticism, this proved too much for the armed forces, which publicly denounced Ivcher for treason and started a huge campaign to discredit him. Worse still, they decided to take over

his TV station. They resorted to all mechanisms of power, and disregarding the law and national and international indignation, manipulated the Congress and some judges to finally silence Ivcher. [Editor's note: see the article by Catherine Conaghan in this issue for more on these and other aspects of contemporary Peru].

Freddy Elles Ahumada was a freelance Colombian photojournalist. One of his last works, photos of police brutality, appeared in *El Espectador*, one of the most important newspapers of the country. On March 18, 1997 in Cartagena, three unidentified individuals abducted Ahumada. A few hours later he was found assassinated and with visible signs of torture. Three other journalists investigating issues of drug trafficking and human rights abuses were also assassinated in Colombia during 1997, bringing the death toll to 43 in the last ten years.

Jesús Abel Bueno León, was one of the directors of the Mexican regional weekly *7 Dias*, published in the state of Guerrero. He was so involved in the investigation of many controversial political issues and had received so many threats that he wrote a letter ("to be opened in case of my death"), with a list of people who could want to get rid of him. Topping the list was José Robles, former secretary of state for Guerrero. On May 22, Bueno León's shattered body was found on a road close to Chilpancingo. In 1997, two other journalists in Mexico suffered the same fate.

Brazil and Guatemala also witnessed cases of journalists killed in 1997, as a direct consequence of their work. By and large all Latin American countries, in one way or another, experienced tensions between the press and the authorities. One of the most memorable cases, the brave battle of Gustavo Gorriti, the Peruvian sub-director of *La Prensa* of Panama, who reported the links between President Pérez Balladares and a controversial case of bankruptcy. Throughout 1997, Gorriti successfully resisted being kicked out of the country. The government argued that there were Panamanian journalists who were skilled enough to do his job, and denied him an extension of his work visa. The decree was based on dubious legal ground, but on obvious political reasons.

Two Hypotheses

If in Latin America military dictatorships belong to the past, why are journalists the subject of so many human rights abuses? Why are they so unprotected from the aggressions of drug traffickers, mobsters, uncontrollable police officers, etc?

From a human rights point of view, I would like to propose two hypotheses to explain the problem. First, what is happening now to journalists is by no means new in the region; it is only more perceptible and widely rejected.

As democratic governments consolidate in most of the region, the worst human rights violations (extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances, particularly) tend to diminish. So when

these kind of crimes do take place they are more visible and easily get the attention of national and international observers. In other words, in the 1970s and 1980s murders of journalists in Latin America were partially overshadowed by hundreds or even thousands of similar crimes to a wide variety of individuals; today, with fewer violations overall, journalism in many countries residually is the riskiest way to intervene in politics.

A second hypothesis is that in the coming years journalists will continue to work under certain risk unless the weakness of the institutions of control (legislatures, courts, and the police) can be overcome.

It might be helpful to view the situation of the press against a broader backdrop. Global changes are occurring in public behavior and in the role of the media generally. Traditional participation in political parties, in unions, in social organizations, and in other traditional public activity is giving way to more individualism. This does not necessarily mean that the people do not want to express their views, or that they are not concerned with state abuses or institutionalized crime, or that they do not want to shape the political arena with their views. But they now have other ways: to some extent, acting in focus groups; but more importantly there are the polls, god of the social scientists.

At the same time, technological advances and universal audiences have helped make the media, especially television, much more powerful than in the past. The media are the main channel for placing on the national and international agendas the views of the "silent majorities." The press often "helps" these majorities find their "own interests".

The activity of the media vis-à-vis the newest Clinton matter is an extremely revealing example of their (sometimes controversial but always decisive) role in the United States, but perhaps even more importantly the role of institutions in that country: problems uncovered by the U.S. media are more likely than in many other countries to be addressed and assessed through institutional channels. As a consequence, it will be more probable that people involved will be punished, or acquitted and redeemed, if so deserved. In summary, in countries with developed institutions, people can reasonably expect that misconduct first dealt with by the press will be later and properly resolved at other levels. Although malfeasance is not always punished, there is a reasonable expectation of justice and the kinds of situations that tend to explode elsewhere are more commonly dealt with peacefully.

This is not the way things work in most Latin American countries. Latin Americans share the same skepticism as most others in the world about the conduct of politicians and public servants and depend on the press to keep the politicians more honest than they otherwise would be. But here is where the similarities end, since throughout Latin America, the weakness of the formal institutions of control means that the press may be the *only effective channel available*. Many times the police and the judiciary are corrupt and inefficient and the Congress widely

perceived as irrelevant. So it mainly depends on the push of the media as the only real institution that determines how far an issue, especially when it is highly controversial and/or affects the powerful, will go. Usually the police, the congress and the judges, if left alone, will not have the will, not the means, to go further. The weakness of the formal institutions ultimately accounts for the dangerous environment in which journalists work.

If this assessment of the reasons behind the human rights problems of Latin American journalism proves to be at least

partially true, it is easy to predict that 1998 is going to be at least as harsh as 1997. And so it has begun. Baruch Ivcher who now lives understandably in exile has an arrest warrant against him for not abiding by a subpoena to testify in a case against him. Gustavo Gorriti has been denounced in Panama and he is facing a court challenge. The details of their cases are different, but the message to both of them is the same: whether in the country or out, remain silent.

It is up to us to help them continue to be heard. ■



ON LASA98

Chicago! Chicago! A Note from the LASA98 Program Committee by Timothy Wickham-Crowley, Chair Georgetown University

Embedded in this issue of the *LASA Forum* you will come upon the preliminary program for the LASA98 Congress to be held at the Palmer House Hilton, Chicago, Illinois, on 24-26 September 1998. The Program Committee members did yeoman and yeowoman work in dealing with well over a thousand separate submissions, both pre-formed sessions and individual papers. We have tried to accommodate as many good proposals as we could, while still recognizing that many worthy submissions fell through the cracks because we simply could not find a session-home for a group of like-minded papers. That's the bad news.

The good news is that this will be the largest LASA Congress on record if matters proceed as they are now. We are likely to have 40 or more different events going on at any one time, most of them panels and workshops, but also meetings, receptions, and various and sundry other special events. Those forty sessions will also be remarkably rich and full because the program committee did indeed manage typically to achieve our official target of six presenters in every panel or workshop, hence making LASA98 space available to an unprecedented number of different participants. We could have as many as 4,000

LASA-ites at the congress. Because of the sheer size of the Palmer House Hilton, we are also able to house those events all in one venue, save in the case of certain special events (like one scheduled at the Art Institute of Chicago, a neighbor of the Hilton).

Individual letters have now been mailed out to the vast majority of individuals who proposed some event or paper for the Congress, while planning still continues to flesh out the remaining details of LASA98. Please see the details in the LASA98 Preliminary Program insert herein. Those details will be fleshed out further still in the Summer 1998 issue of *LASA Forum*, and in their final form in the official program of the Congress, which will be mailed out by the third week of August to those who have pre-registered for LASA98.

Whether you are on the program or not (personal digression: I myself have attended more congresses where I was not on the program than to ones where I said something formally) we hope you can join us for what we hope will be a wonderfully varied and stimulating gathering of the best that Latin American studies has to offer. ■

PRE-LASA98 CONFERENCE "GENDER AND EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA"

A pre-conference on Gender and Education will take place September 22-23, 1998 at the John Nuveen Center for International Affairs, University of Illinois, Chicago. Mary K. Vaughan, Professor of Latin American Studies, is in charge of local arrangements, and Florence Howe, publisher and director of *The Feminist Press* at The City University of New York, is the featured speaker. The program committee for the conference includes Regina Cortina (New York University), Gloria Bonder

(Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina), and Nelly P. Stromquist (University of Southern California).

The conference is a regional follow-up to UNESCO and other donor agencies' initiatives that have selected women and girls' education as their main priority. With the belief that a discussion of education can only take place within appropriate political and cultural contexts, it is our hope that the conference

will provide an opportunity for professionals and institutions to consider the integration of a gender perspective into formal and nonformal education in Latin America.

The conference has three main objectives. First, it will analyze the progress of gender policies in education in a variety of Latin American and Caribbean countries. Participants will gain experience in the planning and evaluation of gender policies in countries where they have been implemented. Second, the conference will make possible the participation of key people in NGOs (nongovernmental organizations), thereby facilitating the exchange of information regarding the mobilization of women for the education of women and girls, and identifying ways for forming closer connections between formal basic education and

the adult education of women.

NGO's in Latin America have been instrumental in providing women with citizenship training, lobbying and advocacy skills, and health education. Adult education has been proven to benefit women from varied social classes by assessing their strategic needs. Finally, the conference will provide an opportunity to reflect on the role of international organizations in the creation of greater educational opportunities for women and girls in schools.

For additional information please contact Regina Cortina at cortina@is4.nyu.edu or 212-998-5456 (phone). ■

ATTENTION AUTHORS

Your colleagues can see your monographs and articles first hand if your publishers exhibit at the 1998 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 marketing opportunity and is not expensive. For either exhibit space or advertising information your publishers may contact Mr. Harve Horowitz, Exhibit Promotions Plus Inc., 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21402. Tel: 410-997-0763. Fax: 410-997-0764. E-mail: exhibit@erols.com.

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*indicates combined book display

Attention LASA Members:

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

Questions regarding delivery of the *Journal of Latin American Studies* should be directed to Joseph Hranek, Journals Fulfillment Manager, Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Ave., Post Chester, NY 10573-4930.

To inquire about delivery of the *Bulletin of Latin American Research* please contact Joan Saccente, Elsevier Science, 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010.

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

Agrarian and Rural Issues: Cristóbal Kay, Track Chair

- AGR02 Rethinking History: Land, Power and Politics in Nicaragua (1850-1997)/THU 2:45PM
- AGR03 Nuevas perspectivas sobre el estado y la agricultura en América Latina, siglos XIX-XX/SAT 12:30PM
- AGR04 Experiencing Activist Scholarship: In Honor of Martin Diskin/SAT 10:15AM
- AGR05 The Human Dimensions of El Niño in Latin America/SAT 8AM
- AGR06 Land and Liberty in 1990s Mexico: Neoliberal Economic Reform and Microlevel Socioeconomic Dynamics in the Ejido Sector/SAT 12:30PM
- AGR07 La intermediación en las cadenas internacionales de mercancías agrícolas/THU 12:30PM
- AGR08 Transforming the Countryside: Global Processes in the Grupo de los Tres/FRI 8AM
- AGR09 Reestructuración productiva y empleo en las empresas agrícolas de América Latina/THU 2:45PM
- AGR10 Social Justice and Free Trade in the Sugar Industries of the Americas/SAT 8AM
- AGR11 Efectos locales de los reformas agrícolas en México/THU 8AM
- AGR12 Modelo agrario cubano y su impacto socio-económico/FRI 2:45PM
- AGR13 The Political Ecology of Mexico's New Rural Peripheries/SAT 2:45PM
- AGR14 Empowerment, Peasant Organizations, and Movements/THU 10:15AM
- AGR15 Structure Adjustment, Liberalization, and the Peasantry/SAT 5PM
- AGR16 Globalization and Mexican Agriculture: Farmers, Traders, and Agribusiness/SAT 5PM
- AGR17 Agrarian Reform, Land Markets and Neoliberal Policies in Rural Mexico/FRI 12:30PM
- AGR18 Environment and Deforestation/THU 5PM
- AGR19 Neoliberalism, Land Regularization, Agricultural Research, and Credit/FRI 2:45 PM
- AGR20 Transformations in Rural Cuba/SAT 2:45PM
- AGR21 Rural Labor and Migration/FRI 5PM

Arts, Music, Culture, and Mass Media: Isabel Arredondo/George Yúdice, Track Chairs

- ART01 Cultural Industries and Regional Integration in Latin America/ FRI 12:30PM
- ART02 Escenarios móviles: diálogos culturales en el performance gay/lesbiano puertorriqueño/THU 12:30PM
- ART03 Innombrables de la representación: explorando los límites expresivos de la fotografía, la pintura, la arquitectura y la literatura contemporánea/FRI 5PM
- ART04 Evita a todo color/FRI 2:45PM
- ART05 Spaces, Natures, Histories and Myths: New Agendas for Latin American Culture in the Age of Globalization/SAT 8AM
- ART06 A Cultura Brasileira no Ar: The Workings of the Media/SAT 2:45PM
- ART07 Music, Social Change, and Ethnicity in Latin America/THU 10:15AM
- ART08 Indigenous Society, Campesinos, and Coccaleros: Alternative Perspectives through Media/SAT 12:30PM
- ART10 Blind Spots: The Overlooked and Underrepresented in Art and Criticism/SAT 12:30PM
- ART12 Semblanza de la historia del Arpa en México: una visión comparada y latinoamericana entre México y Argentina/THU 10:15AM
- ART13 Thirty Years of Tropicalia: A Critical Commemoration I/THU 2:45PM
- ART14 Social Context and Public Perception: Modern Venezuelan Art and Literature/FRI 10:15AM
- ART15 Visual Justice: Film, Painting and Photography in the 80's and 90's/THU 5PM
- ART16 Diálogos de sordos? Búsqueda de nuevas estrategias? El debate entre corrientes teorías contemporáneas/FRI 5PM
- ART17 Geotopographies of Affect: Fear and Joy in Latin America/FRI 8AM
- ART18 Women as Figures of Displacement in the Latin American Cultural Context/THU 8AM
- ART19 En el fútbol no hay justicia?/FRI 8AM
- ART20 Exhibir la nación: los museos y la formalización de la cultura en América Latina/FRI 2:45PM
- ART21 Peripheral Postmodernisms: Rethinking Postmodernism, Rethinking Periphery/FRI 12:30PM
- ART22 Caribbean Women in Popular Culture/FRI 10:15AM
- ART23 Culture and the State in Latin America/SAT 2:45PM
- ART24 Relaciones culturales EE.UU.-Cuba/SAT 5PM
- ART25 Political Humor in Mexico/FRI 5 PM
- ART26 Relaciones transnacionales y la imagen visual/Transnational Relations and the Visual Image/THU 8AM
- ART27 Mobilización popular/SAT 10:15AM
- ART28 Ciudadanía y espacio público/THU 12:30PM
- ART29 Popular Participation in Public Space/THU 2:45PM
- ART30 Music and the Performance of Identity/SAT 8AM
- ART31 Video y televisión como foro de la realidad social/SAT 5PM
- ART32 Thirty Years of Tropicalia: A Critical Commemoration II/THU 5PM

Cities, Citizenship, and Quality of Life: Diane Davis/Manuel Perlo Cohen, Track Chairs

- CIT02 The Politics of the Urban Poor: A New Paradigm?/FRI 10:15AM
- CIT04 Violence, Crime, and Civil Rights in Urban Latin America/THU 10:15AM
- CIT05 Cultura política: una retrospectiva de la ciudad de México/SAT 5PM
- CIT06 Local Executive Power in Latin America/THU 12:30PM
- CIT08 Social justice and Land Market Behavior in Latin America I: Suburbs, Land Prices, and Segregation/THU 2:45PM
- CIT09 Social Justice and Land Market Behavior in Latin America II: The Inner City/THU 5PM
- CIT10 Elecciones y realineamiento político en dos ciudades capitales: Buenos Aires y México, D.F./SAT 2:45PM
- CIT11 Power in Place: The City and Country in the Dominican Republic and Cuba/FRI 2:45PM
- CIT13 Culture, Identity, and Imagined Communities in Urban Latin America/FRI 5PM
- CIT14 Social and Spatial Dynamics in Urban Latin America/SAT 10:15AM
- CIT15 Citizens and the State in Urban Public Service Delivery in Mexico/SAT 8AM
- CIT16 Environment, Sustainability and Governability in Urban Latin America/SAT 12:30PM
- CIT17 Inequalities in Housing, Land Use, and Poverty Across Latin American Cities/SAT 12:30PM

Democratization: Evelyne Huber, Track Chair

- DEM01 Ballots that Bind: Toward Electoral Accountability in Democratizing Regimes/THU 10:15AM
- DEM02 Democratic Transition in Central America/FRI 8AM
- DEM03 Public Support for the Military and Challenges to Civilian Rule/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM04 Democracy and the New Market Model in Latin America/FRI 5PM
- DEM05 Democratic Transition and the Military Question/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM06 The U.S. and Democracy in Mexico: Perspectives on the Bilateral Relationship/SAT 8AM
- DEM07 Democratization and the Aftermath of the Civil War: El Salvador, 1992-1998/THU 5PM
- DEM08 Democratización y procesos electorales en América Latina/SAT 8AM
- DEM09 Bordering on Democracy: New Actors, Institutions, and Processes in Mexico's Transition/THU 2:45PM
- DEM10 A Culture for Democracy in Brazil: Promoting Democratic Culture/FRI 12:30PM
- DEM11 The Durability and Quality of Latin American Democracy: A Comparative Assessment/SAT 5PM
- DEM12 Democracia y clase política en América Latina/THU 12:30PM
- DEM13 Civil-Military Relations in New Democracies: How Do We Know if Anything Has Changed?/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM15 El impacto democrático de la constitución colombiana de 1991: una mirada retrospectiva y prospectiva/THU 8AM
- DEM16 Citizens and Collective Actors: Democratic Institutions and the Problem of Distribution/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM17 Democracia y gobierno en México: más allá de las cuestiones electorales/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM19 Democratization and State Restructuring in Latin America/THU 5PM
- DEM20 The Role of Voluntary Associations in Democratizing Local Politics/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM21 Civil Society, Political Culture and the Public Sphere in the New Democracies/THU 10:15AM
- DEM22 What's Ahead in Mexican Democracy/FRI 5PM
- DEM23 Continuity and Change: Twenty-five Years After the Uruguayan Military Coup/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM24 La incógnita del Sur: una izquierda triunfante/SAT 8AM
- DEM25 Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Latin American and Comparative Politics/FRI 8AM
- DEM26 Sistema de partidos, reforma electoral, y financiamiento político en Colombia y Venezuela/SAT 10:15AM
- DEM27 Good News, Bad News: Presidents, Politics, and the Press in Latin America/FRI 5PM
- DEM28 Comparative Peace Processes in Latin America/THU 2:45PM
- DEM30 Políticas de transición y transición de la política en México/SAT 10:15AM
- DEM31 Maternidad política y democratización/THU 10:15AM
- DEM32 Right-Wing Politics During Transformations: Latin America and East-Central Europe Compared/SAT 12:30PM
- DEM33 Haiti: Operation Restore Democracy in Crisis/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM34 Democracy, International Relations, and Drug Trafficking: The Future of Colombia's Democracy/SAT 12:30PM
- DEM35 Civil Society and Democratization in Guatemala and El Salvador/THU 12:30PM
- DEM36 Actores políticos en Chiapas: las posibilidades de la democracia/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM37 Democracy's Dilemmas: Economic, Social, and Political Tensions in Consolidating Democracies/THU 2:45PM
- DEM38 Civil-Military Relations and Democracy in South America/THU 12:30PM
- DEM39 The Role of the Private Sector During Transition/THU 5PM
- DEM40 Reinventing the Past, Shaping the Future: Authoritarian Legacies and Historical Memory

in Democratizing Settings/SAT 8AM

- DEM41 Participación de los movimientos revolucionarios en procesos electorales en Mesoamérica/FRI 12:30PM
- DEM42 Cross-National Comparisons of Democratic Transitions in the Context of War/THU 8AM
- DEM43 Reforma política na América Latina: processos e perspectivas/SAT 12:30PM
- DEM44 Cuban Civil Society on the Island and in Exile: A Panel in Honor of Enrique A. Baloyra/SAT 5PM
- DEM45 Fujimori's Peru: Democratic, Authoritarian, Populist, Or...?/FRI 8AM
- DEM46 Aumento de la participación en la sociedad/FRI 5PM
- DEM47 Theorizing Democracy in Latin America/SAT 10:15AM
- DEM49 Legacies of Trujillo and Balaguer in the Dominican Republic/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM52 Rethinking Approaches to Democratization and State Reform in Latin America/THU 8AM
- DEM53 Corruption and Democracy/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM54 The State and Collective Actors in Post-Authoritarian Chile/THU 2:45PM
- DEM55 The Construction of the Rule of Law and the Role of the Judiciary/SAT 5PM
- DEM56 Women in Political Transition and Democratic Consolidation/FRI 12:30PM
- DEM57 Parties and Party Systems in Comparative Perspective/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM58 Emerging Political Dynamics in Mexico/THU 12:30PM
- DEM59 Civil Society, Social Movements, Social Conflict, and Democracy/THU 8AM
- DEM60 Repression, Revolt, and Democratic Transition in Central America: Forces/FRI 10:15AM

Economic Issues and Development: Albert Fishlow/Gary Gereffi, Track Chairs

- ECO01 La integración latinoamericana en transición: los casos del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN) y del Mercado Común del Cono Sur (MERCOSUR)/THU 8AM
- ECO02 EEUU y Europa en América Latina: El Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA) frente a las relaciones entre la Unión Europea y Latinoamérica/SAT 5PM
- ECO03 Economic Reforms and Inequality in Latin America/SAT 8AM
- ECO04 Inequality in the Human Development of Latin America/THU 12:30PM
- ECO05 Federalism, Regionalism, and Decentralization in Brazil: A Comparative Approach/FRI 10:15AM
- ECO06 Gender and Internal Migration in the Ecuadorian Sierra/FRI 2:45PM
- ECO07 Banking and Finance in Latin America/THU 2:45PM
- ECO08 Economic Analysis of Rural Paraguay/SAT 12:30PM
- ECO09 Inclusión/exclusión: dilema de la integración económica/THU 8AM
- ECO10 The Employment Issue in Latin America and Mexico/SAT 10:15AM
- ECO11 Competitiveness, Technological Change, and Wage Developments in a Global Economy: Lessons from and for Latin America/THU 8AM
- ECO12 New Approaches to Regional Economic Development in Latin America/FRI 10:15AM
- ECO13 Regulação social e recomposições políticas no Brasil e no México/THU 12:30PM
- ECO14 The Plan Real: Debt Since Growth/SAT 10:15AM
- ECO15 The Political Sustainability of Market Reforms in Latin America/THU 2:45PM
- ECO16 Innovation in the NAFTA Region/FRI 12:30PM
- ECO17 Neoliberalism and Its Socio-Economic Impacts in Latin America/FRI 5PM
- ECO18 Desarrollo económico y justicia social: un examen de casos particulares en América Latina/FRI 5PM
- ECO19 Trabajo, género e identidad en un contexto globalizado/SAT 5PM
- ECO20 La economía cubana ante los desafíos de la política de Estados Unidos/SAT 12:30PM
- ECO21 La economía cubana: cambios y perspectivas/FRI 12:30PM
- ECO22 Is the North American Region Promoting Social Justice? I/SAT 12:30PM
- ECO23 Is the North American Region Promoting Social Justice? II/SAT 2:45PM
- ECO24 Politics, Institutions, and Economic Reform in Colombia/SAT 8AM
- ECO25 Economic and Political Development in Cuba/SAT 2:45PM
- ECO26 Globalization and Liberalism in 1990s Latin America/FRI 8AM
- ECO27 Impact of Household and Enterprise Development in Mexico/THU 5PM
- ECO28 Regional Integration in a Global Context/SAT 10:15AM
- ECO29 Strategies for Development: Mexico's Economic and Social Transitions/FRI 2:45PM
- ECO30 Technology and Globalization in Brazil/SAT 8AM
- ECO31 Economic Reform in Central America and the Caribbean/THU 5PM
- ECO32 NAFTA: Economic Networks Across the Border/FRI 8AM
- ECO33 Regional Analyses of Changing Economic Structures/THU 10:15AM
- ECO34 Economic Issues in Venezuela and Peru/THU 10:15AM
- ECO35 Latin American Banking/FRI 10:15AM

Environment: William Vickers, Track Chair

- ENV01 Environmental Issues and Legislation in Brazil: From Global to Local Perspectives/FRI 10:15AM
- ENV02 Forests, Environment, and Livelihood/THU 2:45PM
- ENV03 Prospects for Sustainability of Human Settlements in Latin American Rainforests II: Broader Perspectives and Issues/FRI 10:15AM
- ENV04 Prospects for Sustainability of Human Settlements in Latin American Rainforests # I: Emerging and Micro-Level Research/FRI 12:30PM
- ENV05 Assessing the Multilateral Development Banks' Public Accountability Reforms: Lessons from Latin America/SAT 5PM
- ENV06 Environmental Evaluation for Paraguay: Failures and Challenges/THU 2:45PM
- ENV07 Households, Communities, and Forests in the Western Hemisphere/FRI 8AM
- ENV08 Field Science and Conservation in Tropical Latin America: Historical Perspectives/SAT 10:15AM
- ENV09 Peasant Households, Resource Use, and Conservation Initiatives in Tropical Rain Forests/THU 12:30PM
- ENV11 National Sovereignty and Environmental Security: Friends or Foes?/SAT 12:30PM
- ENV12 Conflicting Agendas in Resource Management in Mexico: Issues in Decentralization/THU 10:15AM
- ENV13 Latin American Environmental Policy and Performance: Assessing Directions and Causes of Change/FRI 8AM
- ENV14 Biodiversity, Human Welfare and Community Participation in the Yucatán Peninsula/FRI 12:30PM
- ENV15 Community Forestry/SAT 5PM
- ENV16 Environmental Histories of Latin America: Coevolution of Culture and Environment/FRI 5PM
- ENV18 Environmental/Ecological Issues: Whose Needs-Whose Benefits?/SAT 2:45PM
- ENV19 Small Farmer Strategies and Land-Cover Change in the Brazilian Amazon/FRI 5PM
- ENV20 Ecotourism in Latin America: Sustainability, Development, and Social Equity/FRI 2:45PM
- ENV21 Integración y desarrollo sostenible: impacto en las relaciones México-América Central/THU 5PM
- ENV22 Environmental Politics at the National and Local Levels/THU 10:15AM
- ENV23 Watershed Conservation and Management in Latin America/THU 12:30PM
- ENV24 Social and Environmental Change in the Brazilian Amazon/SAT 12:30PM
- ENV25 Environmental Challenges in the Caribbean/SAT 8AM
- ENV26 Environmental Issues in the Mexico-US Borderlands/SAT 8AM
- ENV27 Industry and Environment: Case Studies from Mexico, Brazil and Argentina/SAT 10:15AM

Family, Community, Religion: Virginia Garrard-Burnett/Álida Metcalf, Track Chairs

- FAM01 Popular Religion, State Formation, and Modernity in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- FAM02 Building Bridges: Religion as a Linkage Between Cubans and Cuban-Americans/THU 8AM
- FAM03 The Catholic Church's Role in Social Justice, Peace, and Reconciliation/SAT 2:45PM
- FAM04 Religious Freedom in Latin America/SAT 5PM
- FAM05 Brazil's New Religious Marketplace/THU 5PM
- FAM06 Women in Family, Community, and Religious Life/SAT 8AM
- FAM07 Family, Work, Community/THU 8AM
- FAM08 Latin American Missions in North American Culture/FRI 10:15AM

Gender and Sexuality: María Patricia Fernández-Kelly/Matthew Gutmann, Track Chairs

- GEN01 Gender, Women, and Globalization/THU 12:30PM
- GEN02 Agency and Causality in Repression and Reconciliation: Gendered Responses to Neoliberal Policies in Argentina, Guatemala, and Mexico I/SAT 2:45PM
- GEN03 Agency and Causality in Repression and Reconciliation: Gendered Responses to Neoliberal Policies in Argentina, Guatemala, and Mexico II/SAT 5PM
- GEN04 Tendencias y nuevas presencias genéricas: mujeres y hombres al final de una época/SAT 5PM
- GEN05 Is There a Latin American Sexuality?/THU 2:45PM
- GEN06 Siguiendo los pasos: poder, participación e identidad en mujeres rurales/SAT 12:30PM
- GEN08 The State of Women's Rights in Chile: Political Institutions, Social Actors, and Public Opinion/THU 5PM
- GEN09 Social Justice: Gay and Lesbian Issues/THU 10:15AM
- GEN10 The Construction of Gender Identities in Historical and Contemporary Perspective in Mexico, the U.S., and the Hispanic Caribbean: Education, Welfare Reform, Class and Migrant Communities/SAT 12:30PM
- GEN11 Construcción de influencia entre las mujeres en distintos regímenes políticos y estados nacionales/THU 8AM

- GEN12 Open Secrets/FRI 12:30PM
- GEN13 Gender, Race, and Class in Latin America and the Caribbean I/SAT 10:15AM
- GEN14 Women Cooking Culture: Implications for Theory from an Everyday Chore/THU 10:15AM
- GEN15 Gobernado en democracia: la gestión de los intereses de género/SAT 2:45PM
- GEN17 Latin American Male Homosexualities from an Historical Perspective/FRI 10:15AM
- GEN18 Señoras y Muchachas: Representations and Realities/ Past and Present/SAT 8AM
- GEN19 La mujer como otro en la Argentina del siglo XX/THU 2:45PM
- GEN20 Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Women and Structural Adjustment in Latin America/FRI 2:45PM
- GEN21 Equality or Discrimination? Gender and the Law in Latin America/THU 5PM
- GEN22 Las mujeres hablan: interpretaciones de las consecuencias de la crisis y el ajuste económico entre mujeres de clase media y popular/SAT 10:15AM
- GEN23 Restructuring Male Dominance in Latin America: Masculinist Dimensions of Neoliberal State Reform and Emergent Feminist Responses/FRI 8AM
- GEN24 Sexuality, Sexual Minorities and Public Policy: The Intersection of Health, Gender and Migration in 90's America/FRI 8AM
- GEN25 Cambios socioeconómicos y justicia social: la mujer cubana ayer y hoy/FRI 5PM
- GEN26 Irrigation Management Policies and Gender Relations in Mexican Households/THU 8AM
- GEN27 Gender and Social and Political Movements/FRI 10:15AM
- GEN28 Gender, Migration, and Ethnicity/FRI 12:30PM
- GEN29 Women, Education, and Citizenship/THU 12:30PM
- GEN30 Engendered Ideas in Latin America/FRI 2:45PM
- GEN31 Gender, Race, and Class in Latin America and the Caribbean II/SAT 12:30PM
- GEN32 Gender, Media, and Performance/FRI 5PM
- GEN33 Sexualidad, reproducción, y cuerpo/SAT 5PM

History and Historical Process: Brooke Larson, Track Chair

- HIS01 Race, Slavery, and the State: Military and Police in Cuba, Brazil, and Mexico in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries/SAT 5PM
- HIS02 Teoría, poder e historia: debates contemporáneos en Puerto Rico/THU 2:45PM
- HIS04 Pan Americanism in Inter-American History: Beyond the Ideal/THU 12:30PM
- HIS05 Cardenismo, Real and Imagined: Change and Continuities in Mexico's 20th C. History/THU 8AM
- HIS07 México y el Caribe: vínculos y procesos históricos/FRI 5PM
- HIS08 The Shifting Politics of Classification: Blood, Purity and Mestizaje in Colonial and Modern Mexico/FRI 10:15AM
- HIS09 Rethinking the Colonial and Post-Independence Urban Plebe in Mexico and Peru/FRI 12:30PM
- HIS10 The Making of Ethnic, Racial, and National Identities in the Americas: Cuba and the Caribbean Coast of Colombia/SAT 12:30PM
- HIS11 Communities of Fate or Intent? Race, Ethnicity, and Culture in Diasporatic Voluntary Associations/THU 10:15AM
- HIS12 The 1973 Coup in Chile, 25 Years Later: Eyewitness Views/SAT 10:15AM
- HIS13 Here, Nothing Happened: Agency, Memory, and Historical Participation in Guatemala in the 19th and 20th Centuries/FRI 5PM
- HIS14 Profetas de un mundo nuevo: discurso y representación en la era de la modernidad/SAT 8AM
- HIS15 Entre la recuperación y la disidencia: poder y discurso en la prensa capitalina durante el porfiriato y la revolución/FRI 8AM
- HIS16 Planters and Landowners, the Backlands and the Coast: New Perspectives on the Agrarian History of Northeastern Brazil in the 19th Century/SAT 2:45PM
- HIS17 Descontento social y revuelta en el norte de México: el porfiriato y la revolución en Durango/THU 5PM
- HIS18 Artifact, Memory, and the (Re)making of History/THU 10:15AM
- HIS19 Legal Culture in Colonial Latin America/FRI 2:45PM
- HIS20 Place and Polity: The Role of Territory in Historical Processes/FRI 10:15AM
- HIS21 La oposición democrática en México: una historia por recuperarse/FRI 10:15AM
- HIS22 The History of Bananas in Colombia: New Perspectives/THU 10:15AM
- HIS23 Conflictos, leyes, y administración de justicia en la Nueva España/THU 2:45PM
- HIS24 The State of Studies on the Latin American Right/FRI 5PM
- HIS25 Del atlántico al pacífico latinoamericano: relaciones, experiencias y posibilidades futuras/SAT 10:15AM
- HIS26 Elections in Latin American History, 1830-1930/FRI 12:30PM
- HIS27 19th-Century Politics in Brazil and Argentina/THU 8AM
- HIS28 Foreign Investors and Nationalism in Twentieth-Century Latin America/THU 8AM

- HIS29 Populism in Latin America--From Its Origins to Neopopulism/SAT 12:30PM
- HIS30 Sex, Power, and Politics in the Colonial Andes/THU 5PM
- HIS31 Status, Politics, and Urban Space, 1850-1935/FRI 2:45PM
- HIS34 Historical Perspectives on Social Justice and Exclusion in Brazil/SAT 10:15AM
- HIS37 Problemas de la historia intelectual/THU 5PM
- HIS38 New Perspectives on the Post-revolutionary Mexican State/THU 2:45PM
- HIS39 Pueblos y Patrias: Nation and Community in Post-Colonial Guatemala/FRI 8AM
- HIS40 Regional Perspectives on Brazilian Indigenous History/THU 12:30PM
- HIS41 Between the Swastika and the Eagle: Latin America and Axis Nationals, 1933-1945/FRI 8AM
- HIS42 Rewards and Punishments: Discourses of Justice in Colonial Latin America/SAT 8AM
- HIS43 Dangerous Liaisons: Yucatecan Women and the State, 1861-1997/FRI 2:45PM
- HIS44 Borders and Nationalism: States, Classes, and Contested Hegemonies in Ambiguous Cultural Spaces/FRI 12:30PM
- HIS45 Local Liberalisms: Campesinos and the State in 19th-Century Mexico/SAT 5PM
- HIS47 Daniel Nugent (1954-1997): Works and Life/THU 12:30PM
- HIS48 Elite and Popular Politics in Postcolonial Brazil/SAT 8AM

Indigenous and Ethnic Groups and Issues: León Zamosc/Edward Telles, Track Chairs

- IND01 Conflictos étnicos locales y recursos jurídicos en México/FRI 2:45PM
- IND02 Repensando os estudos sobre as relações raciais no Brasil: a experiência do projecto UNESCO/FRI 5PM
- IND03 History, Memory and the Construction of Identity in Mexico/THU 2:45PM
- IND04 Ethnicity, Autonomy and Justice: A Comparative Analysis of Indian Law in the Andes and Mexico/SAT 2:45PM
- IND06 Ethnicity, Class, and Nationhood in Bolivia/FRI 5PM
- IND07 Political Mobilization among Indigenous Populations: Regional Disparities/THU 5PM
- IND08 The Politics of Mestizaje in Central America/SAT 5PM
- IND09 Taking to the Streets: Ethnic Alliance and Rupture in Ecuador/THU 2:45PM
- IND10 Construcciones anti-hegemónicas indígenas en el Ecuador: hablan los protagonistas/THU 5PM
- IND11 Derechos y biodiversidad/FRI 10:15AM
- IND13 Social Mobility Among Ethnic and Racial Minorities/THU 8AM
- IND14 Discussing Racism: North American, Latin American and European Perspectives/FRI 12:30PM
- IND15 Immigrant Groups in Brazil/SAT 2:45PM
- IND16 Indigenous Groups and Black Communities in Brazil/FRI 2:45PM
- IND17 Indigenous Political Strategies in Andean Countries/THU 8AM
- IND18 Ethnicity and Development/FRI 8AM
- IND19 Indigenous Resistance, Culture, and Social Justice in Mexico/FRI 12:30PM
- IND20 Ethnicity, Education, and Cultural Politics/FRI 8AM
- IND21 National Identity in the Caribbean/SAT 10:15AM

International Relations: Damián Fernández, Track Chair

- INT01 Globalization and Nationalism in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- INT02 Dialogue with Castro: Successes and Failures in U.S.-Cuban Negotiation Efforts/THU 5PM
- INT03 Political Integration and Civil Society in the Greater Caribbean/THU 12:30PM
- INT04 Latina América y Japón: pasado, presente y futuro/FRI 2:45PM
- INT05 Waiting for the Millennium: US-Cuban Relations Today/FRI 10:15AM
- INT06 Institutionalization and the American International Security Regime/THU 10:15AM
- INT07 Cultural, Economic and Political Convergence in the Western Hemisphere: Past Patterns, Future Prospects/SAT 8AM
- INT08 Variables políticas en la configuración de ALCA 2005: Chile y los EEUU/FRI 5PM
- INT09 Devils You Know, Devils You Create: New and Old Security Issues/THU 8AM
- INT10 Cubanoamericanos y política de EEUU hacia Cuba/FRI 2:45PM
- INT11 Cuba-EEUU-Europa a la sombra de la Helms-Burton: ángulos de la post guerra fria/SAT 5PM
- INT12 Havana and Helms-Burton: U.S./Cuba/SAT 10:15AM
- INT15 Political Economy of Drugs in the Caribbean/FRI 8AM
- INT16 Regionalism and Globalization in the Americas/SAT 12:30PM
- INT17 Transnational and Subnational Actors in Latin America/FRI 8AM
- INT18 Dimensions of Brazilian Foreign Policy/THU 2:45PM

INT19 Continuity and Change in U.S.-Latin American Relations/SAT 2:45PM

Labor Studies and Class Relations: Ruth Collier/John French, Track Chairs

- LAB01 Labor and Social Policy in the 1990s: New Models of State Intervention?/SAT 12:30PM
 LAB02 Reestructuración, organización, tecnología, y trabajo en la industria manufacturera/SAT 10:15AM
 LAB03 Labor Market in the Global Economy/FRI 5PM
 LAB04 Inserciones laborales y grupos sociales en México/FRI 8AM
 LAB05 International Labor Standards and Hemispheric Integration/SAT 12:30PM
 LAB06 Autoparts in Latin America: Interfirm Relations in the Context of Globalization/THU 8AM
 LAB07 La respuesta de los sindicatos y los trabajadores al fenómeno de la globalización/FRI 12:30PM
 LAB08 Reestructuración productiva y cambios en los mercados profesionales: una perspectiva de los actores/THU 5PM
 LAB09 Transformaciones laborales en el Caribe hispano/FRI 2:45PM
 LAB10 Findings on the Multi-City Study for Urban Inequality /SAT 8AM
 LAB11 Corrupción y democracia en el sindicalismo mexicano/THU 8AM
 LAB12 Crossborder Organizing: Mexican and U.S. Labor Alliances/FRI 10:15AM
 LAB13 Changes in the Division of Labor within the Family: The Cases of Argentina and Mexico/SAT 12:30PM
 LAB14 Organized Labor and Neoliberal Reform in Latin America: Comparative Perspectives/FRI 8AM
 LAB15 Cultura empresarial en América Latina: de la micro a la gran empresa/THU 5PM
 LAB16 Businesses and Their Workers in Revolutionary Mexico, 1910-1940/SAT 2:45PM
 LAB17 Crisis, Change, and the Labor Movement in Mexico/THU 10:15AM
 LAB18 Labor, Democracy and the Market/SAT 2:45PM
 LAB19 Brazil's New Unionism Meets Global Economic and Technological Change: Shopfloor, Sectoral, and Peak-Organizational Responses/FRI 12:30PM
 LAB20 Brazil's New Unionism at Twenty: Institutional Legacies, Strategic Adaptation and the Dynamics of Political Identity/FRI 2:45PM
 LAB21 Still the Century of Peronism? Power, Party, and Identity in the Perón and Menem Eras/THU 12:30PM
 LAB22 Defining Social Justice: Labor Struggles in Latin America Between the World Wars/SAT 8AM
 LAB23 Revolution, Counter-Revolution, and Identity in Mexico, 1920-1940/THU 12:30PM
 LAB24 Labor Mobilization and State Intervention in Latin America, 1850-1930/FRI 5PM
 LAB25 Post-Corporatism and Trade Union Dynamics in Brazil and Mexico/THU 2:45PM
 LAB26 Institutions, Organizations, and Work: Political and Anthropological Perspectives on Labor-Market Restructuring/SAT 10:15AM

Latinas/os in the US: Manuel Pastor/María de los Angeles Torres, Track Chairs

- LAT01 Mambo Montage: The Latinization of New York/THU 10:15AM
 LAT02 Justice for Guatemalans: The Chicago Connection/FRI 10:15AM
 LAT03 Politics on the Borderlines: Gender, Labor, and Youth Culture in Contemporary Latino Identities/FRI 5PM
 LAT04 Religion and the U.S. Latino Experience/THU 2:45PM
 LAT06 Migration and Identity: Different Moments of the Cuban Diaspora/THU 5PM
 LAT07 The Puerto Rican Community in Chicago: Identity, Gender, and Transnationalism/FRI 2:45PM
 LAT08 Los nuevos destinos de la migración mexicana a los Estados Unidos y Canadá/FRI 8AM
 LAT09 Latino Studies and Philanthropy: Falling Through the Cracks/SAT 2:45PM
 LAT10 Challenges and Possibilities of Dominican Studies in the United States/SAT 12:30PM
 LAT12 Barrios and Borderlands: The Production, Use, and Representation of Latino Cultural Landscapes/THU 12:30PM
 LAT13 The Puerto-Rican Experience: Past, Present, and New Areas of Inquiry/SAT 5PM
 LAT14 Guatemalan and Salvadoran Immigrants in California and Their Impact on Migrant-Sending Communities/THU 8AM
 LAT15 The New Cuban Americans: Generational Transitions in Miami/SAT 8AM
 LAT16 Latinos and the Labor Market/SAT 10:15AM
 LAT17 Latino Identities: Images and Language/FRI 12:30PM

Law, Jurisprudence, and Crime: Jeremy Adelman/Migdalia DeJesús Torres, Track Chairs

- LAW01 Latin American Competition Policies in Comparative Perspective/THU 12:30PM
 LAW02 Institutions of Coercion in Brazil and the Southern Cone/THU 5PM

- LAW03 Reforma del sistema judicial y profundización de la democracia/SAT 2:45PM
 LAW04 Honor, Status, and Rights in Modern Argentina, Brazil, and Chile/FRI 2:45PM
 LAW05 Criminal Justice Issues: Corrections, Corruption, Violence and Human Rights/SAT 10:15AM
 LAW06 Lawyers and the Rule of Law in Latin America/FRI 8AM

Literature: Sara Castro-Klarén/Veronica Salles-Reese, Track Chairs

- LIT01 Modelos culturales y construcción de identidades en Brasil y Argentina/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT02 Lugares de la ciudad: sexualidad y espacio en la narrativa latinoamericana/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT03 Testimonio y ficción: poder, justicia social, e ideológica en la narrativa de los 80 y 90/THU 10:15AM
 LIT04 Movimientos de exclusão e resistencia na produção cultural latino-americana/THU 5PM
 LIT05 Balance actual de los estudios sobre el corrido/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT06 Literatura centroamericana y la reconstrucción de espacios imaginarios de la nación/FRI 8AM
 LIT08 Kozameh, Manara, Strojilevich y Paz-Soldán: escritura y justicia social/THU 8AM
 LIT09 Imágenes de Buenos Aires distópica: de la modernización al neoliberalismo periférico/SAT 12:30PM
 LIT10 Nuevos asedios a la herencia colonial: derechos humanos y subalternidad/FRI 5PM
 LIT12 Narrativas de la identidad cultural/THU 5PM
 LIT13 Colonial Missionary Frontiers: Inscriptions of Martyrdom, Hagiography and Ritual/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT16 La mujer en la literatura paraguaya actual: mano creadora e imagen creada/THU 12:30PM
 LIT17 Literature and Politics -- Marginal Discourses and Alternative Subjects/THU 8AM
 LIT18 Literatura, política y sociedad: las escritoras del diecinueve/SAT 12:30PM
 LIT19 Conquest, Rebellion, and Resistance in Mexico: Culture and Politics/THU 5PM
 LIT20 Narrativas del desarraigo: memoria, exilio y retorno/FRI 10:15AM
 LIT22 Diálogo de entenados: reflexiones sobre la obra de Juan José Saer/FRI 8AM
 LIT24 El Inca Garcilaso: nuevas lecturas, viejas recepciones/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT25 Sociedad política y sociedad civil: una divisoria por la justicia en México y Argentina/SAT 8AM
 LIT26 Derrotero del intelectual: desplazamientos y moralidades/THU 12:30PM
 LIT27 Hybridity in Discourse, Race, and Culture: the Spanish American Colonial Context/SAT 8AM
 LIT28 Chicago's Latina Writers: Gender Games in the Windy City/FRI 12:30PM
 LIT29 History and Ethics in the Neo Liberal Democracies/SAT 5PM
 LIT32 Justicia "en una voz diferente": de Alejandra Pizarnik a Achy Obejas/THU 5PM
 LIT34 Space and Subjectivity in Latin American Colonial Writing/THU 10:15AM
 LIT35 On Historical Standards of Thinking in Latin American Criticism/FRI 5PM
 LIT36 Clorinda Matto de Turner/FRI 5PM
 LIT37 Lecturas desde el fragmento: identidades en conflicto/SAT 5PM
 LIT38 Beyond Contemporaneism: Narrativa mexicana y fin de siglo: perspectivas, tendencias y convergencias/SAT 5PM
 LIT40 Crisis de representación: conflictos y rupturas en la literatura latinoamericana contemporánea/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT42 Intelectuales y política: los debates de la izquierda cultural argentina/THU 2:45PM
 LIT44 A Place for Brazil within LASA: Multidisciplinary and Comparative Approaches/THU 12:30PM
 LIT45 The Culture of Translation in Latin American Literature/SAT 8AM
 LIT46 Narrativa posrevolucionaria en Centroamérica/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT47 El Salvador después de la guerra: cultura y sociedad/FRI 5PM
 LIT48 Narrativas argentinas del post-proceso: las respuestas literarias de la década del 90/THU 10:15AM
 LIT49 Las últimas tendencias de la novela colombiana: retratos de la sociedad/SAT 8AM
 LIT51 La novela centroamericana a finales del siglo XX/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT52 Nuevas lecturas de la literatura puertorriqueña: repensando el canon/SAT 12:30PM
 LIT53 Literatura de la violencia en Colombia: nuevas aproximaciones/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT54 Procesos de transformación de la literatura venezolana: textos disidentes pasado y presente/THU 12:30PM
 LIT56 La heterogeneidad cultural y conceptos afines en debate: Homenaje a Cornejo Polar/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT57 Sujetos coloniales, espacios urbanos y formas culturales en el Nuevo Reino de Granada/FRI 10:15AM
 LIT58 Desplazamientos de la vanguardia literaria latinoamericana/FRI 12:30PM
 LIT59 Héroes, antihéroes y ciudadanos (siglos XIX y XX)/THU 2:45PM
 LIT60 Neoliberalismo y escritura en el cono sur: los años noventa/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT61 Nuevas rutas en los estudios culturales latinoamericanos/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT62 Balance y proyección del pensamiento de Antonio Cornejo Polar/FRI 12:30PM
 LIT63 Reflexiones sobre el teatro cubano contemporáneo/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT65 Milenarismo, messianismo e santidades indígenas e africanas no mundo luso-brasileiro (como expressão de resistência e de justiça social)/FRI 10:15AM

- LIT66 In Search of Roots and Alternative Discourses/THU 2:45PM
- LIT67 Ethnicity, Gender, and Sexuality in Contemporary Narrative/SAT 12:30PM
- LIT68 Testimony, Ritual, and Social Justice/FRI 12:30PM
- LIT69 Gender, Autobiography, and Public Space in Contemporary Narrative/FRI 8AM
- LIT70 Intellectuals and Nation Formation/THU 8AM
- LIT71 Subversive Strategies in Contemporary Mexico/THU 10:15AM
- LIT72 Literatura peruana: Arguedas, Vargas Llosa, Gutiérrez y Ribeyro/THU 2:45PM
- LIT73 Narrativa contemporánea argentina: ARLT, Macedonia, Kozameh, Bonasso/SAT 5PM
- LIT74 At the Margins of Genre: Essay, Fiction, and Film/FRI 10:15AM
- LIT75 Rethinking José María Arguedas/THU 8AM
- LIT76 Historical Accountability in Literary History/FRI 8AM
- LIT77 Panorama de la literatura argentina/FRI 10:15AM

Politics and Public Policy: Marcelo Cavarozzi/Robert Kaufman, Track Chairs

- POL01 Policy and Praxis in Health Reform: Competing Approaches to Equity and Efficiency/FRI 12:30PM
- POL02 Fujimori's Coalition: Strengths and Weaknesses/THU 5PM
- POL03 Market Reforms, Distribution, and Conflict/SAT 10:15AM
- POL04 Scholarly Appraisals of Cuba in the 1990s/SAT 8AM
- POL05 The Future of *Presidencialismo* and Executive-Legislative Relations in Mexico/FRI 12:30PM
- POL06 Estado, questão social e políticas públicas no Brasil/THU 10:15AM
- POL07 Identidades y globalidad/THU 10:15AM
- POL08 Gobernabilidad y democracia en México en los noventa: una perspectiva comparada con América Latina II/THU 2:45PM
- POL09 Teachers' Unions and the State in Latin America: A Critical Discussion of Social Capital/SAT 12:30PM
- POL10 Los partidos frente al avance del mercado/THU 2:45PM
- POL11 Uruguay's Brave New World? The Domestic and International Context/SAT 10:15AM
- POL12 Políticas estatales y reforma de la educación superior en América Latina/FRI 8AM
- POL14 Reform of the State I: Conceptual and Methodological Issues/THU 2:45PM
- POL15 Reformas institucionales en Venezuela/FRI 5PM
- POL16 The Politics of Government Poverty Programs/THU 10:15AM
- POL17 Legislatures in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- POL18 Comparative Political Issues of Hispanic Groups in the U.S./THU 12:30PM
- POL19 Cabinet Formation and Policy Making in Presidential Regimes/FRI 5PM
- POL20 Power and Puzzling: Understanding Public Policies and the Role of the State/THU 5PM
- POL21 Creating the Welfare State: Children, Beggars, Gender, and Reform in Latin America/SAT 8AM
- POL22 Institutional Performance in New Democracies: Federal and State Governments in Comparative Perspective/FRI 8AM
- POL24 Politics, Public Policy and Social Justice in Panama/THU 2:45PM
- POL25 Social Cleavages and Party Systems in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- POL26 The 1994 Mexican Peso Crisis: Its Aftermath and Consequences/SAT 2:45PM
- POL27 Alternancia y transición política: gobiernos estatales de oposición en México/THU 12:30PM
- POL28 El regionalismo en México: identidades, actores, instituciones ante el ajuste estructural (sesión B)/SAT 10:15AM
- POL30 La cámara de diputados en España y México/FRI 8AM
- POL31 Rendimiento parlamentario en México y España/SAT 5PM
- POL32 Soberanía y democracia en Cuba: dimensiones y problemas/FRI 2:45PM
- POL33 Decentralización y regionalismo en las relaciones México-USA/SAT 12:30PM
- POL34 Comparative Latin American Legislatures/THU 8AM
- POL35 Comparative Electoral Systems/SAT 5PM
- POL36 Policy Reform in Latin America: Changes in the Provision of Education/FRI 5PM
- POL37 Executive-Legislature Relations and Government Performance/SAT 2:45PM
- POL38 The New Political Economy of Integration in South America/THU 10:15AM
- POL39 U.S.-Latin America Policy: Clinton's Second Term/SAT 5PM
- POL40 Mexico's New Electoral Policies/FRI 5PM
- POL41 El rol del estado y la justicia social: lecciones comparadas para el desarrollo/THU 2:45PM
- POL43 Reshaping Health Care Systems in Latin America: Towards Fairness?/SAT 10:15AM
- POL45 The Politics of Reform in Latin America/FRI 8AM
- POL46 Decentralization and Social Service Delivery/THU 8AM

- POL50 Democracy, Social Welfare and Equality/FRI 10:15AM
- POL51 The Politics of Economic Reform/THU 8AM
- POL52 Economic Reform and Institutional Change in Brazil/FRI 2:45PM
- POL53 Economic Reform and Political Change in Argentina/FRI 10:15AM
- POL54 Health Policy/SAT 12:30PM
- POL55 Higher Education Policy/THU 12:30PM
- POL56 Electoral Rules, Parties, and Representation/SAT 5PM
- POL57 Parties, Political, Accountability, and Legitimacy/SAT 2:45PM
- POL58 Decentralization and Governance/THU 12:30PM
- POL59 Taxation/SAT 2:45PM
- POL60 El regionalismo en México: identidades, actores, instituciones ante el ajuste estructural (sesión A)/SAT 8AM
- POL61 Reform of the State II: Practical Measures and Results in the 1990s/THU 5PM

**Rethinking Latin American Studies—Transborder, Transnational:
Gilbert Joseph/Patricia Pessar, Track Chairs**

- RET01 Cuba y Puerto Rico: identidades postnacionales y "política de la postmodernidad"/SAT 2:45PM
- RET02 The Cultures of the Americas and the Narratives of Globalization/FRI 10:15AM
- RET03 Queer Theories and Practices Beyond Borders/SAT 8AM
- RET04 Borders and Identity in Mexican and Chicano Film and Literature/FRI 5PM
- RET05 Identidades en vilo: nuevos sujetos sociales en espacios de frontera cultural/THU 10:15AM
- RET06 Beyond the Bounds of Latin "American" History: From the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands to the Americas/THU 8AM
- RET08 "Race", Colonial Order, "Native" Disorder, and Puerto Rican Representations/THU 8AM
- RET09 Broadening, Deepening, Strengthening: Building Latin American and Caribbean Studies/FRI 8AM
- RET10 Rethinking Area Studies: The Regional Worlds Approach/SAT 8AM
- RET11 Transnational Migration, Political Participation, and Economic Incorporation/SAT 12:30PM

LASA Section Presentations

- SEC01 Democratización, ciudadanía y equidad social en Venezuela y México/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC02 Recent Research on Medicine, Society and Culture/THU 2:45PM
- SEC03 Relaciones e intercambios académicos entre Cuba y EEUU/THU 2:45PM
- SEC04 Cuba-US Relations Approaching the New Century/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC05 Business Cleavages and Institutional Changes: Organized Business Economic Reform, and Democratic Consolidation in Mexico and Brazil/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC06 Central American Integration: Possibility or Fantasy?/FRI 12:30PM
- SEC07 Roundtables on Central America/THU 10:15AM
- SEC08 Governing from Below: The Rise of Local Government in Central America/SAT 12:30PM
- SEC09 La apertura cerrada: Human Rights in Colombia/SAT 10:15AM
- SEC11 Haiti Roundtable: 21st Century Challenges/THU 12:30PM
- SEC10 The Role of International Actors in Promoting Democracy in Cuba/SAT 12:30PM
- SEC12 La universidad pública frente a la nueva lógicas de mercado/SAT 10:15AM
- SEC13 International Labor Standards and Hemispheric Integration/FRI 2:45PM
- SEC14 Teaching Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in Latin American Studies/THU 12:30PM
- SEC15 Recent Research on Federalism and Decentralization/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC16 The Future of Institutional Perspectives in Latin American Political Science: Prospects and Limitations/THU 2:45PM
- SEC17 Construcción de influencia entre las mujeres en distintas regimes/SAT 12:30 PM
- SEC18 Engendering Latin American Studies: A 25-Year Reappraisal/THU 5PM
- SEC19 Gender, Violence and Social Justice/FRI 2:45PM
- SEC20 Culture, Politics and Power: Recent Perspectives and Challenges/FRI 2:45PM
- SEC21 Culture, Politics and Power Roundtables: Recent Perspectives from Communication Studies/THU 12:30PM
- SEC22 Cultura, política y poder en libros recientes sobre América Latina/FRI 5PM

Social Justice: Timothy Wickham-Crowley/Susan Eckstein, Track Chairs

- SJU01 Social and Economic Justice: Statistical Evidence on the Mobility Issue and Remedial Issues/SAT 10:15AM

- SJU02 Conflictos migratorios transnacionales y respuestas comunitarias/FRI 5PM
 SJU03 Democracy and Social Justice: A View from Cuba/SAT 12:30PM
 SJU04 A Right to Truth: Uncovering the Hidden History of Human Rights Crimes
 in Guatemala/SAT 2:45PM
 SJU06 Igualdad y justicia social en Venezuela: políticas y valores de los actores/SAT 5PM
 SJU07 Investigating Terror: Truth Commissions in Latin America/SAT 5PM
 SJU08 Sustainable Development and Social Justice/FRI 12:30PM
 SJU09 Politics and Ethics in Transitions from Dictatorship to Democracy: Memory and History
 in Spain, Chile, and Guatemala/SAT 8AM
 SJU10 Seeking Justice in a Neoliberal Mexico/SAT 8AM
 SJU11 U.S. Military and Security Strategy in Latin America/SAT 10:15AM
 SJU12 Social Justice and Political Change in Mexico/SAT 5PM
 SJU13 Accountability for Economic and Social Rights/SAT 12:30PM
 SJU14 Social Justice Struggles of Campesinas/os and Indigenous Peoples in Panama/FRI 10:15PM
 SJU15 Social Justice and Youth: Perceptions of Prospects and Possibilities/SAT 8AM
 SJU16 Género y justicia social en Cuba/THU 10:15AM
 SJU17 Social Justice in Present Day Cuba/THU 8AM
 SJU19 Pobreza, desarrollo y ajuste económico: mitos y realidades/SAT 2:45PM
 SJU20 Perspectives on Cuba: Conscience, Courage, and Commitment to Social Justice/FRI 2:45PM
 SJU22 Thinking the Public Sphere in Latin America and the Latino Diaspora/FRI 8AM
 SJU23 Writing and (Re)-thinking Social Justice Issues/SAT 10:15AM
 SJU24 Making and Remaking Popular Discourse and Conduct/THU 12:30PM
 SJU25 Social Issues in Education and Religion/THU 2:45PM
 SJU26 Making, Joining, and Challenging State Policies/FRI 12:30PM
 SJU27 The U.S. Drug War in the Americas: Impacts on Democratization and Human Rights in the
 Americas/SAT 12:30PM

Social Movements and Revolution: Eric Selbin, Track Chair

- SMO01 Cross-Border Organizing in the Age of Globalization: Something Old, Something New/THU 12:30PM
 SMO02 Author Jeff Goodwin Meets Critics to Debate *State and Revolution, 1945-1991*/FRI 8AM
 SMO03 Political Violence and the Search for a Viable Peace in Colombia/THU 2:45PM
 SMO04 Social Participation: The State-Civil Society Relationship in Mexico/FRI 10:15AM
 SMO05 Cultures of Politics/Politics of Cultures: Re-visioning Latin American Social Movements/SAT 2:45PM
 SMO06 Gaitán and Social Revolution: Fifty Years After the "Bogotazo"/FRI 5PM
 SMO07 Nothing in Common? Left and Right-Wing Women in El Salvador and Chile/THU 10:15AM
 SMO08 The Left Strikes Back: Popular Movements of Resistance against Neo-Liberalism/FRI 12:30PM
 SMO09 Nothing in Common? Left and Right-Wing Women in Central America/THU 8AM
 SMO10 The Persistence of Violent Conflict in Colombia: Peasants, Guerrillas, and Paramilitary
 Groups/THU 12:30PM
 SMO11 From Inclusion to Empowerment: Women Building Social Justice in Guatemala, El Salvador
 and Peru/SAT 8AM
 SMO12 Cuba: Reforma económica y emergencia de nuevos sectores sociales/THU 10:15AM
 SMO13 Nicaragua at the Turn of the Century/THU 5PM
 SMO14 Resistência e transformação durante a ditadura militar no Brasil/FRI 5PM
 SMO15 Mexico's Modern/Post-Modern Revolutionaries: The EZLN, the EPR, and the People/SAT 10:15AM
 SMO16 Revolution and Populism from Zapata to Che/SAT 2:45PM
 SMO17 The A(rgentina), B(razil), C(hile)'s of Social Movements after the Dictatorships/SAT 5PM
 SMO18 Popular Resistance in Mexico and Central America/FRI 2:45PM

Technological and Scholarly Resources: Sandy Thatcher, Track Chair

- TEC01 The Web and Multimedia in Latin American Studies/FRI 12:30PM
 TEC02 Latino/Latin American Studies at the Community College/THU 8AM
 TEC04 La profesión académica en América Latina: situación actual y desafíos en el fin de siglo/SAT 2:45PM
 TEC05 Intercambios académicos Cuba-EE.UU. en los 90s: el caso de la Universidad de la Habana/FRI 8AM
 TEC06 Empowerment and Democratic Education: Practical Approaches for Transforming Classrooms/SAT 5PM



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 November 1, 1998 until April 30, 2000, and as president from May 1, 2000, until October 31, 2001. The three winning candidates for EC membership will serve a three-year term beginning November 1, 1998.

Nominees for Vice President: Thomas Holloway
Doris Sommer

Nominees for Executive Council: Jeremy Adelman
Guillermo de la Peña
Gwen Kirkpatrick
David Lehmann
Manuel Pastor, Jr.
Leigh Payne

A statement by each candidate follows the biographic entry.

THE CANDIDATES

Thomas Holloway earned his undergraduate degree in Hispanic Civilization from the University of California, Santa Barbara (during which he studied for a year at the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá), a Masters program in Ibero-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, and through 23 years on the faculty of Cornell University, he has maintained an interdisciplinary, area studies outlook in his professional activities and interests. He has served for six and one half years as Director of the Cornell Latin American Studies Program, taught as a Fulbright Senior Lecturer in Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina in Florianópolis, and served as Resident Director of the Cornell-Michigan Study Center in Seville. He has also maintained an active involvement in the Conference on Latin American History of the American Historical Association. As he writes this he is spending the Spring '98 semester as Visiting Professor at the University of California, Berkeley. In addition to articles, book chapters, and edited collections, his major publications include: *The Brazilian Coffee Valorization of 1906: Regional Politics and Economic Dependence*, (Madison, 1975); *Immigrants on the Land: Coffee and Society in São Paulo, 1886-1934*, (Chapel Hill, 1980); and *Policing Rio de Janeiro: Repression and Resistance in a Nineteenth-Century City*, (Stanford, 1993). A source of considerable satisfaction has been to see all three of these books published in Portuguese translation in Brazil. From the time he served as a Graduate

Student Assistant for local arrangements during the fourth LASA Congress, held in Madison in 1973, LASA has been an important part of his professional life. He has attended most Congresses since that time, presented papers at several, and served as Program Chair for the 19th LASA Congress, held in Washington, DC, in September 1995. From this long involvement, through a series of policy crises in the world at large and assaults on the relevance and resource base of Latin American studies in our institutions, he has periodically renewed a sense of the importance of LASA in bringing together people from across the social science and humanities disciplines as well as from beyond the academy, and from throughout the hemisphere and the world, to engage in lively and productive exchanges of ideas, information, and opinions.

Holloway Statement

LASA's source of vitality and continued importance lies in its broad inclusiveness, openness, and diversity. From these characteristics stem the flexibility and adaptability that will enable LASA to continue to evolve as both its constituency and the world in which we operate, within the academy and beyond, inevitably change. As a general objective, I would seek to maintain these positive features and the possibilities they provide. More specifically, it is essential to maintain the financial health of the organization and the efficiency of its administration. Based on my own experience as Program Chair, and considering the central importance of LASA Congresses for most members, I would also explore the possibilities for professionalizing and standardizing the administrative aspects of the increasingly complex Congress programming cycle, while ensuring that control over the structure and substance of the Congress program remains in the hands of the elected leadership, the constituent interest sections and affiliated groups, and the membership.

Doris Sommer is Professor of Latin American Literature at Harvard University, where she is co-chair of the Latino Studies Seminar and active in the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. She has received major grants for her interdisciplinary scholarship, including fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the ACLS, and the NEH. Sommer has served on committees of LASA and the SSRC, among other professional organizations, and on editorial boards including LALR, MFS, and MLQ. Her scholarly work on Latin American literature is comparative as well as interdisciplinary. An early book on the intersections between novels and politics in the Dominican Republic, *One Master for Another: Populism as Patriarchal Rhetoric in Dominican Novels* (1983), led to a general appreciation for the mutual construction of nation and romantic narrative by the fathers of Latin American nations in

Foundational Fictions: The National Romances of Latin America (1991). Following that, Sommer has focused on cultural developments as they affect social relationships in her continuing multidisciplinary studies of Latin America, in edited volumes such as *Nationalisms and Sexualities* (co-edited, 1991) and *The Places of History: Regionalism Revisited in Latin America* (1996). Sommer's forthcoming book, *Proceed with Caution: A Rhetoric of Particularism*, considers the political and ethical lessons that strategic "subalterns" can teach educated, perhaps presumptuous, readers. Lately, her work focuses on the Latin America that can be said to extend beyond national borders into the United States. It will develop into a book tentatively called "Doubly American: the Democratic Cultures of Immigration."

Sommer Statement

The area we study has a venerable tradition of novelist-presidents, among other cross-over identities, that could inspire renewed attention to the mutual influences between cultural performance and social, even technical, developments. Cross-overs in geography are also necessary today. I would promote more sustained interactions between Latin Americanists and North Americanists, through conferences, a network of faculty and student exchange programs, and course development. At the same time, the concern I share with colleagues for regional and disciplinary specificity, and the serious comparative work it allows, will work towards coordinating LASA's conference with regular meetings of related associations.

Jeremy Adelman was educated at the University of Toronto, the London School of Economics and Oxford University, where he received his doctorate in 1989. Having worked as a volunteer in Colombia in 1980-81, and later in Central American refugee camps in the 1980s, he moved to Buenos Aires in 1987, where he was primarily based until 1991. Since 1992 he has been teaching history at Princeton University, where he is the Director of the Program in Latin American Studies. As Director, Adelman won support from the Ford Foundation to expand Princeton's courses and public activities on gender studies in Latin America, and a recent grant from the Mellon Foundation to run a year-long seminar on "Migration and Citizenship in the Americas." He has edited three books, including "Essays on Argentine Labour History" (Macmillan 1992) and "Colonial Legacies: The Problem of Persistence in Latin American History" (Routledge: forthcoming 1999). He is the author of two books: "Frontier Development: Land, Labour and Capital on the Wheatlands of Argentina and Canada, 1890-1914" (Oxford University Press, 1994), and "Republic of Capital: Buenos Aires and the Legal Transformation of the Atlantic World" (Stanford University Press, forthcoming 1999). He has also written over 40 articles, book chapters and critical essays in for European, North American and Latin American audiences. Current projects include a research on the role and travails of merchant capital in the crisis of Iberian empires and the origins of independence in Latin America. In recent years, Adelman was a section chair for the Conference of Latin American Historians,

chair of several prize and scholarship committees, and in LASA he is the co-chair of the "Law, Crime and Jurisprudence" section of the Program Committee and is Chair of the Iber-American Book Prize Committee.

Adelman Statement

LASA has a distinguished record as a professional association. The importance of the LARR, the popularity of the LASA conferences and the centrality of the Forum exemplify the intellectual vibrancy of LASA as a collection of scholars. This must be sustained. At the same time, LASA operates as an important collection of voices engaged in open, public debate about developments in Latin America. I would like to help enhance LASA's public engagements, from presenting task force reports to political circles in Washington and Latin American capitals and the OAS, to letter and editorial contributions to newspapers. It is important, I feel, to bridge the scholarly and non-academic constituencies. Our debates, reflections and concerns can transcend professional "ambitos" and inform, indeed invigorate, public deliberation over the region's cultural, social, political and economic futures. This needless to say, will require open and constant dialogue across "American" institutional and political borders. Which brings me to the second field I would like to help LASA address. The recent assault on area studies requires a more open discussion than we have seen. Indeed, it has more often arrived as a fait accompli. Area studies does need rethinking, but it will only be meaningful if it comes from us as scholars and activists involved in the region. We should not let "globalization"-talk obscure the importance of historical and cultural experiences which shape the way Latin Americans tackle contemporary problems.

Guillermo de la Peña received his doctorate in Social Anthropology from the University of Manchester in 1977. He has done fieldwork among Spanish Gypsies, and in both rural and urban areas of Mexico (the Morelos Highlands, Southern Jalisco, the Tarascan Sierra, Mexico City and Guadalajara). He has also done comparative historical research on the agrarian history of Latin America. He held research and teaching positions in several Mexican institutions (Universidad Iberoamericana, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, El Colegio de Michoacán, El Colegio de Jalisco, CIESAS) and also visiting appointments in the U.S. (University of California in Santa Barbara, University of Texas in Austin [Tinker Chair], University of Chicago [Tinker Chair], Carleton College [Kenan Chair], New School for Social Research [GTECH Chair]), Canada (University of Toronto), and Europe (University of Cambridge, University of London, University of Madrid and University of Tarragona). His administrative experience includes the chair of the Centro de Estudios Antropológicos at El Colegio de Michoacán (1979-1984) and the direction of CIESAS-Occidente in Guadalajara (1987-1998). In 1993 he received the Premio Jalisco. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1994-5. Some of his publications are: *A Legacy of Promises: Agriculture, Politics and Ritual in the Morelos Highlands of*

Mexico (Austin, 1981); "Ideology and Practice in Southern Jalisco: Peasants, Rancheros and Urban Entrepreneurs", in R.T. Smith (ed.) *Kinship Ideology and Practice in Latin America* (Chapel Hill, 1984); (ed.) *Cambio Regional, Mercado de Trabajo y Vida Obrera en Jalisco* (Guadalajara, 1986); (ed.) *Antropología Social de la Región Purhepecha* (Zamora, 1987); (ed.) *Crisis, Conflicto y Supervivencia: Ensayos sobre la Sociedad Urbana en Mexico* (Guadalajara, 1990); "Rural Mobilizations in Latin America since c. 1920" in Leslie Bethell (ed.) *The Cambridge History of Latin America, Vol. VI* (Cambridge, 1994); "Articulación y Desarticulación de las Culturas" in *Enciclopedia Ibero Americana de Filosofía, vol. La Cultura* (Madrid, 1998). He has participated in several LASA meetings and was a member of the Program Committee of LASA97, held in Guadalajara. Current position: Research Professor of Anthropology, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Unidad Occidente, Avenida España 1359, Colonia Moderna, 44190 Guadalajara, Jal. Mexico.

de la Peña Statement

I believe that my possible contribution to LASA Executive Council will be in the area of encouraging participation from more Latin American scholars, since the existence of LASA is often ignored or misunderstood. My particular interest would be to develop and strengthen networks of scholars working on the new ethnic organizations and on the issue of ethnic citizenship. In addition, I would be interested in creating links with relevant groups outside the academic world, such as journalists, politicians and indigenous leaders.

Gwen Kirkpatrick is Professor of Latin American literature at the University of California, Berkeley. She has served as chair of Berkeley's Department of Spanish and Portuguese (1994-97) and chair of the Latin American Center (1990-91). Currently she is Convener of the research seminar "Cultures of the Americas and the Narratives of Globalization" at the UC Humanities Research Institute at UC-Irvine, a cross-disciplinary project. A focus of the UCHRI seminar is to initiate a long-range project within the UC system to revitalize Latin American Studies within the context of changing disciplinary structures, such as American Studies, Ethnic Studies, and Gender Studies, and to examine globalization theory, especially in its relationship to Latin America and to the study of culture within the humanities and social sciences. Her publications include: *The Dissonant Legacy of Modernismo* (1989), co-author of *Women, Culture and Politics in Latin America* (1990), co-editor of *Sarmiento: Author of a Nation* (1994) and editor of a critical edition in English of Guiraldes's *Don Segundo Sombra* (1995). Articles and reviews include publications in Latin American literature and cultures, especially poetry and women's studies, in journals such as *Revista Iberoamericana*, *MLN*, *Signs*, *Revista de Crítica Literaria Latinoamericana*, *Nuevo Texto Crítico*, and others. She has served on the editorial committees of *Revista de Crítica Literaria Latinoamericana*, *Revista Latinoamericana*, *Inti*, and *Latin American Literary Review*. Awarded NEH and

Fulbright research fellowships, she has served on screening committees for ACLS/SSRC, NEH, and Fulbright postdoctoral fellowships. She received degrees from U. Alabama (BA) and Princeton (PH.D). A faculty member at Berkeley since 1982, she has also taught at Ohio State, Wittenberg, and the University of Arkansas. Recent research projects and papers include studies on the cultural representation of the U.S. in nineteenth and twentieth century Latin America, poetry of the 1990s, and comparative cultural representations of ethnicity and gender.

Kirkpatrick Statement

The intellectual and institutional core of LAS programs traditionally has been language, history and culture. Even as area studies programs are being critiqued in the face of changing definitions of culture, territory, and identity, these disciplines have been leaders in revitalizing the field through cross-disciplinary research and teaching. Recently LASA membership has grown to include more participants from the field of culture. I support LASA's recent initiatives in interdisciplinary and comparative studies (and view as particularly important the greater integration of comparative Spanish American, Brazilian, and U.S. Latino studies), and advocate linking cultural issues to policy debates.

David Lehmann has worked in and on Latin America for thirty years, especially in Chile, in Ecuador and in Brazil. He has also organized meetings on various Latin American subjects in Latin America, the US and Europe, and in 1997, under the benevolent leadership of Peter Ward and Victoria Rodríguez, was responsible for Art and Culture on the Guadalajara Program Committee. For most of his career he has taught at Cambridge, and since 1980 has been Director of the University's Centre of Latin American Studies. He has also been a Visiting Professor in Brasilia, São Paulo, Paris and Quito. His first publications were on agrarian reform and peasant economies—cf. various articles and the edited volume entitled *Peasant, Landlords and Governments* (1974), the edited volume *Ecology and Exchange in the Andes* (Cambridge University Press, 1984), and articles on share-cropping among Ecuadorian potato farmers. Subsequently he moved towards the study of religion and social movements in *Democracy and Development in Latin America: Economics, Politics and Religion in the Post-War Period* (Polity and Temple University Press, 1990), leading eventually to a comparison-cum-confrontation of Catholicism and Pentecostalism in *Struggle for the Spirit: Religious Transformation and Popular Culture in Brazil and Latin America* (Blackwell, 1996). He has edited books and written articles on development theory and has also been Managing Editor of the *Journal of Development Studies* and the *European Journal of Development Research*. For all the professional benefits of this involvement in the society and culture of the region, it is the constant contact with colleagues in Latin America, as well as in North America and Europe which makes his life in Latin American Studies worthwhile, and since LASA is the salient point of contact for us all, he would consider it the highest honour to be elected to the LASA Executive Council.

Lehmann Statement

If elected, I would, I think, be the first European-based person (though by no means the first European), to serve on the LASA Executive Council and would therefore work to further strengthen the Europe-Latin America-North America triangle which sustains Latin American Studies worldwide. I would also wish to sustain the initiative started by Susan Eckstein in strengthening specialist sections in LASA. I am very strongly committed to area studies and to the inter-disciplinary ethos of the Latin Americanist community, and would defend Latin American studies and area studies in general against attacks such as those which have recently been ventilated in the North American political science community. As the organizer of the 1996 Brazilian Studies Association Conference, I will also be concerned to ensure that Brazilianists are and feel suitably represented in LASA.

Manuel Pastor is Chair of Latin American and Latino Studies at UC Santa Cruz. An economics Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, he has held fellowships from the Danforth, Guggenheim, and Kellogg Foundations and has received grants from the Irvine Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the North-South Center, the Social Science Research Council, and many others. His research on Latin American issues has concentrated on the political economy of macroeconomic stabilization and income distribution and has resulted in publications such as *The International Monetary Fund and Latin America: Economic Stabilization and Class Conflict*, and *Inflation, Stabilization, and Debt: Macroeconomic Experiments in Peru and Bolivia*, as well as numerous articles in journals such as *International Organization*, *World Development*, *Journal of Development Economics*, *Journal of Latin American Studies*, and *Latin American Research Review*. His research on Latinos has focused on issues of urban poverty, community empowerment, and environmental racism and has been published in *Economic Development Quarterly*, *Review of Regional Studies*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and elsewhere. He was most recently project director for "Growing Together: Linking Regional and Community Development in Los Angeles," a major report funded by the Haynes Foundation which will soon be released as a book, and is embarking on a three-year project, funded by the California Endowment, to bring together action-researchers and grassroots organizers to help form a regional voice for community-based environmental justice movements.

Pastor Statement

Statement: I would be honored to join the Executive Council of LASA and would seek to bring to it a perspective rooted in linking together Latin American Studies and Latino Studies. My own research and teaching are increasingly in both arenas and

many analysts have noted the increasing importance of transnational dynamics to both immigrant communities in the U.S. and sending countries from Latin America; this is an extraordinarily fruitful area for future work and LASA has made many positive steps in supporting this direction. I would generally work for the strengthening of LASA, an organization which has been an important intellectual "home" for so many of us, and work with the Council and LASA members to support the ongoing and necessary revitalization of area studies.

Leigh Payne is a newly tenured member of the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her list of publications includes an article on working class mobilization and democracy in *Brazil in Comparative Politics* (1991), a book entitled *Brazilian Industrialists and Democratic Change* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), and a co-edited volume with Ernest Bartell entitled *Business and Democracy in Latin America* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1995). She is currently revising a book manuscript entitled *Uncivil Movements: The Armed Right-Wing and Democracy in Latin America* (Johns Hopkins University Press, forthcoming). This project examines the Argentine carapintada, the Brazilian UDR, and the Nicaraguan contras. Her future research project is *Confessions of Torturers*, where she plans to employ literary techniques to understand the relationship between confessions, truth, and reconciliation in the post-authoritarian era.

Payne Statement

I hope to build on LASA's strengths. What I have found most exciting about LASA is the inter- and multi-disciplinary nature of the conference panels and the rich international communication. I hope to work toward greater dialogue on themes not only across country borders, but also across disciplinary divides. I also hope to continue to develop the representation of views from Latin America, and from new perspectives that are often marginalized in mainstream disciplinary associations.

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 Executive Council 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 June 30, 1998.

The 1997-1998 Nominating Committee consisted of Arcadio Diaz-Quifones, Princeton University, chair; Arturo Arias, San Francisco State University (as Executive Council liaison); Charles R. Hale, University of Texas at Austin; Margaret Keck, Johns Hopkins University; Larissa Lomnitz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; and Barbara Weinstein, SUNY at Stony Brook. ■

ANNOUNCING THE NEW LASA/OXFAM-AMERICA MARTIN DISKIN MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP

LASA proudly announces the LASA/Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship. The lectureship will be offered at each LASA Congress to an outstanding individual who combines the commitment that Diskin had both to activism and scholarship. The person so honored will be expected to deliver a lecture at the Congress that reflects the spirit of the award. This distinguished lectureship is made possible by a generous contribution from Oxfam America, an organization committed to grassroots work with which Diskin was associated.

Members of this year's Diskin Lectureship Award Committee

are Rose Spalding (DePaul University, chair), Jonathan Fox (University of California/Santa Cruz), Raymond Offenheiser (Oxfam-America), and Zander Navarro (UFRGS/Porto Alegre, Brazil). Nominations, including self-nominations, are welcome. They should be sent to Spalding (Political Science, DePaul University, 2320 N. Kenmore Ave., Chicago, IL 60614, or electronically at rspalding@condor.depaul.edu) by **June 10**. A nomination should include complete address of nominee (including fax, phone, and e-mail) and a statement justifying the nomination.

PROPOSED CHANGE TO LASA BY-LAWS

As reported in the Summer 1997 issue of the *LASA Forum*, the LASA Executive Council (EC), at its April 16, 1997 meeting, approved the following change in the By-laws of the Association:

That item 5. under Article VI. ["International Congress"], be amended to read: "All votes in the Business Meeting shall require a quorum, which shall consist of *five percent of the number of members* registered for the Congress. (The italicized portion then read "...ten percent of those members....")."

Amendments proposed by the Executive Council go into effect 90 days after the LASA membership is notified provided that no more than 100 persons object in writing to the Executive

Director within the interim period. Since by the cutoff date of November 30, 1997 only 78 objections were filed, the change went into effect.

However, in its February 7-8 session in Miami the Executive Council, with four new members, again discussed this provision. By a vote of more than two-thirds, the EC approved returning to the original language of Article VI, item 5., i.e. to require a quorum of ten percent. The italicized portion of the article, as quoted above, will now read, "...*ten percent of the number of members...*" This (ten percent) amendment will go into effect for LASA98 provided no more than 100 persons object in writing to the Executive Director by August 15, 1998.

BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE HELD Dialogue to Continue

"Rural Employment during a Period of Deregulation" was the title of a multi-disciplinary conference organized by the University of Buenos Aires last December. Scholars from other universities and provinces of Argentina presented papers on their ongoing research, while others from Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and the United States served as commentators. There was a lively exchange of views about the impact of Mercosur, the industrialization of agricultural production, the new neoliberal policies and the mechanization of many activities. One session focused on the re-emergence of sharecropping contracts in horticulture in the pampas; another on the organization of labor in fruit production. Two cross-cutting themes were: the impact of these changes on the employment of women, and the adoption of new hiring practices and contractual arrangements by

growers.

Participants to the conference want to continue the dialogue with scholars from other Latin American countries. To that end we are trying to put together a list of names and electronic addresses. Those interested, please send a message that includes your name, affiliation, research interest, short list of major publications, and your electronic address to: Sutti Ortiz, (sortiz@bu.edu). Once the list has reached a viable number of names, I will circulate it to all participants. The proceedings of the conference will be published. For further information contact: Susana Aparicio (aparicio@criba.edu.ar), or Roberto Benencia (rbenencia@ciudad.com.ar).

SURVEY OF CURRENT RESEARCH INTERESTS PLANNED

To help keep you on the cutting edge, LASA intends to survey current research interests of its membership in the near future. The data from the survey will be compiled and ultimately posted on the LASA website as a searchable document. This project

will require a great deal of energy and quite some cost. We all get lots of requests for information, and it gets tedious, but we hope that with advance notice you will be open to completing the survey when it arrives. Thanks! ■



NEWS FROM LASA

LASA MEMBERSHIP REPORT by Sandy Klinzing

With this issue of the *LASA Forum* we continue the tradition of providing information on the demographics of the Association's membership for the last complete year (1997). We will make some comparisons with the previous year as appropriate and also share with you any trends we may have noticed. We hope you find the information of interest. Feel free to contact us if you would like any additional information.

Individual Membership

Total membership for 1997: 4271 (5 percent increase over 1996)

New members: 940 (representing 22 percent of the total; almost twice the new members as in 1996)*

Members renewed from the previous year: 3017

Members renewed from prior years: 314

Student members: 793 (19 percent of the total)

Male members: 1709 (Approximately 55 percent of members indicating gender; however among student members, males represent only 50 percent of the total)

Residency:

Domestic members: 3067 (72 percent of the total)

Non-domestic members: 1204 (28 percent of the total)

Latin America: 890 (38 percent increase over 1996)*

Major disciplines represented (based upon 4129 members reporting their discipline)

History (20 percent; +26 percent since 1992)

Political Science (20 percent; +20 percent since 1992)

Language, Linguistics, Literature (17 percent; +100 percent since 1992)

Sociology, Social Sciences (11 percent; +45 percent since 1992)

Anthropology, Archeology, Architecture (10 percent; +76 percent increase since 1992)

Economics (6 percent; - 5 percent since 1992)

Institutional Membership

Total membership for 1997: 96 (4 percent increase over 1996)

New members: 7

Renewed from the previous year: 83

Renewed from prior years: 6

* Many new memberships in 1997 resulted from the location of LASA97 in Guadalajara. There was a particularly large influx of new memberships from Latin America (374).

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

LASA's Travel Fund continues to garner support. At the February 7 meeting of the LASA Executive Council we were able to report that members have already contributed \$1829 for LASA98 travel. Our sincere thanks to these donors to the **Travel Fund** since our last report:

José Antonio Borello
Kenneth M. Coleman
Edward Dew
Antonio Dimas
J. Samuel Fitch
Cornelia B. Flora
Jan L. Flora
Henry J. Frundt

Magdalena García-Pinto
W. Nick Hill
Jane Jaquette
Margaret E. Keck
Dawn Keremitsis
Sinan Koont
Brian Loveman
Roy H. May Jr.

Timothy Power
Mario M. Roitter
Jeffrey W. Rubin
Alicia N. Salomone
Russell E. Smith
Margaret A. Villanueva
Thomas W. Walker
Angus L. Wright

Similarly, the Executive Council was delighted to learn that the combined Endowment Fund now stands at \$516,843, thanks to the support of members and friends, and a particularly healthy interest rate on investments. We thank these donors to the **General Endowment Fund** since our last report:

Shirley P. Aumand
Pedro A. Caban
Diego Cardona
Jack Corbett
Dorothy R. Dillon
Laura J. Enriquez
Bruce Ergood
Suzanne L. Fiederlein
Henry J. Frundt
Eiji Furuyama

Walter L. Goldfrank
Luis E. González-Vales
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Tracy K. Lewis
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Brian Loveman
Roy H. May Jr.
Lynn A. Meisch
Jonathan M. Miller
Lise K. Nelson

Shoji Nishijima
William R. Nysten
Marifeli Pérez-Stable
Peter Ranis
Scott S. Robinson
Jeffrey W. Rubin
Russell E. Smith
Hitoshi Takahashi
Augusto F. Varas
Laurence Whitehead

LASA membership in the humanities disciplines continues to grow, as does support for the **Humanities Endowment Fund**. Our grateful thanks to these most recent donors to the Fund:

Marja Booker
Michael Conroy
Shirley Eaton
Martha Paley Francescato
Gustavo C. Gatti
Rima-Gretel Vallbona
Michiyo Hayashi

Roy H. May Jr.
Toshimitsu Mitsuhashi
Kirsten Nigro
Abdiel Onate
Anton Rosenthal
Nelly Stromquist



LETTER

Al editor:

..Aprovecho esta ocasión para expresar mis inquietudes: tengo fuertes dudas ante la posible dominación del correo electrónico e Internet etc. etc. tanto en el círculo académico como en la organización comunicativa entre ONG's. Estas medidas, a mi juicio, eliminan otras medidas convencionales (digo, no conviven con ellas sino las eliminan) y pueden agravar todavía más la desigualdad entre los "haves" y los "have-nots" reforzando *naturalmente* el poder omnipotente del inglés.

Sé que esta opinión es de la minoría absoluta pero vale la pena opinar.

Gracias por su atención.

Midori Iijima

Tokio

20 de marzo de 1998 ■



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

The Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts has approved the appointment of **Howard J. Wiarda** to be the first Leonard J. Horowitz Professor in Latin American Politics and Studies. The professorship, established within the University's Political Science Department in December 1996, is designed to foster greater understanding of South America, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Professor Wiarda joined the department in 1965 and is an internationally known scholar on modern Latin American politics, American foreign policy, comparative politics, and the politics of Spain and Portugal. He also serves as an advisor to the U.S. Department of State and the Department of the Army, and consults with other government agencies on foreign policy issues.

J. Patrice McSherry, assistant professor of political science, relocated to Long Island University-Brooklyn from State University of New York (SUNY)-New Paltz in Fall 1997. Her book, *Incomplete Transition: Military Power and Democracy in Argentina*, was published by St. Martin's Press in 1997.

Francesca Miller has been appointed as a Visiting Fellow at the University of California Research Institute, University of California Irvine, for Winter and Spring 1998. She will take part in a research group on "Culture of the Americas and Narratives of Globalization." Her publications include the following:

"Anarquistas, Graças a Deus! 'Italy' in South America" in Beverly Allen and Mary Russo, eds., *Revisioning Italy: National Identity and Global Culture* (University of Minnesota Press, 1997); and "Latin American Women: A Politics of History and Information" in *Latin America: Perspectives On a Region*, edited by Jack W. Hopkins (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1997).

Dos miembros de LASA fueron nominados y luego electos por el Congreso de la República como miembros del Consejo Supremo Electoral—el organismo que debe garantizar la realización democrática de las próximas elecciones en Venezuela. **Miriam Kornblith** del IESA ha sido electa como Vice Presidente del Consejo y **Angel Alvarez** de UCV como suplente. Correo de Miriam Kornblith: mkornbli@newton.iesa.edu.ve. Correo de Angel Alvarez: aalvarez@sagi.ucv.edu.ve.

The University of Texas Press has just published **Laura Randall** (Hunter College, City of New York.) ed., *The Political Economy of Latin America in the Postwar Period* (1997). The publication will include essays by William F. Maloney (Chile); Werner Baer and Claudio Paiva (Brazil); Miguel Ramírez (Mexico); Robert McComb and Carlos E.J.M. Zarazaga (Argentina); Efraín Gonzales de Olarte (Peru); Joan B. Anderson (Ecuador); and Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Cuba).

MEMBERS ENCOURAGED TO SEND NEWS

Please continue to send us news about your awards, promotions, moves, and other items of professional interest. The *Forum* also will acknowledge publication of monographs of its members, space permitting. Authors of monographs published in the six-month period preceding the copy deadline for each issue of the

Forum are invited to provide us with data on those publications. Copy deadlines are June 1, September 1, December 1, and March 1. For the **summer** issue, books published since December of 1997 can be noted. ■

IN MEMORIAM

Clodomiro Almeyda Medina
1923-1998

El Departamento de Sociología de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Chile ha experimentado la sensible pérdida de su Director, don Clodomiro Almeyda Medina.

La personalidad y la trayectoria de Clodomiro Almeyda supera el ámbito de nuestro Departamento y su figura es una figura internacionalmente reconocida y respetada. Su condición de canciller del gobierno de Salvador Allende y su dilatada experiencia política lo ubican como una figura señera en nuestro continente.

Sin embargo, como Departamento de Sociología queremos rendir homenaje al intelectual y académico que conformó a través de la docencia y el contacto personal a muchos de los

que hoy día tratan, en el mundo universitario y cultural de nuestro país, de continuar la tarea de conocimiento y análisis que él tan brillantemente llevó a cabo.

Clodomiro Almeyda, a través de sus numerosos escritos, dió cuenta de la realidad política y social chilena e incansablemente mantuvo la inquietud intelectual por el conocimiento de lo Latinoamericano. Su compromiso intelectual estuvo siempre ligado a su pasión por la política, pero entendió que ésta adquiere su sentido por el valor de las ideas que la guían y la conforman.

El Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Chile quiere expresar su homenaje a quién fué su Director y ejemplo intelectual y personal.

*Departamento de Sociología
Universidad de Chile*

Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy
1935-1998

Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy died March 14, 1998 in Walla Walla, Washington following an automobile accident. He was 62 years old.

At the time of his death, Bud was professor of politics at Whitman College in Walla Walla. He previously served for a quarter-century as a faculty member with the Government Department at Cornell University. Over the years, among other awards, he received fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from the Woodrow Wilson and Danforth Foundations. In 1970, Cornell bestowed on him its Clark Award for the Advancement of Teaching.

Bud both studied and deeply loved Latin America and its people. He published articles on Latin American politics in World Policy Journal, Current History, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Democracy, and many other journals. He contributed chapters to noted textbooks on Latin American Politics and on American foreign policy. In 1995 Penn State Press published his book, America/Americas: Myth in the Making of U.S. Policy Toward Latin America. The book is a detailed study of popular images and myths about Latin America and their culmination in the rhetoric of the Reagan Administration during the 1980s.

Over the past fifteen years, Bud Kenworthy's teaching and

research interests increasingly focused on environmental issues and on ways in which ordinary citizens can and do understand and contribute to solving the problems of our complex technological world.

As a result of his interviews with campesinos in Costa Rica, Bud, always an activist as well as a scholar, became wholeheartedly engaged in the "Responsible Coffee Campaign." This Campaign is an effort by environmentalists and academics to encourage consumers to buy coffee grown under environmentally friendly conditions on small family farms, rather than from coffee plantations with their international, or corporate, ownership and heavy use of pesticides. (See his article on this subject in the Fall 1997 issue of the Forum)

At Whitman, Bud taught courses in Latin American and comparative politics, ecology and development, private and public leadership, and grass-roots activism. Whitman College President Thomas Cronin eulogized him as an "enormously creative and dedicated professor. He had a major influence on his students here, and he will be greatly missed."

Bud Kenworthy is survived by his wife, Cynthia Witman, daughter, Lauren Kenworthy, and grandsons, Byron and Jesse Kenworthy Schaeffer.

*Mary T. Hanna
Whitman College*



ON LASA SECTIONS

NEW SECTION INFORMATION

Jim Rudolph is spearheading an effort on behalf of a new LASA Section dedicated to Peru. The proposed mission statement follows:

"Despite Peru's having been widely studied during the past three decades, it remains one of the least understood countries in Latin America. The mission of the Peru Section is to increase awareness and understanding of present-day political, economic and social realities of Peru. This mission will be undertaken through an interchange of data, ideas and opinions via: 1) information dissemination and discussions of specific topics via e-mail; 2) periodic publication of a Peru Section Newsletter containing announcements of upcoming conferences, brief articles by Section members, book and film reviews,

information on grants, etc.; 3) Section sessions at LASA Congresses; and 4) sponsoring of conferences and research activities of particular interest to Section members. When the membership deems it appropriate, the Section will also emit public statements regarding current events in Peru, particularly those relating to the democratic process."

In order to have the new Section receive the approval of the Executive Council and be placed on the 1999 membership form, 25 current (1998) LASA members must indicate their agreement with the mission statement and agree to become members of the Section. If you are interested in learning more please contact Jim directly at jrudolph@msp.org.pe or (fax) 011-511-346-2669. ■



OPPORTUNITIES ON-LINE

LASPAU's newsletter, the *Informativo*, is now available on the web at: <http://www.laspau.harvard.edu/Informativofw97/contents.htm>. In the current issue (Fall 1997/Winter 1998), you will find the following articles: Clinton Congratulates Venezuelan Fulbright Grantees (Energy for the 21st Century Program addresses need for trained personnel in Venezuela's energy sector); LASPAU Assists Development of Higher Education Evaluation System in El Salvador; Fostering Educational Links Between the United States and the Dominican Republic (Dominican Week symposium highlights value of exchange programs); FUNDAYACUCHO Praised for Loan Reform Program; Mexican University Leaders Plan for the Future (ITESM officials strengthen ties with U.S. institutions in tour organized by LASPAU); Fundación SIVENSA Program Celebrates Tenth Anniversary (Scholarship program assists development of Venezuela); Special Report: Technology Challenges Higher Education (Distance learning as a complement to on-campus instruction); Lewis A. Tyler Trustees' Fund Supports Grantee Research (Awards encourage collaborative efforts involving U.S. and Latin American institutions); and Grantee News.

Se encuentra ya disponible en Internet una página sobre Asia—América Latina, con artículos sobre temas culturales, sociales y económicos; estadísticas sobre intercambio comercial en la región; breve descripción de los principales organismos económicos regionales; URLs de interés, tanto académico como comercial para los estudiosos del tema, y las versiones en español, inglés y Mandarín, del newsletter del mismo nombre. Los coordinadores esperan sugerencias y aportes. Website: <http://www.flacso.cl/asiamer/asiamericalatina.htm>.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Harvard University announces the Second International Harvard Conference on Internet and Society, to be held at the University from May 26-29, 1998. Inclusive, fluid, boundless and ungoverned cyberspace opens new channels of communications and commerce that defy control by traditional means. This has enormous implications for all sectors of society, including developing nations where information channels can now be opened where conventional media have failed. The Internet in adolescence raises several questions. How can society keep pace with the enormous changes cyberspace is producing? How can the public's interest be served? How can Internet constituencies collaborate? Where are the new business opportunities? How can nonprofit and entrepreneurial activities influence or potentially lead this growth? The Second International Harvard Conference on Internet and Society calls upon experts from all walks of life to outline a vision and a path for constructive use of the Internet. At the core of all Conference activities and discussion is the overriding theme: How can the Net better serve all segments of society? The Conference is divided into five tracks: Business, Law, Technology/Public Policy, Education, and Community. Each track is organized by track chairs, who plan specific panels and events within these categories. The Conference is also marked by Integrative motifs that will be the focus of several panels. Included in the \$1295 conference fee are: all Conference materials, the welcoming reception, an evening at the Harvard Art Museum, the New England clambake, entertainment, and lunches. For more info visit the URL <http://cybercon98.harvard.edu/>. ■

Where The Americas Connect.

AmericasNet
Promoting Hemispheric Integration

➤ AmericasNet at <http://www.americasnet.net> is your single Internet resource for official information about the upcoming Santiago Summit of the Americas. The government of Chile will host this second Presidential Summit, April 18-19, 1998.

➤ For business leaders, government delegates, media representatives, students or anyone seeking centralized information about the Presidential Summit, AmericasNet provides up-to-date events calendars, reports, position papers, analysis and much more.

➤ AmericasNet was developed jointly by leading technology corporations: BellSouth, Hewlett-Packard and Microsoft, in partnership with the Latin American and Caribbean Center (LACC) of Florida International University (FIU) Miami, the Faculty of Latin American Social Sciences (FLACSO-Chile) and Diego Portales University (UDP) at Santiago, Chile.

➤ For your direct link to the Presidential Summit visit AmericasNet at <http://www.americasnet.net> — where the Americas connect in promoting Hemispheric Integration.

Corporate Sponsors:



Educational Sponsors:



**SOCIAL VENTURE CAPITAL
FOR UNIVERSAL ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATIONS—A CONFERENCE REPORT**

Participants in a recent conference sponsored by the Markle Foundation in association with the Aspen Institute brought a wealth of insights to strategies for creating universal access to e-mail and leveraging universal electronic communications for broader social benefit. The conference, "Social Venture Capital for Universal Electronic Communications," explored electronic communication and the potential consequences, both positive and negative, of new information technologies becoming more and more integrated into the fabric of the economy and society.

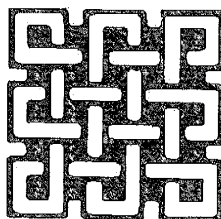
Conference participants included senior corporate and public policy leaders such as Reed Hunt, former chairman of the FCC, Ira Magaziner, senior advisor to the President, W. Bowman Cutter, managing director, E.M. Warburg, Pincus and Company, Inc, Al Sikes, president, Hearst New Media and Technology, and Louis Rosetto, CEO, Wired. Copies of this report are now available either electronically or in print; please call Jennifer Bertsch (tel: 212-268-1443) or send e-mail to jenbertsch@aol.com for print copies. The report is available online from: <http://www.iaginteractive.com/emfa>. The e-mail for all outreach campaign is an integral part of the Markle Foundation's work to encourage the use of new communications technologies for socially beneficial purposes.

NEW LIST ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **ALFABETO** list, "Investigación en la Lectura y Escritura," aims to become the meeting point for all the professionals working on the research, teaching, and promotion of reading and writing from the educational, psychological, linguistic, or sociological perspective. The Spanish-speaking community will be interested in participating in this forum: Spain, Latin America, and the Spanish-speaking community from the United States. The list started within the Asociación Española de Lectoescritura (AEL), affiliate with the International Reading Association, <http://www.reading.org/>, and connected with several reading associations in Latin America. The preferred language is Spanish. If you would like to subscribe to ALFABETO you may send e-mail to listserv@listserv.rediris.es with the body of the mail containing the single line: "sub alfabeto (your first name) (your last name). For example: sub ALFABETO Carlos Herrero. Owner: Antonio Marmolejo (marmolejo@uma.es), Universidad de Málaga, Spain. More information about ALFABETO: <http://www.rediris.es/list/info/alfabeto.html>. More information about Spanish-language distribution lists: <http://www.rediris.es/list/buscon.es>. Siendo la lectura y escritura procesos fundamentales en el desarrollo de la cultura y de la sociedad, resulta paradójico que no se le haya prestado la atención necesaria en la comunidad hispanohablante. Es notoria la falta de un foro que permita el intercambio de noticias, experiencias, discusiones, ideas, a los numerosos profesionales que dedican sus esfuerzos a estos procesos: Sobre qué se está investigando

en este área en las universidades? Cómo se enseña y cómo se aprende a leer y escribir en nuestra lengua? Por lo tanto, esta lista servirá para poner en contacto, tanto a los investigadores dedicados a estos procesos desde la psicología, pedagogía, sociología, lingüística, como a los profesionales que se ocupan de la enseñanza, desarrollo y promoción de estos procesos en todos los niveles del sistema educativo.

Información Sobre Lingüística (INFOLING) is a moderated mailing list which distributes information about Spanish linguistics, i.e., research projects, Ph.D. dissertations, congresses, workshops, new publications (books, reviews) etc. Information sent to the moderator will be sent to the list. The language of the list is Spanish, but English is also welcome. Other languages (French, German, etc.) are also welcome if accompanied with the corresponding English or Spanish translation. If you would like to subscribe to INFOLING you may send e-mail to listserv@listserv.rediris.es with the body of the mail containing the single line: sub INFOLING (your first name) (your last name). For example: sub INFOLING Carlos Herrero. The preferred language is Spanish. Owner: Carlos Subirats Rugeberg, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Laboratorio de Lingüística Informática, Bellaterra, España. E-mail: carlos.subirats@uab.es. For more information about INFOLING, visit the website at <http://www.rediris.es/list/info/infoling.html>. For more information about Spanish-language distribution lists: <http://www.rediris.es/list/buscon.es>.





EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Tulane University seeks an energetic, service-oriented librarian to assume the position of Serials Cataloging Coordinator/Latin American Cataloger. Responsibilities include original and complex copy cataloging for materials, primarily in serial format, on subjects related to Latin America. This individual serves as the Cataloging Department resource for serials cataloging and provides serials cataloging training for department staff as needed; serves as the liaison for serials processes between the Cataloging, Serials Acquisitions, and Preservation departments; establishes serials cataloging priorities within the context of overall cataloging priorities; contributes authority records to the national authority file under the terms of the library's participation in NACO; and reports to the Head of the Cataloging Department. Required qualifications include an MLS from an ALA-accredited program; a minimum of 2 years professional serials cataloging experience in an academic library; excellent reading knowledge of Spanish; demonstrated knowledge and understanding of LC classification, LCSH, AACR2r, LCRI, and the USMARC formats for bibliographic, holdings, and authority data; excellent written and oral communication skills; effective interpersonal skills; ability to function as a contributing team member in a production-oriented environment; strong service orientation; flexibility in adapting to changing departmental and organizational priorities; and strong analytical skills and organizational abilities. Also preferred are additional monographic cataloging experience; knowledge of other Western European languages, particularly Portuguese; previous serials management experience; academic background in Latin American Studies; ability to work in a highly automated environment; and a working knowledge of OCLC and an integrated local system. Rank and salary based on qualifications; minimum \$34,500. Twelve-month academic appointment. Excellent benefits, including tuition exemption for self and family. To apply, send letter of application, resume, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to Mary Orazio, Executive Secretary, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118-5682. Review of applications will begin May 29, 1998. Tulane University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. For more information about the Tulane community see the Tulane University website at <http://www.tulane.edu>.

The **Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA)** seeks applicants for the position of Executive Director. ILSA is a non-governmental organization (NGO), founded in 1978 and based in Bogotá, Colombia, which works in areas broadly related to legal sociology, is seeking an Executive Director. The Executive Director reports directly to a Board of Directors that is active in the ongoing development and promotion of the

organization. He/she will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the organization and will participate with the Board and Staff in updating the structure and financial planning of this high-profile, dynamic twenty-year old organization. The new Executive Director will be expected to represent and promote the organization regionally and internationally and will assist staff in designing new projects and in seeking financial resources for their development. He/she will also be responsible for maintaining and managing the ILSA's relationship with other actors, including government bodies, the media, community groups and other organizations. The successful candidate should have the following qualifications: Minimum of five years experience in the management of NGOs and/or research projects; a background of involvement in organizations and activities that combine solid research with actions and recommendations that are useful to affect communities; a degree in law, economics, community planning or a related discipline; good knowledge of legal and socio-economic trends and issues in Latin America; good writing and public speaking skills; fluency in Spanish and English (French an asset); experience in NGO financial projection and project planning; ability to work cooperatively with a team of researchers and activists; ability to travel internationally and willing to represent and project the organization; experience in fundraising and knowledge of international funding bodies; a commitment to building and strengthening projects of empowerment in Latin America; a commitment to equity and a gender perspective. Salary dependent on experience. Please send resumes by *June 30, 1998* to Debra Evenson, President, ILSA. Fax: 537 33-3846. E-mail: evenson@cenial.inf.cu; or Germán Palacio, A.A. 023624, Bogotá, Colombia.

Hampshire College announces a search for a one year replacement position beginning Fall 1998 for a cultural anthropologist with a focus on Latin America, social movements, popular culture and representation. The College is an institution where teaching is emphasized, along with intensive individual instruction and collaborative interdisciplinary work. All students are expected to engage in intellectual issues pertinent to the Third World or US minorities at some point during their college career. Requires a Ph.D. in anthropology, preferred by time of appointment. Applicants should submit a letter describing teaching and scholarly interests, curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to Anthropology Search Committee, School of Social Science, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA 01002. Hampshire College is an equal opportunity employer committed to a vigorous affirmative action program. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply. Visit our website at: <http://www.hampshire.edu>.

Tufts University announces its search for a part-time lecturer in anthropology for Fall 1998. The successful applicant will teach Anthropology 184: "Popular culture in Latin America," with a focus on expressions and functions of festive behavior. The course will penetrate an apparently homogeneous Roman Catholic ideology and demonstrate how widely differing ethnic and political groups use public performance in a non-Western context to express their varied interests. Examples are to be drawn from throughout Latin America. A Ph.D. in anthropology is preferred, and relevant teaching experience is required. Review of applications began on April 10, 1998, and will continue until the position is filled. Please send letter of application, resume with names and addresses of referees, and course syllabi to Professor David M. Guss, Chair, Search Committee, Sociology and Anthropology Department, Eaton Hall, Room 115, Tufts University, Medford MA 02155. Tel: 617-627-3561.

The **University of Michigan** announces its search for a Latin American Bibliographer (Librarian I or II, PRO 277). The successful candidate will assume responsibility for all aspects of collection development in the field of Latin American and Caribbean area studies, and serve as principal library contact with faculty in the field, chiefly through the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, an USDE Title VI center. Duties include selection of materials, faculty liaison, management of the collection, promotion of the collection, library instruction, public service and outreach, and participation in cooperative collection development

agreements. Librarian I requirements include an ALA-accredited MLS; expertise in Spanish; undergraduate concentration in Latin American studies; and demonstrated ability to communicate effectively with faculty, students, and staff. The Librarian II requirements also include 3 years of successful professional library experience. Preferred: reading knowledge of Portuguese, advanced course work and/or experience related to Latin America. Consideration will be given to applicants with advanced course work or demonstrated subject knowledge in Latin American Studies but not the MLS for a temporary appointment with the expectation that the MLS will be earned prior to appointment in the continuing employment system. A Master's degree, educational background, or library experience in a field related to Latin American studies; reading knowledge of Portuguese; experience in collection development in an academic library; history of work/residence in Latin America; and an educational background in a social science (includes history) field are all desired. Compensation includes a \$33,000 minimum salary, depending on qualifications; and a generous benefits package. Applications received prior to May 15, 1998 will receive priority consideration. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Interested applicants should submit a letter of application, resume, and the names/addresses of three current references to: Carole S. Armstrong, Libraries Human Resources, Michigan State University Libraries, W102A Main Library, 100 Library, East Lansing, MI 48824-1048. ■



**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

POSITION: REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Provost and Sr. VP ACADEMIC AFFAIR: Education Abroad Program

JOB NUMBER: 1487-98-s

CLOSING DATE: Review of resumes will begin immediately and continue until May 15, 1998.

SALARY: \$50,000-74,500

NOTE: Position is located in Santa Barbara, CA

Essential functions: Share responsibility with the UC Study Center Directors and Host University Liaison Officers for managing designated programs of the UC (Systemwide) Education Abroad Program (EAP). Work closely with EAP Campus Directors and UC academic units Systemwide to achieve articulation and integration of EAP international study within UC degree programs. Will be responsible for programs in Spain and Latin America. As one of four Regional Directors in EAP's management team, actively engages in long-term planning and policy analysis, as well as program development, implementation, and evaluation for this particular EAP Region.

Skills, knowledge and abilities: Advanced degree (Ph.D. preferred). Fluency in Spanish is required. Knowledge of higher education systems and academic cultures in EAP Region. Experience in the design and implementation of international academic programs. Strong analytical ability, excellent written/oral communication skills including public speaking, international study and/or work experience. Successful management of complex organizations and the ability to lead and work effectively in organizational networks and teams is essential. Proven effectiveness in academic administration, work with university officials in the US and abroad, and contract negotiations with universities overseas. Ability and flexibility to travel abroad to visit the various programs in the region.

Apply to: Send application/resume to: University of California, Office of the President, 300 Lakeside Dr., 9th floor, Attn: Chris 1487-L, Oakland, CA 94612. E-mail: chris.nishida@ucop.edu Fax: (510) 987-0894.

The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The Ohio State University Office of International Education (OIE) and the Department of Anthropology with support from the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi in Brazil are once more sponsoring a three-week study tour program to the Brazilian Amazon Basin and other areas of Brazil. The program, scheduled for July 6 to 24, is entitled "Experiencing Life and People of Brazil and the Amazon Basin." The Program is designed to expose students, teachers, researchers and any individual (student or not) interested in Amazonian issues to the reality and diversity of the Amazon Basin, and of Brazil, and to help those interested in establishing contacts with Brazilian institutions and scholars, scientists, environmentalists etc. Trip highlights include visits to Brasília, Belem, the Brazilian Amazon, stays at the Ferreira Penna Research Station (FPRS), and the islands of Mosqueiro and Marajo, and a stop in Rio de Janeiro. The total cost of the program is \$2,540.00. It includes tuition, all transportation, lodging and breakfast in Brazil, lunch in Rio de Janeiro, and all the meals at the FPRS. OSU students can enroll for ANTH 697 and earn four credits upon the completion of the program. Group travel arrangement to Brazil will be provided by the program at special discount rates. Grants and Scholarships for the Brazil Program are available through the Ohio State University Office of International and the Latin American Studies Program. For further information about the Brazil Program please contact Dr. Hilton Silva (e-mail: da-silva.1@osu.edu, tel: 614-299-8106) or Grace Johnson at the Office of International Education (tel: 614-292-6101). Also, if you would like to find out more about the previous trips or about Brazil in general visit the OSU Department of Anthropology website (<http://monkey.sbs.ohi-state.edu>), or Maria Brazil (<http://www.maria-brazil.org>).

The **Organization of American States (OAS)** offers graduate and undergraduate fellowships for periods of three months to two years to citizens or permanent residents of OAS countries who have university degrees. Fellowships are for advanced study or research in any field. Applicants must know the language of the country in which they wish to study. Candidates must also secure acceptance at a university, study center or research site in the chosen country before applying. Fellows must study in an OAS country other than the one in which they are citizens or permanent residents. For more information, contact the Organization of American States, Department of Fellowships and Training, Washington, DC 20006-4499. Tel: 202-458-3902.

The **Bank of Northeast Brazil** offers support to doctoral students fluent in Portuguese or Spanish to complete research and write a thesis on a subject of outstanding importance for the development of the northeastern state of Brazil. For more information, contact the Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A., Secretaria Executiva do FUNDECI, Caixa Postal 628, 6000 Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

A **Global Exchange** delegation entitled "Guatemala: Human Rights after the Peace Accords" will take place from June 21-28, 1998. The event will be led by Jennifer Harbury, a US human rights lawyer and author of *Bridge of Courage* and *Searching for Everardo*. Participants in the event will discuss with Harbury her struggle for the declassification of US government documents on human rights in Guatemala and her lawsuit against the Guatemalan Government in the Inter American Court; meet the URNG (Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca) and learn about their reemergence as a political party and the reintegration of combatants after the peace accords; talk to diplomats of the US Embassy about the US government's role in Guatemala, both during the civil war and today; meet with grassroots human rights groups to discuss how the situation has changed since the war has ended; talk to representatives of the Archbishop's Human Rights Office and learn about recent exhumations of human massacres at mass grave sites; meet with the Coalition of Mayan Peoples Organizations of Guatemala (COPMAGUA) and learn about the struggle for implementation of the Accord on the Rights and Identity of Indigenous people; dialogue with members of PAN, the right-of-center ruling party, and the FDNG, the main left opposition, and see the different sides on land disputes issues, the displacement of indigenous communities, and the implementation of peace accords promises; and meet the Rigoberta Menchú Foundation to learn about their work with communities of returned refugees. Please send an application form and a \$200 deposit by *June 5, 1998* to Global Exchange. A limited number of partial financial assistance grants are available for low-income participants. For application forms and more information, please contact Global Exchange, Attn: Todd Kolze, 2017 Mission Street, #303, San Francisco, CA 94110. Tel: (415) 255-7296 or 800-497-1994, x221. Fax: (415) 255-7498. E-mail: todd@globalexchange.org. Website: www.globalexchange.org.

Symposium, an association dedicated to the organization of exchange programs in the cultural, educational and social fields provides internships for students and graduates interested in Argentine social, economic and political affairs. Spanish as a foreign language courses and attendance at university graduate and postgraduate courses (examinations are optional) are available at the University of Buenos Aires (UBA), El Salvador University (USAL), Instituto Superior de Lenguas Vivas, and other prestigious institutions. Internships in the public and private sectors and different activities including visits to public and private organizations are also offered. Travel assistance is supplied as well as a wide range of choices in accommodation, entertainment and sightseeing. Programs are subscribed on a personal basis and can be adapted to specific requirements. For more information contact: Symposium, Uruguay 467 - 1ro. "B", 1015 Capital Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Tel/Fax: (54-1) 373-2843. E-mail: jrl@movi.com.ar.

El área de Literaturas Española e Hispanoamericana de la **Universidade de São Paulo** está buscando investigadores para ejercer actividades de investigación y docencia (graduación y postgrado) por un período mínimo de 12 (doce) meses renovable hasta 24 (veinticuatro) meses. El ejercicio de la docencia no implica vínculo laboral con la Universidad. Nuestro interés apunta a desarrollar estudios literarios y culturales latinoamericanos. El perfil ideal de los interesados incluye el título de Doctor y liderazgo científico comprobado. Plazo de inscripción: *15 de junio de 1998*. Documentos incluyen los siguientes: Diploma de doctor (fotocopia); Proyecto de investigación; Propuesta de programa de curso de postgrado (tema libre, 12 clases); Curriculum Vitae (especificar número de pasaporte); Dos o tres trabajos publicados que considere relevantes. Correspondencia: Sra. Edite Mendez Pi, Universidade de São Paulo, FFLCH / Departamento de Letras Modernas, C. P. 8105, Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 403, 05508-900 São Paulo (SP), Brasil. El estipendio proviene de fondos federales de la CAPES (Fundação Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior), en forma de una beca mensual para "Pesquisador Visitante," valor líquido de U\$ 2.000,00. La beca incluye pasajes de ida y vuelta al país de origen y un mes de sueldo para suplementar gastos de instalación, para becas por un mínimo de 12 meses. El candidato no podrá acumular becas. Los currícula serán evaluados por la disciplina de Literatura Hispanoamericana y posteriormente por la propia CAPES de Brasilia.

Global Exchange & Rainforest Action Network announce an upcoming delegation to Brazil, to take place August 10-22, 1998. The event is titled "Land Struggles, Indigenous Rights and Culture in Brazil." Participants in the delegation will meet the Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra—MST (Brazil Landless Workers Movement) and learn about their strategies in pressuring for land reform; talk with human rights activists and representatives of the Partido Dos Trabalhadores—PT (Workers Party); travel to the Pontal do Paranapanema region of São Paulo to meet with communities and government representatives to discuss the occupations and the landowners response; visit the coast of São Paulo state and discuss environmental issues with Vitae Civilis; travel to Espírito Santo state and meet with the Tupi—Guarani people to learn about their struggle for their indigenous territorial rights; and dialogue with several key people in strategic governmental agencies, political parties, and NGOs that focus on the Brazilian Social and Environmental Movement at the national level. Please send an application form and a \$200 deposit at least forty-five days before the departure date to Global Exchange. This delegation will be as diverse as possible in terms of race, age, and life experiences. A limited number of partial financial assistance grants are available for low-income participants. For application forms and more information, please contact Global Exchange, Attn: Todd Kolze or Noëlle Ehrenkauffer, 2017 Mission Street, #303, San Francisco, CA 94110. Tel: (415) 255-7296 or 800-497-1994, x221. Fax: (415) 255-7498. E-mail: todd@globalexchange.org. Website: www.globalexchange.org.

The **Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program** has grants available to help develop and improve the study of modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States by providing opportunities to scholars to conduct research abroad. For additional information, contact Eliza Washington, Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, Center for International Education, US Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20202-5331. Tel: 202-732-6075.

For the academic years 1999-2001 the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at **Princeton University** will devote its weekly seminars and periodic conferences to the historical and comparative study of Conversion: Sacred and Profane. Scholars interested in any aspect of religious, ideological, political, technological or material conversion, in any period of history and in any geographical area, may apply. The Center will offer a limited number of research fellowships for one or two semesters, running from September to January and from February to June, designed for highly recommended younger scholars who have finished their dissertations as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. Fellows are expected to live in Princeton in order to take an active part in the intellectual interchange with other members of the Seminar. Funds are limited, and candidates are, therefore, strongly urged to apply to other grant-giving institutions as well as the Center, if they wish to come for a full year. Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application forms should be addressed to the Manager, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for fellowships for 1999-2000 is *December 1, 1998*, and for 2000-2001 is *December 1, 1999*. Other scholars who would like to offer a paper to one of the weekly Seminars are asked to send a brief description of their proposal and a current curriculum vitae to the center's director, Professor William Chester Jordan.

The **Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)** announces the 1999-2000 competition for Fulbright Awards for U.S. Faculty and Professionals. Opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in over 125 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academe. U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications required. For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Foreign language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. Deadlines are *August 1, 1998* for lecturing and research grants in academic year 1999-2000; *May 1, 1998* for distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe and Canada; and *November 1, 1998* for international education and academic administrator seminars. Contact the USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St., NW, Suite 5L, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009. Tel: 202-686-7877. Website (online materials): <http://www.cies.org>. E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org (requests for application materials only).

Yale University announces a Summer Nahuatl Institute. In addition to intensive language training in beginning Nahuatl, the institute will feature a series of seminars and talks by outstanding Nahuatl scholars. There also will be sessions with native speakers from Mexico. The course runs from mid-June through August. Accommodations are available on Yale

campus. The course is FLAS-approved—that is, institutions with FLAS awards can fund students in the program. Undergraduates, graduate students, and independent scholars can apply. For further information, contact jonathan.amith@yale.edu. ■



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The New England Historical Association announces its Fall Meeting, to be held on October 17, 1998 at Connecticut College in New London, CT. The program committee welcomes proposals on any subject, period, or geographical area from scholars within or outside the New England region. The Association does not focus on the history of New England or of the United States but is equally concerned with European and Third World history. Complete session proposals as well as single papers are welcome. Please send proposals with brief vita by *June 15, 1998* to Professor Alan Rogers, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167-3806. E-mail: alan.rogers@bc.edu.

The Chilean Computer Science Society has issued a preliminary Call for Papers for its XVIII International Conference, which will be held in Antofagasta, Chile from November 12-14, 1998. The conference will take place as part of a larger event, the XI International Symposium on Computer Applications, locally organized by the Northern Catholic University. Papers presenting original research in Computer Science are being sought. Typical, but not exclusive, topics include: Algorithms and Data Structures; Databases; Office Automation; Artificial Intelligence; Data Communications; Operating Systems; Complexity Theory; Data Security and Cryptography; Performance Evaluation; Computer Architecture; Distributed Systems; Programming Languages; Computer Graphics; and Human-Computer Interaction & Software Engineering. An extended abstract written in English, of at most ten typed pages, including e-mail address and/or a fax number, should be sent before *May 18, 1998*. The paper should be sent in PostScript format by e-mail to sccc98@ing.puc.cl. If e-mail is not available, five copies must be addressed to the organizing committee chair to Ydran Eterovic, Computer Science Department, Catholic University of Chile, Casilla 306, Santiago-22, Chile. Tel: +56-2-686-4440. Fax: +56-2-686-4444. E-mail: sccc98@ing.puc.cl. Authors will be notified of acceptance or rejection via e-mail by July 20, 1998. Full versions of accepted papers (camera-ready) must be written in English, and will be due by *August 17, 1998*. Additional information can be obtained from the Local Organizing Committee at the following address: Organización INFONOR'98, Depto. de Ingeniería de Sistemas y Computación, Universidad Católica del Norte, Casilla 1280, Antofagasta, Chile. Tel: +56-55-241728 ext. 201, 277. Fax: +56-55-248476. E-mail: infonor@socompa.ucn.cl. Website: <http://www.ucn.cl/infonor>.

El IX Congreso de la Federación Internacional de Estudios sobre América Latina y el Caribe (FIEALC) se realizará en la Universidad de Tel Aviv, Israel del 12 al 15 de abril de 1999. El evento incluye una excursión conjunta a Jerusalén el 16 de abril. El tema central del congreso será "El Mediterráneo y América Latina." Aunque hay una selección de sesiones temáticas propuestas, se aceptarán también propuestas de nuevas sesiones temáticas y ponencias sobre otros temas relacionados con América Latina en todas las áreas de las humanidades y las ciencias sociales. Las propuestas para sesiones temáticas deben ser enviadas hasta comienzos de junio de 1998; para ponencias individuales hasta octubre de 1998 (favor adjuntar un resumen de entre 15 y 30 líneas y un currículum vitae de una página). Las ponencias (en español, portugués o inglés) deberán tener una extensión máxima de 15 cuartillas, formato A4, escritas en sistemas IBM-PC o Macintosh. La cuota de inscripción será de US\$ 80 (ochenta) para ponentes y de US\$ 20 (veinte) para oyentes. Todo envío de material y consultas relativas al funcionamiento del Congreso deberán dirigirse a Dr. Tzvi Medin, Dr. Raanan Rein, School of History, Universidad de Tel Aviv, Ramat Aviv, P.O.B. 39040 (69978), Israel. E-mail: (Raanan Rein) raanan@post.tau.ac.il; (Rosalie Sitman) rsitman@post.tau.ac.il.

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) will be holding its eighth annual meeting in Miami, FL, August 6-8, 1998. ASCE invites papers on a variety of subjects related to the Cuban economy and society, including macroeconomics, banking and finance, agriculture and the sugar industry, social and political aspects of economic development, education, health, environmental policy, law and legal institutions, and international economic relations. Persons interested in presenting a paper or serving as discussants should contact the following for requirements and instructions: Jorge Pérez-López, ASCE Program Chairperson, 5881 6th St., Falls Church, VA 22041. Tel: 703-379-8812. E-mail: perezlop@erols.com. A selection of the papers presented at the meeting will be published by ASCE in its annual publication *Cuba in Transition*.

The Tenth Annual Afro-Hispanic Literature and Culture Conference will be held May 25-31, 1998 in Xalapa, Mexico. For more information, contact Dr. Elba Birmingham-Pokorny. Tel: 870-235-4206. E-mail: elpokorny@saumag.edu.

The Joint Organizing Committee of the **Conference of Mexican, United States, and Canadian Historians** writes to acknowledge the enthusiastic response to its preliminary call for papers for the X Reunión which will be held in Fort Worth-Dallas from 17-20 November 1999. At the same time, the Committee issues a final invitation to participate in the historic tenth meeting, which has as its central theme, "Migrations in North American History". Participants are invited to explore a variety of encounters through which people, ideas, commodities, and institutions were received, contested, and appropriated. Panels might focus, for example, on demographic trends, labor networks, the dissemination and reception of intellectual currents and ideologies, the flow of commodities and investments, the creation of subjectivities and hybrid identities, the transformation of frontiers into borders, settlement patterns, environmental issues, and so forth. Panels must include a distinctly international representation. All paper and panel abstracts, accompanied by brief (one-half page) cvs, must be received by *May 30, 1998* to be eligible for consideration. Please send U.S. and Canadian proposals to Committee Member Mark Wasserman at: Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08903, Fax: 908-932-6763. E-mail: wasserm@rci.rutgers.edu. Proposals submitted by fax or email are especially welcome. The Joint Organizing Committee will announce its acceptance of proposals shortly after August 30, 1998.

The **Business Association of Latin American Studies (BALAS)** will hold its next conference from April 7-10, 1999 at Le Meridien Hotel in New Orleans Louisiana. The theme of the conference will be Latin America's New Millennium: Reaching "El Dorado." BALAS 1999 is hosted by the College of Business Administration at Loyola University. The deadline for submissions is November 1, 1998. Direct general inquiries to balas99@loyno.edu and registration questions to balasreg@loyno.edu, or inquire by mail to Joseph Ganitsky, Program Chair, BALAS 1999, c/o International Business Center, Loyola University New Orleans, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, Campus Box 15, New Orleans, LA 70118 USA. Tel: 504.865.2101. Fax:: 504.865.3496. Website: <http://www.loyno.edu/balas99/>.

You are invited to the first **Global Meeting of Generations**, to be held in Washington, DC from January 13-15, 1999. Building on a series of national conferences, leaders of all generations will gather to discuss new visions and actions for equitable development in the 21st century. They will identify opportunities for major economic and social advancement in the 21st century, seeking solutions which embrace the generations. For information on participation, registration, and exhibitors, contact the Global Meeting of Generations, c/o International Development Conference, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 720, Washington, DC 20009-5728. Fax: 202-884-8499. E-mail: gmg@idc.org. Website: <http://www.idc.org/gmg>.

The **North Central Council of Latin Americanists (NCCLA)** is issuing a Call for Papers for an upcoming interdisciplinary conference, to be held at St. Norbert College in De Pere, WI, from October 16-17, 1998. The theme of the conference is "Latin America on the Edge of the Year 2000: Triumphs, Tragedies, and Trends." Proposals are invited from all disciplines. Suggestions for panels (including Spanish language panels) are most welcome. (In addition to proposed scholarly sessions, conference planners seek individuals interested in organizing or participating in sessions on: Technology's Impact on Latin America; Taking Students Abroad: Trials, Triumphs, and Tips; and Stimulating Discussion in Courses on Latin America). Those interested in chairing sessions are invited to contact the Program Chair. Graduate student and advanced undergraduate student participation is encouraged. Up to six student travel grants of \$80 are available. Apply with abstract. Conference presenters are eligible for NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards. Send abstracts and proposals by *July 15, 1998* to Associate Professor Eduardo Magalhães III, Program Chair (NCCLA 1998), Department of Political Science, Simpson College, 701 N. C, Indianola, IA 50125. Tel: 515-961-1657.. Fax: 515-961-1498. E-mail: magalhae@storm.simpson.edu.

The 1998 conference of the **National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS)** will be held from October 2-4, 1998 at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul, MN, and will explore the future of scholarship. Where will scholars be producing their work in the future? Will the majority of scholars be affiliated with a university? Or, will more scholars be independent, piecing together the library, laboratory, and collection resources they require? Themes and topics that might find a place in the program include the following: Historical and political perspectives (e.g., Past history, present conditions, future possibilities); Intellectual issues (e.g., Is independent scholarship in the 1990s the vanguard for the twenty-first century? Is independence from academe synonymous with intellectual freedom?); Practical issues (e.g., Hazards and advantages of scholarship abroad; access to twenty-first century technology); Scholarly identity (e.g., Living in two worlds as a semi-affiliated scholar; relations between independent scholars and academics). [Conference announcement only. Deadline for submission of paper proposals was April 1, 1998]. For further information, contact Diane M. Calabrese, Program Chair, 1000 Robin Road, Silver Spring, MD 20901-1873. Phone/fax: 301-681-3671. E-mail: augustdmc@aol.com.

The **Smithsonian Institution and Centro Alameda, Inc.** present a conference entitled "Image of Devotion, Icon of Identity: The Virgin Mary in the Americas," to be held at the University of Texas at San Antonio from May 14-16, 1998. For more information, contact Miguel A. Bretos, Maria Alicia Crespo de Parkerson, or Judy Scott at the Smithsonian Institution, Room 320, 1000 Jefferson Dr. SW, Washington, DC 20560. Tel: 202-357-4546. Fax: 202-786-2304. E-mail: jescott@sivm.si.edu.

Each year **Casa del Caribe**, an institution for investigation and promotion of Cuban Caribbean culture, holds international workshops for dance, music, Afro-Cuban percussion and magic-religious systems, presented by specialists of well-recognized national and international prestige, and with the participation of international personalities and performers. These workshops take place each year in the city of Santiago de Cuba, during the months of December, to coincide with the festivities of San Lázaro (Babalú Ayé); in July, concurrent with the Caribbean Festival, a notable event in itself; and in September, with the festivities of the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre. Complete information is available on our Web page, at <http://www.ceniai.inf.cu/trinkaribe/>. For further information, contact Lic. Angel Trincado Fontán, Casa del Caribe, Apartado Postal 4144, Havana 10400, Cuba. Tel: 53-797250. E-mail: trkaribe@ceniai.inf.cu.

The **Afro-Latin American Research Association (ALARA) Conference** will be held August 12-15, 1998 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The conference theme will be "Afro-Latin America and the Diaspora: Cultural Hybridity, Miscegenation, Creolization." Abstracts of papers on related topics are welcome. For more information, contact Laurence Prescott, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese Department, Pennsylvania State University, 352 N. Burrowes Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel: 814-865-0167. Fax: 814-863-7944.

The **First International Conference on Caribbean Literature (ICCL)** will take place from November 4-6, 1998 in Nassau, Bahamas. Please direct inquiries to Melvin Rahming (English), Morehouse College, Dept. of English and Linguistics, 830 Westview Dr. S.W., Atlanta, GA 30314. Tel: 404-681-2800, ext. 2512. Fax: 404-525-6272. E-mail: mrahming@morehouse.edu OR Jorge Román-Lagunas (Spanish or French), Purdue University Calumet, Foreign Language Dept., 2200 169th St., Hammond, IN 46323. Tel: 219-989-2632. Fax: 219-989-2581. E-mail: roman@calumet.purdue.edu. The deadline for abstracts is *May 29, 1998*.

The **23rd Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA)** will take place May 26-30, 1998 in St. John's, Antigua. The theme of the conference will be "Forging into the 21st Century: Culture, Governance, and the Environment in the Caribbean." For additional information, contact Grisell V. Sotolongo, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199. Tel: 305-348-2894. Fax: 305-348-3593. E-mail: csa98@fiu.edu. Website: <http://www.fiu.edu/~lacc/csa98>.

A conference entitled "Madness, Illness, Bodies: The Hispanic Woman Writer and Her Fragmented World" will be held from October 15-17, 1998 at **George Washington University**. The Conference is open to colonial and contemporary Latin American and Peninsular women's literature. The organizers strongly encourage papers that reflect a solid critical analysis and present a fresh perspective on women's writing. **Keynote Speaker: Angélica Gorodischer**. Send the proposed abstract or panel and a one-page vita to the Fundación Cultural Iberoamericana (FCI), 6001 Woodlake Lane, Alexandria, VA 22315. Attn: Gladys Illareguí. E-mail: gladys@iberoamerican.org. Fax: 703-922-3442. The deadline for submissions is *May 30, 1998*. For more information visit our website: <http://www.iberoamerican.org>

The **Séptimo Congreso Internacional de Literatura Centroamericana (CILCA)** will take place from March 17-19, 1999 in Managua, Nicaragua. For more information, contact Jorge Román-Lagunas, Purdue University Calumet, 2200 169th St., Hammond, IN 46323. Tel: 219-989-2632. Fax: 219-989-2581. E-mail: roman@calumet.purdue.edu. The deadline for abstracts is *January 15, 1999*.

A conference entitled "**Cuartas Jornadas Andinas de Literatura Latinoamericana**" will take place August 6-10, 1999, in Cuzco, Peru. Please direct inquiries to Ulises Juan Zevallos-Aguilar, Temple University, 5914 Houghton St., Philadelphia, PA 19128. Tel: 215-508-3288. E-mail: uzevallo@nimbus.temple.edu or Enrique Rosas Paravicino, Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad del Cuzco, Avenida Los Incas No.1615, Cuzco, Peru. Fax: 53-84-238156. Tel: 53-84-228392. E-mail: rozas@qenqo.unsaac.edu.pe.



PUBLICATIONS

"*Estudios Interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe*" (**E.I.A.L.**), published twice yearly at Tel Aviv University, is now under the sole editorship of Dr. Raanan Rein, of the Dept. of History, Tel Aviv University. This interdisciplinary journal, now in its ninth year, welcomes submissions of manuscripts in Spanish, English and Portuguese, not currently under consideration elsewhere, of original research in any field related to the humanities and social sciences in Latin America in the twentieth century. Book and film reviews are also welcome. Every year, one issue is monographic while the

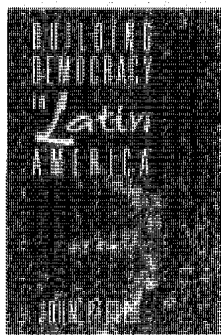
other comprises articles on a variety of subjects. The monographic issues for the next three years are: (1998) "Visual Culture in Latin America"; (1999) "Education and Politics in Latin America"; (2000) "The Mediterranean and Latin America". Please address the Editor, E.I.A.L., School of History, Tel Aviv University, P.O.B. 39040, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel. Tel: 972-3-640-6285. Fax: 972-3-640-6229. E-mail: raanan@post.tau.ac.il; rsitman@post.tau.ac.il.

As of January 1, 1998, *Cuban Studies*, the prestigious multidisciplinary annual journal devoted to scholarly work on Cuba, is being edited at the Cuban Research Institute at Florida International University. The University of Pittsburgh Press, which has published *Cuban Studies* since 1970, will continue to print and distribute the journal. The CRI will be the editorial home of *Cuban Studies* for a five-year term. Manuscripts may be submitted to the Editor, *Cuban Studies*, Cuban Research Institute, Florida International University, University Park, Miami, Fl. 33199, USA. Maximum length is forty pages, double-spaced, including tables and notes. Please submit two copies, with an abstract of no more than 200 words. Submissions should have a format that consistently follows one of the accepted reference styles in the humanities or social sciences (e.g. MLA, APA or Chicago.) *Cuban Studies* will not accept work that has been published, or is under consideration, elsewhere. In addition to journal articles, *Cuban Studies* has traditionally included a book review section and a bibliography covering materials related to Cuba and its diaspora. Relevant books or journal articles recently published should be sent or brought to the attention of the Editors for inclusion in the appropriate section. Those interested in reviewing manuscripts or books, should contact the Cuban Research Institute at the above address or by fax (305) 348-3593 or e-mail crinst.serms.fiu.edu.

Cuba in Transition—Volume 7, containing selected papers and commentaries presented at the Seventh Annual Meeting (1997) of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy, is now available. Papers included in the volume deal with macroeconomics, sugar, agricultural trade, women, privatization, tourism, and the environment, among others. To order *Cuba in Transition—Volume 7* and earlier volumes, please contact ASCE Books, 2000 Osborn Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910-1319. Tel/fax: 301-587-1664. E-mail: jalonso@erols.com.

The University of San Francisco is issuing a Call for Essays for upcoming issues of the *Peace Review*. Essays may be on or off each issue's theme. The theme of the Winter 1998 issue will be "Overcoming Linguistic Violence," (deadline July 20, 1998). The Spring 1999 issue will deal with "Media and Democratic Action," (deadline January 16, 1999). Relevant off-theme topics include war, violence, human rights, culture, development, the environment, economy, and related issues. Please submit 2500-3500 word essays on IBM or Mac disk to Robert Elias, Editor, *Peace Review*, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117 USA. Fax: 415-388-2631/422-2772. Tel: 415-422-6349. Email: eliasr@usfca.edu. ■

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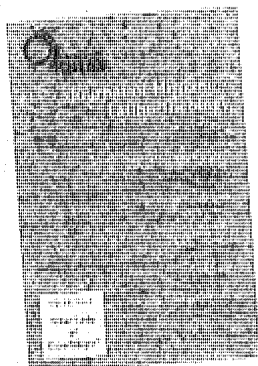
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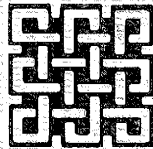
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Fall 1999

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Jean Franco

Recipient of Silvert Award for 2000

Jean Franco is the year 2000 recipient of the LASA Kalman Silvert Award. LASA Past President Susan Eckstein, 2000 chair of the Silvert Award Selection Committee, will present the award at the XXII International Congress in Miami. Professor Franco will also participate in the Kalman Silvert Award Panel.

Professor Franco received her B.A. with First Class Honors in History at the University of Manchester in 1944, and a Diploma in Education and a History M.A. at Manchester in 1945 and 1946, respectively. She received the Ph.D. from King's College, University of London in 1964, writing a dissertation entitled "Theme and Technique in the Novels of Angel Ganivet." She was named Doctor of the University, Essex University, in 1992.

Her teaching career began in 1958, in a post with the London Education Authority. Since then she has held positions at Queen Mary College and King's College of London University; was named Professor of Latin American Literature, University of Essex in 1968; was appointed Professor of Spanish at Stanford University in 1972, holding the Olive H. Palmer Chair of Humanities from 1979 to 1982; and became Professor of Spanish at Columbia University in 1982. She has held visiting professorships at several universities, including Freie Universität in Berlin and the University of California, at San Diego.

Jean Franco has held several university administrative positions and has been the recipient of many honors and research grants over her long career. She is the author of nine books, the latest of which, *Critical Passions*, is due for publication by Duke University Press in October of this year. She also has nearly 90 articles and quoted interviews to her credit. In 1987 Professor Franco was elected vice president and president elect of LASA. She served as the Association's president from November of 1989 to April of 1991.

Of Professor Franco, Mary Louise Pratt of Stanford University has written the following for the *Forum*:

"Jean Franco is recognized throughout Latin America, North America and Europe as one of the most erudite and incisive voices at work in critical cultural studies and in the study of the contemporary hemispheric realities of the Americas, and Latin

America in particular. Her brilliance, articulateness and wit are legendary. From her early histories of Latin American literature and the now classic *Modern Culture of Latin America*, one of the most striking and exceptional features of Franco's work has been its capacity for synthesis. Few critics indeed share her capacity

to conceptualize and define the big picture without losing sight of the fact that this picture is known only through specifics. Franco makes the idea of Latin America work, for example, by building bridges between national literatures, not in terms of similarities, but in terms of varying responses to historical circumstances that are shared, but lived out differently from one nation to another. Franco's synthetic method operates heavily through metonymy: a poem, a song, an advertisement, a graffiti, a Puerto Rican funeral exemplify large-scale cultural dynamics that can be deduced from them. This ability to tack effectively between the general and the particular is rare and powerful, both as an expository style and a methodological commitment. Remarking on Franco's work, Mexican cultural critic Carlos Monsivais compared her with two other figures: the Dominican scholar Pedro Henríquez Ureña, one of the founders in the first half of the century of "Latin America" as a cultural concept and a critical category; and Angel Rama, the Uruguayan critic

who in the 1960s and 70s revitalized the project of Henríquez Ureña's generation through panoramic studies of the "lettered city" and transculturation. The comparisons are apt.

In the 1970s and 80s, Franco authored a series of key studies on the novelists of the Latin American "boom." Focusing on the self-mythifications of Latin American society and history that these novels articulate, she examines their often ironic posing of the problems of nation building, the role of intellectuals and artists, the crisis of foundational discourses and the language of progress, their evocation of alternative versions of community, from Fushia's island, to Macondo, to Comala. It was Franco who offered the decisive insight situating the novelist of the boom between two contiguous figures: the oral storyteller of popular culture and the star of mass media productions.

These two formations, popular culture and mass media, are seldom absent from Franco's literary and cultural thought, and their presence constitutes one of the most distinctive aspects of her work. She seeks out the junctures at which lettered, popular and mass media cultures intersect, clash, determine or appropriate



2000 LASA Kalman Silvert Award winner Jean Franco

each other. Those of us who worked with her on the magazine *Tabloid: A Review of Mass Culture and Everyday Life*, which she founded in the 1980s, were exhilarated by the collective challenge of learning to reflect on popular culture, media, the practices of everyday life, and the changes being wrought in these spheres by Reaganism. Franco's insistence on the critic's ability to engage seriously with all spheres of expression is a hallmark of her work. Another is her insistence on a clear, non-narcissistic language. Her work is exemplary in its ability to present and debate conceptual questions in a direct and accessible language.

In a series of essays on Mexico written over some 20 years, Franco can be seen working out the themes and methods of what would only later be referred to as cultural studies. The British Marxists Raymond Williams and E.P. Thompson are key mentors here, but Franco goes beyond them by introducing gender as a basic category of analysis. Her 1989 book *Plotting Women* can be read as a large-scale methodological experiment in which Franco wages what she herself, speaking of the *testimonio* called a "struggle for interpretive power." It was in the context of this struggle, specifically in relation to the gender dynamics of LASA, that Franco in 1979 founded the UC-Stanford Seminar on Feminism and Culture in Latin America, whose work continued uninterrupted for the next eighteen years.

In the 1980s and 90s, Franco wrote a set of essays addressing the intellectual and political imperatives posed by the authoritarian regimes in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Brazil. Speaking from a feminist perspective, she elaborates a ferocious critique of authoritarianism and a brilliant analysis of the oppositional movements which worked in the social and semiotic openings the regimes unknowingly created. From these widely cited and reprinted essays, two analytical and methodological concepts stand out in particular: ethics and survival. Ethics is explored not as a weak form of morality, but as a structure of thought and values tied to practice and able to exert epistemological force against the instrumentality of the regimes. Survival is considered not as a minimal state, but as a powerful analytical and existential category brought into view by clashes between authoritarianism and the gender system.

More clearly than any others, these essays express the passions and commitments that drive Franco's intellectual work: a profound commitment to the expressive powers of art; an implacable critique of the depredations of capitalism and imperialism, of sexual and racial hierarchy and the violence that sustain them, of the impoverished values of consumer society; and finally a lifelong intellectual and personal commitment to the history, present, and future of Latin America." ■

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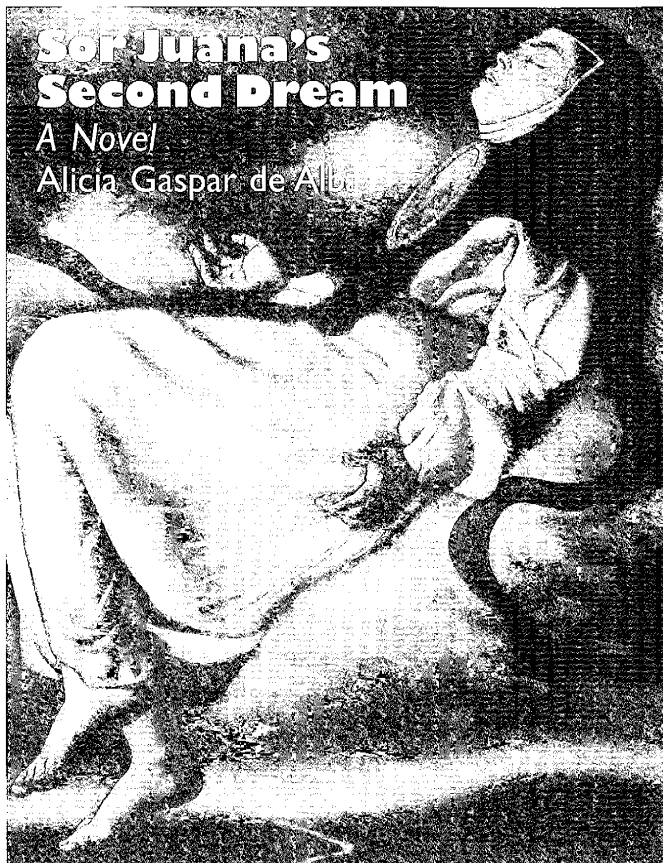
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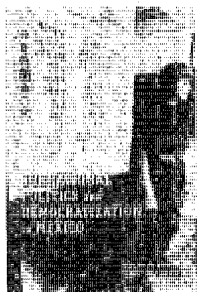
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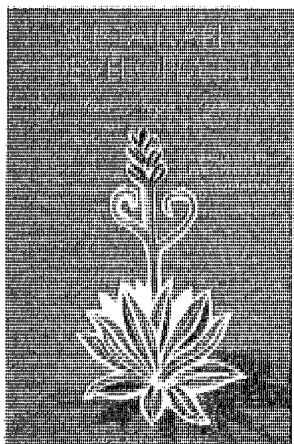
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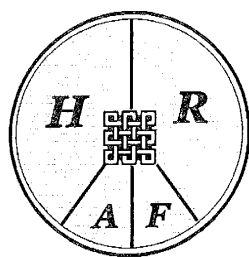


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Member, LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom

jhellman@yorku.ca

As international criticism of Mexico's human rights record has grown louder and more sustained in the wake of the 1994 Zapatista uprising, the government of President Ernesto Zedillo has responded with an aggressive policy designed to exclude foreigners from whole regions of the country where they might learn of violations and to cast doubt on their motives. To be sure, Mexican powerholders have a long tradition of scapegoating foreigners for problems that are fundamentally Mexican in origin. I well remember the shock and fear I felt in 1968 when, as a graduate student carrying out research in Mexico, I read the accusations of President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz (1964-1970) that it was people like myself who had brought student rebellion to Mexico and produced the disorders that threatened the Olympic peace! And although the Salinas administration mostly abandoned both the symbols and the substance of the revolutionary nationalist restrictions on foreign ownership and control in Mexico, it scrambled to revive a most xenophobic version of Mexican nationalism as the 1994 elections approached in order to block the participation of foreign observers in the electoral process—a sad effort that was eventually abandoned.

The years since the December 1997 massacre of 45 unarmed civilians in Acteal, Chiapas, have witnessed a revival of this same defensive strategy. Foreigners who have long-term commitments to scholarly and social assistance projects in the highlands of Chiapas find themselves under attack as the Zedillo administration increasingly portrays their involvement in sinister terms, blaming their “meddling” for the lack of a resolution to the crisis. Rather than negotiate seriously or offer policy initiatives to resolve the impasse in southern Mexico, the government has summarily expelled and deported foreigners and imposed tortuous visa restrictions.

As successive Mexican administrations have become sensitive to the link between foreign investment and international perceptions of the country's human rights record, they have worked to promote at least the appearance of compliance with international accords on human rights. Yet the summary expulsion or deportation of 144 foreigners in 1998 alone belied official Mexican assertions that foreign citizens who visit or live

in Mexico enjoy the full protection of the law.¹ As a report from human rights organizations active in Mexico notes, “The government has tried to maintain its image as a promoter of human rights, despite evidence to the contrary, by expelling dozens of international witnesses from Chiapas. Throughout 1998, the Mexican authorities systematically misapplied domestic and international laws in an attempt to politicize and discredit humanitarian and human rights work in Chiapas and other conflictive states.”² This offensive against foreigners raises serious questions about Mexico's compliance with international accords it has signed.³ Moreover, it deprives *chiapanecos*—on top of far more serious deprivations—of the basic right to receive anyone they want as visitors in their homes and villages.

In part, Mexico's non-compliance with international accords it has signed springs from contradictory elements within the Constitution of 1917 and the ways in which successive regimes have chosen to interpret the Constitution. On the one hand, the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, movement and the rights to due process and a fair trial to everyone in Mexico, citizen and non-citizen alike. On the other hand, Article 33 of the Constitution, an expression of the postrevolutionary nationalist defense of Mexican sovereignty against U.S. intervention, gives the President of Mexico the authority to expel any foreigners he decides are meddling in Mexican politics. Furthermore, when the Mexican president expels foreigners they have no right to a hearing in which to learn the charges against them or defend themselves against those charges. Although the expulsion may be appealed by the foreigner once out of the country, in practice this proves to be a very expensive and complex procedure, as experts at the Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez, which has taken on a number of such cases, can attest. “The practical problem,” explained Rafael Álvarez Díaz of the Centro Pro in an interview in March 1999, “is that when you are expelled under Article 33 you can bring a stay of execution of the order, but it is nearly impossible to collect all the signatures needed because you are already out of the country.”

The Mexican president's power to expel foreigners, moreover,

has in practice been applied in a highly selective manner. Foreign intervention in "political affairs" is proscribed, but what constitutes a political affair or political intervention is nowhere defined. Thus John Gavin, the United States Ambassador to Mexico in the 1980s, and more recently, Geronimo Prigione, an Italian who is the Vatican's representative in Mexico, both made frequent public pronouncements on Mexican political and social matters that were quoted in the Mexican press on a daily basis. Yet neither of these powerful foreigners was ever charged with interfering in Mexican politics.

Officials of the Zedillo administration have justified the expulsion of foreigners on the grounds that many of the individuals and solidarity groups that have traveled to Chiapas explicitly sympathize with the Zapatistas. For example, sixteen Belgians, Canadians, Germans, Spaniards and Americans were roused from their beds in the middle of the night of April 12, 1998, interrogated, and expelled from the country for having attended a fiesta in Taniperla to mark the unveiling of a mural, *Paz con Dignidad*, depicting the new autonomous status of the village. The Zedillo regime claimed that by attending the celebration, these foreigners were interfering in Mexican politics. More than a thousand police agents and army troops were dispatched to the village in the operation to seize the foreign solidarity workers.

Foreign and domestic organizations dedicated to the defense of Mexicans' human rights have grown more numerous and widespread every year and the National Network of Civil Organizations for Human Rights, formed in Mexico in 1991, currently includes 47 associations in eighteen states and the Federal District. Ironically, however, at least some measure of the energy and resources of the Mexican human rights organizations must be directed to protecting foreigners—both those who come to Mexico to observe and report upon violations of the human rights of Mexican citizens as well as others who carry out research or work to provide for basic needs of poor Mexicans.

As Rafael Alvarez explains of the Centro Pro campaign to assist foreigners,

We believe that foreign Zapatista supporters must be recognized as people with sincere concern for our country and they must enjoy the same rights of free expression that are supposedly guaranteed to Mexicans, whatever their ideological preferences. The Secretary of Population and Migration, Fernando Solís Cámara, asked us to cooperate in vetting the foreigners who apply for visas to visit Chiapas to identify who is honorable and deserving of admission and who is not. But we insist that is not the task of the government of Mexico, and much less of an organization like ours to judge who is fit to enter. The law has to be the same for everyone regardless of their beliefs.

Increasingly any foreigner who turns up in a poor neighborhood in the city or the countryside is viewed by the government as suspicious. Even Mexicans who are fair-skinned are dealt with as subversives. It is telling that a blond Mexican from a cable station who traveled to Chiapas to interview Bishop Samuel Ruíz was roughed up by the police who demanded in English to see his passport!

If the application of Article 33 is arbitrary, the process through which visas are issued is equally haphazard and seemingly designed to exclude a rapid response to a human rights emergency such as that which occurred in Acteal. The application of a would-be human rights observer must be made sixty days in advance and must specify all the places to which the visa holder will travel and all the people with whom he or she intends to speak.

The new requirements constitute a source of growing dismay, above all for those who work in southern Mexico or anywhere among the poor and powerless.

As Alvarez noted,

Two years ago José Miguel Vivanco of Human Rights Watch planned to travel here from Washington to deliver a report and he was told that he would be issued a visa that would permit him to speak with government officials and give one press conference. At that point he felt constrained to inquire whether he would be committing a crime if he were to meet with his friends in NGOs or go to the beach at Cancún since neither activity was specified on his visa. The point is that before the new visa restrictions were imposed in 1998, every activity that was not explicitly prohibited to foreign visitors (such as remunerated employment) was permitted. Now the official position is that nothing is permitted to a foreigner except what is specified on the visa.

Apart from the ambiguity regarding activities that are not explicitly listed on the visa, the process of application carries its own mysteries. Sergio Aguayo has written in his column in the Mexico City daily, *La Reforma*, (May 13, 1998) that even those who comply with all the requirements for a visa have no assurance of receiving one, and neither the consul nor the ministers of external affairs or the interior are under any obligation to explain why a visa has been denied. I, myself, was denied a research visa when I applied in Toronto in April 1998 and no reasons were offered. However, later that same year, I was issued a research visa when I applied through the consular office in New York.

The move in Mexico toward requiring visas for foreigners engaged in research, human rights observation, solidarity activities or social assistance projects has created a plethora of practical problems for non-Mexicans with long term commitments to the country. For LASA members and other

researchers, the new requirements constitute a source of growing dismay, above all for those who work in southern Mexico or anywhere among the poor and powerless. To be sure, some researchers report that a research visa may convey some advantage and protection to a scholar who wishes to signal to local authorities her/his seriousness of intent. But by and large the notion that one can state in advance on a visa application all of the places, people, and things that will become part of the field experience is absurd. Invariably, researchers discover opportunities in the course of a field trip that they cannot anticipate when they apply for a visa. Under the present regulations, researchers will inevitably find at some, if not many moments in a field trip, that they need to go beyond the specific indications on the visa.

Foreigners who engage in activities that are not specified in their visa are subject to "deportation" under the *Ley General de Población*, a statute that regulates immigration. In contrast to summary expulsion by the president acting under Article 33, deportation leaves open the opportunity to remain in Mexico

long enough to appeal the decision. Some have done so, and a number of these cases are still pending. The Centro Pro's records indicate that in addition to the foreigners expelled and deported since 1997, dozens more have "voluntarily" left Mexico under pressure after interrogation by the *Policía Migratoria*.⁴

The overall effect of these measures directed at foreigners, the restrictions they impose, and the confusion they create have grave implications for Mexican citizens. As the Mexican government restricts the access of foreigners (whether formal human rights observers or scholars or NGO workers) to the places in Mexico where the most terrible violations are likely to occur, the opportunity to use international pressure to identify, denounce and reduce human rights abuses is seriously diminished. Mexican victims of rights violations are more exposed than ever before, and the promise of political reform and democratization in Mexico remains further than ever from fulfillment.

Notes

¹Global Exchange, Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez, the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights, and the "All Rights for Everyone" Human Rights Network, *Foreigners of Conscience: the Mexican Government's Campaign Against International Human rights Observers in Chiapas*, (México, D.F.: 1999), p. 2. (Check with info@globalexchange.org to obtain this report.)

²*Ibid.* p. 1.

³On April 3, 1998, Mexico, among the 53 countries that form the United Nations Human Rights Commission, adopted the "Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Individuals, Groups and Institutions to Promote and Protect the Human Rights and Universally Recognized Fundamental Liberties," a resolution that was presented for adoption by

the General Assembly of the United Nations in its next session. Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez, *Welcome: Manual Para Observadores Internacionales de Derechos Humanos en México*, (México, D.F., 1998), p. 3.

⁴Fortunately, the Centro Pro has developed a pocket guide for human rights observers that is also invaluable for foreign researchers. It spells out the rights of foreigners in Mexico, and it makes concrete suggestions on how to avoid problems with the army, judicial police, migratory agents and others who wield power in the countryside. It also provides practical advice on how to behave when confronted by police and military in such situations. The booklet is available from the CentroPro: prodh@laneta.apc.org. *Foreigners of Conscience*, the 75-page report cited above, is another extremely useful resource. ■

Oops...

The URLs for LASA's new Internet sites given in the Summer 1999 *Forum* were incorrect. The correct address of the home page, from where you can access all the LASA sites, is:

<http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>

We apologize for any inconvenience.



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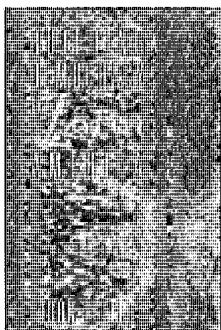
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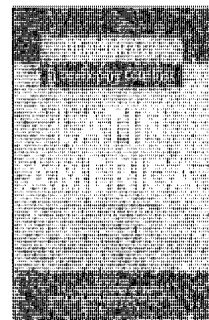
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New Opportunities for Latin Americanist Political Scientists in APSA

by Cynthia McClintock, LASA President 1994-95

George Washington University

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In recent years, Latin Americanist political scientists have been confronting scholarly challenges. Our research has been criticized by several leading members of the discipline and by key directors of funding institutions as atheoretical "area studies." For some of these critics, cutting-edge research in the politics of Latin America is narrowly perceived as research within the rational choice paradigm or as research that spans not only borders but also oceans. Latin Americanist political scientists may be facing challenges similar to those confronted by Latin Americanist economists ten or twenty years ago—challenges that were not successfully met—with the result that the number of Latin Americanist economists is now considerably reduced.

Surely, we Latin Americanist political scientists desire to escape the fate of our economist colleagues. How can we do this? One way, I believe, is through greater interaction with non-Latin Americanist political scientists so that they are aware of the analytical richness of our scholarship, in all its variety. As Reid Reading, LASA's executive director, has said, there are a "host of theoretical issues in which political scientists and area studies people (especially in this era of 'redefinition') are interested."

Fortunately, the American Political Science Association (APSA) shares this concern. While within APSA comparative politics is overwhelmingly the largest "section," it is under-represented in panels at the annual APSA meetings and in the association's publications. Hoping to address this discrepancy, APSA would like Latin Americanists and other comparativists to be confident of their welcome within the association.

To this end, the Administrative Committee of the APSA's Council proposed that a liaison between each regional scholarly association and APSA be identified, and that this group of liaisons work with Catherine Rudder, executive director of APSA, to enhance communication and cooperation among the organizations. To date, this group of liaisons includes John Harbeson of the City University of New York (representing the African Studies Association), Mervat Hatem of Howard University (representing the Middle East Studies Association), and Carol Nechemias of Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg (representing the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies), as well as myself for LASA.

How can Latin Americanist political scientists participate not only in LASA but also in APSA? One certain route to participation at the APSA's annual meeting is that LASA declare itself a "related group," which entitles LASA to one panel at the meeting (more in subsequent years if this panel is well attended). Of course, panel proposals can also be submitted in the usual way. The theme of this year's meeting is "Political Science as Discipline? Reconsidering Power, Choice, and the State at Century's End," the site is Washington, D.C.; and the time is the days just before and the first days of Labor Day weekend. All panel proposals are to be made online; for details, go to www.apsanet.org. The deadline for the submission of proposals is **January 15, 2000**. If you are interested, please let me know at my e-mail address, above.

There are various other excellent opportunities for participation in APSA. We are welcome to submit manuscripts and other materials (including photographs) for the symposia section in the front of *PS: Political Science and Politics* (APSA's counterpart to the *LASA Forum*) and also to the teaching and profession sections of the publication. *PS* is a large, eclectic publication. Submissions to the *American Political Science Review* (APSA's counterpart to the *Latin American Research Review*) are welcome as well.

We may also think strategically about our long-term role in APSA. In particular, we may make suggestions for APSA committee appointments and officers. I am delighted to add here that Guillermo O'Donnell, Helen Kellogg Professor of Government and International Studies at the University of Notre Dame, has been nominated as one of three APSA vice presidents for the 1999-2000 term. Congratulations, Guillermo!

Our liaison group has just begun, and we are eager to receive comments and indications of interest. We are confident that the quality of scholarly interaction within both the regional scholarly associations and APSA can be enhanced and the interests of regional studies advanced. I hope you'll contact me with your thoughts. ■

THANKS TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE RENEWING NOW FOR THE YEAR 2000!
You can't imagine how much **TIMELY RENEWAL**
helps your Association!!

Teaching History in Cuba

by Alejandro de la Fuente

University of South Florida

adelafue@luna.cas.usf.edu

In March 1998 a small group of scholars gathered at the *Archivo Provincial* in Cienfuegos, a beautiful port city on Cuba's southern coast. They had come from different institutions in Cuba, the United States, and Europe to participate in a *Taller de Historia* which had been organized by the University of Michigan Regional Archives Project, directed by Rebecca Scott, and the Cienfuegos branch of the *Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (UNEAC)*, presided over by historian Orlando García Martínez. Participants shared their papers in advance, thus facilitating the exchange of ideas and results among themselves.

The success of this conference was based not only on the quality of the presentations, or even the careful work of its organizers. Our debates centered on issues which have received little attention in Cuban historiography: the ambiguous meanings of race, the contested process of defining citizenship rights, the multiple and contradictory ways in which the nation was imagined by different social groups during the War of Independence (1895-1898) and the early Cuban republic. These issues, we were quickly reminded, are as current and meaningful today as they were one hundred years ago. A packed audience took over the modest installations of the archive every morning and participated lively in the discussions. Among those in the audience were descendants of slaves and sugar workers at Edwin Atkins's Central Soledad, former members of a local stevedore union—in sum, people who had experienced first hand and from below the very history we were debating.

The *Taller* was also successful because it led to several collaborative projects. Orlando García, Fernando Martínez from the *Centro Juan Marinello* in Havana, and Rebecca Scott took over the edition of the papers for publication in Cuba. A workshop on conservation techniques, conducted by the Northeast Document Conservation Center of Andover, Massachusetts took place at the Cienfuegos archive in early 1999. The staff of the *Archivo* began working on a relational

database of biographical information on officers and soldiers in the Liberation Army (1895-1898), a *base de datos mambi* that they plan to make available on the Web. Given the interest elicited by our discussions, some of the participants in the conference discussed the possibility to offer a formal summer course on questions of race, citizenship, and nationhood in Cuba during the late colonial period and the early republic. The seminar would target junior historians in Cuba and would be open to a limited number of Ph.D. students in the United States.



In the front row, left to right, Ada Ferrer, Rebecca Scott, Alejandro de la Fuente, and Tomás Fernández Robaina.

Could something like this be done? We wondered about the obstacles that an educational effort involving the participation of students and faculty from Cuba and the United States might encounter. Indeed, the barriers seemed formidable. In roughly one year we had to obtain authorization from Cuban authorities,

secure funds to cover all expenses, and find ways to publicize the seminar within the island. We also had to devise a system which, despite the lack of reliable communications between Cuba and the U.S., allowed all the faculty involved in the project the opportunity to select the students from a pool of applicants.

Orlando García served as our coordinator in Cuba; de la Fuente performed a similar role in the United States. Rebecca Scott, from the University of Michigan; Ada Ferrer, from New York University; and Tomás Fernández Robaina, from the *Biblioteca Nacional José Martí* in Havana, completed our working group. While García obtained approval for the seminar in Cuba, de la Fuente would seek funds in the U.S. We succeeded on both fronts: UNEAC decided to sponsor our event, yet another example of that organization's commitment to serious academic and intellectual exchanges. In the U.S., we presented the project to Dr. Andrea Panaritis, Executive Director of the Christopher Reynolds Foundation, who encouraged us to submit a full proposal, which was later funded. Thanks to the support of the Reynolds Foundation and to a complementary grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation we were able to cover most of the expenses of all participants and to give them, free of charge, several books and course packages.

What had been once a dream became a reality in June 1999. For two weeks, six graduate students from various universities in the United States (Michigan, NYU, Columbia, UCLA, and University of Pittsburgh) traveled to Cienfuegos to work and study with eleven Cuban junior scholars who had been carefully selected from a pool of thirty applicants. These scholars came from institutions such as *Centro de Estudios Martianos*, *Universidad de la Habana*, *Centro de Estudios de Historia de la Ciencia*, *Instituto de Historia*, *Archivo Nacional de Cuba*, *Museo Castillo de Jagua*, and *Archivo Provincial de Cienfuegos*. Two guest faculty complemented our teaching staff: historians Paul Kramer, from Johns Hopkins University, and Michael Zeuske, from *Universität zu Köln*, in Germany.

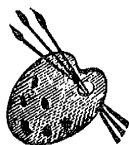
In addition to providing Cuban historians with easy access to a body of recent literature which has been published abroad, the seminar sought to create horizontal links between junior scholars in the island and the United States. This the seminar accomplished. Several informal groups and collaborative projects emerged from the course and their members continue to exchange information and ideas.

Meanwhile, the possibility of a new encounter in which students share and debate the results of their own research is being discussed already. We can only hope that common educational efforts such as this multiply to the point that they cease to be news in the future. ■



Orlando García, left, leads a session with students Ricardo Quiza from the Instituto de Historia de Cuba and Tara Susman, from Columbia University.

Illustrations for the Forum Solicited



The editor invites submissions of artwork, especially signed and dated line drawings in black and white, for possible inclusion in the *LASA Forum*. Artwork would appear at various points in the publication at the discretion of the layout designers. We would require at least three in order to include illustrations in a given issue. The artist would be duly acknowledged and retain all rights.

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J. NOE HERRERA



Miami 2000

A Note from the LASA2000 Program Committee
by Anthony P. Maingot, Co-Chair, Florida International University
and Marysa Navarro, Co-Chair, Dartmouth College

lasa2000@fiu.edu

MIAMI BECKONS!

An Argentine colleague informed us that it was cheaper to fly round-trip Buenos Aires-Miami, than round-trip Buenos Aires-Bariloche. He predicted that many of his compatriots who are not on the formal program will be in attendance. We have heard similar stories from other Latin Americans and citizens of the Caribbean. But, even those, like the Japanese, the Koreans and the Australians, whose trips will involve considerably greater expenses, are coming to Miami.

Miami continues to draw and attract, it beckons. This city which only recently celebrated its one hundredth anniversary of establishment (keep in mind that Havana was at the same time celebrating its five hundredth), is today an integral part of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is, after New York and Los Angeles, the third metropolitan area of residence for new immigrants. But statistics cannot tell the whole story. You sense "la diferencia" the moment you land, walk through the airport and reach your hotel. The Latin American and the Latin Americanist will feel at home.

Aside from the issues of accessibility and the intrinsic attraction of the venue, there is the evident growth of interest in Latin America. As has been demonstrated for some time, LASA's membership is now truly a global one and its congresses reflect that complexity. In Miami, there will be two more Program Tracks than in Chicago 98, and the increase in the number of Sections, and their memberships, means that there will be fifty Section Sessions in Miami compared to twenty four in Chicago. These Sections will also hold twenty four business meetings at LASA 2000. The Task Forces are also taking on greater prominence in the Association and also will be reporting in Miami.

All this explains why LASA 2000 will be substantially larger than originally expected. The Program Committee has given priority to the scholarly side of the meeting which means that the 600 time and space slots available over the three days will be used for panels, Sections sessions and workshops. All business meetings, cocktail parties and other such special events have been scheduled after 7:30.

The Congress will open on Wednesday the 15th with a cocktail party on the Plaza of the Miami Cultural Center. This Center houses the County Library, the Historical Museum of South Florida and the Miami Art Gallery. Folkloric performance will liven up the evening while also demonstrating the variety of Miami's ethnic populations. There is easy access from the hotel to the Plaza by the elevated "People Mover." The *gran baile* will be on Friday and... you better pack your dancing shoes! After that, and since Miami nights do not end early, the dance spots in South Beach and Coconut Grove and the "after hours" Cuban diners anywhere in the City will be happy to entertain you.

Miami estará de gala para recibir a LASA en el 2000!

A Genuine International Encounter and A Truly Monumental Undertaking

by
Reid Reading
LASA Executive Director

None of us was braced for the kind of response the Association received to its invitation to submit proposals for LASA2000! I personally thought a good many people would "let this one go by," given the scale of the record-breaking 1997 Guadalajara followed by Chicago in 1998—another record! I also thought since lots of people go to Miami quite often, they might not be so attracted to a meeting there as to other venues. Wrong on both counts!! As we in the Secretariat prepared the acceptance letters for mailing, we thought the task would never end. We also noted a significant number of participants who would be traveling great distances to be with us for LASA's XXII International Congress. So the meeting is important to them—and the note from the co-chairs puts in bold relief the appeal of Miami!

Once our LASA2000 Program co-chairs dig out from under it all, they will be providing lots of data about this Congress. Meanwhile, as the *Forum* goes to press we have completed our mailing of all the acceptance letters except for a small number that were waylaid because of inevitable misplaced keystrokes or confusing raw data. By the time you receive this, the status of all your proposals will be cleared up. We still expect to be able during the month of November to notify the recipients of LASA travel grants to LASA2000 participants residing in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Our best to all involved in this important meeting of Latin Americanists.

Check the **PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE of PROGRAM TRACK PANELS** following page 17—and we will see you in Miami in March!

ASSESSING GENDER POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA A Pre-LASA2000 Conference

A pre-LASA conference on "Assessment of Gender Policies in Latin America" will take place March 14-15 (place to be announced). The program committee includes Sara Poggio (University of Maryland Baltimore County), Monserrat Sagot (Universidad de Costa Rica) and Beatriz Schmuckler (Instituto Mora Mexico).

The conference is a regional encounter for scholars and professionals to assess the impact of the efforts that, since the 1980s and with even greater impetus after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, Latin American governments have been working to incorporate gender perspectives more broadly into their public policies. In almost every country there have been proposals for the creation of so-called mechanisms for the advancement of women, including organisms directed at the development of public policies for gender equity and offices for women's issues.

The main objectives of the conference are:

1) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the policies of gender

equity that have been applied or formulated in Latin America and the Caribbean in areas such as work, domestic and sexual violence, women's political participation, reproductive rights and others;

- 2) Analysis of the conditions that led to the development and execution of these policies, including the relation between the feminist movements and the State and their effect on the situation of women of different social sectors, including race and class;
- 3) Comparison of the impact of the public policies on gender among the different countries in the Region (including countries on the North, United States and Canada, and the impact of these policies on Latina communities in these countries); and
- 4) Promotion of a series of meetings, discussion and dialogue among representatives of academia, the women's movement, NGOs, civic, social and labor organizations, women's offices and other organisms, for the evaluation of the policies on gender equity.

For additional information please contact Sara Poggio at Poggio@Umbc7.Umbc.edu/ or (phone) 412-455-2109.

LASA2000 GENDER AWARDS

The Gender and Feminist Studies Section grants awards to papers from the two constituents of the section: academics and practitioners. Awards go to the two best academic papers on gender issues and to the two best papers by practitioners that reflect concrete work in the field of gender. The award for academic papers is named the Helen Safa Award in recognition of the pioneering work of this distinguished scholar. These Awards are possible thanks to the grant given by Unifem.

For more detailed information, please contact the committee chairs:

Academic Helen Safa Gender Award:

Dr. Elsa Chaney (University of Iowa)

E-mail: chaney@uiowa.edu

Practitioner Award:

Dr. Cathy Raskowski (Ohio State University)

E-mail: Rakowski.1@osu.edu

ATTENTION AUTHORS

Your colleagues can see your monographs and articles first hand if your publishers exhibit at the 2000 LASA Congress. If your publishers are not listed here, you may wish 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 marketing opportunity. For exhibit space or advertising information your publishers may contact:

Mr. Harve Horowitz, Exhibit Promotions Plus Inc., 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21142.
Tel: 410-997-0763. Fax: 410-997-0764. E-mail: exhibit@erols.com.

Exhibitors in the combined (consolidated/common) LASA book display are indicated by "*".

Asociación programa centroamericano para la sostenibilidad *
Association of American University Presses
Bilingual Review/Press/Hispanic Research Center, AZ State *
Brethern Colleges Abroad
Cambridge University Press
Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies
Carfax Publishing, Ltd.
Cemanahuac
Center for Global Education at Augsburg College
Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC/San Diego
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas A.C.
Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas
Consortium Book Sales and Distribution
Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP)
Curbstone Press
David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies/Harvard University Press
Documentary Educational Resources Literature Display
Duke University Press
Educational Studies Press*
EPICA, Washington D.C.
EUDEBA, Buenos Aires
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (Chile)
Food First Books
Holmes and Meier Publishers N.Y./Markus Wiener Publishers
Iberoamericana de Libros y Ediciones S. L.
Indiana University Press
Institute for International Economics
Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London
Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana
International Media Resource Exchange
Johns Hopkins University Press
Latin American Perspectives

Lynne Rienner Publishers
Monthly Review Press
Nueva Sociedad
Ocean Press
Oxford University Press
Penguin Putnam, Inc.
Penn State Press
Perseus Westview Books L. L. C.
Plumsock Mesoamerican Studies
Random House Inc
Routledge Press
Rowman and Littlefield
Scholarly Resources, Inc.
Smithsonian Institution Press
St. Martin's Press, Scholarly & Reference Division
Stanford University Press
State University of New York Press*
Temple University Press
The Scholar's Choice
The World Bank
UCLA Latin American Center
United Nations Publications
University of California Press
University of Nebraska Press
University of North Carolina Press
University of Notre Dame Press
University of Oklahoma Press
University of Pittsburgh Press
University of Texas Press
University of Wisconsin Press
University Press of Florida
University Press of New Mexico ■

XXII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association

LASA 2000

HANDS ACROSS THE HEMISPHERE

COOPERATION AND CONNECTIONS FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM

The Hyatt Regency Miami, Miami, Florida, March 16-18

This is a preliminary schedule of the panels and workshops accepted under the 22 Program Tracks of LASA2000. In addition, twenty LASA Sections are sponsoring a total of 49 sessions. Details about Section sessions, plenaries and special sessions will be posted on the Internet and included in the final program booklet. Meanwhile, questions about any of the Section sessions may be directed to the LASA Section chairs. See the LASA Internet site for contact information for the Section chairs.

Each line in the schedule contains the following information:

Session Track, Number, Title, Day and Time

(Day abbreviations: THU = March 16 FRI = March 17 SAT = March 18)

All regular sessions begin at the following times: 8AM, 10:15AM, 12:30PM, 2:45PM, and 5PM. Plenaries and some receptions will start at 7:30PM. Sessions are planned to last two hours, with a 15-minute recess to clear rooms and to move between meeting rooms. Actual locations will be listed in the final program book.

Some changes may be made in the final scheduling of the sessions that follow because of conflicts or additions to the program.

Agrarian and Rural Life: Cornelia Butler Flora/Billie R. DeWalt, Track Chairs

- AGR01 Farmers' Organizations within the Globalization and Privatization of Latin America's Agricultural Sectors/THU 8:00 AM
- AGR02 El Agro cubano de finales de siglo. Perspectivas para el nuevo milenio/THU 10:15 AM
- AGR03 Peasant Organization and the State/THU 12:30 PM
- AGR04 Agricultura y medio ambiente en el Caribe/THU 2:45 PM
- AGR05 Las políticas de cambio estructural en el campo mexicano: escenarios y respuestas/THU 5:00 PM
- AGR06 Cuban agriculture, 1959-1999: Policies and Production/THU 8:00 AM
- AGR07 Community/Household Strategies and Rural Change/THU 10:15 AM
- AGR08 Commodity Producers and State Local Intermediators/THU 12:30 PM
- AGR09 Impactos socioeconómicos de la biotecnología en la agricultura/THU 2:45 PM
- AGR10 Rural Mexicans in the World Economy/THU 5:00 PM
- AGR11 Empresas agrícolas, empleo y migraciones rurales en América Latina/THU 8:00 AM

Art, Music, and Culture: Ana López, Track Chair

- ART01 Aporte crítico de Nelly Richard: balance y perspectivas/THU 10:15 AM
- ART02 Ciudades globales, capitales culturales / Global Cities, Cultural Capitals/THU 12:30 PM
- ART03 Defacement/Displacement: Subsuming & Consuming the Political in Latin American Theatre & Performance/THU 2:45 PM
- ART04 Interdisciplinary Approaches to Culture in Colombia/THU 5:00 PM
- ART05 Cuba en su dimensión caribeña: convergencias y confluencias culturales/THU 8:00 AM
- ART06 Finales de siglo: perspectivas atlánticas de la caribeñidad/THU 10:15 AM
- ART07 Contactos rítmicos latinoamericanos (Parte I)/THU 12:30 PM
- ART08 Between Revolution and Repression: Argentine Cinema and Society, 1955-76/THU 10:15 AM

- ART09 The Latin Hollywood: Cultural Industries in Miami/THU 5:00 PM
 ART10 Mediating Cultures: Indians & Go-betweens in Colonial, National, & Internat Public Spheres (SLAA panel)/THU 8:00 AM
 ART11 El umbral primordial: naturaleza, cultura y sexualidad en América Latina/THU 10:15 AM
 ART12 The 'Chanchada' and the Comic Tradition in Brazilian Cinema/THU 12:30 PM
 ART13 Hybridism and Identity in Contemporary Latin American Architecture/THU 2:45 PM
 ART14 Rock nacional y rol identitario: cuatro casos recientes/THU 5:00 PM
 ART15 Intercultural & Interdisciplinary Research: Arts, Media, & Ethnography in Study of Cultural Communities/THU 8:00 AM
 ART16 Contactos rítmicos latinoamericanos: baile/música, política y placer (Parte II)/THU 2:45 PM
 ART17 Imagen y memoria: Religión y educación en Nueva España durante la colonia/THU 12:30 PM
 ART18 Art and Performance in Mexico/THU 2:45 PM
 ART19 Contemporary Latin American Cinema: Politics, Culture, Identity/THU 5:00 PM

Cities, Citizenship, and Quality of Life: Vivienne Bennett/Lawrence Herzog, Track Chairs

- CIT01 Cárdenas and the PRD's Record as First 'Jefe de Gobierno del Distrito Federal 97-2000/THU 8:00 AM
 CIT02 Globalization and the Transformation of Mexico City/THU 10:15 AM
 CIT03 Violence and Fear in Urban Brazil/THU 12:30 PM
 CIT04 Democracy and Citizenship in the Americas/THU 2:45 PM
 CIT05 The New Urban Challenge: Global Computer Networks and Local Citizen Integration in Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
 CIT06 Citizenship and the Environment in Latin American Cities: Who Are the Social Actors?/THU 8:00 AM
 CIT07 Stars, Bars, Supermen, Sex, and the Silver Screen: Social Actors and The City in Twentieth Century Mexico/THU 10:15 AM
 CIT08 Urban Design and Redevelopment Politics/THU 12:30 PM
 CIT09 Urban Growth Issues/THU 2:45 PM
 CIT10 Citizen Participation in Local Development/THU 5:00 PM
 CIT11 Public Space, Housing, and Services/THU 8:00 AM
 CIT12 The State and Urban Development in Brazil/THU 10:15 AM
 CIT13 Construyendo identidades: espacio urbano, política y subjetividad/THU 12:30 PM
 CIT14 Construction of Citizenship in Urban Latin America/THU 2:45 PM
 CIT15 Urban Sustainability and Community/THU 5:00 PM
 CIT16 Citizenship in Urban Colombia/THU 8:00 AM
 CIT17 A Daring Vision and New Concepts: Tourism Challenges to the New Millennium/THU 10:15 AM
 CIT18 Grupos sociales, transición económica y participación ciudadana en México/THU 12:30 PM
 CIT19 Changing Configurations of Health Care in Mexico: Consumers, Technology, and the Law/THU 2:45 PM

Democratization: Rosario Espinal, Track Chair

- DEM01 Peru Elections 2000/THU 5:00 PM
 DEM02 Mexico 2000: Voting Behavior, Campaign Effects and Democratization/THU 8:00 AM
 DEM03 Democracy and the Political Economy of Latin America/THU 10:15 AM
 DEM04 Political Decay in Venezuela and the Restructuring of Democracy/THU 5:00 PM
 DEM05 International Democracy and Human Rights Assistance: Can Donors Promote Positive Political Change?/THU 2:45 PM
 DEM06 Education for Defense: The Unrecognized Dimension of Civil-Military Relations/THU 8:00 AM
 DEM07 The Intersection of Revolution and Democratization in Central America: A Roundtable on Jeff Paige's 'Coffee and Power'/THU 5:00 PM
 DEM08 Las fuerzas armadas latinoamericanas a fin de siglo/THU 8:00 AM
 DEM09 Institutions, Strategies and Ideology in Democratic Reform/THU 10:15 AM
 DEM10 Descentralización, poder local y construcción de ciudadanía en América Latina/THU 12:30 PM
 DEM11 Race, Ethnicity and Gender in Latin American Democratization/THU 2:45 PM
 DEM12 Restraining the Latin American State: Institutional Foundations of Accountability/THU 5:00 PM
 DEM13 Armed Actors: Security Forces, Militias, and Guerrillas in Latin America during the 1990's/THU 8:00 AM
 DEM14 Challenges to Democratic Consolidation: Crime, Corruption, and Abstentionism/THU 10:15 AM
 DEM15 Getting the Parties Right? Advances in the Analysis of Party Adaptation in Latin America/THU 12:30 PM
 DEM16 Democratization and Sexual Citizenship in Latin America/THU 2:45 PM
 DEM17 Las nuevas culturas políticas en América Latina/THU 5:00 PM
 DEM18 Human Rights and Transitions to Democracy: Latin America and Eastern Europe/THU 8:00 AM
 DEM19 The Rebirth of Citizenship/THU 10:15 AM
 DEM20 Chile: The Social Consequences of Neoliberal Policies/THU 12:30 PM

- DEM21 Experiments in Direct Democracy: Case Studies of Participatory Governance/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM22 The Military and the Justice System in Post-Democratic Transitions/THU 5:00 PM
- DEM23 México en el 2000: la sucesión presidencial/THU 8:00 AM
- DEM24 Militarism and Democracy in Argentina/THU 10:15 AM
- DEM25 Constructing the 'New Venezuela'/THU 12:30 PM
- DEM26 Civil Society and Deliberative Democracy/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM27 Rethinking Civil-Military Relations in Post-Authoritarian Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
- DEM28 Glass Half empty, Half full? Assessing Guatemala's Peace Process/THU 8:00 AM
- DEM29 Los intelectuales y la democracia en Cuba/THU 10:15 AM
- DEM30 Chile under the 'concertación' the Elusive Search for Democracy/THU 12:30 PM
- DEM31 Democracy for the Long Haul? Latin America's Democratic Challenge at the end of The Millennium/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM32 Different Dimensions of Public Opinion in Latin America and Its Impact on Public Policy/THU 5:00 PM
- DEM33 Muchos Méxicos en la política del 2000/THU 8:00 AM
- DEM34 Haiti at the Dawn of the 21st Century: Diagnosing the Social Crisis/THU 10:15 AM
- DEM35 La lucha por la ciudadanía plena en el Paraguay: evaluando diez años de apertura democrática, 1989-1999/THU 12:30 PM
- DEM36 Democratic Challenges in Central America and the Caribbean/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM37 A Culture for Democracy in Brazil/THU 5:00 PM
- DEM38 Memories of Torture: The Tangling of 'Victims and Perpetrators', 'Truths' with Collective Memory Projects/THU 8:00 AM
- DEM39 Rethinking Democracy: Alternative Perspectives of Participation/THU 10:15 AM
- DEM40 Changing Patterns of Electoral Behavior in Mexico/THU 12:30 PM
- DEM41 Dilemas de la reconciliación: conflictos políticos, memorias e impunidad en Chile/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM42 Democracy and Decentralization in Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
- DEM43 Participation and Local Politics in Mexico/THU 10:15 AM
- DEM44 Democratic Consolidation in Comparative Perspective: Rethinking some Common Assumptions/THU 12:30 PM
- DEM45 Alternancia política y transformaciones de la sociedad en Jalisco/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM46 Armed Struggles and Popular Democracy/THU 5:00 PM
- DEM47 Voluntarism and Latin American Democratization/THU 8:00 AM
- DEM48 Ethnicity, Electoral Conflict, and Institution Building in Mexico's Indigenous Regions/THU 10:15 AM
- DEM49 Post-Transition Intelligence Organizations: Still Political Actors?/THU 8:00 AM
- DEM50 Los discursos de la globalidad/THU 12:30 PM
- DEM51 Elections and Political Representation/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM52 Toward a Consolidated Democracy? The Mexican Transition from Elite to Mass Politics/THU 2:45 PM
- DEM53 Ética y corrupción en la democracia chilena/THU 5:00 PM

Economic Issues and Development: Victor Bulmer-Thomas, Track Chair

- ECO01 Central America 2020: Toward a New Development Agenda (I)/THU 10:15 AM
- ECO02 Central America 2020: Toward a New Development Agenda (II)/THU 12:30 PM
- ECO03 Latin American Agricultural Policy in the 21st Century: Lessons from the Reforms of the 1990's/THU 2:45 PM
- ECO04 Sustainable Public Sector Finance in Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
- ECO05 The Brazilian Economy in the 1990s/THU 8:00 AM
- ECO06 Internal Dynamics of the Cuban Economy/THU 10:15 AM
- ECO07 Social Security Reform: Lessons from Latin America/THU 12:30 PM
- ECO08 The Impact of Economic Reforms on Growth, Employment, and Equity/THU 2:45 PM
- ECO09 After Privatizations: The Regulation of Public Utilities in Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
- ECO10 Regions and Business Associations in Mexico's Economic Development/THU 8:00 AM
- ECO11 The Impact of Globalization on Latin America/THU 10:15 AM
- ECO12 The Economics of Education in Latin America/THU 12:30 PM
- ECO13 Competitive International Economic Strategies in Latin America/THU 2:45 PM
- ECO14 The Central American Economies after the Crisis/THU 5:00 PM
- ECO15 Capital, Labor, and the State under Globalization: Implications for Development Theory/FRI 5:00 PM
- ECO16 Reestructuración económica y democratización: México y Corea del Sur/THU 8:00 AM
- ECO17 The Role of Institutions in Latin America's Economic Development/THU 10:15 AM
- ECO18 International Trade and Regional Integration in Latin America/THU 12:30 PM
- ECO19 Principales reformas económicas y sociales de Colombia en la década de los 90/FRI 2:45 PM
- ECO20 New Thinking on the Chilean Economic Model/THU 2:45 PM
- ECO21 The Adjustment Process in Mexico in the 1990s/THU 5:00 PM
- ECO22 Sustentabilidad social del crecimiento económico en América Latina: Repensando las políticas de empleo/THU 8:00 AM

- ECO23 The Economics of Tourism in Latin America and the Caribbean/THU 10:15 AM
 ECO24 Environmental Economics in Latin America/THU 12:30 PM
 ECO25 Facing the Challenges of Globalization: Prospects and Policies for L.A. Economic Development/THU 2:45 PM
 ECO26 Facing Inequality In Latin America - II: A Methodological Framework/THU 5:00 PM
 ECO27 Facing Inequality in Latin America - I: Mexico, Honduras, Bolivia, Peru, Chile/THU 8:00 AM
 ECO28 Cuba: globalización, estado y reforma. Reacomodos y alternativas/THU 12:30 PM
 ECO29 Reforma económica y cambio social en América Latina y el Caribe: Cuatro casos de estudio: Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba y México/THU 10:15 AM
 ECO30 Urban Tourism, Cultural Heritage, and Social Identities in Latin America and the Caribbean/THU 12:30 PM
 ECO31 Tourism, Communities, and Environments in Latin America and the Caribbean/THU 2:45 PM
 ECO32 The Fabric of Civil Society: Philanthropy and Nonprofits in Latin America/FRI 5:00 PM
 ECO33 Agriculture in Cuba: Complimentary or Competitive with Florida/FRI 8:00 AM
 ECO34 Development of Discord: Examining the Changing Roles of Indigenous Organizations in Ecuador & Bolivia/FRI 10:15 AM
 ECO35 Taking the State Back Out: Privatization and Neoliberal Reform in Theory and Practice/SAT 12:30 PM
 ECO36 Clusters, economía espacial y desarrollo regional/FRI 12:30 PM
 ECO37 Race, Ethnicity and Gender in Latin American Democratization/THU 10:15 AM
 ECO38 Enfoques desde México sobre los retos y desafíos de la integración/FRI 2:45 PM
 ECO39 Las relaciones triangulares entre América del Norte, Argentina y Europa/FRI 5:00 PM
 ECO40 The Venezuelan Economy in the Post-War Period/FRI 8:00 AM

Environmental Issues: Laura L. Murphy, Track Chair

- ENV01 Global Changes and Local Responses: Economic and Environmental Transformations/FRI 2:45 PM
 ENV02 The Strategically Relevant Environment: Local Actors, Global Integration, and Political Mobilization/FRI 8:00 AM
 ENV03 Environmental Security and National Sovereignty: Cooperation for the New Millenium/FRI 10:15 AM
 ENV04 Ecotourism and Sustainability: Cooperation for the New Millennium/FRI 8:00 AM
 ENV05 Sustainable Development, Water Resource Management and Gender Issues/FRI 12:30 PM
 ENV06 Shade Coffee in Latin America: Exploring the Physical, Social, and Economic Environments/FRI 5:00 PM
 ENV07 Retos y perspectivas de la cooperación para la gestión ambiental sostenible de la salud en el Caribe ante el nuevo milenio/FRI 2:45 PM
 ENV08 Re-Forming Their Ways: Changing Conservation Connections among U.S. & Latin American Organizations/FRI 10:15 AM
 ENV09 Business, Environment, and Social Responsibility: New Challenges across the Hemisphere/FRI 5:00 PM
 ENV10 Culture, Power, and the Discourse of Conservation and Development/FRI 12:30 PM
 ENV11 Community Forestry, Institutions, and Public Policies in Mexico/FRI 10:15 AM
 ENV12 Organizações camponesas e indígenas e o novo extrativismo na Amazonia/FRI 8:00 AM
 ENV13 The Political Ecology of Land Management: Migration, Conservation, and Land Tenure in Latin American Tropical Frontiers/FRI 8:00 AM
 ENV14 Calakmul at a Crossroads: Findings on a Mexican Culture Region/THU 5:00 PM
 ENV15 Land Use and Deforestation by Migrant Colonists in the Amazon/FRI 10:15 AM
 ENV16 Corporate and Urban Environmental Stewardship/FRI 12:30 PM
 ENV17 Rural Communities and Conservation/FRI 12:30 PM
 ENV18 Colonists, Conservation and Frontier Agriculture in the Latin American Tropics/FRI 2:45 PM
 ENV19 Institutions & Policies for Conservation and Environmental Management/FRI 8:00 AM
 ENV20 Brazilian Environment and Environmental Movements/FRI 10:15 AM
 ENV21 Sociedad, naturaleza y transformaciones espaciales en el contexto del desarrollo del capitalismo en América Latina FRI 8:00 AM
 ENV22 Constructing Nature, Constructing Identity: Science, Tourism, and the "I"s in Latin American Identity/FRI 5:00 PM
 ENV23 Cuban Environmental Education and Policy/FRI 12:30 PM

Family and Community: Joan Supplee, Track Chair

- FAM01 Campesinas mexicanas en los 90: pobreza, salud, trabajo y nuevas identidades/FRI 2:45 PM
 FAM02 Espacios femeninos: tradición y transgresión en la sociedad andina colonial. Siglos XVI-XVIII/FRI 10:15 AM
 FAM03 Family and Women's Work Issues in Latin America: The Cases of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Uruguay/FRI 12:30 PM
 FAM04 The State of Women's Health: A View from the Margins/FRI 2:45 PM
 FAM05 Patterns of Individual and Family Survival in 19th Century Brazil and Mexico/FRI 5:00 PM
 FAM06 Construction of Family and Community in the Americas/FRI 8:00 AM
 FAM07 Families in Crisis: Brazil, Mexico, Cuba/FRI 10:15 AM

Gender and Sexuality: Verónica I. Schild, Track Chair

- GEN01 Women and Democratization in Mexico: Strategies for the New Millennium/FRI 12:30 PM
- GEN02 A Century of Feminisms in the Southern Cone/FRI 10:15 AM
- GEN03 Feminist Theories in the Latin/a Americas: The Transnational Politics of Translation/FRI 10:15 AM
- GEN04 Women and Nationalism in Latin America: (From Independence to the Nation of the New Millennium)/FRI 2:45 PM
- GEN05 Resisting Colonialism, Resisting Development: Gender, Identity, and Public Discourse/FRI 2:45 PM
- GEN06 Femenino y masculino en la gestión de las políticas públicas/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN07 Gender, Resource Management, and Biodiversity Conservation in the Neotropics/SAT 12:30 PM
- GEN08 Escritura de mujeres (siglo XX): sexo-género y modernidad/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN09 Uneasy Transitions: Critical reflections on the Question of Women's Interests and State-Centered Feminist Politics
FRI 8:00 AM
- GEN10 Ambiguity and Contradiction in the Construction of Gender Identities: Selected Narratives/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN11 Crafting Masculinities and Femininities: The Cultural Politics of Sex and Gender in Latin America/FRI 10:15 AM
- GEN12 Global Discourses and Local Conflicts: Feminisms and Women's Organizations in the Transnationalized Political Arena
FRI 12:30 PM
- GEN13 Popular Feminisms and Popular Women's Organizing in the 90s/FRI 2:45 PM
- GEN14 Negotiating Neo-Liberal Modernizations: Challenges and Impact of the Changing Political Economy/FRI 8:00 AM
- GEN15 Feminists, Women's Movements and the Institutional Arena in Post-Transition Politics/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN16 Múltiples demandas: hogar, trabajo y autorealización entre mujeres de clase media y popular/FRI 10:15 AM
- GEN17 Género, cambios socio-culturales y comunidad: perspectivas para el nuevo milenio/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN18 Women and Social Change in Latin America/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN19 When We Were Kings: Thinking the Masculine from a New Perspective/FRI 8:00 AM
- GEN20 Mujer y memoria en México y Centroamérica/FRI 8:00 AM
- GEN21 Mujer y memoria en el Cono Sur/FRI 12:30 PM
- GEN22 Queering Culture: Re-Reading Identity in Latin America/FRI 2:45 PM
- GEN23 Saving the Planet? Women, Feminisms, and Ecological Culture/FRI 12:30 PM
- GEN24 Women Networks and the Craft of Leadership In the Americas/FRI 5:00 PM
- GEN25 Gender Policies at the end of the Millennium: Evaluation and Innovation of Women's Issues for the Twenty-First
Century/FRI 12:30 PM
- GEN26 Gender Strategies for Fighting Neo-Liberalism: Challenges Facing Female Labor in the Americas/FRI 2:45 PM
- GEN27 Globalización y la articulación de identidades de género, raza y étnia en Puerto Rico en el umbral del nuevo milenio
FRI 8:00 AM
- GEN28 Discursos de formación del 'yo' femenino en América Latina/FRI 8:00 AM
- GEN29 Impacto de la desigualdad social en la situación de la mujer: algunos estudios de casos en México/FRI 10:15 AM
- GEN30 Mujeres del Caribe: historia, cultura, contradicciones y desafíos contemporáneos/FRI 12:30 PM
- GEN31 Normalizing Sex: The State, Culture, and the Regulation of Gendered Bodies/FRI 12:30 PM

History and Historical Processes: Lowell Gudmundson, Track Chair

- HIS01 Beyond Masters and Slaves: Race, Ethnicity, and Regionalism in Brazil, 1820-1937/THU 8:00 AM
- HIS02 Revisiones del Porfiriato / Porfirian Revisions (México 1876-1910)/THU 12:30 PM
- HIS03 Merchants and Internal Trade in Latin American History II: Foreign Merchants/THU 5:00 PM
- HIS04 Rómulo Betancourt: nuevas miradas a sus ideas y trayectoria política/THU 8:00 AM
- HIS05 Merchants and Internal Trade in Latin American History I: Domestic Merchants/THU 2:45 PM
- HIS06 Diasporic Identities in (Trans) Formation: Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Brazil and the Caribbean/THU 12:30 PM
- HIS07 The Latin American State as Parent: Children, Youth, and the State in Historical Perspective/THU 2:45 PM
- HIS08 Social Order/Mental Disorder: Insane Asylums and the Making of Mental Illness in Modern Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
- HIS09 Reconfiguring Frontiers in Latin America/THU 8:00 AM
- HIS10 New Directions in Cuban History / Nuevo enfoque en la Historia de Cuba/THU 10:15 AM
- HIS11 Stephen G. Rabe's 'The Most Dangerous Area in the World'/THU 12:30 PM
- HIS12 New Themes and Approaches in The Study of Dominican History/THU 2:45 PM
- HIS13 The 'Plebe', Poverty, and Poor Relief in Late Colonial and Early National Period Urban Crucibles: Lima, Quito, and Mexico
City/THU 5:00 PM
- HIS14 States and Nations: Negotiating Nation-ness in Mexico and Guatemala/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS15 Malestares de la cultura: normativas y transgresiones en Puerto Rico/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS16 Utopianism, Socialism, and Violence in the Andes: A Critical Review of Alberto Flores Galindo/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS17 The Nation in Arms: Liberalism, Military Service, and Political Participation in the Luso-Hispanic World/FRI 10:15 AM

- HIS18 Poetry, Rebellion, Medals and Independence Wars: Strategies of Slave Emancipation in the 19th Century Latin America
FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS19 The Haitian Revolution in the Americas/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS20 O público e o privado na historiografia do cotidiano no Brasil/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS21 The Transformation of Latin American Cities, 1880-1940/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS22 Ministries of Education as Cultural Mediators and Social Managers/FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS23 Work, Citizenship, and the Law in the Twentieth Century Brazil/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS24 Los usos de los Incas: representaciones, imaginario y discursos históricos en el Perú/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS25 Recovering the History of Latin American Communism from the Comintern Archive/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS26 New Perspective on Porfirian Mexico/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS27 Pensamiento centroamericano: siglo XIX/FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS28 Mexico's 'Cultural Revolution', 1920-1940/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS29 Religion, Revolution, and Social Upheaval/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS30 State Formation in Modern Ecuador/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS31 Public Health and Hygiene in Modern Mexico/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS32 The Shifting Meanings of Citizenship: Gender, Ethnicity, and Roots of 'Identity Politics' in Mexico, 19th and 20th
Centuries/FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS33 Popular Sectors and the Elites in Colonial Ecuador/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS34 Reciprocity and Mutual Debts: Credit in Spanish-American Local Economies/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS35 Poder y política en la Argentina provinciana, 1916-1960/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS36 Chiapas de cara al nuevo milenio: reflexiones sobre las tres últimas décadas de su historia/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS37 Challenging the State: Popular Classes and Politics during Mexico's Nineteenth Century/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS38 Rituals of Power and Political Legitimacy in Colonial Mexico and Peru/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS39 Citizens and Others: Class, Gender, and Citizenship in Chilean History/FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS40 Sob o signo do patrimônio cultural: cidades, monumentos e artefactos/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS41 Legislating Public Health: The Politics of Disease Control in Central America and the Caribbean in the Nineteenth and Early
Twentieth Centuries/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS42 Texts and Contexts in Colonial Latin America: Power, Politics, Religiosity/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS43 Industrialists, Modernity, and The State: New Perspectives on Post-Revolutionary Mexican Development/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS44 Uncovering the Local Experience of Popular Classes in Mexico: Soldiers, Sugar Workers, and Municipal Employees
FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS45 State Building: Local Order and National Order in Modern Argentina (1880-1930)/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS46 Cultura y liderazgo socialista durante la Revolución Mexicana en Yucatán, 1915-1924/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS47 Cultura en los márgenes. Prácticas y estrategias de los grupos subalternos frente al estado (México y Argentina,
siglo XIX)/FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS48 Instances of Reformulation: Apocalypticism in Colonial Latin America/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS49 Ley y justicia/FRI 2:45 PM
- HIS50 Imágenes de la partera mexicana: representaciones históricas, culturales y de salud pública/FRI 5:00 PM
- HIS51 Pragmatics and Mythology in the Building of Empire/FRI 8:00 AM
- HIS52 Representaciones de la nación y estado posnacional/FRI 10:15 AM
- HIS53 Brasil 500 años: alguns aspectos da trajetória da sociedade brasileira/FRI 12:30 PM
- HIS54 La cultura y los procesos históricos: una alternativa humanista del siglo XXI/FRI 2:45 PM

International Relations: Michael E. Shifter, Track Chair

- INT01 Civil Society-Government-World Bank Relations in Latin America: Advances and Impediments in a Complex and
Multi-Layered Relationship/FRI 8:00 AM
- INT02 Reconstructing the Caribbean on the Threshold of a New Century/FRI 10:15 AM
- INT03 Security in Latin America at the Beginning of the Century/FRI 12:30 PM
- INT04 Comparative Experiences in Managing Civil-Military Relations after Democratization/FRI 2:45 PM
- INT05 Globalization as the New Millennium? Perspectives from/for Latin America/FRI 5:00 PM
- INT06 Japan, The United States, and Latin America/FRI 8:00 AM
- INT07 The U.S.-Cuba Conflict: Toward a Framework for Negotiation/FRI 10:15 AM
- INT08 U.S.-Latin American Relations in the Post-Cold War: South America, The Caribbean, and Mexico/FRI 8:00 AM
- INT09 U.S.-Latin American Relations in the Post-Cold War: The Southern Cone and Andean Region/FRI 10:15 AM
- INT10 Canada in the Americas/FRI 12:30 PM
- INT11 The United States & Repression in Latin America: Documenting the Cases of Chile, El Salvador & Guatemala/THU 8:00 AM
- INT12 Cross-Border Connections: New Directions in U.S.-Mexican Relations/FRI 2:45 PM

- INT13 Integration Processes and Civil Society: The Andean Community of Nations and MERCOSUR/FRI 5:00 PM
- INT14 Small State Foreign Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean/FRI 8:00 AM
- INT15 Geopolítica y sociedad civil en el Gran Caribe/FRI 10:15 AM
- INT16 La cooperación entre las ONG europeas y cubanas. Impacto en las relaciones Cuba-Europa-Estados Unidos/THU 10:15 AM
- INT17 The Politics of MERCOSUR/FRI 12:30 PM
- INT18 Rethinking Governance in Latin America: The New International Political Economy of Development/FRI 2:45 PM
- INT19 Interamerican Relations-Continuity and Change in the New Millennium/FRI 5:00 PM
- INT20 Brazilian Cooperation and Connections across the Hemisphere/FRI 8:00 AM
- INT21 Seguridad hemisférica: Percepciones desde Cuba/FRI 10:15 AM
- INT22 Integración, democracia y gobernabilidad en América Latina y el Caribe/FRI 12:30 PM
- INT23 Redes de ONGs en El Gran Caribe: actualidad y perspectivas/FRI 12:30 PM
- INT24 La política exterior de Venezuela: democracia, cooperación y conexiones hemisféricas para un nuevo milenio/FRI 2:45 PM

Labor and Class Relations: Guillermo J. Grenier, Track Chair

- LAB01 The Empire Strikes Back: Multinational Industries, Labor Resistance, & Evasion Strategies of Management/SAT 10:15 AM
- LAB02 Estrategias sindicales frente a la integración económica: TLCAN- MERCOSUR/FRI 12:30 PM
- LAB03 Cambios en la estructura social cubana/SAT 10:15 AM
- LAB04 Labor and the Environment: The Mexico/U.S. Border Region Five Years after NAFTA/SAT 2:45 PM
- LAB05 Impacto de las reformas económicas en la participación de la mujer en el mercado laboral/FRI 2:45 PM
- LAB06 Trayectorias laborales y grupos sociales en México/SAT 5:00 PM
- LAB07 Azúcar, migraciones y revolución en el Caribe, 1912-1935/SAT 8:00 AM
- LAB08 El impacto de la globalización en la configuración de identidades y reestructuración regional I/SAT 10:15 AM
- LAB09 El impacto de la globalización en la configuración de identidades y reestructuración regional II/SAT 12:30 PM
- LAB10 Globalization and new Entrepreneurial Strategies in Latin America/SAT 8:00 AM
- LAB11 Universidad y mercado de trabajo/FRI 2:45 PM
- LAB12 Universidad, trayectorias profesionales y vinculación tecnológica/FRI 5:00 PM
- LAB13 Changing Avenues of Political Participation in 20th-Century Bolivia/SAT 8:00 AM
- LAB14 Labor and Social Change: Movement Strategies in the Era of Regional Integration/SAT 10:15 AM
- LAB15 Labor, Women and Work: Regional Impact of Global Dynamics/SAT 12:30 PM
- LAB16 Integration or Disintegration: Organizing Labor Solidarity in the Hemisphere/SAT 5:00 PM
- LAB17 Globalization and Regional Restructuring: II/SAT 10:15 AM
- LAB18 Globalization and Regional Restructuring: I/SAT 8:00 AM
- LAB19 Social and Economic Restructuring: Individual and Family Strategies/FRI 5:00 PM

Latinas/os in the U.S.: Pedro Caban, Track Chair

- LAT01 Hacia nuevos caminos: impacto de los latinos en la política de EE.UU. a partir del 2000/FRI 10:15 AM
- LAT02 Everyday Forums of Community Formation: Making and Remaking Latino Politics and identity in the U.S./THU 8:00 AM
- LAT03 Cuban Miami's Multiple Identities: Memories, Myths, and Realities/THU 12:30 PM
- LAT04 Immigrant Organizing and Empowerment Strategies/THU 10:15 AM
- LAT05 ¿Boricua hasta en la Luna? Changing Perspectives on the Puerto Rican Diaspora/THU 12:30 PM
- LAT06 Fantasies and Nightmares of the Michigan Machine: Transnational Popular Culture/THU 2:45 PM
- LAT07 Latina/o Popular Culture: Cultural Politics into 21st Century/THU 5:00 PM
- LAT08 Changing Patterns in U.S. Latino Communities: Immigration and Globalization in Colorado/THU 8:00 AM
- LAT09 Farm Workers in Southwest Florida/THU 10:15 AM
- LAT10 The Mexican Origin Community in the United States/THU 12:30 PM
- LAT11 Religion in the U.S. Latino Experience/SAT 5:00 PM
- LAT12 Agency and Organization among Latinas: Four Different Perspectives/THU 2:45 PM
- LAT13 Voces diaspóricas/Diasporic Voices: Literary Readings by U.S. Latina/o Jewish Writers with Commentary/SAT 10:15 AM
- LAT14 Transcultural Textualities and Translation: Chicana and Mexicana (re) Writings in Transit/THU 5:00 PM
- LAT15 Evolving Latina/o Identity: Language, Race, Place/THU 8:00 AM
- LAT16 Conceptualizing Latina/o Diversity in the U.S./THU 10:15 AM

Law, Jurisprudence, and Crime: Joseph S. Tulchin/Hugo Frühling, Track Chairs

- LAW01 The Rule of Law and Democratic Governance/THU 12:30 PM
- LAW02 Constructing the Rule of Law? Violence, Democratization, and Justice Sector Reform in Central America and Haiti
THU 2:45 PM
- LAW03 Public Insecurity and Democratic Governance: Challenges for Mexico and the U.S./THU 10:15 AM
- LAW04 Recent Developments in Judicial Review in Latin America/SAT 2:45 PM
- LAW05 Punishing the Criminal to Build the Nation: State, Deviance, and Modernization in Mexico and Argentina/THU 12:30 PM
- LAW06 Law in Society: Legal and Political Processes in Latin America/THU 2:45 PM
- LAW07 Law and Public Policy in Latin America/THU 5:00 PM

Literature: Andrés Avellaneda, Track Chair

- LIT01 La controversia sobre Rigoberta Menchú, el centenario de Miguel Angel Asturias: nuevos contextos para el replanteamiento de teorías sobre discursividad/THU 2:45 PM
- LIT02 The End/s of Latin American Criticism/SAT 2:45 PM
- LIT03 De la carencia al exceso: la invención de un discurso colonial/THU 8:00 AM
- LIT04 Debates intelectuales/literarios entre dos fines de siglo en América Latina/FRI 10:15 AM
- LIT05 Caribbean Cultures in Transformation: Between the Local and the Transnational/SAT 12:30 PM
- LIT06 Qué, cómo, por qué, desde dónde: crítica, política y literatura latinoamericana/SAT 2:45 PM
- LIT07 La violencia, la historia y la memoria en el Cono Sur decimonónico/FRI 12:30 PM
- LIT08 La letra: entre la seducción y la violencia/FRI 5:00 PM
- LIT09 Camp, Kitsch y Pop en América Latina/SAT 5:00 PM
- LIT10 Hacer la nación argentina: narrativas entre dos fines del siglo/FRI 8:00 AM
- LIT11 MERCOSUR Literario: Transnational Culture Beyond the Neoliberal Paradigm/SAT 5:00 PM
- LIT12 Cracks in the Foundation/FRI 10:15 AM
- LIT13 The Fate of 'Testimonio': Writing in the Southern Core after Dictatorship/SAT 8:00 AM
- LIT14 Brasil 500 anos: o desafio brasileiro da coleção arquivos/FRI 8:00 AM
- LIT15 La producción de discursos coloniales andinos: análisis y crítica/FRI 8:00 AM
- LIT16 Literatura y film en la Argentina post-dictatorial: nuevos enfoques culturales para repensar lo social/SAT 5:00 PM
- LIT17 Volviendo a Onetti/SAT 8:00 AM
- LIT18 En carrera de salvación: modos de alcanzar la gloria en la colonia/SAT 10:15 AM
- LIT19 Discursos precolombinos, coloniales y latinoamericanos contemporáneos ante la globalización/SAT 12:30 PM
- LIT20 Reconstruir la memoria: la literatura Argentina en los 90/FRI 12:30 PM
- LIT21 Críticas contemporáneas coloniales: en busca de recuperaciones textuales, márgenes y abismos de la historiografía femenina post-conquista/FRI 2:45 PM
- LIT22 Making Passes: Post-Occidentalism, Queer Theory, Globalization/SAT 2:45 PM
- LIT23 La globalización y la cultura transnacional en la literatura actual/SAT 5:00 PM
- LIT24 Memories, Secrets, and Lies: Rethinking the Latin American Testimonial/SAT 10:15 AM
- LIT25 El caso literario-político Rama-Traba/SAT 5:00 PM
- LIT26 De la vida a los textos: cooperación en la narrativa de escritoras latinoamericanas de los siglos XIX y XX/FRI 5:00 PM
- LIT27 No es cosa de llorar por vos: el proyecto solidario de las exiliadas argentinas/SAT 8:00 AM
- LIT28 Bodies, Texts, and Contexts: Order and Disorder in Colonial Spanish America/FRI 8:00 AM
- LIT29 Foucault in Latin America/FRI 10:15 AM
- LIT30 Traveling Fictions: The Politics of Translation and Reception between North and South America/SAT 10:15 AM
- LIT31 Lugares de la ciudad II: sexualidad y espacios antinacionales en la literatura latinoamericana/SAT 12:30 PM
- LIT32 Memoria y olvido: Erasure and Re-Construction of Cultural and Gender Identities in Latin America/SAT 8:00 AM
- LIT33 Culture and Politics in the Mexican Intellectual Field 1950-1998/SAT 12:30 PM
- LIT34 Soledad Acosta de Samper y la construcción de una literatura nacional en Colombia/FRI 8:00 AM
- LIT35 The Intelligible Nation: Language and Identity in Argentina, Mexico, and Peru/FRI 10:15 AM
- LIT36 Narraciones científicas sobre América Latina en la época colonial: métodos y prácticas en las historias naturales
FRI 12:30 PM
- LIT37 Indígenas, indigenismo, política, ficción: el caso Chiapas/SAT 8:00 AM
- LIT38 Las identidades en el Cono Sur hacia el segundo milenio/FRI 2:45 PM
- LIT39 Milenarismos y la crisis de la representación a fin de siglo en México y Aztlán(día)/SAT 12:30 PM
- LIT40 Reflections on/of Latin America: Spanish Nationalism and the Post-Colonial Recreation of the Americas/SAT 2:45 PM
- LIT41 Recuerdos de Cuba: memoria, historia y distancia irónica en la literatura cubana desde el '59 al presente/SAT 8:00 AM
- LIT42 Cultura y poder en el Perú (pos) moderno/SAT 2:45 PM

- LIT43 Making Connection Via Indigenous Discourse/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT44 Inmigraciones, migraciones y exilios en el teatro y cine latinoamericano contemporáneo/SAT 10:15 AM
 LIT45 De historia e historia: las manifestaciones culturales de los puertorriqueños de la diáspora/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT46 Building Bridges with the Colonial Past: The Rewriting of the Conquest in Mexican Neohistorical Novel and Film of the Nineties/SAT 5:00 PM
 LIT47 La maldita circunstancia por todas partes: irreverencia y dinámica cultural en cinco autores del Caribe/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT48 Narrativa y escritura de mujer: estrategia al fin del milenio/FRI 5:00 PM
 LIT49 Aproximaciones a un entendimiento de la literatura paraguaya del último cuarto del siglo/FRI 5:00 PM
 LIT50 Rostros de Borges: traducción, etnografía, influencia/FRI 5:00 PM
 LIT51 Mexico City 2001: Mapping the Megalopolis/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT52 Critical Times, Critical Text: The Chronicle in Mexico/SAT 10:15 AM
 LIT53 Discursos femeninos en los albores del nuevo milenio/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT54 Función de la historia en la prosa de escritoras latinoamericanas/SAT 12:30 PM
 LIT55 The Visual and the Verbal in Latin American: Illumination and Collaboration/SAT 2:45 PM
 LIT56 Espacios ciudadanos y modernidad/SAT 2:45 PM
 LIT57 Discursos de la modernidad y nación en el Brasil, el Perú y el Caribe/FRI 12:30 PM
 LIT58 Horacio Quiroga: la crítica y la historia literaria hispánica/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT59 Descubrimiento y transformaciones en el siglo XIX: de la colonia al caos republicano/SAT 5:00 PM
 LIT60 Diáspora e identidad: la cultura cubana/SAT 10:15 AM
 LIT61 Homenaje a Elena Garro. Hacia una lectura de su obra y su figura pública/SAT 8:00 AM
 LIT62 Susana Henao, Manuel Zapata Olivella, Elisa Mujica y Alvaro Mutis: etnia, raza, género y exilio en la narrativa colombiana del siglo veinte/FRI 2:45 PM
 LIT63 Centroamérica y su literatura en el siglo XXI/SAT 10:15 AM
 LIT64 Este país tiene quien le escriba: teatro ficción de escritoras mexicanas/FRI 5:00 PM
 LIT65 Articulations of Family and Violence in Latin/o/a America/FRI 8:00 AM
 LIT66 Novela de la revolución hispanoamericana en el siglo XX/SAT 10:15 AM

Mass Media: Local and International: Frank Manitzas, Track Chair

- MAM01 Building the Fourth Estate: Mass Media in Latin America/SAT 12:30 PM
 MAM02 Historicizing Latin America in Film and Television: The Views of Two Continents/SAT 2:45 PM
 MAM03 Masses in the Media:...We the People/SAT 5:00 PM
 MAM04 TV: Independent vs. State vs. Profit-Making/SAT 8:00 AM

Migration and Transnational Issues: Rubén G. Rumbaut, Track Chair

- MTI01 Iberian Migration to the Americas 1500-1930/SAT 2:45 PM
 MTI02 Immigrant Families in Transition/SAT 5:00 PM
 MTI03 Central American Transnational Migration I: El Salvador - USA/SAT 10:15 AM
 MTI04 Central American Transnational Migration II: Guatemala - USA/SAT 12:30 PM
 MTI05 Brazilian Emigration to Four Continents/SAT 12:30 PM
 MTI06 Migration and Political Transnationalism/SAT 2:45 PM
 MTI07 Border Tensions and Integration in NAFTA and MERCOSUR/SAT 5:00 PM
 MTI08 Migración, identidad y participación social: migrantes mexicanos en EEUU/SAT 2:45 PM
 MTI09 Identidades fronterizas: viejos y nuevos conflictos en México, Estados Unidos y el Cono Sur/SAT 10:15 AM
 MTI10 Migrancia: entre el imaginario y la memoria/SAT 10:15 AM
 MTI11 Inserción laboral de los migrantes en países desarrollados al final del milenio/FRI 2:45 PM
 MTI12 Migraciones internas e internacionales/FRI 5:00 PM
 MTI13 National Misrecognitions and Hemispheric Connection/SAT 5:00 PM
 MTI14 Modernization, Multiculturalism, and Subaltern Studies in Latin America/SAT 5:00 PM
 MTI15 Mapping Puerto Rican Identities/SAT 2:45 PM
 MTI16 Emigración moderada cubana a partir de los acuerdos migratorios de 1995/THU 8:00 AM
 MTI17 Migration Processes and Social Networks/THU 10:15 AM
 MTI18 Migration, Culture, and Community/THU 12:30 PM
 MTI19 National, Racial, and Ethnic Identities/THU 2:45 PM
 MTI20 Indigenous and Transnational Identities/THU 5:00 PM
 MTI21 Ideology, Identity, and Politics/THU 8:00 AM

Politics and Public Policy: David Scott Palmer, Track Chair

- POL01 Estructura y funcionamiento de los partidos políticos latinoamericanos/SAT 8:00 AM
POL02 The Political Ramifications of Neoliberalism in Latin America/SAT 10:15 AM
POL03 Cuba's Conditions in the 21st Century: Scholarly Appraisals/SAT 12:30 PM
POL04 Much to Do about Nothing: Success and Failure of Tax Reform in Latin America/SAT 2:45 PM
POL05 Latin American Political Parties Revised/SAT 12:30 PM
POL06 The March of Folly? New Themes in Mexican Political Economy/SAT 8:00 AM
POL07 Intercambio de experiencias sobre la gestión local en América Latina. La cooperación a las puertas del nuevo milenio
SAT 2:45 PM
POL08 The Impact of Neoliberal Politics on Central American Democracies/SAT 10:15 AM
POL09 Democracy, Social Policy, and the Poor in Latin America/SAT 12:30 PM
POL10 Comparative Perspectives on the Politics of Decentralization in Latin America/SAT 5:00 PM
POL11 The Perils and Responses of Decentralization: Performance and Equality/SAT 10:15 AM
POL12 (SLAA): Engendered Economies: Women and NGOs in the Americas/SAT 2:45 PM
POL13 Panama Faces the New Millennium: Democracy, Politics, and the Panama Canal/SAT 5:00 PM
POL14 The War on Drugs in Bolivia: Chapare Perspective/THU 5:00 PM
POL15 Comparative Perspectives on the Politics of Decentralization in Latin America/SAT 8:00 AM
POL16 Institutional Reform, Democratic Accountability, and External Shock: The Case of Brazil in Comparative Perspective
SAT 12:30 PM
POL17 Pesos for Dollars? The Politics of Dollarization in Latin America/SAT 2:45 PM
POL18 Civil-Military Relations and Challenges to Democracy at the Millennium/SAT 8:00 AM
POL19 Deliberación, negociación y legitimación en el poder legislativo en México/SAT 5:00 PM
POL20 Evaluación de los rumbos de la política científica y tecnológica en América Latina/SAT 8:00 AM
POL21 Cleavages, Parties, and Executive-Legislative Relations in South America/SAT 10:15 AM
POL22 Costa Rica: Politics, Policy, and Public Opinion. Transition towards the 21st Century/SAT 8:00 AM
POL23 Federalism, Democracy, and Public Policy/SAT 8:00 AM
POL24 Participation, Public Policy, and Citizenship in Brazil/SAT 10:15 AM
POL25 Institutional Rules and Legislator Behavior/SAT 12:30 PM
POL26 Divisiones políticas y sistemas de partidos en las democracias latinoamericanas/THU 2:45 PM
POL27 Educational Policies in Latin America: Past, Present, Future/SAT 2:45 PM
POL28 The Political Economy of Institutional Reform in Latin America/SAT 5:00 PM
POL29 Legislaturas y representación política en América Latina/SAT 10:15 AM
POL30 Modernización, cultura política y políticas públicas/THU 5:00 PM
POL31 Política y reforma del estado en Mexico y América Latina/THU 10:15 AM
POL32 Políticas de educação superior numa perspectiva comparativa/THU 12:30 PM
POL33 Parties, Rules, Elections, and Patronage in Latin American Democracies/THU 8:00 AM
POL34 Population Policy in Latin America: Historical, Comparative, and Elite Perceptions Perspectives/THU 10:15 AM
POL35 The Land of Projects: Public Policy, Development, and Environment in Rondônia, Brazil/SAT 10:15 AM
POL36 The Politics of Education Reform Implementation: Recent Findings/SAT 12:30 PM
POL37 Actores sociopolíticos y proceso constituyente en Colombia y Venezuela/SAT 12:30 PM
POL38 Globalization, State Reforms, and Community Response/SAT 2:45 PM
POL39 Reformas educativas en América Latina: tendencias recientes/SAT 8:00 AM
POL40 Niños latinoamericanos: retos para el nuevo milenio/SAT 5:00 PM
POL41 Integration and Development in the Borderlands/SAT 8:00 AM
POL42 State-Federal and Executive-Legislative Politics in Brazil: Contemporary Dynamics and Historical Context/SAT 12:30 PM
POL43 Public Health Policies in Historical and Comparative Context: Chile, Brazil, Cuba, and Argentina/SAT 12:30 PM
POL44 Social and Human Rights Policies and Their Impact on the Poor in Latin America/SAT 10:15 AM
POL45 Implementing Democracy in Mexico's Marketing Economy: Public Opinion, Local Opposition, and University Reform
THU 12:30 PM

Race and Ethnicity: Kevin A. Yelvington, Track Chair

- RAE01a Mapping Identity Politics (I)/SAT 2:45 PM
RAE01b Mapping Identity Politics (II)/SAT 5:00 PM
RAE02a Mestizaje, Mulataje, and other 'Race Mixings' in Latin American and Caribbean Ideologies of National Identities (I)
SAT 10:15 AM
RAE02b Mestizaje, Mulataje, and other 'Race Mixings' in Latin American and Caribbean Ideologies of National Identities (II)
SAT 12:30 PM

- RAE03 Reconceptualizing Latin Americanist Anthropology: A North-South Dialogue Organized by SLAA/THU 10:15 AM
 RAE04 Race, Ethnicity, and Identity in the Spanish Colonies: Indians and Africans on the Social and Geographic Margins SAT 12:30 PM
 RAE05 SLAA Session: Indigenismo/Mestizaje: New Views on Key Concepts in Latin American Cultural History/SAT 12:30 PM
 RAE06 Políticas lingüísticas en Guatemala: la definición de idiomas, comunidades e identificaciones/THU 2:45 PM
 RAE07 Black and White in Brown: The Social Significance of Phenotype in Contemporary Latin America/THU 5:00 PM
 RAE08 Mapping Caribbean Diasporas: Overlapping Discourses of 'Race' and 'Ethnicity'/THU 5:00 PM
 RAE09 Afro-Cuban Culture and Transnational Imaginaries/SAT 2:45 PM
 RAE10 Guarani Peoples in Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, and Paraguay: A Regional Treatment of Ethnic Relations and Developmental Politics/SAT 8:00 AM
 RAE11 Mapping Difference on to Objects/SAT 10:15 AM
 RAE12 Law, Identity, and Racial Hierarchy: Perspectives on the Afro-Latin Experience/SAT 12:30 PM
 RAE13 Reconsidering Racism: Ideology, Race Mixture, and Violence in the Construction of Hierarchies from Colony to Nation (1750-1920)/SAT 2:45 PM
 RAE14 Identidad y relaciones interétnicas en Centroamérica/SAT 5:00 PM
 RAE15 Democracy and Difference: Ethnic Participation and Democracy in Mexico/FRI 2:45 PM
 RAE17 Revisiting Racial Democracy and Race Mixing in Brazil/SAT 8:00 AM
 RAE18 Race, Ethnicity, Class, and Gender: The Organization of Difference/SAT 2:45 PM
 RAE19 Nation vs. Race: Discourse and Power in Colonial and Postcolonial Latin American Society/SAT 5:00 PM
 RAE20 Language, Race, and Nation: Politics and Prospects/SAT 8:00 AM
 RAE21 Writing Race and Nation in Latin America and the Caribbean/SAT 5:00 PM
 RAE22 Indian Autonomy and State Reform in L.A.: What Does it Mean to be Multi-Cultural?/SAT 5:00 PM
 RAE23 Rethinking Maya Identity in Yucatán, 1500-1940/SAT 5:00 PM
 RAE24 La situación de los estudios indígenas / Indigenous Studies en las Américas/SAT 10:15 AM
 RAE25 Indigenousness and the State: Dialectics of Discourse and Practice/SAT 12:30 PM
 RAE26 The Place of Race and Ethnicity in Latin American Nationalism/SAT 2:45 PM

Rethinking Latin American Studies: Jorge I. Dominguez, Track Chair

- RET01 Rethinking Latin American Labor Studies from a Comparative and Cross-Disciplinary Perspective/THU 10:15 AM
 RET02 Gender/FRI 5:00 PM
 RET03 Rethinking Latin American Studies: The Study of Indigenous Peoples across the Disciplines/FRI 10:15 AM
 RET04 Rethinking Latin American Security/SAT 10:15 AM
 RET05 Political Parties and Governance/SAT 12:30 PM
 RET06 Rethinking Latin American Politics after Democratic Consolidation: Toward the Study of Potential Representation FRI 12:30 PM
 RET07 Cross-Fertilizing History and the Social Sciences/SAT 5:00 PM
 RET08 Sociology/SAT 12:30 PM
 RET09 Poetry/SAT 2:45 PM
 RET10 Latinoamérica: debates teóricos para el nuevo siglo/SAT 10:15 AM
 RET11 Cuba: Past, Present, Future/FRI 5:00 PM
 RET12 Teaching Latin America: Challenges for the 21st Century/SAT 5:00 PM
 RET13 Reconsidering Racism: Ideology, Race Mixture, and Violence in the Construction of Hierarchies from Colony to Nation (1750-1920)/FRI 12:30 PM
 RET14 Beyond Militarism: Rethinking Public Violence in Latin America/SAT 12:30 PM
 RET15 Las relaciones interamericanas ante el nuevo milenio: opciones y conflictos/SAT 10:15 AM
 RET16 Cuba en la búsqueda de la cooperación y conexión con el Caribe. Los retos ante el tercer milenio/FRI 10:15 AM
 RET17 Desafíos de los actuales estudios literarios latinoamericanos/SAT 2:45 PM
 RET18 Regiones e integración en América Latina: una perspectiva histórica/SAT 5:00 PM

Religiosity and Organized Religion: Daniel H. Levine, Track Chair

- ROR01 Religion at The Millennium/SAT 2:45 PM
 ROR02 Missionaries, Indians, and the State in Modern Latin America/SAT 5:00 PM
 ROR03 Protestantism and Politics in Latin America/SAT 2:45 PM
 ROR04 Church and Society in Cuba Two Years after the Visit of Pope John Paul II/SAT 10:15 AM
 ROR05 Popular Religion in the Spanish Borderlands/SAT 12:30 PM

- ROR06 Religious Diversity in the Caribbean/SAT 5:00 PM
 ROR07 The Administration of Higher Education/SAT 2:45 PM
 ROR08 La fé y la religiosidad en el reencuentro/entendimiento entre los cubanos/FRI 8:00 AM
 ROR09 Author Meets Critics: Anthony Gill's 'Rendering unto Caesar'/SAT 2:45 PM
 ROR10 Religion and Identity/SAT 5:00 PM

Social Justice, Social Movements and Revolution: Velma García-Gorena, Track Chair

- SJU01 Paradoxes of Transnationalism in the Americas/SAT 12:30 PM
 SJU02 Social Movement Theories and Applications/SAT 2:45 PM
 SJU03 Stoll-Menchú: La invención de la memoria/SAT 12:30 PM
 SJU04 Stoll, Menchú, and the Guatemalan Civil War/SAT 2:45 PM
 SJU05 Solidarity: Organizing Opposition to U.S. Intervention in Latin America (1954 to the present)/FRI 2:45 PM
 SJU06 Re-Examining Truth: A View from the Inside of Latin American Truth Commissions/FRI 10:15 AM
 SJU07 Memory, Representation, and Narratives: Re-Thinking Violence in Colombia/FRI 2:45 PM
 SJU08 Cuba in the Nineties: Political, Economic, and Social Realities/FRI 5:00 PM
 SJU09 Paraguay and the 'Archive of Terror'/SAT 8:00 AM
 SJU10 U.S./El Salvador Sistering Relationships: The Goals of Solidarity/SAT 5:00 PM
 SJU11 El Salvador I: Popular Responses to Political Transformation. The Importance of the Local for Understanding the Global/SAT 8:00 AM
 SJU12 Y2K 'ICHE': Implementing Peace in Millennial Guatemala -Panel I/SAT 10:15 AM
 SJU13 Y2K 'ICHE': Implementing Peace in Millennial Guatemala -Panel II/SAT 12:30 PM
 SJU14 Cuban Women and National Identity: Changing Portrayals, Changing Realities/FRI 2:45 PM
 SJU15 The Politics of Disaster in Latin America/SAT 2:45 PM
 SJU16 From Social Movements to 'Civil Society': NGOs and Community Organizing in El Salvador/SAT 10:15 AM
 SJU17 Mexican Politics and Popular Mobilization in the Twentieth Century/SAT 8:00 AM
 SJU18 The Challenge of Growing Social Injustice in Latin America's Artisanal Marine Coastal Fisheries/SAT 10:15 AM
 SJU19 Comparing Social Movements: Structures, Strategies, and Outcomes/SAT 12:30 PM
 SJU20 Actores, acciones y movimientos. Identidades y utopías/SAT 2:45 PM
 SJU21 Latin American Social Movement: Theoretical Implications/SAT 2:45 PM
 SJU22 Gender and Social Movement in Latin America/SAT 5:00 PM
 SJU23 Race/Ethnicity and Social Movements in Latin America/FRI 2:45 PM
 SJU24 Violence, Human Rights, and Social Movements in Latin America/SAT 5:00 PM
 SJU25 Social Movements and Democracy in Mexico/SAT 8:00 AM
 SJU26 Rural Movements in Latin America: Rebellion and Revolution/SAT 8:00 AM

Technology, Scholarly Resources and Pedagogy: David Block, Track Chair

- TEC01 A Cooperative Website for the Americans?/SAT 5:00 PM
 TEC02 La cultura de la ciencia en Cuba/FRI 10:15 AM
 TEC03 Condiciones y perspectivas de desarrollo de la profesión académica en América Latina ante el nuevo siglo/FRI 5:00 PM
 TEC04 Problemas de conducta y aprendizaje en escuelas de barrios pobres/FRI 8:00 AM
 TEC05 How to Subtitle Latin American Film on Video/FRI 5:00 PM
 TEC06 The effects of Neoliberalism on Latin American Education/FRI 10:15 AM
 TEC07 The Administration of Higher Education/FRI 12:30 PM

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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, 2000 until October 30, 2001, and as president from November 1, 2001 until April 30, 2003. The three winning candidates for EC membership will serve a three-year term beginning May 1, 2000.

Nominees for

Vice President: Arturo Arias
Robert Kaufman

Nominees for

Executive Council: Maria Hermínia Tavares de Almeida
Efraín Barradas
Roderic Ai Camp
Rosario Espinal
Robert Levine
Timothy Wickham-Crowley

A statement by each candidate follows the biographic entry.

THE CANDIDATES

Arturo Arias, a Guatemalan by birth, is presently a Visiting Professor in the Spanish and Portuguese Department at the University of California, Berkeley. Professor of Humanities and Cultural Studies at San Francisco State University, he is also their Graduate Coordinator for Humanities. He earned his doctoral degree at the School of Higher Studies in the Social Sciences in Paris, France, where he counted Roland Barthes and Tzvetan Todorov among his mentors. Co-writer for the screenplay for the film *El Norte* (1984), he also collaborated with Stanley Kubrick by writing the Spanish sub-titles for his film *Full Metal Jacket* (1987). An active member of the Guatemalan opposition in exile during the 1980s, he taught at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and at the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia before joining the faculty of the University of Texas at Austin in 1987, where he was subsequently invited to fill the position of Assistant Director of the Institute for Latin American Studies but declined. A Visiting Professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1990, he published the English translation of his 1979 novel *Después de las bombas* [*After the Bombs*] (Curbstone Press) that same year and benefitted from a Mellon Grant to complete his research for his subsequent work on popular cultures in Central America. He is the author of four more novels in Spanish: *Itzam Na* (1981); *Jaguar en Llamas* (1989); *Los caminos de Paxil* (1991); and *Cascabel* (1998). He won the Casa de las Américas Award and the Anna Seghers Scholarship for two of his novels. He won another Casa de las Américas Award for his book *Ideología, Literatura y sociedad durante la revolución guatemalteca 1944-1954*, an analysis of the

relationship between literary production, aesthetic currents and political ideologies. He is also a specialist on ethnic issues, a subject that is a central theme in both his fiction and his academic work. In 1998 he published two books of literary criticism, *La identidad de la palabra: narrativa guatemalteca a la luz del siglo veinte*, an analysis of Guatemalan literary production during the twentieth century in the context of cultural studies and discursive theory, and *Gestos Ceremoniales: Narrativa Centroamericana 1960-1990*, an analysis of the symbology generated by Central American literature during the years of crisis and civil war and its implications within a cultural context. The latter book was written while he was a Marta Sutton Weeks Fellow at the Stanford Humanities Center. In 1999 he published *Antología del Cuento Guatemalteco*, an anthology of twentieth century Guatemalan short stories, for which he wrote a critical introduction. He has finished another novel in Spanish, *Sopa de caracol*, and he will publish in 2000 two more books, the critical edition of Miguel Angel Asturias's *Mulata de tal*, and *The Properties of Words: Rigoberta Menchú, David Stoll and Identity Politics in Central America*, a book on the recent polemic regarding Rigoberta Menchú's testimonial and David Stoll's questioning of her veracity. Arias has been a member of LASA's Executive Council. He has also worked on its Media Award and *Premio Iberoamericano* committees, and he has assisted Program Chair Mike Conroy in both organizing the 1991 Congress and in suggesting the creation of Track Chairs for the organization of future Congresses, a decision approved by the Executive Council and adapted since that date.

Arias statement

Sería un gran honor ser el primer presidente latinoamericano de LASA, al comienzo del nuevo milenio. LASA begins this period with significant transformations in area studies. By virtue of my experience serving the Association since 1991, I have shown that I can rise to such a complex challenge. Changing definitions of culture, territory, and identity represent both a challenge and a potential for revitalization, opening up new areas of scholarship and underscoring the need for fresh perspectives in the acquisition of knowledge and in cross-disciplinary research. Technological breakthroughs also offer obstacles and possibilities for growth, which we should explore. This is especially true for scholars working in Latin America, where conditions make technological advances much slower and more haphazard than in North America. It is imperative that we in LASA respond to these changes by reinforcing the organization's vitality, inclusiveness, openness and diversity. In these coming years we have to make sure that LASA remains a comfortable home for those who have always been a part of it. At the same time, it should become equally comfortable for those now coming to it from diverse fields or areas of study that until very recently were not associated with Latin American Studies, including scholars exploring transnational and intercontinental studies. LASA already has started some transnational projects.

Thanks to the recent Ford Foundation grant given to our Association, even more of these could be both created and implemented. In particular, I believe it is important to promote new parameters of cultural exchange between Latin Americanists residing in Latin America itself and Latin Americanists residing in North America. As others have pointed out, the role of LASA is frequently misunderstood south of the U.S. border. Often it is perceived by academics who do not already participate in active exchanges with North American institutions as a monopoly of scholars working in U.S. universities. This image has to be improved, in part by supporting the travel of Latin American scholars to congresses and seminars in the U.S. It is also important to build a bridge between the academic and non-academic constituencies in the U.S. and Latin America through the creation of various networks and exchange programs. Promotion and showcasing of work published in Spanish, Portuguese and other languages within Latin America itself also needs to be increased. Scholars living and working in their own countries should not be ghettoized simply because their often excellent contributions are "unknown" in English. The incorporation of ethnic organizations and the encouragement of their participation in LASA is equally important, as are the integration of U.S. Latino studies and the expansion of recently developed areas, such as gay and lesbian studies. I promise to expend as much of my own energy as possible in order to accomplish this goal of helping LASA meet the challenges of the next millennium.

Robert Kaufman received his Ph.D. in government from Harvard University in 1967, and is a Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University. He has been teaching, studying, and writing about Latin American politics and society for almost 35 years. His first book, *The Politics of Land Reform in Chile* (Harvard 1972) addressed a number of issues which provided the focus of much of his subsequent work: the effects of electoral competition, political parties, and democracy on socioeconomic reform, and the impact of economic conditions and social structures on the choices available to political leaders. In the course of his career, he has written extensively on bureaucratic-authoritarian regimes, democratic transitions, and the politics of economic reform. A recent publication, *The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions* (Princeton 1995), was winner of the 1995 Leubbert Prize for the best book in comparative politics, awarded by the Comparative Politics Section of the American Political Science Association. The book presented a cross-national and cross-regional study of the impact of economic crisis on democratic transitions and of the way new democracies responded to the challenges of economic reform. Kaufman was also co-editor of *Debt and Democracy in Latin America* and *The Politics of Economic Adjustment*, and co-author of "Attitudes toward Economic Reform in Mexico," which appeared in the *American Political Science Review*, June 1998. Besides his position at Rutgers, Kaufman is a Senior Research Associate at the Institute for Latin American and Iberian Studies, Columbia University. He has also been a Visiting Professor at Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, a Member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and a Research Fellow at Collegium Budapest. From 1984-1986, he served on the editorial board of the *Latin*

American Research Review, and he was a program committee track chair for the 1998 meeting of LASA.

Kaufman Statement

The Latin American Studies Association is fortunate to have had a long succession of capable and energetic leaders. The standards they have set are a tough act to follow. I hope that the experience gained during a term as Vice President would enhance my ability to contribute to an extension of their achievements. As a member of the new LASA leadership, I would emphasize two priorities. The first is to encourage the participation of Latin American scholars in the association.

Over the past decades, our Latin American colleagues have been pivotal to the growth of scholarship on the region and to the vitality of our organization itself. We need to do all we can to assist in the continuation and expansion of this role. The second priority is to encourage and deepen the dialogue within academe about the role of regionally-based knowledge within the social science disciplines. Debate over the importance of this knowledge has often been characterized by intemperate criticism from "generalists" and stubborn defensiveness of some regional specialists. Nevertheless, discussion of the role of Latin American studies also provides an opportunity for strengthening the foundations of the social science disciplines and sharpening the tools with which we analyze the dramatic changes now occurring in the region. I believe that LASA should provide a forum for a lively and constructive discussion of this issue.

Maria Hermínia Tavares de Almeida (B.A., University of São Paulo; M.A., FLACSO, Santiago, Chile; Ph.D., University of São Paulo) is Chair of the Political Science Department at the University of São Paulo. Professor Tavares de Almeida is the author of *Crise econômica e interesses organizados: estratégias sindicais no Brasil dos anos 80* and *Tomando partido, fazendo Opinião: Cientistas sociais, imprensa e política*; co-editor of *Sociedade e política no Brasil pós-64* and *Por um novo sindicalismo*; and author of 50 articles on union strategies, economic crisis, privatization, and federalism in Brazil. Her current research focuses on local government and democracy, and on comparative privatization policies. Professor Tavares de Almeida has been a Tinker Visiting Professor at Stanford University, a visiting researcher at the University of London, and a Fulbright scholar at the University of California, Berkeley. She has additionally served on the editorial boards of the *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais* and *Novos Estudos*, and on numerous scientific advisory councils in Brazil.

Almeida Statement

LASA provides an unique opportunity for open and plural intellectual exchange among Latin Americanists from all over the world. Up to now, LASA has contributed to strengthening academic and personal links between researchers of different continents. For me, joining its Executive Council would be an exciting challenge. I am willing to commit myself to two main endeavors. The first, and most obvious, would be to encourage

increasing participation from Latin American scholars in all of LASA's activities. I especially would like to see more Latin American researchers publishing in LARR. The second would be to build on LASA's previous achievements, working with the Council and the Association's members towards stimulating collaborative research programs and projects between US/European scholars and Latin American researchers. The development of scholarship on Latin America, both North and South, requires new forms of cooperation beyond discussing each other's research findings during LASA's Congresses. LASA can surely help to realize this goal.

Efraín Barradas earned his undergraduate degree at the University of Puerto Rico (Río Piedras) and his Masters and Ph.D. from Princeton. He has been teaching at the University of Massachusetts/Boston for the past 24 years. Beginning in January, 2000 he will be professor of Spanish and Latin American Studies at the University of Florida (Gainesville). At UM/Boston Prof. Barradas was chair of the Hispanic Studies Department and the Latin American Studies Concentration. He also was part of the committee that developed a Latino Studies Program at that institution. His main fields of study are Latin American and Latino literatures, and Latin American art. He has worked extensively in the area of Caribbean culture, especially Puerto Rican literature and art. In addition to articles, reviews and chapters in books, his major publications are: *Herejes y mitificadores: Muestra de poesía puertorriqueña en los Estados Unidos* (with Rafael Rodríguez, 1980), *Para leer en puertorriqueño: Acercamiento a la obra de Luis Rafael Sánchez* (1981), *Apalabramiento: Diez cuentistas puertorriqueños de hoy* (1983), *Para entendernos: Inventario poético puertorriqueño* (1991) and *Partes de un todo: Ensayos y notas sobre literatura puertorriqueña en los Estados Unidos* (1998). He has been visiting professor at Harvard University and the University of Puerto Rico (Río Piedras). He served as member of the LASA Nominations Committee and on the executive committees of the New England Council on Latin American Studies and the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities.

Barradas Statement

My work, as a scholar and teacher, in such areas as Caribbean literature, Latin American art and Latino Studies has always been nourished by the intellectual contact provided by LASA, where interdisciplinary work has been the norm. At LASA meetings one is always able to have a fruitful discussion with colleagues from different fields. My interest in LASA is based on this central and important quality of the organization. I feel at home at LASA because of it. My main goal is to promote and develop the interactions between fields. My interests in Latino and Lesbian and Gay Studies hopefully will enable me to enrich LASA's already rich interdisciplinary character.

Roderic Ai Camp received his B.A. and M.A. from George Washington University in 1966 and 1967 respectively, and his Ph.D. from the University of Arizona in 1970. He is Philip McKenna Professor of the Pacific Rim, Claremont McKenna College since 1998 and has served on the editorial board of *Mexican Studies* since 1995. He was Chair of the Political

Science Department, Tulane University from 1993 to 1996; Director of the Tinker Mexican Policy Studies Program at Tulane from 1993 to 1997; and Professor, Roger Thayer Stone Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University from 1991 to 1998. Recent awards and fellowships include: Hewlett Foundation Award, Latin American Democracy, 1998-2000; Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award, Tulane University, 1997; National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship, University of California, 1991; Heinz Foundation Fellowship, University of Pittsburgh, 1990-1991; and Fulbright-Hays Academic Specialist Award, Mexico, 1989. He served on the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs, 1994-98; the Executive Council, New England Council of Latin American Studies, 1990-98; Executive Board, Profmex, 1992-98; Media Task Force, Latin American Studies Association (LASA), 1992; Projects and Publications Committee, Conference on Latin American Historians, AHA, 1987-90; CLASP Committee on Teaching, LASA, 1980-96. Recent publications include: *Politics in Mexico, the Decline of Authoritarianism* (Oxford University Press, 1999); *Crossing Swords, Politics and Religion in Mexico* (Oxford University Press, 1997), *Political Recruitment Across Two Centuries, Mexico, 1884-1991* (University of Texas Press, 1995), *The Successor, A Political Thriller* (University of New Mexico Press, 1993), *Generals in the Palacio, the Military in Modern Mexico* (Oxford University Press, 1992), *Entrepreneurs and Politics in Twentieth Century Mexico* (Oxford University Press, 1989).

Camp Statement

I view serving on the Executive Council as a personal and professional way of giving something back to an organization in which I have been active for three decades, having participated in every meeting since the 1970 gathering at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. During those years, in addition to organizing panels, presenting papers, and commenting on my colleagues' work, I have served on several task forces and committees including the CLASP Outreach Committee, the Media Award Committee, and the Ad Hoc Committee on Women. As a scholar who has spent two-thirds of his career at liberal arts colleges, I consider one of my tasks as representing collectively those institutions, keeping in mind the needs of our members from smaller colleges. I also consider it essential to continue to explore ways in which we can improve communication intellectually and exchange resources between Latin American and United States institutions, with a special concern for provincial Latin American universities which typically are in the greatest need. Thank you for your consideration.

Rosario Espinal is associate professor of sociology and director of the Latin American Studies Center at Temple University. Before joining Temple in 1987, she was a faculty fellow at the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame and a visiting fellow at the Latin American Studies Centre at St. Antony's College, Oxford. She is the author of *Autoritarismo y Democracia en la Política Dominicana* (CAPEL, San José 1987; Editorial Argumentos, Santo Domingo

1994) and co-editor of *La República Dominicana en el Umbral del Siglo XXI: Cultura, Política y Cambio Social* (PUCMM, Santo Domingo, forthcoming). Her articles focusing on Dominican and Latin American politics have appeared in English, Spanish and French publications, including the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, *Latin American Perspectives*, *Electoral Studies*, *Development and Change*, *Hemisphere*, *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, *Revista Nueva Sociedad*, *Revista Interamericana*, *Revista de Estudios del Caribe*, and in several edited books. She served on the Bryce Wood Book Award Committee in 1994-95 and the LASA Conference Program Organizing Committee as chair of the Caribbean Section in 1994-95 and chair of the Democratization Section in 1999-2000. She serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs* and *Pensamiento Propio*. In 1995 and 1998, she received Fulbright Fellowships to Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

Espinal Statement

In my view, newly elected officers have a dual responsibility: to support the positive initiatives of their predecessors; and to promote new and viable programs that will support and expand the mission of the organization. If elected to LASA Executive Council I will support the current strategic plan to solidify LASA's organizational structure and secure financial stability, which are essential to make LASA a viable institution in the years to come. I will also concentrate my efforts in making LASA a more visible and relevant professional organization in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition to recruiting members and facilitating their participation at conferences, LASA could organize more academic activities in Latin American and Caribbean countries in cooperation with local institutions. Resources are needed for such "joint ventures" and I will work hard to identify potential donors to fund them. I envision the formation of LASA support groups or grupos de apoyo in every Latin American and Caribbean country over the next two years. This will allow LASA to respond more effectively to the specific needs of each country and will make LASA a truly regional (I will not say global) organization.

Robert M. Levine (Ph.D. Princeton University) is director of Latin American Studies at the University of Miami and Gabelli Senior Scholar in Arts & Sciences. He co-chairs the LASA Section on Brazil in Comparative Perspective and is co-editor of the *Luso-Brazilian Review*. He is the editor of the series "Living in Latin America" for the University of Wisconsin Press and the editor of the "Latin American Realities" series for M. E. Sharpe. His scholarly interests include Brazil, Cuba, and the use of images and photographs as historical documents. He has taught widely in Brazil and spent a year in Argentina as an exchange student while in college. He has served for many years on the committees on teaching for both LASA and the American Historical Association, and has produced or co-produced more than two dozen original videotape documentaries for class use.

Levine Statement

As a LASA charter member, I have seen substantial changes over

the years. LASA now includes many scholars from Latin America, is sensitive to multicultural and gender-related issues, sponsors special sections on themes and county/regional interests, and puts on meetings that draw participants from all over the world. Issues remain that need addressing, however. How can LASA maintain its inclusive orientation at its meetings without having panels overcrowded and events overlapping? As co-chair of one of the LASA sections, I still am not sure that the role of the sections has been sufficiently well-defined. How can LASA use web technology to communicate more effectively with its members and to provide information about Latin America to users of the Internet? How can LASA reach out to Latino/a groups and the Hispanic community? How can faculty from two-year colleges be encouraged to join and to become active? How can we do a better job serving our Latin American colleagues? How can we best serve graduate students and colleagues who have part-time academic jobs or careers outside academia?

Timothy Wickham-Crowley (A.B., Princeton; MA., Ph.D., Cornell) has taught at Georgetown University (Assistant to Associate Professor) since 1986. He has been nominated three times by his department for a College-wide teaching award and selected by the student members to join Alpha Sigma Nu, the Jesuit Honor Society dedicated to scholarship and service. He has been, intermittently and now again, Associate Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, in charge of the undergraduate curriculum. He is also the Field Chair for Regional and Comparative Studies in the School of Foreign Service. Wickham-Crowley is the author of a dozen articles on the themes of insurgency and revolution in Latin America, and two books, *Exploring Revolution* (1991), and *Guerrillas and Revolution in Latin America* (1992), the latter a nominee for both the Bryce Wood Book Award and for the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Publication Award. With Susan Eckstein he is currently editing a book of the best interdisciplinary pieces on social justice from LASA98. In LASA he served as Program Chair for LASA98, the 21st International Congress, held in Chicago in September 1998.

Wickham-Crowley Statement

My goals for LASA revolve around my experiences as a classroom teacher and as the Program Chair of LASA98. While I admire and contribute to the celebration of scholarship that occurs at LASA congresses, like most of you my duties are primarily those of a classroom teacher, in my case teaching five courses and (generally) more than 200 students per year. I would like LASA itself and also the LASA Congresses to devote more energies and efforts to issues of classrooms and pedagogy than they currently do, including (but not confined to) more elaborate uses of the resources of cyberspace, a current and properly expanding field of LASA interest. For LASA98, the committee and I were absolutely committed to principles of fairness in the selection process, seeking the greatest breadth of quality work for presentation in Chicago, and I wish to ensure and support such values for future meetings. Based on that experience, I am interested in and more in touch with projects in which scholars from many disciplines apply their insights to common problems or issues. To ease the smooth operations of

LASA 2000 and beyond, I have been creating a set of (previously non-existent) practical guidelines for the current and future chairs of our congresses.

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 Executive Council 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 31, 1999.**

The 1999 Nominating Committee consisted of Frances Hagopian, Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, chair; Lynn Bolles, University of Maryland/College Park; Miguel Centeno, Princeton University; Marifeli Pérez-Stable, SUNY/Old Westbury (as Executive Council liaison); and Steven Topik, University of California/Irvine. ■

CALL FOR BIDS

The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) welcomes proposals from institutions that would be interested in serving as institutional host of the Secretariat of the Association for the period July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2006. Essential elements of any proposal should include arrangements for adequate office space and communication facilities, clerical staff support and for filling the position of Executive Director of LASA. Further details soon will be available on the LASA Internet site: <http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>. Proposals should be sent to LASA PRESIDENT FRANKLIN W. KNIGHT, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 3400 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21218 on or before **February 15, 2000**. The review process will be completed and the results announced by July 1, 2000.

LASA2000 Resolutions

LASA members interested in submitting proposed resolutions at the next International Congress need to know that most of the basic procedures for doing so remain the same, e.g., that a proposed resolution must carry the signatures of LASA members for 1999, and for this Congress must reach the Executive Director on or before **February 15, 2000**, thirty days before the Miami meeting. The Executive Director records the date of the submission, and sends the signed document on to the resolutions subcommittee for review. The subcommittee may confer with the signers about the text of the submission as it sees fit, and ultimately makes recommendations about the submission to the full LASA Executive Council (EC). The Council, by a two-thirds vote, can refer the proposed resolution to the LASA Business Meeting. Assuming Council approval, and a quorum at the Business Meeting (ten percent of the number of LASA members registered for the Congress), the proposed resolution can be discussed and voted on by secret ballot. A proposed resolution approved by a majority of voters at the Business Meeting is submitted to the entire membership for a vote.

The LASA Executive Council, during the presidency of Jane Jaquette, agreed on a new set of procedures that can be carried out under the LASA By-Laws. The following is taken largely

from her report in the Summer 1996 *LASA Forum*, with minor modifications and insertion of dates relevant to the upcoming Miami meeting:

The new plan addresses four recurring criticisms of the current system: the relatively low quality of some resolutions, the lack of member participation in the discussion of resolutions, the quality of debate during the Business Meeting, and the follow-through necessary to ensure that resolutions have an impact.

*Although the formal deadline for submitting proposed resolutions will continue to be one month before the Congress as the Bylaws stipulate, sponsors of a proposed resolution can submit it for possible inclusion in the issue of the LASA Forum that comes out prior to the Congress [for Miami this is Winter 2000, with deadline for submission to the Executive Director of **December 1, 1999**]. Such a proposal will be sent on immediately to the Subcommittee on Resolutions, vetted as appropriate, reviewed by conference, and be published in the Forum if approved by the Executive Council. It will reach members by mid-February at the latest.*

Such an EC-approved proposed resolution also can be aired and

debated in a special session convened at the Congress by its sponsors in advance of the Business Meeting, i.e., on Thursday, or by Friday mid-day. (Whoever among the sponsors is designated as coordinator of the session must make the appropriate arrangements with the program committee for a slot at the Congress). The coordinator and/or session attendees, as agreed upon in the session, may request to be heard during the discussion of the proposed resolution at the Business Meeting. The session also can be useful for discussing ways to improve the impact of the proposed resolution. We hope this "advance" process will encourage more member involvement, including the participation of relevant Sections and Task Forces, and create the conditions for better resolutions and more substantive, focused debate.

Proposed resolutions that are submitted later, between the Forum deadline and the resolutions deadline (thirty days before the Congress), will be reviewed by the EC at its Wednesday meeting before the opening of the Congress. As usual, copies of these, as well as previously approved, resolutions will be printed

up immediately after the EC meeting and made available in the registration area to Congress attendees sometime on Thursday (the day before the Business meeting).

Thanks to Jane and all those who worked on improving this process!

It is important to note that since there were no objections to the action taken by the Executive Council at its September 23, 1998 meeting, as of June 2, 1999, item 7 under Article VI ["International Congress"] of the LASA By-laws now reads: "Resolutions for consideration at the International Congress must be signed by *at least thirty members* and received by the LASA Secretariat thirty days prior to the beginning of each Congress." The italicized words previously read "...*at least five members...*" Please make sure that all submissions carry the required signatures of at least 30 individuals who are LASA members for 1999. ■



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

Sarah Babb of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst received the 1999 Dissertation Award of the American Sociological Association. Defended at Northwestern University in 1998, her dissertation is entitled, *The Evolution of Economic Expertise in a Developing Country: Mexican Economics, 1929-1998*.

Raquel Chang-Rodríguez, Professor of Spanish American literature and culture at the Graduate School and The City College of the City University of New York (CUNY), and Chair of the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, has just published *Hidden Messages: Representation and Resistance in Andean Colonial Drama* (Bucknell University Press, 1999). This study takes into account Andean cultural diversity in four works of Peruvian theater written in Quechua and Spanish.

Jeffrey H. Cohen will be joining the Pennsylvania State University Department of Anthropology in January 2000. Also in January his book, *Cooperation and Community: Economy and Society in Oaxaca*, was accepted for publication by the University of Texas Press.

Kenneth J. Grieb, Professor of History and International Studies and Coordinator of International Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, was awarded the 1998 Regents Teaching Excellence Award by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System. Each year, the Regents

select a single professor from all the faculty members teaching at its 13 four-year campuses to receive this career teaching award, as the individual representing the best of quality teaching in the University of Wisconsin System. Grieb is the seventh faculty member selected to receive this annual award, which was presented to him at the Board of Regents meeting on September 11, 1998, in Madison.

Jeffrey Lesser has just published *Negotiating National Identity: Immigrants, Minorities, and the Struggle for Ethnicity in Brazil* (Duke University Press, 1999). Lesser is Associate Professor of History at Connecticut College.

Carrie A. Meyer, Associate Professor of Economics, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia has published *The Economics and Politics of NGOs in Latin America* (Praeger Publishers, 1999). This book overviews the expanding role of NGOs in the international community at large, chronicles the history of NGOs in Latin America, and uses case studies to analyze the political economy of NGOs as producers of international public goods and participants in global civil society.

Jennie Purnell, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Boston College, has just published a book entitled *Popular Movements and State Formation in Revolutionary Mexico: The Agraristas and Cristeros of Michoacán* (Duke University Press, 1999). ■



NEWS FROM LASA

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT LASA Endowment Fund Update

At the recent meeting of the LASA Executive Council we were able to report that the LASA Endowment Fund has now reached \$2,929,000! Since it had earlier been determined that the Fund needed to reach \$1.5 million before proceeds could be used, the recipients of travel funding for LASA2000 will be the first to benefit directly from proceeds from the Endowment Fund.

While the Fund is expected to grow with interest earned, the ongoing support of LASA members is *critical* to its continued growth and well-being. This support can take many forms: 1) A LASA Life Membership combines uninterrupted membership benefits during the lifetime of the member with a substantial tax deductible contribution to the Endowment Fund; 2) Memorial and commemorative gifts honor the special people in our lives and may be made at any time to the fund of choice; 3) Bequests make it possible for the donor to continue to provide support for core Association programs long after they are gone; and 4) Contributions to the John Martz Fund honor the life and work of our former colleague and will fund the travel of one Latin American scholar for LASA2000. Information on any of these opportunities may be obtained by contacting Sandy Klinzing at the LASA Secretariat at 412-648-1907.

With grateful thanks we acknowledge the following donors to the **General Endowment Fund** since our last report in the summer issue of the *LASA Forum*:

Ariel Dorfman	Alberto García	Miguel Ramírez
Tracy Fitzsimmons	Johanna Mendelson Forman	Barbara Tenenbaum
Romina Fontana	Lise Nelson	Angela Williams
Lessie Jo Frazier	LaVonne Poteet	

And these donors who selected the **Humanities Endowment Fund** for their support:

Sergio Cesarin	Lessie Jo Frazier	Karen Stolley
Ariel Dorfman	Rob Smith	Angela Williams

Our thanks as well to these contributors who designated the **LASA Travel Fund**:

Denise Blum	Gustavo Gordillo de Anda	Steve Stein
Sergio Cesarin	Anne Lambright	Angela Williams
Michael Coppedge	Elizabeth Leeds	Peter Winn
Ariel Dorfman	Johanna Mendelson Forman	Instituto Universitario de
Lessie Jo Frazier	Stuart Rockefeller	Opinión Pública ■

*thanks for designating the
fund of your choice on the
membership forms*



ON AND BY LASA SECTIONS

NEW LASA SECTION

The Section "Educación y Políticas Educativas en América Latina" has been approved by the Executive Council and appears as an option on the membership form for 2000. The Section's brief mission statement follows. For more information please contact the Section chair directly at the e-mail or phone number provided. Chair: Ruth Sautu. Tel: 54-11-4555-3257. E-mail: rsautu@mail.retina.ar.

Mission Statement

Teniendo en cuenta, primero, la situación de exclusión social imperante en América Latina, donde uno de cada cinco niños abandona la escuela primaria antes de llegar a quinto grado; y segundo, que la calidad y cobertura de la educación están vinculados no sólo a la formación de recursos humanos para el desarrollo sino también con la equidad social y la ética, se ha creado una nueva sección cuyo objetivo es facilitar la discusión de agendas de investigación y políticas educativas desde diversas perspectivas teóricas y propuestas metodológicas. ■



OPPORTUNITIES ON-LINE

The Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) at the University of Texas announces a new site. **TILAN: TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICAN NETWORKING**. This site offers a number of resources relating to the expansion of the Internet throughout the countries of Latin America. These include full-text research papers and articles on networking in Latin America (some in Spanish only), several collections of statistics, very brief summaries of basic networking statistics for each Latin American country with links to further information, and a subject directory of related sites. Although TILAN is still quite modest, users interested in tracking the Latin American Internet will want to monitor the site's development. You can access the site at <http://lanic.utexas.edu:80/project/tilan>.

PERU ELECTION 2000 is a public education web site run under the auspices of the Centre for the Study of Democracy of Queen's University. The principal objective of the site is to provide scholars, journalists, students, government officials, and members of the international policy networks with current and comprehensive information about the campaign and electoral process taking place in Peru. The site contains election-related news summaries, original background materials, and weekly updates on the behaviour of the tabloid press. Catherine Conaghan (Queen's University) serves as Managing Editor. Contributing Editors include Max Cameron (University of British Columbia), Julio Carrión (University of Delaware), and Carlos Bustamante (CPN Radio, Lima). You can see the site at <http://csd.queensu.ca/peru2000>. ■



Religion in Latin America

at www.providence.edu/las

This site provides an informative resource combining animated discussion with contemporary research. Topics include History/Politics, Theology, Documents, Protestant-Afro-Indigenous, Small Christian Communities, and Statistics.

Current discussions cover controversies about Rational Choice Theory and the Trustworthiness/Value of Religious Statistics.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

❖ The Department of Political Science at **Northeastern University** invites applications for an entry-level tenure-track position in comparative politics, with a focus on Latin America. The appointment begins in September 2000, and is dependent on final university approval. We seek inquiries from those with subfields in international or comparative political economy, international organizations, or comparative public policy. We are less interested in subfields in nationalism, ethnicity, or political development. The appointment will be at the assistant professor level, and the candidate will be expected to contribute in the normal ways to a doctoral-level department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a completed Ph.D. in political science and evidence of scholarly promise and successful teaching. Inquiries from minority candidates are especially welcome. Send a letter of application, graduate transcript, curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference from academic sources to:

Search Committee, Department of Political Science
305 Meserve Hall

Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115.

Questions can be addressed to: cbosso@lynx.neu.edu.

Do not send materials by e-mail or fax. AA/Title IX/EOE
Review of applications began: **October 1**

❖ **Randolph-Macon Woman's College** seeks a visiting scholar with a specialty in the Caribbean for the William F. Quillian, Jr., Visiting International Professorship. This position is for the 2000-2001 academic year. A foreign national is preferred. Qualifications include a Ph.D. or equivalent; scholarly or creative achievement that would merit appointment at the associate or full professor level; English fluency; and teaching experience adaptable to an undergraduate United States classroom. Discipline is open, but the candidate must have broad knowledge of native area culture. Duties include teaching an entry-level and an upper-level course each semester, participating actively in campus academic life, offering faculty development seminars, and giving several public lectures. Salary is commensurate with experience. EOE. Randolph-Macon is a selective liberal arts college for women with a historic commitment to international studies. Send letter, resume, samples of scholarly or creative work, and three letters of recommendation to:

Dawn Kepets, Director of International Programs,
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburgh, VA 24503.

Review of applications began: **October 1**

❖ The **Social Science Research Council** anticipates appointing a program officer in the field of international peace and security. The individual hired will play a leading role in developing a major new initiative advancing social science research, graduate education, and scholarly communication. Our understanding of this field is broad, and we particularly seek broadly educated

candidates who will help develop links among diverse lines of work addressing critical security issues. In addition to weapons proliferation, diplomacy and other central dimensions of the field, we hope to bring expanded attention to such themes as human security (e.g., environment, migration, population); civil-military dynamics (e.g. demobilization, conversion, post-conflict reconstruction); the role of non-state actors (including NGOs, corporations, social movements, and international agencies); the relation of illicit international trade (in weapons, drugs, etc.) to security issues; and the socio-cultural dimensions of conflict and cooperation. We seek to nurture innovative research based on collaboration across geographic regions and between the worlds of academics and practitioners. The program will work through an integrated system of international research fellowships and grants, field-building research and networking activities, and research and training workshops. Applicants should hold the Ph.D. in one of the social sciences and have demonstrated excellence in research and an ability to work collegially, to carry out administrative responsibilities, and to communicate well orally and in writing. The position requires working closely with leading scholars, graduate and postdoctoral fellows, and foundation officers from all over the world. Administrative experience such as running similar programs, setting up or coordinating collaborative research projects, supervising support personnel, or preparing grant proposals would be helpful. Knowledge of international social science and of international organizations is valuable. Salaries are commensurate with experience and qualifications, and a comprehensive benefit package is provided. Provisions are made to enable professional staff to continue their professional development while at the Council. There are no citizenship restrictions, and applications are welcome from candidates of all backgrounds. The SSRC is an equal opportunity employer. Candidates should submit a detailed letter of application, curriculum vitae, samples of written work, and the names of three referees to:

Global Security Search

Office of Human Resources, SSRC

810 Seventh Avenue, 31 Floor

New York, NY 10019.

Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727.

Web site: <http://www.ssrc.org>

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

❖ The **University of Washington** seeks applications for the Directorship of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, with a term to begin July 1, 2000. The successful candidate will have administrative experience and a distinguished record. The Director will also hold the title of Stanley D. Golub Professor International Studies. The educational mission of the Jackson School stresses interdisciplinary international and comparative studies. The Jackson School faculty engages in research and instruction in a range of international programs that combine area expertise with disciplinary skills. In addition to chairing a faculty unit within

Director, Hemispheric Institute on the Americas (HIA)

The University of California, Davis invites applicants for a tenured position in the Humanities or Social Sciences to direct a newly created Center. He/she will help develop its research, teaching, and outreach capabilities; support the recruitment of additional faculty members; and develop links to other UC Davis programs as well as other Northern California Centers for Latin American Studies.

The Hemispheric Initiative brings together faculty and graduate students from across the campus in an innovative program that treats transnational connections in the Americas. HIA has sought to bring Latin American Studies into dialogue with theoretical work that emphasizes cultural difference and political inequities.

UC Davis has particular institutional strengths to allow the creation of a prominent program. These include vibrant ethnic studies programs, a strong and growing Latin American presence in departments across campus, and related scholarly centers at the university such as the Davis Humanities Institute and the Center for History, Society and Culture. UC Davis is fifteen minutes from Sacramento and an hour from the Bay Area.

Applicants should submit a letter of application, a C.V., and three letters of recommendation to:

Charles Walker, HIA Search Committee Chair
Department of History
University of California, Davis
Davis, CA 95616

The deadline for receiving materials is *December 1, 1999* or until filled.

The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

The Latin American Studies Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago

invites applications and nominations for a Director, who will be jointly appointed in a social science or humanities department in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The starting date is negotiable, but in any case will be no later than August 21, 2000. The Program has a dual focus on Latin America and Latinos in the U.S. A candidate should be eligible for appointment as a full professor and have a strong record in research and teaching, demonstrated leadership and organizational skills, the ability and desire to work in a multi-cultural, multi-racial environment, and a commitment to interdisciplinary program building in research and teaching.

Founded in 1973, the Latin American Studies Program offers an undergraduate major and minor and has recently introduced a graduate concentration in Latino/Latin American Studies. In addition, the Program has a full-time director and nine faculty members, some of whom hold joint appointments in other units. Further appointments are anticipated.

Located in the heart of Chicago, a city with a burgeoning Latino population drawn from diverse national origins, UIC is a Research I university serving 16,000 undergraduates and 8,000 graduate and professional students. Latinos make up approximately 15 percent of undergraduate students and a small but growing percentage of graduate students. Chicago offers exciting opportunities for research on Latinos and on Latin America from its Latino communities, rich in history, culture, and artistic life, to its museums, libraries, archival collections, and numerous universities.

Review of applications began on April 1, 1999 and is continuing. Send nominations or applications, including a full curriculum vitae and names, addresses, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers of four references to:

William Bridges
Co-Chair, Latin American Studies Search Committee
The University of Illinois at Chicago
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (M/C 228)
601 S. Morgan St.
Chicago, IL 60607-7104

The University of Illinois is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Latino Studies Positions Columbia University

Columbia University's Latino Studies Program invites applications for a junior and senior position in Latino studies. The senior appointment is for the directorship of the Latino Studies Program within the Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race. For both positions, research and teaching must focus on Latinos within the U.S., but also within a broad, transnational context. Candidates who work on the comparative dimensions of race and ethnicity and their articulation with other social categories such as gender, class, and sexuality are especially welcome. Ph.D. and teaching excellence is required. Appointment will be in a department and the Program. The senior position requires a strong record of publications, and administrative experience is preferred. Both positions will begin fall semester 2000. Send a statement of application, vita, and three letters of recommendation by **November 30, 1999** to Professor Gary Okihiro, Director, Center for the Study of Ethnicity and Race, Columbia University, 424 Hamilton M.C. 2880, New York N.Y. 10027. Tel: 212-854-0507 Fax: 212-854-0500. Columbia University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE: CENTER FOR PUERTO RICAN STUDIES

DUTIES: The Research Associate will be required to focus work in any one of the following areas: (1) political economy with specific relation to the Puerto Rican labor migration experience, (2) health, education, social welfare, criminal justice and other issues of relevance to Puerto Ricans in mainland communities. The Research Associate's work will contribute to fulfilling the Center's short and long range research agenda goals. He/she will be a full-time member of the Center's Researchers Group.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D required at time of appointment and demonstrated research ability. Bilingual (Spanish/English language skills) highly recommended and fundraising experience desirable. **SALARY:** \$27,575 to mid \$50's based on qualifications and experience. **Availability:** 1/1/00. Non-tenure track position. Employment is from year to year up to a maximum of 2-3 years, depending upon financial availability. No regular teaching responsibilities will be assigned. **SEND COVER LETTER AND RESUME BY October 15, 1999 TO:** Jose deJesus, Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021.

Hunter College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity/Americans with Disabilities Act Employer. Minorities, Women, Disabled persons, and Veterans are encouraged to apply for this positions.

HUNTER COLLEGE
OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK





Department of Spanish and Portuguese

Lecturer in Spanish

Lecturer in Spanish. Three-year, non-tenure-track position. Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Smith College. Ideal candidate will have a demonstrated excellence in language teaching, be self-directed and energetic. Ability to teach Portuguese highly desirable. Smith College is a highly selective liberal arts college for women located in an attractive and culturally active New England town. Teaching load is 5 language courses per year. Review of candidates will begin November 30, 1999. Applicants should have a Ph. D. in hand by September 1, 2000.

Send c.v. and 3 letters of recommendation to: Search Committee, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Hatfield Hall, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. *Smith College is an equal opportunity employer encouraging excellence through diversity.*

Smith College

Visit us at www.smith.edu



Soka University of America, Aliso Viejo

Soka University of America is seeking to fill a position in Latin American Studies. Rank open.

Rare faculty opportunity to help build a new undergraduate liberal arts university. The successful candidate will join our faculty planning team one year before opening to participate in collaborative and multi-disciplinary curriculum development. S/he will develop and teach Introduction to the Pacific Basin, courses in the International Studies Concentration, University Core courses, and research practica. Applicants should have earned their doctorate with broad knowledge of the history and cultures of Latin America. Experience in at least one of these cultures and the ability to teach comparative and cross-cultural perspectives are required. Fluency in Spanish is highly desirable. Applicants should have at least three years undergraduate teaching experience. SUA employs the single academic title, "Professor," and offers faculty a continuous appointment. Applicants should send a cover letter, CV, and contact information for three references to Gail Thomas, Dean of Faculty, Soka University of America, 85 Argonaut, Suite 200, Aliso Viejo, CA 92656 by **December 1, 1999**. SUA is an equal opportunity employer. For more information see our web site at <http://www.soka.edu>

the College of Arts and Sciences, the Director oversees Department of Education Arts and Sciences Title VI NRC Centers; a research institute; and thirteen degree granting programs, including international studies, comparative religion, Jewish studies and ten regional programs. The Director will be involved as well with community groups and appropriate professional organizations. The Director will be expected to play a role in the University's development of its international programs and in fund raising. Salary will be commensurate with the position and the experiences and achievements of the candidate. Candidates for the position should have a Ph.D. or its equivalent. The University of Washington is building a multicultural faculty and strongly encourages applications from female and minority candidates; the institution is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Letters of interest should include a full c.v., the names of four references, and information about administrative experience; materials should be sent to:

JSIS Director's Search
c/o Divisional Dean Susan Jeffords
College of Arts & Sciences
Box 353765
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3765

Priority given to applications received by **November 15, 1999**.

❖ The Women's Studies Program at the **University of California, Irvine** is accepting applications for a new tenure-track assistant professorship in Postcolonial Feminist Studies to begin July 1, 2000. We seek an interdisciplinary scholar who links social resistance, political economy, and culture in the analysis of gender and nation-state formation, imperialism, colonialism, and post-coloniality. Strong expertise in postcolonial feminist theory required. Candidates should be prepared to teach interdisciplinary courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Qualifications: Ph.D. in appropriate field. Excellent teaching and a strong record of promise as a productive scholar required. EOE/committed to excellence through diversity. Send cover letter, C.V., and three letters of recommendation to:

Nancy Naples, Chair, Search Committee
Women's Studies Program

352 HOB, UC/Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697-2655

Application deadline: **November 22, 1999**

❖ **Miami University's** Department of Sociology, Gerontology, and Anthropology and the Latin American Studies Program seek a sociologist with a regional specialty in Latin America for a tenure-track appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor with appointment beginning in August, 2000. The successful candidate will show evidence of teaching excellence, a record of scholarly achievement, and a commitment to service. This

position is one-half time in the Latin American Studies Program and one-half time in Anthropology or Sociology. Candidates must be able to teach field-specific courses in addition to courses focusing on Latin American peoples. Ph.D. required in Anthropology or Sociology. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Applicants should send a letter of interest, vita, selected evidence of teaching excellence (including course syllabi, teaching evaluation data, statement of teaching philosophy), selected evidence of research excellence (relevant field research, sample publications and/or writings, statement of research focus), and three reference letters. Send to:

Latin American Studies/SGA position
Dr. Linda Ade-Ridder, Chair
Department of Sociology, Gerontology, and Anthropology
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056-1846
Tel: 513-529-2628 Fax: 513-529-8525
E-mail: aderidl@muohio.edu

Screening begins **November 30, 1999**

❖ **York University**, Faculty of Arts, announces a position in Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Department open with a preference for Anthropology, Sociology, or social sciences. Applications are invited from both junior and mid-level scholars with an appointment to be made at either the Assistant Professor level (tenure-stream) or the Associate Professor level (tenured). Appointment to commence July 1, 2000. York University is beginning a multi-year initiative to appoint tenure-stream members at entry-level and mid-career who will be of the highest caliber and who will enhance its international academic and research programs and further the University's commitment to excellence through diversity. The University seeks a scholar in Sociocultural Anthropology, Sociology, or social sciences able to teach both graduate and undergraduate courses. Mid-career applicants are expected to have an international reputation in their area(s) of expertise. Junior applicants must demonstrate the promise of scholarly excellence. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the strengths of the University in Latin American and Caribbean studies and to participate in York's Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC), one of Canada's leading research institutions. Fluency in Spanish is required and knowledge of any other regional language is an asset. York is strongly interested in scholars whose work focuses on one or more of the following areas: globalization, public culture, social justice, civil society, social movements and social development. Salary is commensurate with qualifications. The appointment is subject to budgetary approval. York University is implementing a policy of employment equity, including affirmative action for women faculty. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, appropriate examples of their scholarship and teaching evaluations, if available, and arrange to have three letters of reference sent to:

Professor Kenneth Little, Chair
Latin American and Caribbean Search Committee
C/O Office of the Dean, Faculty of Arts
S928 Ross, York University, 4700 Keele Street
Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3

Application deadline: **November 26, 1999**

❖ The Latino Studies Program at **Cornell University** invites applications for a one-semester appointment for Fall 2000 or Spring 2001 as visiting assistant professor. The successful candidate will be expected to teach two courses at the undergraduate level. Ph.D. is required and individuals with a record of research or teaching in any of the following areas are encouraged to apply: gender studies, particularly 20th century labor history; Latino/as in globalization; economic change; Chicana/os and or Latina/os labor markets; Mexican immigrants and urban communities; political/social history of Mexican-American communities since 1848; Latino cultural citizenship; Hispanic Caribbean community formation in the postwar U.S. Cornell University is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Send letter, curriculum vita, the names of two references, and a 2-3-page description of dissertation or current research project to:

Pedro Cabán
Cornell University
Latino Studies Program
434 Rockefeller Hall
Ithaca, New York 14853

Application deadline is **November 29, 1999**

❖ The Department of Spanish and Portuguese at **Smith College** seeks an Assistant Professor in Portuguese and Brazilian Studies for a four-year, tenure-track appointment. Applicants must possess ability and commitment to dynamic teaching of all levels of Portuguese language, literatures of Brazil, Portugal, and Portuguese-speaking Africa, and desire to help expand existing Portuguese program. Strong interest in new critical perspectives and potential for excellence in research are also important. Secondary interest in Afro-Caribbean literature is highly desirable. Willingness to teach occasional course in Spanish and in comparative literature program and to assist in recruiting Portuguese-speaking students also desirable. Ph.D. in hand by September 2000. MLA interviews. Smith College is an equal opportunity employer encouraging excellence through diversity. Send dossier to:

Chair of Search Committee
Hatfield Hall, Department of Spanish and Portuguese
Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063

Application deadline: **November 30, 1999**

❖ The **Associated Colleges of the Midwest**, a consortium of fourteen private liberal arts colleges, has an opening for the directorship of its undergraduate Latin American programs in Costa Rica. The fall program focuses on interdisciplinary Latin American studies, the spring on independent field research in the natural and social sciences. The director manages the academic, financial, and administrative aspects of the two programs and teaches one course per year. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in a discipline related to Latin American Studies, extensive experience in Latin America, and fluency in Spanish. Teaching experience, preferably at a small liberal arts college, is also required. Renewable one-year appointment. Will consider a two-year commitment but prefer four to five. Position will begin July 1, 2000. Salary commensurate with experience. Please send a cover letter, resume, and names of three references to:

Kim Tunnicliff, Vice President

Associated Colleges of the Midwest
205 W. Wacker Drive, Suite 1300
Chicago, IL 60606.

Application deadline: **December 1, 1999**

❖ The History Department and the Latin American Studies Program of Colby College seek an historian of Latin America, area and time period of research concentration open, for a joint appointment. This is a tenure-track assistant professorship, to begin September 2000. Ph.D. preferred, but ABD will be considered. Teaching experience necessary. The successful candidate will be expected to teach a one-semester introduction to Latin American Studies, historically grounded, with a substantial interdisciplinary component, and an array of history courses that will include a colonial or modern survey of Latin America. Interviews are planned at the AHA meeting in Chicago. Colby College is an AA/EOE and strongly encourages applications from women and minorities. Send letter of application, c.v., and three letters of reference to

Latin American Search Committee
c/o Dean of Faculty
Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901
Web site: <http://www.colby.edu>

Review of applications begins: **December 1, 1999**

❖ The University of Maryland seeks candidates for the position of Assistant Professor of Spanish, with extensive training in ethnographic approaches to culture (e.g., Anthropology, Sociolinguistics, Cultural Studies). This tenure-track position begins fall 2000. This is not a literary studies post. The successful candidate will be required to teach at undergraduate and graduate levels, in Spanish and English: Spanish language and culture courses; MA seminar in Ethnography of Communication; and courses in interdisciplinary Ph.D. in Language, Literacy, and Culture. Native or near-native proficiency in Spanish and English required. Minorities, women, and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE. Send CV, transcript, and 3 letters of recommendation to:

Dr. Alan S. Bell, Chair of Search Committee
Dept. of Modern Languages and Linguistics
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, MD 21250

Application deadline: **December 1, 1999**

❖ Gettysburg College invites applications for two tenure-track assistant professor positions in Environmental Studies to begin fall, 2000: **geographer** with strong GIS background to teach introductory geography and upper-level GIS-based courses in environmental aspects of human and physical geography; **social scientist** with focus in resource management to teach introductory and upper-level courses that integrate environmental science and policy. Candidates must hold the Ph.D. and be committed to interdisciplinary teaching in the liberal arts tradition and to involving students in research. The growing Environmental Studies Program benefits from proximity to policy-making agencies and a variety of terrestrial,

freshwater, and marine habitats. We will move into a new science complex in 2001. Successful candidates will have a unique opportunity to assist in designing their teaching and research space, including a GIS laboratory. Gettysburg College is a highly selective liberal arts college located within 90 minutes of the Baltimore/Washington area. Established in 1832, the College has a rich history and is situated on a 220-acre campus with an enrollment of 2,300 students. The College seeks to promote diversity in its community through its affirmative action/equal opportunity programs; included in an attractive benefits package is a Partner Assistance Program. Send curriculum vitae and statement of teaching and research goals and have three letters of reference (at least one of which can speak to the candidate's teaching effectiveness) sent to:

Dr. John A. Commito, Coordinator
Environmental Studies Program
Gettysburg College
Gettysburg, PA 17325

Tel: 717-337-6020 E-mail: jujones@gettysburg.edu

Review of applications will begin **December 1, 1999**, and continue until position is filled.

❖ The Department of Comparative Literature at Brown University seeks applications for an Andrew W. Mellon Post-Doctoral Fellow who works comparatively in Spanish and other literatures of the Americas. The Mellon Post-Doctoral Fellow normally will be appointed for two years. The teaching load is one course per semester. Candidates should be within five years of having completed their Ph.D. and specialize in comparison among U.S., Latin American, and/or Caribbean literatures. Areas of specialization may include but are not limited to: colonialism, postcolonialism, transnationalism, Latino/a Studies, or ethnic/minority literatures and cultures. Applications should include c.v., description of current research project, a writing sample and three letters of recommendation. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Brown University is an EEO/AA employer. Send application letters to:

Andrew W. Mellon Search Committee
Department of Comparative Literature, Box E
Brown University, Providence, RI 02912

Application deadline: **December 3, 1999**

❖ The Department of African American and African Studies at The Ohio State University invites applications for two tenure track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor. All applicants must have an earned doctorate in a humanities or social science field by October 1, 2000, the effective date of the appointment. Candidates for a position in Caribbean/ African Diaspora Studies must have primary research and teaching interests in Caribbean/African Diaspora studies; applicants for a post in Post-Colonial Studies/Theory must have primary research and teaching interests in post-colonial studies/theory with a focus on either Africa or the Caribbean. An applicant for this open-discipline search should submit a curriculum vita, three letters of reference and a writing sample. The African American and African Studies department (<http://aaas.ohio-state.edu>) is committed to interdisciplinary study of the global black experience and offers both the BA and MA degrees. The Ohio

State University is an EO/AA employer. Applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

John W. Roberts, Chair
Department of African American and African Studies
486 University Hall, 230 N. Oval Mall
The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210
Tel: 614-292-3700. E-mail: Roberts.420@osu.edu

Application screening begins: **December 15, 1999**

❖ The Latin American Studies Program at **Simon Fraser University** invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of assistant professor commencing on September 1, 2000. This position is subject to budgetary approval. Applicants must have completed a Ph.D. by the time of appointment and demonstrate clear promise of excellence in research, as well as effectiveness in teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels. A research focus on economic development and policy with a regional focus on Brazil or the Andes is preferred. This advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Other qualified applicants may be considered if qualified Canadian citizens or permanent residents cannot be found. Simon Fraser University is committed to the principle of equity in employment and offers equal employment opportunities to all qualified applicants. Applicants should send a covering letter describing their research and teaching interests, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to:

The Director, Latin American Studies Program
Simon Fraser University
8888 University Drive
Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6
Canada
E-mail: kumpula@sfu.ca

Screening for completed applications will begin on **1 January 1999**, and continue until the position is filled.

❖ The Department of Ethnic Studies of the **University of Colorado at Boulder** seeks to hire an Assistant Professor for its Chicana/Chicano Studies Program. The successful candidate should have demonstrable knowledge and competence in a range of perspectives in Chicana/Chicano Studies, particularly in historical, cultural and gender analyses. Added attention will be given to those individuals with expertise on the experiences of native Americans and Chicanas/Chicanos in the American Southwest. Ph.D. or equivalent required. All disciplines considered. The University of Colorado at Boulder is committed to diversity and equality in education and employment. Send letter of candidacy, vitae, and names and contact information of three to five references to:

Professor Evelyn Hu-DeHart, Chair
Department of Ethnic Studies, U/Colorado at Boulder
Campus Box 339, Ketchum 30
Boulder CO 80309. Tel: 303-492-8852
Fax: (303) 492-7799
E-mail inquiries welcome: hudehart@spot.colorado.edu

Review of applications will begin on **December 15, 1999** and will be accepted until the position is filled

❖ The Political Science Department at **Southern Connecticut State University** invites applications for a tenure-track position

at the rank of assistant professor to teach Latin American Politics and Latin American Political Economy and/or Hispanic Politics in the U.S. A Ph.D. is required. Salary is competitive. Southern CT State University is an EO/AA employer and particularly encourages minorities and women to apply. Interested candidates should send a current vita, a transcript, and 3 letters of recommendation to:

Professor David F. Walsh, Department Chair
Search Committee, Political Science Department
Southern CT State University, New Haven, CT 06515

Application deadline: **January 7, 2000**

❖ The Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service at **New York University**, located in the heart of Greenwich Village in our nation's largest metropolis, will fill up to five tenure-track positions for the 2000-2001 academic year. Both junior and senior level positions are available. These positions will be in the areas of: Financial management, health finance and public finance; Health economics; Management, finance and policy in international organizations; Management and organizational behavior; Urban planning and public policy. The Wagner School seeks talented teachers and researchers to complement and enhance its faculty. Applicants must have or be completing a Ph.D. or equivalent. Applicants are encouraged to visit our web site at www.nyu.edu/wagner for detailed information about the Wagner School and the search process. NYU encourages applications from women and members of minority groups. Applicants should send or e-mail a cover letter and resume, plus contact information for three references, to:

Wagner Faculty Search Committee
The Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service
New York University, Tisch Hall-Room 600
40 West 4th Street, New York, NY 10012
E-mail: search.wagner@nyu.edu

Telephone inquiries will NOT be accepted. ■

Deeply Discounted Preregistration Rates!

To encourage preregistration for LASA2000, there will be marked differences between the low fees for preregistration and on-site registration. Your best bet is to preregister for LASA's XXII International Congress as soon as possible, using the forms in your LASA2000 packets.



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

❖ **Pennsylvania State University**, Department of Anthropology announces a new research fellowship for graduate training in cultural anthropology. The Department seeks students who are interested in the study of transnational migration between Oaxaca, Mexico and the United States. Students should have strong GPAs and GRE scores and be proficient in Spanish. Hispanic/Latino students are encouraged to apply to this project. Goals are to define the history of transnational migration between Oaxaca and the U.S. and determine the role of remittance investment in socioeconomic change. Students will work with faculty in the U.S. and Mexico and will participate in fieldwork in Oaxaca. For more information contact:

Dr. Jeffrey H. Cohen

Pennsylvania State University, Department of Anthropology
University Park, PA 16802

Tel: 814-865-2509; Fax: 814-863-1474

❖ The Latin American Program at the **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** offers internships to exceptional (3.0 GPA or higher) undergraduate and graduate students which are open to all U.S. residents and qualified foreign students with U.S. Student Visas (F1). This program is structured in such a way as to provide interns with practical experience consisting of, but not limited to, searching for source materials at area institutions; analyzing and summarizing research materials; compiling bibliographies; proofreading and editing of written work; clarifying quotations in response to references; and locating and transporting of inter-library loan materials. An association with the Program will also provide an educational benefit to the intern through participation in the international and intellectual ambiance of an institution dedicated to the highest scholarly pursuits. Further, interns are welcome to take advantage of special events sponsored by the Center, including discussions, colloquia, and seminars. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars was established in 1968 by Congress as an international center for advanced study and as the nation's official "living memorial" to the 28th president, "symbolizing and strengthening the fruitful relation between the world of learning and the world of public affairs." The Center provides an arena in which the intern may actively participate in the day-to-day operations of a world-class research institute. An internship stipend is not intended as compensation but rather to offset the student's expense of accepting an internship at the Program. The internship at the Program should be within the student's current area of study and prove to be educational. There are no application forms, although applicants are required to furnish a detailed resume, stating the applicant's academic and professional accomplishments and including any previous research experience and language skills. Applications are accepted on a continual basis and are kept on file and considered as requests

are made for research assistance. The Woodrow Wilson Center is an Equal Opportunity Employer and as such follows EOE guidelines in the selection of its interns as well. Please direct all materials and questions to:

Katherine Morse, Latin American Program

1300 Penn. Ave., NW

Washington, D.C. 20004-3027

Tel: 202-691-4078; Fax: 202-691-4076

E-mail: morsekat@wwic.si.edu

❖ The **Pacific Basin Research Center (PBRC)** plans to undertake studies of influences or forces that are causing national governments to recognize the legitimacy of alternative forms of authority. In academic years 2000-2002, PBRC will offer a series of research grants to individuals and organizations that propose to study these developments in Asia and the Pacific. Proposals may focus on political movements to restrict official abuses of human rights; economic developments that reduce the authority of the state to regulate commerce; efforts to encourage policies that standardize the activities of professional groups; tensions between internal cultural values and the flow of information and intellectual transactions across borders; the movement of financial resources among nations; organized recriminations against public officials charged with the abuse of their authority; and other developments that alter conceptions of national sovereignty and policy independence. Proposals may deal with such specific topics as: changes in national regulation of industrial and productive activity; impact of the flow of information and technical transactions from abroad; movements of people in response to economic, social, and political conditions; challenges to cultural traditions and values coming from foreign sources; professional exchanges and standards affecting local performance; how flows of money, goods, and services from external sources affect otherwise autonomous local activities; influence of international non-governmental organizations on local political conditions. Since its inception, the Center has supported post-doctoral study of selected policy experiences in Asia and the Pacific, as well as North and South America. For further information about the Center's programs and publications consult web site: <http://www.ap.harvard.edu/pbrc/new/pacific.html>. Interested applicants should submit two copies of their research proposal: (1) a brief (3-5 page) description of the project, including an abstract, (2) a detailed budget, (3) the applicant's vita, and (4) the Applicant Information Sheet. Please address all application materials to:

Virginia A. Kosmo, Project Coordinator

PBRC, Harvard University

John F. Kennedy School of Government

79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138

Application deadline: **December 1, 1999**

THE JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T.
MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

The Foundation's Program on Global Security and Sustainability announces an annual competition for grants for Research and Writing.

Research and Writing Grants are available for projects in any discipline or profession that promise to illuminate the dynamics of international security and sustainability. Applicants may request up to \$75,000 for individual projects, or \$100,000 for two-person collaborations. Projects related to the research or writing of the doctoral dissertation are not eligible. Awards will be announced in October. Projects may be scheduled

Grants to begin as early as October 15, 2000. For further information about these grants and a brochure describing how to apply, please contact the Program on Global Security and Sustainability at:

The John D. and Catherine T.
MacArthur Foundation
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60603 US
(312)726-8000
<http://www.macfdn.org>

Application Deadline: February 1, 2000

**"Religion in the Americas:
Constructing Self, Community, and Nation in the Age of Globalization."
(Rockefeller Residential Fellowships in the Humanities)**

The Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida has been selected by the Rockefeller Foundation to host a three-year program of Residential Fellowships in the Humanities to encourage the study of religion, civil society, and globalization in Latin America and Latino communities in the United States. During the first year of the program (2000-2001), the focus will be on "Religion and Society in the Context of Globalization." We will examine how religious communities respond to processes such as transnational migration, the ascendance of neoliberalism and the crisis of socialism, the restructuring of the public sphere, the advent of postmodernity, and the penetration of the global media into everyday life.

The program is open primarily to junior scholars in the humanities and social sciences, and nonacademic practitioners and artists. We will also consider senior scholars who seek supplementary support from their host institutions or from other independent funding sources. In addition to a stipend and travel support, the Center will provide resident fellows with library privileges, office space, and computer facilities.

For more information on this exciting opportunity or to request an application, please visit our web site at www.latam.ufl.edu or contact the program director:

Professor Philip J. Williams
University of Florida Center for Latin American Studies
319 Grinter Hall E-mail pjw@polisci.ufl.edu
PO Box 115530 Web site: <http://www.latam.ufl.edu/>
Gainesville, FL 32611-5530 Tel. (352) 392-0375, Fax (352) 392-7682

Application Deadline: February 15, 2000.

**M.A. Program in
Latin American and Iberian Studies
University of California, Santa Barbara**

The Program in Latin American and Iberian Studies (LAIS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara offers an interdisciplinary M.A. degree that can be earned in one to two years. The Program draws on: a strong and diverse research faculty of 35 from ten different departments, covering Latin America, Spain, and Portugal, and the Latino population in the United States; considerable university resources; and a vibrant community and a spectacular natural setting. Applications for admission are invited from talented undergraduates across the humanities and social sciences. To receive a brochure and application form, please write to the Program in Latin American and Iberian Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Tel: 805-893-3161. E-mail: gd-span@humanitas.ucsb.edu. Visit our web site (<http://www.gisp.ucsb.edu/lais>).

❖ The Project on Cities and Urban Knowledge in the International Center for Advanced Studies of New York University is inviting applications for a variety of residential scholarships for 2000-2001. The theme is "Metropolitan Life and Culture." Center fellowships are also available. The Project on Cities and Urban Knowledges seeks to explore urban experience and understanding (disciplinary and popular) in an international and comparative context. Applications from candidates in all fields of the humanities and social sciences will be considered. Writers, artists, and urban professionals are also urged to apply. Women, members of minority groups, and foreign scholars are especially invited to apply. Fellowship applicants must have a Ph.D. or the professional equivalent in their field. The annual stipend is \$35,000 for the academic year. Fellows will be provided with office space and faculty privileges at New York University, and every effort will be made to secure low-cost university housing for them. For information and application materials, please contact:

Fellowships, International Center for Advanced Studies
53 Washington Square South, Room 401
New York University
New York, NY 10012
Fax: 212-995-4546
E-mail: icas.cities@nyu.edu
Application deadline: **January 14, 2000**

❖ The Friends of the Princeton University Library anticipate awarding up to ten short-term fellowships for 2000-2001 to promote scholarly use of the research collections. The fellowships, which have a value of up to \$2,000 each, are meant to help defray expenses in traveling to and residing in Princeton during the tenure of the fellowship. The length of the fellowship will depend on the applicant's research proposal, but is ordinarily one month. This round's fellowships are tenable from May 2000 to April 2001. Application forms are available at: <http://libweb.princeton.edu:2003/friends/fr.fellowships.html> or by writing to the address given below. Applicants must also arrange for two confidential letters of recommendation to be sent directly to the Fellowship Committee at the Library address. Please consult the web site for other relevant details. Awards will be made before 1 April 2000. Send application materials and letters of recommendation to:

Fellowship Committee, Princeton University Library
One Washington Road
Princeton, NJ 08544.
Fax: 609-258-2324
E-mail: delaney@princeton.edu.

Materials mailed to the committee must be *postmarked* no later than **15 January 2000** and materials submitted by e-mail or facsimile must be *received* no later than the same date.

❖ The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately 25 short- and long-term Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 2000-May 31, 2001. Short-term fellowships are available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$1,200 per month. Open to foreign nationals and U.S. citizens who are engaged in pre- and post-doctoral, or independent, research. Several short-term fellowships have thematic restrictions. Long-term fellowships are typically for five to nine months and carry a stipend of \$2,800 per month. Recipients may not be engaged in graduate work and ordinarily must be U.S. citizens or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the term of the fellowship. The Library's holdings are concentrated on the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period (ca. 1492 to ca. 1825), emphasizing the European discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the Americas, the indigenous response to the European conquest, the African contribution to the development of the hemisphere, and all aspects of European relations with the New World. For more information contact:

Director, John Carter Brown Library
Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912
Tel.: 401-863-2725. Fax: 401-863-3477.
E-mail: JCBL_Fellowships@brown.edu
Web site: www.JCBL.org

Application Deadline: **January 15, 2000** ■

CALL FOR PAPERS
National Association
of
Hispanic and Latino Studies

**National Conference
February 21-26, 2000
Houston, Texas**

Abstracts, not to exceed two pages, should be submitted which relate to any aspect of the Hispanic and Latino experience. Subjects may include but are not limited to literature, demographics, history, politics, economics, education, health care, fine arts, religion, social sciences, business and many other subjects. Please indicate the time required for presentation of your paper (25 minutes/45 minutes).

**Abstracts Must Be Postmarked By:
November 23, 1999**

Send Abstracts To:
Dr. Lomuel Berry, Jr.
Executive Director, NANAS
Morehead State University
212 Rader Hall
Morehead, KY 40351
Telephone: (606) 783-2650
Fax: (606) 783-5046



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

❖ Each year Casa del Caribe, an institution for investigation and promotion of Cuban Caribbean culture, holds international workshops for dance, music, Afro-Cuban percussion and magic-religious systems, presented by specialists of well-recognized national and international prestige, and with the participation of international personalities and performers. These workshops take place each year in the city of Santiago de Cuba, during the months of December, to coincide with the festivities of San Lázaro (Babalú Ayé); July, concurrent with the Caribbean Festival, a notable event in itself; and September, with the festivities of the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre. Complete information is available at <http://www.ceniai.inf.cu/trinkaribe>. For further information, contact:

Lic. Angel Trincado Fontán, Casa del Caribe
Apartado Postal 4144, Havana 10400, Cuba
Tel: 53-797250. E-mail: trkaribe@ceniai.inf.cu

❖ El Departamento de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Matanzas 'Camilo Cienfuegos' [UMCC] convoca a una escuela internacional interdisciplinaria titulada *Historiografía, Educación Superior y Cultura Popular en América Latina*. La conferencia se realizará en La Universidad de Matanzas, Cuba, el 10 al 21 de enero de 2000. Se involucrarán profesores de tres continentes: América, Europa y Australia. El programa está diseñado para 10 días hábiles e incluye los siguientes cursos intensivos (5 sesiones de 4-5 horas cada uno): Cultura Popular y Educación Popular en América Latina; Corrientes de la Historiografía Latinoamericana; Estudios de Género en Nuestra América; y Educación Superior en América Latina. Invitamos a estudiantes, profesores, investigadores e intelectuales populares a participar en este encuentro en el prolífico ambiente cubano. Se propone editar un libro que se derivará en los contenidos del evento, inclusive los proyectos colaborativos producidos en los talleres. El Ministerio de Educación de Cuba acreditará 48 horas de estudio a nivel posgrado, equivalentes a tres créditos. Se ofrecerán sesiones bilingües, según la demanda. Los participantes de instituciones extranjeras tienen la opción de buscar acreditación en sus propias instituciones; cada participante recibirá un certificado de acreditación. Para efectos de pasajes, participantes viajando desde los Estados Unidos deben ponerse en contacto con:

Sr. Bob Guild, Marazul Tours Inc.
Tower Plaza, 4100 Park Ave.
Weehawken, NJ 07087
Tel: 1-800-223-5334/210-319-9670; Fax: 201-310-9009
E-mail: marazul@igc.org

Contactos:

Mirtha Rodríguez, Depto. de Ciencias Sociales
U. Matanzas, Cuba, e-mail: mirta@edict.umtz.edu.cu

Robert Austin, Escuela de Periodismo
Universidad ARCIS, Santiago de Chile
E-mail: rwaustin64@hotmail.com

Participantes deben confirmar su asistencia antes del 1 de octubre de 1999.

❖ El XI Congreso Colombiano de Historia tendrá lugar el 22-25 de agosto de 2000, en la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Santa Fe de Bogotá. Se funcionará con paneles de hasta cinco ponentes con una temática abierta a cualquier problema histórico de Colombia o América Latina. Para mayor información contactar al:

Departamento de Historia
Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Santa Fe de Bogotá.
Teléfonos: 316-5288 y 316-5291.
E-mail: xiconhis@bacata.usc.unal.edu.co

Inscripción de paneles se cierra el 30 de octubre de 1999.
Recepción de ponencias será hasta el 30 de abril del 2000.

❖ El simposio *La Antropología Aplicada, Experiencias Actuales y Proyecciones a La Luz Del Nuevo Milenio / Applied Anthropology, Present Experiences and Projections at the Turn of the Millenium* se realizará el 9-14 de julio de 2000 en Varsovia, Polonia. Para más información, contactar uno de los coordinadores:

Marta Fernández, Besares 2725
1429 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Fax: 54-1-703-4203, E-mail: equiros@jaguar.filo.uba.ar

E. Guillermo Quirós
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina
Fax: 54-11-4373-6401

Inscripción de ponencias se cierra: 30 de noviembre de 1999

❖ The Oral History Association invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 2000 annual meeting, to be held October 11-15, 2000 in Durham, North Carolina. The theme of the meeting is *At the Crossroads: Transforming Community Locally and Globally*. As we turn to a new century, we take this opportunity to examine the many ways in which oral history can explore how globalization affects communities and cultures. We also seek to encourage a reexamination of the ways in which oral historians work within communities. Proposals on all aspects of the practice and interpretation of oral history are also welcome. The Program Committee especially encourages sessions that experiment with forms of documentation in addition to customary panels. Presentations may include film, video, radio, exhibits, drama, and electronic media, and may take the form of panels, roundtables, workshops, poster sessions, media- and performance-oriented sessions and other formats we haven't yet imagined. The Oral History Association invites proposals from academic and public historians; folklorists; graduate students; library, archives, museum, and media professionals; community workers; and educators of all level of students. We especially encourage proposals from community-based projects and welcome proposals from other professional organizations, including state and regional oral history associations affiliated with the Oral History Association. We are particularly eager to invite proposals from the international community. Applicants must submit five copies of proposals. In all cases, please include the full name, mailing address, institutional affiliation, phone

number, and e-mail address for each session participant. For full sessions, submit a one-two page abstract of the session and one-page vitae of all participants. For individual proposals, submit a one-page abstract and one-page vitae of the presenter. Send proposals to Mary Murphy. For queries, contact either program co-chair:

Alicia J. Rouverol, Southern Oral History Program
Department of History, CB#3195
406 Hamilton Hall
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3195; Tel: 919-317-4244
E-mail: ajrouver@email.unc.edu

Mary Murphy, Dept. of History
P.O. Box 172320, Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717-2320.
Tel: 406-994-5206; Fax: 406-994-6879
E-mail: uhixmm@montana.edu

Application deadline: **December 15, 1999**

❖ The Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies (MACLAS) and the Institute for the Study of Democracy and Human Rights (ISDHR) will hold a joint conference at St. John Fisher College, Rochester, New York on April 7-8, 2000. Proposals for papers and panels are particularly invited on issues related to the theme *Democracy and Human Rights: Latin America and the World*. Proposals are also invited on other

issues in Latin American or International Studies. Proposals should be sent to either of the following:

Professor John Peeler, Department of Political Science
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837
E-mail: peeler@bucknell.edu

Professor Richard Hillman
Institute for the Study of Democracy and Human Rights
St. John Fisher College, Rochester, NY 14618
E-mail: hillman@sjfc.edu

Application deadline: **January 15, 2000**

❖ The ninth international meeting of the World History Association (WHA), titled *World History as a Research Field* will be held June 22-25, 2000, at Northeastern University, Boston, MA. The conference will focus on relating research to the conceptualization, methodology and teaching of world history. What are current world historical debates and issues? How does a world history research project look different from one formulated in terms of area studies or national history? Send panel and paper proposals with one-page summaries and brief CVs to:

Adam McKeown, Department of History
Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115
E-mail: amckeown@lynx.neu.edu

Web site: <http://www.whc.neu.edu/wha2000>
Submission deadline: **February 18, 2000** ■



GENERAL

❖ Far sighted leaders have been crucial for economic prosperity, social well-being, and good government in Latin America. Yet with the partial exception of the Cabot prize for journalists, there is no major prize honoring a Latin American for distinguished public service. This is a remarkable omission. The University of Notre Dame and The Coca-Cola Corporation want to remedy this situation by paying tribute to Latin Americans who have made outstanding contributions to their country or to the region. By making these awards, we hope to draw hemisphere-wide attention to outstanding cases of successful leadership in public service. The Notre Dame Award for Distinguished Public Service in Latin America will be awarded to a Latin American who has shown distinction in public service and who is widely acknowledged to have served the public in an effective and honest manner in one or more countries of the region. The Award may be granted for accomplishments in any of a number of different fields in which an individual may further the public good: government, nongovernmental organizations, religion, education, the media, philanthropy, or other significant civic

involvements. In addition to the recognition, the Award will carry a cash prize of \$10,000 with a matching amount given to a Latin American charitable organization designated by the recipient. The recipient would receive the award at Notre Dame and might also be asked to visit The Coca-Cola Company headquarters in Atlanta. Send nominations to:

Scott Mainwaring, Director, Kellogg Institute
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN 46556-5677, USA
Tel. 219-631-6580; Fax 219-631-6717.
E-mail: mainwaring.1@nd.edu

Please send a one page letter explaining the nominee's contributions to public service in Latin America and, if possible, a CV. The committee will make its decision by January 15, 2000, and the public presentation of the award will take place on May 9 2000. For further details, see the Kellogg Institute web site: <http://www.nd.edu/~kellogg>. Nominations must be received by **December 1, 1999**. ■

LASA2000 PREREGISTRATION AND/OR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Please print all information requested. Make sure all lines are completed. JANUARY 31, 2000 DEADLINE

Surname(s) _____ First Name(s) _____ Middle Initial _____

Surname under which you should be indexed on a LASA database _____

Discipline _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Country _____

Business Telephone _____ Home Telephone _____

Fax Number _____ E-Mail Address _____

Institutional Affiliation _____

Country of Interest #1 _____ Country of Interest #2 _____

For statistical purposes only: Date of Birth (m/d/y) _____ Sex _____

PREREGISTRATION FOR LASA2000 (Circle one price and write the amount in the box)

2000 DUES PAID ALREADY	\$47	2000 STUDENT DUES PAID ALREADY	\$21
JOINING NOW FOR 2000	\$47	JOINING NOW FOR 2000 AS A STUDENT ...	\$21
<i>(pay membership below)</i>		<i>(pay membership below)</i>	
NONMEMBER	\$68	STUDENT NONMEMBER	\$29

TOTAL REGISTRATION

MEMBERSHIP RATES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2000

REGULAR MEMBERS

with gross calendar year income of:

Under \$20,000	\$30	_____
\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$38	_____
\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$46	_____
\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$56	_____
\$50,000 to \$64,999	\$66	_____
\$65,000 and over	\$78	_____

STUDENT MEMBER: . \$20 _____

JOINT MEMBERSHIP

(for second member at same mailing address as first member; one copy of publications will be sent.)

Choose this plus one other category. Add this \$25 to the rate for higher income of the two members: \$25 _____

Latin Americanists permanently residing in Latin America or the Caribbean (including Puerto Rico) with gross calendar year income of:

Under \$20,000	\$20	_____
\$20,000 and over	\$30	_____

LIFE MEMBER:

\$2,500 or \$1,000 first installment

TOTAL MEMBER DUES

MEMBER SECTION DUES (Indicate Sections, if any, you wish to join)

Membership for most LASA Sections is a flat \$8.00. For 2000, eight Sections have two fee categories.*

Sections 4, 5, 13 and 17: Students, permanent residents of Latin America and members with gross calendar year income under \$20,000 pay \$3; all others pay \$8.

Section 12: Students and members with gross calendar year income under \$20,000 pay \$3; all others pay \$8.

Section 8: Students pay \$3; all others pay \$8.

Section 1: Students pay \$5; all others pay \$8.

Section 6: Students, permanent residents of Latin America and members with gross calendar year income under \$20,000 pay \$5; all others pay \$8.

1. Brazil in Comparative Perspective * \$8 ___ / \$5 ___	9. Gender & Feminist Studies \$8 ___	17. Lesbian & Gay Studies * \$8 ___ / \$3 ___
2. Business & Politics \$8 ___	10. Haiti \$8 ___	18. Paraguayan Studies \$8 ___
3. Central America \$8 ___	11. Higher Education \$8 ___	19. Peru \$8 ___
4. Colombia * \$8 ___ / \$3 ___	12. Labor Studies * \$8 ___ / \$3 ___	20. Political Institutions \$8 ___
5. Cuba * \$8 ___ / \$3 ___	13. LAMA-LatinoAmerica-MedioAmbiente * \$8 ___ / \$3 ___	21. Rural Studies \$8 ___
6. Culture, Power & Politics * \$8 ___ / \$5 ___	14. Latin America & the Pacific Rim \$8 ___	22. Scholarly Research & Resources \$8 ___
7. Educación y Políticas Educativas en América Latina \$8 ___	15. Latino Studies \$8 ___	23. Social Studies of Medicine \$8 ___
8. Europe & Latin America * \$8 ___ / \$3 ___	16. Law & Society in Latin America \$8 ___	24. Venezuelan Studies \$8 ___

TOTAL SECTION DUES

MAIL THE HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM ON OTHER SIDE TO:

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ATTN: RESERVATIONS
400 SE 2nd Avenue
MIAMI FL 33131-2197**

TELEPHONE

305-358-1234 or 1-800-233-1234

fax

305-374-1728

Be sure to mention LASA rates!

SEND BOTTOM FORM ON REVERSE SIDE TO:

**HARVE C. HOROWITZ, LASA EXHIBIT MANAGER
c/o EXHIBIT PROMOTIONS PLUS, INC.
11620 VIXENS PATH
ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21042-1539**

OR

CALL 410-997-0763

fax 410-997-0764

IN D.C., DIRECT DIAL 301-596-3028



LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION



946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Fax: (412) 624-7145 E-mail: lasa+@pitt.edu Website: http://lasa.international.pitt.edu

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP for Calendar Year 2000 **Renewal** **New Application**
Dues are for the 2000 calendar year: January 1–December 31

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED.

Name of Institution _____
Name of Institutional Representative _____
Mailing Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Country _____
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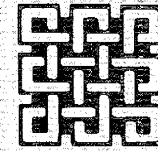
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LASA FORUM

Latin American Studies Association

Volume XXVI
Number 2
Summer 1995



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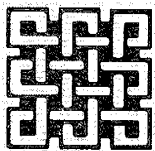
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The *LASA Forum* is published quarterly. Deadlines for receipt of copy are December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1; articles should be submitted one month earlier. All contributions should be directed to Reid Reading, Editor, *LASA Forum*, at the address below. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers. We welcome responses to any material published in the *Forum*. Membership applications are included in this issue. Direct subscriptions to the 1995 *Forum* only, without LASA membership, are \$30.00 per year. ISSN 0890-7218.

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President's Report

by Cynthia M^cClintock
George Washington University

I hope that you have already observed the fruit of one of our decisions at the February meeting of the LASA Executive Council: the enhancement of the graphics of LASA publications. Not only the *LASA Forum*, but also our new membership directory and our brochures have been given fresh formats. Reid Reading, LASA's Executive Director, has been working with a professional graphics designer on the new format, and we trust that you will find our publications more readable and attractive.

Perhaps the most significant decision taken at the LASA Executive Council (EC) meeting was the award of another five-year contract for the *Latin American Research Review* to the University of New Mexico. The *LARR* Bid Review Committee, chaired by John Martz, had unanimously endorsed the approval of the University of New Mexico's bid. Especially given the outstanding ratings that our members gave *LARR* in our fall 1994 membership survey (See Sandy Klinzing, "Results of the LASA Membership Survey," in the spring 1995 issue of the *LASA Forum*), the EC was delighted that Gilbert Merx will remain Editor of *LARR* and that the journal will continue to be housed, produced, and distributed at the University of New Mexico through the academic year 2000-2001.

The most extensive discussion at our EC meeting was about the submission of a third proposal for an Endowment Challenge Grant to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). As I reported in the Winter 1995 *LASA Forum*, our endowment campaign suffered a setback when our second proposal to NEH was denied. There were various concerns about resubmission. First, given that NEH currently includes only literature, history, and cultural anthropology in its definition of the "humanities," there was fear that NEH and LASA could prove an odd couple. There was also fear that, given NEH's two previous rejections and the current political climate, the chances of success for a 1995 proposal were limited and, accordingly, the opportunity costs of resubmission should be considered.

Ultimately, however, noting the encouragement from our NEH staff person and the willingness of EC member Marysa Navarro (an historian familiar with NEH's priorities) to redraft the proposal, the EC voted unanimously to resubmit. In line both with our own and NEH's reflections about the prospects for support for narrowly defined humanities programs within LASA, however, the EC decided to reduce LASA's request to NEH from \$500,000 (which required a matching \$1.5 million for the humanities from LASA) to \$200,000 (which would require a \$600,000 match).

The need for LASA's endowment becomes clearer every year. As you know, since 1992 the Ford Foundation has been warning LASA that it will not maintain its previous levels of support for congress travel. Now, in the context of the serious challenges by the Republican-dominated Congress to the Inter-American Foundation, the North-South Center, and other institutions that have been sympathetic donors for travel to LASA congresses, LASA's prospects for support for congress travel are further reduced. For the 1992 congress in Los Angeles, the travel of about 150 Latin American experts was funded, and for the 1994 Atlanta congress the number was 114; for Washington D.C., however, the number could fall below 60. In this context, the EC took an unprecedented step: to guarantee support for congress travel to a minimum of 75 Latin America-based scholars, even if the only available funds are from LASA's own reserves.

The most extensive discussion at our EC meeting was about the submission of a third proposal for an Endowment Challenge Grant to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Although external support for congress travel is unlikely ever to return to the levels of previous years, we are continuing to explore strategies to this end. In order to make a better case for support to the foundations, we will be making a vigorous effort to determine at the Washington congress whether or not scheduled participants who had asked for travel support, but had not received any funds, were in fact able to attend. Also, as I reported in the winter 1995 issue of the *Forum*, our "Panels Plus" committee is identifying institutions that could co-sponsor congress participants.

There is good news about the progress of our endowment campaign. Led by Development Committee Chair Carmen Diana Deere and LASA Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement Sandy Klinzing, our campaign has been receiving generous support from our members. We are delighted that there are now 28 Founding Life Members of LASA, and that contributions to the campaign have reached \$217,315. Adding to this amount the \$150,000 recently transferred by EC decision to endowment from LASA's own reserves, the grand total in our humanities and general endowment funds is \$367,315. We have recently completed a mailing to our top dues-paying members, and are hoping for continued success. At the September congress, our Development Committee will meet, and we look forward to new insights for our campaign in the coming years.

One of my own priorities as president has been LASA's institutional membership. In the winter 1995 issue of the *Forum*, I reported that the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), which had served as LASA's "institutional affiliate," had decided to withdraw from LASA, and that our Executive Council had

agreed to accept CLASP's decision; concomitant amendments to our constitution were proposed in a formal mail ballot, and approved by our membership. (Forty-seven members affirmed the proposed amendment, two opposed it, and two abstained.)

In the wake of the withdrawal of CLASP from LASA, we are making our first-ever effort to attract institutional members based in Latin America. In part, this is an effort stimulated by the 1994-95 grant from the Ford Foundation for LASA's endowment campaign. We have now compiled a mailing list of more than 225 Latin American institutions, and have sent membership packages that include copies of the brochure in Spanish or Portuguese. For the 1995 LASA Congress, Sandy Klinzing has coordinated three special sessions of particular interest to Latin American institutions: "Developing Effective Boards of Directors;" "Making the Assets of a Nonprofit Grow;" and "Reflections about Endowment Campaigns." At these sessions, we will also be welcoming suggestions from the representatives of Latin American institutions about the benefits and services that they would welcome from LASA.

Various LASA Task Forces have been working hard on particular substantive problems. As you know from previous issues of the *LASA Forum*, Wayne Smith, Chair of LASA's Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, has been spearheading the challenge to the Clinton administration's tighter restrictions upon scholarly travel to Cuba (which require all professional researchers to apply for a specific Treasury Department license at least six weeks in advance, without assurance that the license will be granted). In acts of civil disobedience, Wayne and other LASA members courageously made three trips to Cuba without seeking Treasury Department licenses. Although the U.S. government took no action against Wayne's groups that would have enabled a lawsuit on constitutional grounds, such action was taken by the government against the Freedom to Travel Campaign. The current emphasis of the Task Force is to support the Freedom to Travel Campaign's lawsuit.

Election-monitoring delegations have been regular initiatives of LASA Task Forces. Last November, John Gitlitz and Kevin Middlebrook, Co-Chairs of LASA's Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, proposed a LASA delegation to observe the electoral process in Peru, and in February the proposal was approved by the EC. Although it is currently very difficult to secure external funds for election-monitoring delegations, and LASA itself cannot devote major sums, we were gratified that scholars' home institutions (in particular the North-South Center) supported the delegation. As a member of the delegation, I was delighted both that the experience was intellectually stimulating for us, and that our work was valuable for Peru (see my preface to the "LASA Delegation Members' Reports on the 1995 Peruvian Election and its Aftermath" in this issue of the *Forum*). In part to draw lessons from our Peru initiative for future efforts, the EC is currently drafting a set of guidelines for LASA election-monitoring delegations.

Our September 28-30 congress in Washington, D. C. will be our biggest ever and of course we would like it to be our best ever as well. As Program Chair Tom Holloway indicates in his column, more than 2,250 individuals will be participating in a

total of 555 sessions. Tom, John Bailey (Local Arrangements Chair), and I have also arranged plenaries with two of Latin America's most celebrated leaders: César Gaviria, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and Enrique Iglesias, Director of the Inter-American Development Bank. Other confirmed speakers of special interest include Harriet C. Babbitt, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States; Santiago Creel, Citizen Counselor on the governing board of Mexico's Federal Electoral Institute; and the four prominent Latin American writers mentioned in Tom's column. Rose Spalding (Finance Committee member) is coordinating a plenary on the future of Nicaragua to which Antonio Lacayo (Minister of the Presidency), Sergio Ramírez (former Vice-President), and other top Nicaraguan leaders have been invited. Additional plenaries including key Mexican, Guatemalan, and U.S. leaders may come to fruition. There will be opportunities to hear from some of LASA's own distinguished leaders too: from Richard Fagen, our 1995 Kalman Silvert Award winner, and from twelve other LASA past presidents at the sessions "Secrets from LASA's Past...Keys to Its Future" and "Continuing Challenges in Latin America: LASA Past Presidents Speak Out."

For several years, the EC has been pondering alternative systems for the distribution of the papers presented at the congress. Unfortunately, there was widespread dissatisfaction with Kinko's copy operation in Atlanta. Led by Reid Reading, we have decided that, for the Washington congress, our members would favor a tried-and-true procedure, and we are again asking authors to bring hard copies to the congress for sale (but providing coupons towards the purchase of papers for these authors). Deborah Jakubs, Chair of the Task Force on Scholarly Resources, and Task Force member Naomi Lindstrom have been prodding LASA towards the electronic distribution of papers, and a pilot on-line project will be initiated at the Washington congress. Vice President Jane Jaquette has indicated that one of her priorities as president will be to assure that LASA is up to speed on the information highway.

A question that has been of great interest over the years both to LASA's leaders and members has been the role that LASA should try to play in U.S. policy-making towards Latin America. At our business meeting during the Washington congress, we will invite not only resolutions about current issues as we have in the past, but also discussion about any possible changes in our resolution-making practice as well as the structure of the business meeting in general. Please make every effort to attend.

Valuable information about congress logistics is included on other pages of this *Forum*. The piece by Margaret Sarles about Washington D.C. is a helpful guide to cultural and culinary opportunities in the city. Note too that, for the budget-conscious, the LASA Secretariat is offering a roommate matching service for our hotel, and the Local Arrangements Committee is arranging opportunities to stay at modest hotels and graduate students' apartments.

As always, we welcome your feedback on any of the issues facing LASA today. I hope to see you in Washington in September! ■

Foreign Area Studies Back to the Future?

by Gilbert W. Merx
University of New Mexico

In 1973 Richard D. Lambert, the eminent specialist on foreign area studies, published a major study called *Language and Area Studies Review* in which he reported:

We were a bit puzzled by the force of negative feelings towards area studies of some non-area oriented American scholars. The commonest cliché we heard in our travels was "going beyond traditional area studies," which had an implicit negative judgment as well as a promise of fresh approaches. The latter phrase, incidentally, came most often from other sections of the international studies community whose members might be expected to be natural allies--the discipline-based project research scholars.

Today the Vice President of the Social Science Research Council, Dr. Stanley J. Heginbotham, is asserting that the end of the cold war requires "going beyond traditional area studies", the very cliché noted by Lambert more than two decades ago. Heginbotham's argument has been widely publicized in such forums as the *SSRC Items* and the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. He implies that foundation and public agencies should invest less in foreign area studies and more in studies of international "themes." Given the tendency of foundations and public officials to follow current fashion, Heginbotham's recommendations may have negative consequences for the already scarce funding of foreign area studies in the United States.

Heginbotham's argument rests upon three assumptions, summarized as follows:

- The cold war shaped the focus and content of foreign area studies in the U.S.
- The cold war caused area studies to focus on "geo-cultural specifics" of a traditional character and not on "thematic substance" of contemporary importance.
- The study of international "themes" is more relevant in the post-cold war period than the study of "geo-cultural specifics."

On the basis of these assumptions, Heginbotham concludes that:

- International scholarship is shifting away from foreign area studies towards "thematic" studies that are "context-sensitive."
- The function of area specialists will be to support research by "substantive specialists" whose work will be "targeted on particular topics."

- Student training should be more "substantively focused" and "more selective in drawing on area program offerings."

Did the cold war shape the focus and content of U.S. foreign area studies?

After a number of prior experiments, the federal role in support of foreign area studies was initiated in its current form by the passage in 1958 of Title VI of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA). Federal dollars were followed by foundation grants, university matching funds, faculty lines, and student fellowships. Coming in the 1960's, a time of rapidly growing university budgets, these investments met with stunning success. Foreign area and international studies proliferated at research universities across the nation.

Despite the "national defense" rhetoric enshrined in its title, the NDEA was not designed to serve cold-war goals. The legislative history of the 1958 NDEA reveals congressional motives that were unrelated to cold war ideology. As documented by Barbara Barksdale Clowse in *Brainpower for the Cold War*, the NDEA was pushed through by liberal Democrats led by Senator Lister Hill and Representative Carl Elliott, with help behind the scenes from a liberal Republican, Assistant Secretary of

Health Education and Welfare Eliot L. Richardson. Hill and Elliott used the public hysteria over Sputnik to achieve a long-sought goal: federal aid to higher education. The legislative debate had less to do with the cold war than with whether the federal government should begin to fund higher education. Supporters and opponents of the NDEA were keenly aware of the significance of this precedent. The bill was strongly contested by conservatives, who argued that the NDEA would open the floodgates of federal assistance to higher education. Senator Barry Goldwater declared it "the camel's nose under the tent," and Senator Strom Thurmond denounced the bill for its "unbelievable remoteness from national defense considerations."

Apart from congressional intent, did Title VI funding bring a cold-war slant to the content of foreign-area studies in the United States? Heginbotham asserts that "In retrospect it seems clear that those who shaped emerging institutions of international scholarship in the early years of the cold war should have been more attentive to a range of issues involving the autonomy and integrity of scholars and scholarly institutions." Yet the historical record makes it clear that the protection of scholarly integrity was a major concern of those involved with the Title VI experiment. Logan Wilson, Presi-

The legislative debate [over the 1958 NDEA] had less to do with the cold war than with whether the federal government should begin to fund higher education.

dent of the American Council on Education, in 1962 observed with regard to the Title VI program:

The Federal Government has provided its share of the financing of language and area centers without impairing the autonomy of the institutions receiving the funds; in short, Federal funds have been given without Federal control.

The Title VI legislation established that the primary locus of foreign area research in the United States would be the university, in contrast to the European practice of locating foreign area studies in a national academy or government think-tank. The placement of foreign area studies in universities in turn provided them with considerable autonomy. Since area scholars were required to meet the standards of the academic disciplines for purposes of tenure, promotion, and salary increases, U.S. area studies were conducted from the perspectives and approaches of the various disciplines. Thus the focus of foreign area studies came from the university, not the government, while the content of area studies came almost entirely from overseas research by U.S. scholars and their foreign colleagues.

Even Soviet area studies, which might be presumed to have suffered the greatest pressure from the U.S. government, maintained academic integrity and autonomy. Three scholars in this field, Robert T. Huber, Blair A. Ruble, and Peter J. Stavrakis, recently observed:

The reality is that Slavic and Eurasian area scholars and funders produced results strikingly independent of assumptions driving U.S. political preferences... The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union provided an impetus for developing important elements of the postwar research infrastructure, but it is simply wrong to assert that this was the sole organizing theme for area studies programs in universities, or that individuals participating in these programs were unable to isolate their own research agendas from overarching political considerations.

Their argument can be taken a step further. The expansion of area studies following passage of Title VI led to the dissemination of new and more objective information about foreign areas, criticism of U.S. foreign policy, and exposés of the mistakes made by national security agencies. Two of the most criticized administrations, those of Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, responded by attempting to terminate Title VI funding entirely. The U.S. Congress, however, rescued Title VI. The relationship of the area studies community to U.S. cold-war policy was therefore not marked by dependence and support but rather by autonomy and even confrontation, as demonstrated by the long history of resolutions denouncing U.S. foreign policy passed by the Latin American Studies Association and other foreign area associations. Foreign area studies served as an independent alternative to information from government agencies, which helped to widen debate over foreign policy alternatives and to fuel opposition to cold war policies.

In sum, Heginbotham's interpretation of the relationship between the cold war and area studies has things backward. As the cold war intensified, differences between policymakers and foreign area specialists widened. The cold war did not result in a marriage between the policy community and the area studies community, but in their separation.

Did the cold war cause area studies to focus on "geo-cultural specifics" of a traditional character and not on "thematic substance" of contemporary importance?"

The fact that non-area scholars were already attacking "traditional" area studies not much more than a decade after the passage of Title VI suggests that the label "traditional" was simply a pejorative used by non-area scholars jealous of area studies funding. Does the term "traditional" as used in the current debate have a more substantive meaning? What would be "non-traditional"?

Heginbotham cites a recent announcement by the Mellon Foundation that it intends to replace support for "area studies as they are traditionally defined" in favor of programs "on such

themes as nationalism and the shaping of national identities, the resurgence of ethnic and religious rivalries, new varieties of democratization, the role of violence in settling--or exacerbating--disagreements, the spread of mass culture and Western economic values, as well as counter-movements." Such themes presumably exclude the humanities. Heginbotham's references to "geo-cultural specifics" as the focus of area studies provides an

additional description of "traditional" area studies. Thus traditional area studies are portrayed as humanistic and geo-specific, in contrast to the presumably more desirable "thematic" studies of contemporary social issues.

However, is it accurate to characterize today's area studies as "traditional" rather than "contemporary?" The official research journals of the five major area studies associations, which cover Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and Slavic Studies, can be considered suggestive of current foreign area studies. These publications are the *African Studies Review*, *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Latin American Research Review*, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, and *Slavic Review*. The contents of 266 articles published by these journals in 1992, 1993, and 1994 were examined and coded as being either non-traditional (dealing with contemporary themes) or traditional.

The non-traditional, contemporary articles comprised 76 percent of the *African Studies Review*, 70 percent of the *Latin American Research Review*, 46 percent of the *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 26 percent of the *Slavic Review*, and 16 percent of the *Journal of Asian Studies* (Table I.) It is interesting that the average for African, Latin American, and Middle East studies was 64 percent non-traditional, whereas the average for Slavic and Asian studies is only 21 percent non-traditional.

The focus of contemporary foreign area studies...places a major, and for some foreign areas, even predominant emphasis on social science issues of contemporary relevance.

These findings suggest that foreign area studies today give substantial attention to issues of contemporary significance and to the kinds of themes identified by the Mellon Foundation, which Heginbotham cites approvingly. A more sophisticated content analysis would also be likely to find that today's research on traditional humanities topics such as literature, religion, and history is actually comparative and thematic in focus and contemporary in terms of implications. The Muslim religion, for example, might seem an esoteric humanities topic; nevertheless today Islam is one of the key factors shaping developments within and among the Arabic, Turkic, and Persian-speaking nations of North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia.

Important scholarship by area specialists is also published in non-area studies journals. The high prestige associated with the flagship journals of the disciplinary professional associations makes them a magnet for area scholars, who must establish disciplinary credentials for tenure and promotion. Presumably, foreign area scholarship appearing in the disciplinary publications has theoretical or thematic relevance that transcends geo-specific traditionalism. The evidence suggests that the focus of contemporary foreign area studies is not limited to the geo-specific, but in fact places a major, and for some foreign areas, even predominant emphasis on social science issues of contemporary relevance.

Is the study of international "themes" more relevant in the post-cold war period than the study of "geo-cultural specifics?"

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the list of "themes" cited by Heginbotham (nationalism, national identities, ethnic and religious rivalries, democratization, violence, the spread of mass culture and Western economic values) is how dated and even traditional they are. The same themes were fashionable after World War II during the process of decolonization and the achievement of independence by many African and Asian nations. However, the attempt to intellectually organize international scholarship around such trendy themes as nationalism and the spread of Western values failed. Writing from an international relations perspective, J. David Singer recently noted:

As scientists, we need to pick problems we deem important in the knowledge-acquiring or problem-solving sense rather than what is "hot" in the discipline or the foundation or the Council on Foreign Relations. We need, too, to take a hard look at such notions as "today is totally unlike the past."

The post-colonial period was followed by the cold war, during which the most fashionable "theme" was the cold war itself.

The relatively stable political-economic-military blocs of the cold war lent themselves to the development of bipolar models of international relations that downplayed geo-specific variables in favor of international-system attributes. The end of the cold war, however, was not predictable on the basis of cold-war systematics. The disintegration of the Soviet empire was a function of geo-specific variables. As the systemic features of the cold-war order unraveled, the importance of information about geo-cultural specifics became increasingly obvious.

The removal of cold-war hegemonies unleashed an accelerated pace of change at the local and national levels throughout the world, resulting in greater complexity, differentiation, and unpredictability. One indicator of the extent of such instability is the number of countries experiencing civil war or armed intervention in the 1990s: Angola, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia, Cambodia, Chechnia, Croatia, Georgia, Haiti, Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Yemen. The count of countries experiencing guerrilla insurgencies is even larger. Steven Metz agrees that, "For the third tier [of countries], current trends suggest a future of disintegration, conflict, chaos, and ungovernability. In its extreme form this will lead to 'failed states' where order has totally broken down and the central government does not function."

Due to its inherent limitations, the thematic approach to understanding events of the post-colonial, cold-war, and post-cold war periods has been largely replaced by a combination of foreign area research and comparative scholarship. The dependence of comparative scholarship on information provided by area studies is now commonly accepted. James A. Bill sums up an American Political Science Association roundtable on area studies and theory-building by stating that "Area studies and comparative political analysis are inextricably intertwined with one another. The experiences of nation-states across the world provide the material and substance for analysis."

What is less commonly recognized is that comparative research depends on foreign area studies conceptually as well as

**TABLE I:
CONTENT OF MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED IN JOURNALS OF
FIVE MAJOR AREA STUDIES ASSOCIATIONS, 1992-94**

	Afr. St. Rev.	Lat. Am. Res. Rev.	Int. J. M.E. St.	Slavic Review	J. Asian Studies
Non-Traditional*	76% (25)	70% (37)	46% (26)	26% (22)	16% (7)
Traditional*	24% (8)	30% (11)	54% (31)	74% (63)	83% (36)
Totals	100% (33)	100% (48)	100% (57)	100% (85)	100% (43)

*"Traditional" defined as articles dealing with culture, philosophy, history (regardless of topic), language, art, and literature. "Non-traditional" defined as articles on issues of current international relations; economic, social, or political change; or contemporary gender, ethnicity, religion, or social equity. The tabulation excludes book reviews and bibliographic essays, but includes research notes and review essays. *Latin American Research Review* complete through 1994, but some 1994 issues missing for all other publications.

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Latin American Studies Association

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Number 1
Spring 1998

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FOCUS



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LASA Forum

Latin American Studies Association

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

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President's Report

by Susan Eckstein

Boston University

MORE ADVANCES IN LASA! The LASA Executive Council met in February, and we voted

- 1) to introduce a prestigious LASA/Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecture at our Congress, that honors an individual who combines activism with scholarship;
- 2) to create two new committees;
- 3) to revise again a By-Laws provision in our resolutions procedures.

We also

- 4) reviewed the current status of Sections, and discussed innovative Section activity;
- 5) approved the slate of nominees for the upcoming LASA elections; and
- 6) discussed electronic projects proposed by the Task Force on LASA and the 21st Century.

Details follow.

1. The LASA/Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecture.

As many of you know, the anthropologist, Martin Diskin, died this past summer after a lengthy bout with cancer. Oxfam-America proposed a lectureship that would honor the kind of activist/scholar that Diskin personified—a lectureship that they will very generously help finance. Their donation of \$1,000 for each Congress Memorial Lecture will, along with a LASA contribution, defray costs involved in hosting the designated speaker. The speaker will be honored at our Congress Awards Ceremony.

A special committee will select the designated speaker each Congress cycle. Rose Spalding will chair this year's committee. Nominations are welcome. A nominee need not have worked in the same countries or on the same set of issues as Martin did. The person should be someone who is, however, an outstanding scholar, and brings his or her scholarly work to bear on an activist agenda in an original and inspiring way. Do nominate people, and soon. The deadline is June 10. Consult the formal announcement of the Memorial Lecture on page 23 of this issue of the *Forum* for more detailed information.

2. New Committees

a. **The Investment Committee.** This new Committee includes

the LASA President, the LASA Treasurer, and the LASA Executive Director, plus two non-LASA officers with professional financial expertise. Richard Weinert, of Leslie, Weinert & Co. is one such person. He is an investment banker, with a Ph.D. in political science and a strong interest in and knowledge of Latin America. He serves as Co-Chair of the Committee, along with the LASA President. We are fortunate to have Richard work with us. He has already begun to give us sage advice on how to manage best our finances, including our endowment which we hope will expand significantly still this year.

Thomas Trebat of Citicorp has also agreed to join the Committee. Tom serves as head of Emerging Markets Sovereign Research for the firm's emerging markets coverage in Latin America; Asia; and other world regions. Tom is an economist with ties to LASA over the years.

The Committee has developed investment guidelines and policies that should benefit LASA financially.

b. **A Membership Committee.** The Committee will propose ways our membership can be best served and develop strategies to encourage more individuals to expand Association membership.

3. **Revision of the Minimum Quorum Provision.** By a vote of four affirmative, one negative, and three abstentions, the newly-constituted Executive Council approved returning to an original provision in the By-laws that stipulated that all votes in the LASA Business Meeting require a quorum of ten percent of the number of members registering for the LASA Congress. Please see the official notice of this revision on page 23.

The quorum change has implications for our resolutions process. Please consult my column in the Winter 1998 *Forum* for a summary of other (non-binding) changes that have been instituted in the last two years, designed to broaden democratic debate and discussion within the Association. You may want to submit a column in the next issue of the *Forum* (deadline is **June 1**) with information related to any resolutions you intend to present at the September Congress.



LASA President Susan Eckstein

4. **The Status of Sections.** The response to the establishment of Sections, I am happy to report, has been impressive. There are currently 20 Sections, and at least

two more in the making. Forty-two percent of the 1998 LASA membership has thus far joined at least one Section, and the average number of Section memberships per capita is currently 1.5. A few of the Sections will introduce a new session format at the Chicago Congress: a series of **simultaneous informal roundtables** devoted to diverse themes. These roundtables allow for informal dialogue in a single meeting space among presenters and attendees, on topics of shared interest.

Furthermore, beginning with the Summer *Forum* we plan to have individuals from some Sections write about scholarly work undertaken in their field. In this manner we can all learn more about leading work by colleagues on various themes and countries/regions. Articles should be no longer than 2,000 words. Persons interested in writing such columns should be in contact with their Section Chairs.

5. Nominations. The Executive Council unanimously approved the fine slate of candidates for Executive Council and the Vice Presidency, proposed by the Nominations Committee. A list of the candidates begins on Page 19. I have asked candidates to prepare not merely biographical information but also a statement outlining the strengths that they feel they would bring to the

office and how they would like to use the office if elected.

Consistent with the spirit of LASA and our By-Laws, the Committee made every effort to select highly qualified people committed to the Association who represent the diversity of LASA. My thanks to Arcadio Diaz (Chair), Arturo Arias (as Executive Council liaison), Charlie Hale, Margaret Keck, Larissa Lomnitz and Barbara Weinstein.

6. LASA and the 21st Century Task Force, and projected electronic undertakings. Immediately preceding the February 7-8 Executive Council Meeting a small group of members of the LASA and the 21st Century Task Force met, along with others committed to, and concerned about, potential LASA electronic developments. Some proposals will be immediately implemented, while others are contingent on our ability to raise funds. Aside from plans to digitize for a second time a large portion of the papers presented at LASA, we plan to make available on the Internet the tables of contents and titles of books to be reviewed in *LARR* one year in advance. The existing LASA site also will include the Call for Papers for LASA2000 in Spanish and Portuguese and English. Stay tuned for information on more ambitious projects. Mark Rosenberg has provided truly outstanding leadership to this newly formed Task Force.



The David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard is hosting the LASA presidency during Susan Eckstein's term of office: from May 1997 to November 1998. You can reach her as follows:

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LA CHARREADA: RODEO A LA MEXICANA
Written, Produced, and Directed by Olga Nájera-Ramírez

*Winner! 1997 Silver Apple Award
National Educational Film & Video Festival*

This half-hour documentary provides an intimate view of the *charreada* (Mexican rodeo) as described by *Mexicanos* living on both sides of the United States-Mexico border. Based on five seasons of ethnographic research, this video focuses on the *charreada* as a means through which notions of Mexican identity are articulated, negotiated, and disseminated. Produced in English and Spanish (with English subtitles).

Co-producer KTEH/San Jose public television is distributing the video "at cost." Charges cover expenses necessary to reproduce, package, ship, and handle the video. The sale price is \$19.23 for California residents which includes tax and shipping and \$17.99 for non-California residents. (As a non-profit organization, KTEH cannot charge sales tax to non-Californians.)

To order a copy of this video call 1-800-771-KTEH or write to:

KTEH-TV
Viewer Services: La Charreada Tape
1585 Schallenger Rd.
San Jose, CA 95131-2434

Make checks payable to: KTEH Foundation. (Write "La Charreada Tape" on your check and/or any correspondence with KTEH.)

The Permanent Coup

Peru's Road to Presidential Reelection

By Catherine M. Conaghan

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Evidence of the battered state of public life in Peru surfaced in the glum finding of a recent survey. In a January 1998 poll conducted among Lima residents, 70 percent of those surveyed agreed that election fraud was a possibility in the upcoming presidential election in the year 2000.¹

Jaded opinion about the state of Peru's democracy is not especially surprising. The widespread public cynicism is a reaction to an endless stream of controversy and scandal—all of it seemingly related, in some form or another, to efforts to lay the foundation for a possible third election of Alberto Fujimori as president. The constitutionality of any such election is the subject of contentious debate. Moreover, surveys indicate that approximately two thirds of Peru's citizens do not support a third term in office for Fujimori. Nevertheless, government officials at every level seem bent on preparing the ground for a reelection attempt.

Fujimori's track record fuels the speculation that he will seek another term. Elected to the presidency in 1990, Fujimori directed the *auto-golpe* of April 5, 1992—the executive-led coup that suspended the 1979 constitution and shut down the congress. He declared that the coup was not a vehicle for maintaining himself in power and that he would be prepared to leave office on schedule in 1995.² The traditional ban on immediate presidential reelection was reversed, however, by the pro-Fujimori majority in the constituent assembly that wrote a new constitution in 1993. Fujimori took advantage of the constitutional reform and stood for his second election in April 1995. He trounced Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and his *Unión por el Perú*, winning 64 percent of the popular vote and sweeping in his own *Cambio 90-Nueva Mayoría* (C90-NM) to a 67-seat majority in the 120-member unicameral congress.

Given the 1993 constitution, it appeared that Fujimori would have to step down in the year 2000 or set into motion the difficult process of amending the constitution.³ But rather than seeking a constitutional amendment on Article 112, the C90-NM majority in congress opted for an obscure legal maneuver: on August 23, 1996, it kicked open the door to reelection with the enactment of Law 26657 to render an "authentic interpretation" of the constitutional ban on more than one successive presidential reelection. The "authentic interpretation" law stipulated that the 1993 Constitution could not be imposed retroactively—thus discounting Fujimori's 1990-95 term as president, and effectively establishing his first term under the new constitution as that of 1995-2000. As such, Fujimori could be allowed to run for his second term in office in the election of 2000.

The Legal Battle: From Congress to Court

The Machiavellian move by the C90-NM majority met with widespread disapproval, even from previously staunch government supporters like the newspaper *Expreso*. Opposition leaders and the civic association *Foro Democrático* announced plans to campaign for a national referendum on reelection. Lima's Bar Association, *Colegio de Abogados*, petitioned the *Tribunal Constitucional* (TC), the judicial body charged with making determinations on the constitutionality of laws, to rule on the matter.

As the time to issue the ruling on Law 26657 approached, the atmosphere in the TC turned strange. In November 1996, Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent was the target of a suspicious attack by unidentified assailants near his home; he survived unharmed, but his bodyguard died in the shoot-out. By December, unconfirmed reports were circulating in the press that the TC would rule contrary to Law 26657. On January 14, 1997, forty legislators from C90-NM caucus signed a letter to the TC urging it not to overturn the law. Opposition legislators were quick to point out that the letter could be construed as a violation of the TC's organic law that expressly forbade the TC to act on instructions from other governmental branches. On January 15, Tribunal Magistrate Delia Revoredo publicly charged that documents relevant to deliberations on Law 26657 had been stolen from her office and that she had reason to believe that her home was under surveillance. A fellow Tribunal magistrate, José García, was implicated in the theft by Revoredo and later became the target of investigation.

On January 16, three of the seven TC magistrates issued a ruling that found Law 26657 to be "inapplicable" to the issue of presidential reelection. The magistrates were Manuel Aguirre Roca, Deliva Revoredo, and Guillermo Rey Terry. The four remaining members of TC, including its president Ricardo Nugent, abstained from voting. Two of the judges who abstained from the ruling, Francisco Acosta Sánchez and José García Marcelo, simultaneously issued their own finding that the challenge of the *Colegio de Abogados* to the law's constitutionality was without foundation. The two rulings were published on the same day in the government's official newspaper of record, *El Peruano*. However, the first ruling which stipulated the law's "inapplicability" was published with typographical errors that muddled its meaning. Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent denounced *El Peruano* for what he believed to be deliberate mistakes designed to obfuscate the ruling.

The ensuing confusion regarding the status and meaning of the two contending rulings only added to the growing legal quagmire on the reelection issue. That the three-judge ruling declared the

law “inapplicable,” rather than “unconstitutional” was interpreted as a victory by some government spokesmen. President of the Congress Víctor Joy Way announced that he was happy with the ruling. In his view, the Tribunal had failed to produce the six votes requisite for a declaration of unconstitutionality and that Law 26657 was effectively left standing. Other Fujimori supporters were less sanguine about the implications of the ruling. The ardently pro-reelection congresswoman, Martha Chávez, immediately launched a legal challenge to the TC’s ruling in the Public Law circuit court, even though the TC itself is ostensibly the highest legal authority on constitutional issues.

The two dissenting TC judges absented themselves from work and deprived the TC of a quorum to rule on cases. Magistrates Acosta and García justified their absence as a protest of what they characterized as illegal behavior on the part of the TC in issuing a ruling signed only by three judges. In what appeared to be a uncanny coincidence, Magistrate Revoredo and her husband suddenly became targets of a tax investigation in March.

Revoredo’s accusation that TC documents had been pilfered triggered a congressional inquiry by a congressional subcommittee headed by C90-NM Congresswoman, Martha Hidelbrandt. Under her leadership, the scope of the investigation expanded to include other “irregularities” in the operation of the TC. Among the issues that fell under scrutiny was the question of the legal standing of an opinion published by Aguirre, Revoredo, and Rey Terry. The opinion was published in response to a request by the *Colegio de Abogados* to explain the reasoning underlying their finding of “inapplicability” on Law 26657. Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent authorized the publication of the opinion by the three judges.

In May, Martha Hidelbrandt and three other legislators presented a motion in congress to charge four of the seven TC members (Aguirre, Revoredo, Rey, Nugent) with breaching the constitution. The accusation related to alleged improper conduct in publishing the document requested by the *Colegio de Abogados*. Tribunal President Nugent characterized the accusation as the equivalent of another *auto-golpe*, a coup d’etat aimed at eliminating the Tribunal altogether.⁴

The auto-coup analogy did not stop C90-NM legislators from going forward with the assault on the TC. Luz Salgado and Dennis Vargas, both of the C90-NM caucus, led the committee hearings on the matter and passed on the charges for a floor vote in the congress. The debate was a strange spectacle. As if to underscore their marginal status, the four accused TC members were seated at a table in the back of the chamber where they listened to the proceedings on their dismissal. The verbal assault on the magistrates was led by Congressman Enrique Chirinos Soto. Chirinos Soto, a onetime friend of Manuel Aguirre, not only proposed the removal of the judges but suggested that they be banned from holding any other public office for ten years. In the early hours of May 29, 1997, the congress voted to remove Aguirre, Revoredo and Rey from the Tribunal while exonerating Tribunal President Ricardo Nugent. Keeping Nugent in place

meant that the Tribunal as such remained intact.⁵ The same congressional majority passed accompanying legislation that reduced the number of magistrates needed for a quorum when ruling on *habeas corpus* motions and certain other cases. The C90-NM majority, however, did not make any changes to the rule that requires at least six votes to declare a measure unconstitutional. Thus, with only four remaining members, the Tribunal effectively was rendered unable to pronounce on cases related to the constitutionality of laws. The TC remained operative but was stripped of its oversight capacity vis-a-vis the executive and legislative branches.

The removal of the three magistrates was accomplished with a simple congressional majority of 52 votes in favor, 33 votes opposed, and 1 abstention. Congress President Víctor Joy Way ignored the procedural objections of opposition legislators who argued that the removal of the magistrates should require the same number of votes that it took to elect them—namely, a 2/3 majority (80 votes) in the 120 person chamber. With the procedural objection pushed aside, the historic session ended with a vote by the C90-NM majority to suspend Congressman Fernando Olivera for three months in retaliation for his reference to President Víctor Joy Way as “*un miserable*.”

Congressman Olivera was not alone in his scorn of what had transpired that night. Public reaction to the dismissals was uniformly negative. All of the principal newspapers condemned the action as did the Human Rights Ombudsman Jorge Santiestevan, Roman Catholic Cardinal Augusto Vargas Alzamora, and United States ambassador Dennis Jett. They were joined by a wide range of organizations from think tanks to trade unions. The broad-based opposition produced the first significant mass mobilization against the government. Thousands of Lima university students took to the streets in peaceful protests. In an obvious reference to the government’s tactic of delegitimizing all opponents, the students chanted as they marched, “*Somos estudiantes, no somos terroristas*” (We’re students, not terrorists). Similar protests followed in provincial cities across Peru. In the aftermath of the event, Fujimori’s approval rating plummeted to a record low of nineteen percent, but there was no move to reverse the TC dismissals.

The Intelligence Scandals

As the legal battle on reelection unfolded, other equally disturbing events were taking place. When considered together, the events raised serious questions about the government’s commitment to the rule of law and exactly how far it was willing to go both to protect itself from scrutiny and to malign the opposition.

In late March 1997, the headless and handless cadaver of an Army Intelligence Service agent was found in the outskirts of Lima. The body was identified as that of Mariella Barreto. In early April, another agent, Leonor La Rosa, went public with the story that she had been tortured by her fellow intelligence agents. She claimed that both she and Barreto had become targets of an internal investigation to uncover the sources of news leaks to the media about covert intelligence operations aimed at intimidating

and harassing opposition politicians and the press. La Rosa gave her interview to the Channel 2 (*Frecuencia Latina*) television news program, *Contrapunto*, from a clinic where she was hospitalized for injuries sustained in the torture session.

La Rosa's revelations confirmed the opposition's worst suspicions about the involvement of the intelligence services and the armed forces in political operations aimed at maintaining Fujimori in power. La Rosa later went on to make even more damaging disclosures. She said that military personnel had voted in the 1995 election in violation of the ban on voting by such personnel. She also spoke of intelligence plans that included a projected assassination of César Hidelbrandt, a noted television journalist and critic of the Fujimori administration.

The aggressive coverage of the La Rosa accusations by Channel 2 brought down the wrath of the armed forces on the station and its major stockholder, Baruch Ivcher, an Israeli and naturalized Peruvian citizen. An initial indication of the military's ill will came in the form of low-flying aviation maneuvers staged over a mattress factory owned by Ivcher. That symbolic harassment was followed by something far more serious: on May 23, 1997, the *Comando Conjunto* of the armed forces published an extraordinary public communiqué that denounced Baruch Ivcher by name for damaging the prestige and the image of the armed forces. The statement did not refer to any specific acts by Ivcher or make any concrete criminal accusations.⁶ The ominous declaration was viewed as a frontal assault on the press for its coverage of the intelligence scandal. Fujimori did nothing to distance himself from the statement or suggest that the military's vague condemnation of a civilian was inappropriate; instead, he used the occasion of a speech at a meeting of the Organization of American States in June to intensify the attack on the press by hurling vague charges of corruption at journalists. In the meantime, the Interior Ministry issued a new regulation stipulating that naturalized citizenship could be stripped from individuals deemed to have committed "acts affecting national security." The regulation was unmistakably aimed at Ivcher.

The final showdown between the government and Channel 2 came on July 13 when *Contrapunto* reported that at least 197 opposition politicians, journalists, and other public figures had been the subjects of a massive telephone-tapping scheme. The most noted target of the taps was none other than Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the former Secretary General of the United Nations and Fujimori's rival in the 1995 presidential election. The scope of the wiretapping and its targets suggested the involvement of Peru's intelligence services.

A few hours after the broadcast of the Sunday morning show, the citizenship of Baruch Ivcher was revoked. The decision was published on the same day in the morning edition of the government newspaper, *El Peruano*, which had been held back from distribution until after the *Contrapunto* story aired. Stripping Ivcher's citizenship set into motion a legal process that allowed for a take-over of Channel 2 by its minority shareholders. The new owners prompted the resignation of the entire news team that had pursued the investigative reports so damaging to the government. By the end of 1997, one of the investigative reporters, José Arrieta, was forced to flee Peru to

the United States because of anonymous death threats. Channel 2 subsequently ceased its critical news coverage of the administration.

As in the case of the TC, the Channel 2 controversy evoked widespread indignation: every newspaper denounced the withdrawal of Baruch Ivcher's citizenship as a government attack on freedom of the press and speech. Disapproval of the measure was registered by 87 percent of the public in a poll taken immediately after the event. The coincidence of the TC dismissals, the Channel 2 affair, and the revelation of the wire-tapping scandal led Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to conclude that the Peru had entered into a state of "permanent coups d'état."⁷

Regulating Reelection and Referendum

Even in the face of the public's continuing disapproval, the C90-NM majority in congress shows no signs of backing off from its use of unconventional legal maneuvers to promote the reelection project. On December 10 1997, the congressional caucus passed Law 26898 that gave new status to court magistrates and prosecutors holding provisional appointments. While on the surface the measure may appear to be a minor piece of legislation, it could serve to tie up any legal loose ends threatening a reelection bid by affecting the regulation of the electoral process.

With the TC out of the picture, the only institution that still could question the legality of placing Fujimori's name on the ballot in 2000 is the *Jurado Nacional de Elecciones (JNE)*. It is the *Jurado* that decides if parties and candidates fully meet the criteria for inclusion on the presidential and congressional lists. The *Jurado* governing board is composed of five representatives that are selected by five designated corporate groups. Two of the groups designated to select board members are composed of the active and retired judges in the Supreme Court bureaucracy and prosecutors of the Public Ministry. The new legislation enacted by C90-NM extends voting privileges to the provisional magistrates and prosecutors; it is expected that these provisional appointees would be highly susceptible to government influence and cast their votes for *Jurado* candidates sympathetic to the government. Given that the government is also likely to influence the selection of other *Jurado* board members, it seems probable that the JNE would not stand in the way of entering Fujimori's name on the ballot. The effort by the opposition in congress to force C90-NM to rescind the law has been fruitless, although it did focus considerable public attention on the matter. The opposition dubbed the measure the *Ley de fraude* and the plenary sessions of the congress were suspended by Congress President Carlos Torres y Torres Lara when opposition members refused to remove the handmade placards posted on their seats that read, "*No al fraude.*"

The legal circumlocutions that have been the hallmark of the C90-NM reelection project culminated in a ruling by the Supreme Court made on December 30, 1997. In a move that shocked most constitutional experts, the Supreme Court issued a ruling in favor of Congresswoman Martha Chávez's legal challenge of the original TC ruling against reelection. Chávez

triumphantly declared that decision ensured that, despite opposition efforts, there were no remaining "stones on the road" to reelection.⁸

Nonetheless, hundreds of thousands of Peruvians have been trying to cast one last legal stone to stop reelection by signing petitions in favor of holding a national referendum on reelection. According to polls, over 70 percent of Peruvians support the proposal for a referendum. Civic groups, *Foro Democrático* and *ProDemocracia*, recently began a renewed push with the support of opposition parties to collect the 1,250,000 signatures required by law to stage a national reelection. An estimated 900,000 signatures were collected by the end of 1997 and the campaign continues. The prospects that the administration would permit any such referendum to go forward are remote. The JNE has the authority to invalidate signatures on the petitions and deny the referendum on the basis of insufficient signatures. Moreover, the C90-NM congressional majority created a further safeguard against the prospect of a referendum when they passed legislation (Law 26670) requiring that any referendum initiative would have to be approved by no fewer than 48 congressmen. The law was approved in October 1996 just as the campaign for a referendum on reelection was being launched.

The Costs of Reelection: Constitutionality and Credibility

The relentless drive to secure reelection, to remove the "stones on the road" as Martha Chávez put it, has been costly for democratic political development in Peru. One of the casualties left laying on the side of this road is the 1993 constitution. By opting for an "authentic interpretation," the C90-NM majority cast off the normal procedures for amending the constitution. Furthermore, the entire system of checks and balances prescribed in the constitution has been weakened significantly by the defenestration of the TC magistrates and the limited operational state of the TC. The latest ruling of the Supreme Court has muddied the constitutional waters further regarding the division of powers among the judicial bodies. The recent conflict over the elections to the JNE has already jeopardized the ability of the JNE to make decisions in the future that will be perceived as fair and legally grounded. The electoral machinery of the state has been compromised further by information uncovered by the congressional opposition that intelligence agents were being employed in the *Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil*, the entity that supervises voter registration.⁹

The credibility of all governmental institutions and their commitment to legality and transparency are now under question by virtue of their behavior during the controversial and often bizarre events of the last year. Despite the endless scandals, the C90-NM majority in congress has refused opposition calls to undertake a comprehensive public investigation of the role of Peru's intelligence agencies. Indeed, when such a demand was made in April in the wake of the La Rosa story, Minister of Defense Tomás Castillo Meza admonished the congressmen to mind their own business in his denigrating reply, "*Zapateros a tus zapatos*" ("Shoemakers, to your shoes"). Fujimori and his ministers have been especially resistant to any suggestion that

Fujimori's national security advisor, Dr. Vladimiro Montesinos, be obliged to explain his duties and the sources of his income.

The La Rosa revelations and the telephone tapping scandal gave credence to the long standing charges made by opposition politicians and journalists that they were the subjects of electronic surveillance, "dirty tricks," and physical intimidation. Those complaints first surfaced in the 1995 election campaign.¹⁰ Around the same time that the La Rosa story broke, odd experiences were befalling public figures critical of the government. APRA party notable, Gustavo Saberbein, was caught in unexplained gunfire in front of his home. A vehicle frequently used by Congressman Javier Diez Canseco of *Izquierda Unida* was also fired on and its occupants were injured.¹¹ In April, Blanca Rosales, the editor of *La República*, was briefly kidnapped, then released. In July, the political editor of *Ojo* was beaten in an attempted kidnapping. The government's response to such events typically is to characterize them as the acts of common criminals. That explanation often begs the question as to why these incidents never seem to fit the standard *modus operandi* of a street robbery or criminally-motivated kidnapping.¹²

The revelations that opposition politicians and journalists were targeted explicitly for harassment raises concerns as to whether government agencies outside of the intelligence units may also be acting on political directives. Guido Pennano, the 1995 vice-presidential running mate of Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and official of *Unión por el Perú*, was charged in January 1998 with tax evasion. Rather than issuing a standard order for a court appearance, the judge in the case issued an arrest warrant. Pennano went underground, refusing to surrender himself to authorities. Spokesmen of *Unión por el Perú* charge the government with blatant violation of due process and a politically-motivated prosecution aimed at discrediting a high-profile member of their movement. The Pennano prosecution was brought just a month after Fujimori's former finance minister, Carlos Boloña, blasted the administration for its reelection aspirations and warned about the prospective dangers of wielding the tax code for political ends. A former head of the Tax Superintendency and former Fujimori minister, Sandro Fuentes, also expressed concerns about the aggressive tactics being employed in the Pennano case.¹³

Institutions, the public's regard for institutions, and the idea that a democratically-elected government should be responsive to public opinion have all been pummeled in the service of the reelection. Pursuing reelection has led government officials to deny, dissemble, and stonewall when faced with demands for investigation and accountability. Official responses to scandal strain the limits of credulity and, if opinion polls are accurate, the public frequently does not believe the explanations. In response to questions on the telephone tapping project, Fujimori categorically denied any government involvement, arguing that bugging equipment was readily available on the market and that the *Contrapunto* journalists themselves could be doing the tapping.¹⁴ The accuse-the-accuser tactic was also evident when Defense Minister Tomás Castillo Meza suggested in congress that torture victim Leonor La Rosa had an "abnormal

personality” and that her physical ailments might be psychosomatic. Congresswoman Martha Chávez endorsed the idea that the ailments might have been self-inflicted. Castillo Meza later backed off from his statement and recast his analysis of the event as an “isolated incident.”¹⁵

When denials and attacks fail, official investigations and judicial proceedings are launched—but they usually fail to produce definitive accounts of the events that transpired or result in prosecutions of high-ranking authorities. So far, the congressional commission led by Congresswoman Martha Chávez to investigate the telephone tapping affair has produced attacks on the press by Chávez, but no final report.¹⁶ In the Barreto homicide and La Rosa torture case, there was no independent congressional inquiry. The La Rosa case was remanded to a military court where four lower ranking officers

were convicted; sentences of two of those convicted were later overturned. So far, there have been no arrests in Mariella Barreto’s homicide.

The reelection endgame remains to be played. The free fall in Fujimori’s job approval rating that took place in the wake of the TC and Channel 2 affairs has been reversed. His high profile involvement in the relief efforts related to the natural disasters triggered by *El Niño* have helped him recover in the polls. An *Apoyo* poll reported Fujimori’s job approval rating at 45 percent in February. Thus far, his climb back up in the polls has not translated into a mass mood swing in favor of reelection. But if the administration’s future behavior is consistent with its past, public opinion may not be a barrier to a forced march ahead to reelection.

Notes

¹Survey by Apoyo S.A, cited in *Resumen Semanal* 20, 954 (January 21-27, 1998).

²*Ojo*, 18 April 1992.

³The 1993 Peruvian constitution provides for two different ways to amend the constitution. It may be amended with the approval of an absolute majority of the congress and a subsequent ratification through a national referendum. Alternatively, the constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote in two successive legislative periods. The C90-NM lacked the two thirds majority to attempt the second route and the absolute majority-referendum option did not look like a promising vehicle for securing reelection.

⁴For Nugent’s declaration see *La República*, 7 May 1997.

⁵Nugent submitted his resignation in protest of the dismissal of his fellow judges. However, by declining to name a replacement, the congressional majority forced Nugent to continue on the Tribunal due to a law that forbids the resignation of a post without a designated replacement. For chronology of the event in the TC affair, see *La República*, 11 May 1997.

⁶In what appeared to be a smear campaign against Ivcher, two weekly magazines, *Si* and *Gente*, began running stories connecting Ivcher to illegal arms trafficking with Ecuador. No criminal charges were ever laid against Ivcher on such counts.

⁷*El Comercio*, 14 July 1997.

⁸*Gestión*, 10 February, 1998; *Gestión*, 11 February 1998.

⁹*La República*, 17 November 1997.

¹⁰These concerns and other factors that impinged on the constitution of a “level playing field” in the 1995 election were identified by the LASA Delegation covering the events. See the report, *The Electoral Process in Peru: A Delegation Report of the Latin American Studies Association, March 1995* (Latin American Studies Association, North-South Center, University of Miami). For further discussion of problems associated with the 1995 reelection, see the follow-up articles on the election by Catherine Conaghan, Bruce Kay, David Scott Palmer, and Cynthia McClintock in *LASA Forum XXVI*, 2 (Summer 1995): 9-20.

¹¹The Saberbein and Diez Canseco incidents occurred in March 1997.

At the same time, two other opposition leaders--Gustavo Mohme and Alejandro Toledo--reported receiving threatening phone calls. See *Resumen Semanal* 28, 911 (March 19-15, 1997).

¹²For more information on the problematic environment for the Peruvian press see Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú, “Situación de la prensa peruana en el Perú” (Photocopy, Lima, 1997); see the report submitted by Alejandro Miró Quesada, “Informe presentado al Comité de Libertad de Prensa de la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa,” published in *El Comercio*, 20 October 1997. Also see Instituto Prensa y Sociedad, *Perú/1996: Informe sobre Prensa y Democracia* (Lima: InterPrensa, March 1997). For a general update on the human rights situation see U.S. Department of State, “Peru Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1997” (Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, January 30, 1998. Photocopy).

¹³Boloña’s remarks made at the annual meeting of the *Conferencia Anual de Ejecutivos* were reported in *La República*, 6 December 1997. Sandro Fuente’s observations on the Pennano case can be found in *Gestión*, 26 January 1998. Tax auditors have a unique way of surfacing in the course of political controversies. In the case of Channel 2, for example, tax auditors visited the station after *Contrapunto*’s coverage of the intelligence scandal began. Similarly, when Leonor La Rosa was scheduled to be transferred from a military hospital to a private clinic, the private clinic was closed for tax infractions. And in the TC case, Delia Revoredo found herself the target of a tax investigation after siding with her fellow magistrates on the “inapplicability” of the “authentic interpretation” of the constitution.

¹⁴*Resumen Semanal* 20, 928 (July 16-22, 1997).

¹⁵The explanations floated by Castillo Meza and Chávez were painfully reminiscent of those offered by C90-NM congressmen in reference to the case of the “disappearances” of ten individuals from the University of La Cantuta in 1992. In 1993, C90-NM congressmen in the investigative commission of congress suggested that the disappeared individuals might have been engaging in an “*auto-secuestro*” (self-administered kidnapping). The bodies of all ten individuals were found in a mass grave in July 1993.

¹⁶Chávez threatened to send police to media outlets to confiscate any documents she deemed pertinent to her investigation of the telephone tapping. Predictably, the media reaction was livid and even fellow members of C90-NM tried to distance themselves from her inflammatory remarks. See *La República*, 7 November 1997. ■



Latin America and Globalization

by Jeremy Adelman

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Globalization is supposed to denote a new world order. All economies must conform to international competitive rules; nation-states are ebbing figments of collective sovereignty. Flexibility and pragmatism are meta-principles. For some, it means the end of modern collective politics and the rise of a post-modern *Zeitgeist*; for others, globalization means the acceptance, happily or begrudgingly, of uninhibited markets.

Marx once noted that English imperialism and world commerce would unintentionally transform "backward" countries; Europe would become the mirror of their future. What made this claim so striking at the time was that few nineteenth-century observers admitted that colonial societies could follow the same historical paths as more advanced, colonizing societies. All corners of the globe, according to Marx, would converge on a similar pattern of development; social and economic differences would be measured by degree and not kind.

Marx was not alone. Many of his contemporaries, especially social Darwinists of various hues, proclaimed versions of the idea that world history was converging on a similar path, even as the pace of change accelerated. If some societies refused to share the emerging ideal of modern life, imperial powers could appoint themselves as tutors to shake backward corners of the earth out of their torpor. Consider the popular representations of Uncle Sam teaching the recalcitrant, barefoot (and black) Cuban child in the ways of modernity after the Cuban-Spanish-American War (see illustration).

Herein lay the makings of a diffusionist model of history. The image was as simple as it was elegant: combining market forces with the legal autonomy of modern subjects (as property-owners, as voters, as agents capable of engaging in private and public contracts) offered a way of ordering the modern world, and gave this order some universalizing possibilities. What made it doubly attractive was the claim to "liberate" fettered individual instincts from the shackles of tradition. Unless otherwise obstructed, people would happily enlist in this model.

The hindrances to modernity are well-known to students of Latin America: obscurantist churches, personalizing caudillos, or peasantries determined to preserve their pre-capitalist entitlements. Shorn of these institutional and cultural legacies—and this is what modernizing policies were designed to do—regions like Latin America could join the parade of modernization.

So, was the promise of the diffusion of modern life just globalization-talk *avant la lettre*? In part, yes. Secular apostles of global convergence have come and gone for at least a century. Porfirian *cientificos* designed their policies to melt Mexico into

a trans-Atlantic world; the founder of socialism in Argentina, Juan B. Justo, was so convinced that trade, immigration and proper sociability would carry the republic to the universe of social democracy that his legislative platform was more *laissez-faire* than his conservative rivals. In a more dismayed key, Rodó's classic *Ariel* lamented the ineluctable grip of capitalism and materialism in his waning moral world.

The characters and institutions which populated Latin America's historical landscape became the very personifications of a *Latin America*. Historically, what made Latin America different is what held—and holds—it back. The past particularized the region in a world bent on increasing isomorphism.

Some dissenting views were less committed to seeing the past as a pre-modern haven for moral communities. Quite the opposite: Latin America's past offered a different, discordant view of modernity itself.

The failure of modernization in the 1930s fueled this dissent. Sergio Bagú, Caio Prado Jr. and others ventured an understanding of the Latin American pasts and pathologies as by-products of the region's integration into the world market as early as the sixteenth-century. Slavery and racial inequities, the formation of status-seeking elites concerned with nurturing external markets and not integrating internal ones, and states with coercive proclivities, all flourished not in spite of modernization, but because of it. Latin America's past was not a pre-modern legacy; it was a modern birthright.

So, rather than seeing the past a bequest of timeless obstacles or impediments to joining the flow of modernity, dissenters projected backwards a vision of the past *as* the present. Diffusion of market forces created illiberal politics, social hierarchies, and even self-denying cultures. Europe was not Latin America's future, it was responsible for its baroque, magical, and often regrettable present.

In the hands of "post-colonial" theorists, this view is undergoing something of a reprise. Recent vintages of the critique of Eurocentric modernity share the aversion for seeing Latin American societies as cauldrons of backward elements trying to resist forward-moving designs. To be sure, the current theoretical mood is as critical of diffusionists as it is of Marxisant-*dependentistas* for their economism and reductionism. Yet, what enabled European empires to thrive at all was the belief in a sacred and secular right to conquest, colonize and completely transform the cultures of the Americas.

Early and latter-day dissenters insist that Latin America was, and is, not an exception to the Atlantic world modernization experience. What made Latin America *so* modern was its very early contact with—no, transformation due to—trans-Atlantic colonialism. No other region was as overhauled from top to bottom, by early modern and modern patterns of world integration. In *La Isla que se repite*, Benítez Rojo offers a compelling image of the Caribbean sugar plantation as the first, consummate modern society. Colonial and post (or neo)-colonial processes constituted and reconstituted what appear now as archaic features. Seemingly modern and pre-modern lives coming as symbiotic and potentially explosive combinations. Globalization did not erase, but reshaped difference.

The same is truer of an ever more topical and speculative concern: capital flight. The very logic of opening markets, dismantling public controls over private economic activity, and joining global financial flows meant exposure to uncertainty. The specter of capital flight casts a long shadow over Latin American daily lives, in darker shades than even during the high noon of the gold standard.



UNCLE SAM: "I'll give you one teaspoonful, Cuby. More of it might make you sick."
 William "Billy" Ireland[?], Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, 1902.

So, what's new about globalization?

On one level, not much. If globalization is shorthand for the decline of state sovereignty and the unravelling of citizens' loyalties to integrative public authority, then Latin Americanists are revisiting old themes. Transnationalized from the start, Latin American markets always bifurcated producers for world markets and consumers of world produce. Likewise, Latin American state-formation did not create public institutions to represent a citizenry with the legitimacy or binding power to incorporate disparate ethnic, class and gendered subjects into an integrated political community. Diffusionists and dissenters hoped to transcend both features of Latin America's modern experiences under the mantle of the nation, crystallized in variants of populism.

Now, however, the political and intellectual temper has changed. It is resigned. Politicos and intellectuals agree that the populist age is behind us; national domains and policies give way to global spheres and rules. Integrated aspirations and images have been mothballed. Nations and nationalisms are now the totems of particularized identities poised against higher, more cosmopolitan ideals of a global "community."

A new cast of characters on the historic stage reinforces national fragmentation. They no longer fit the flattened categories of pre-modern moral communities which could be modernized with top-down reforms. Now the troubles are as modern as they can get: urbanized, mobilized mass societies touting universal citizenship rights and aspiring to consume basic epicures. Less vexing is a vestigial past than the immediate present.

Fatalist moods and ultra-modern threats appear to sever the connection between the past and the present. In earlier days the past was something to be transcended, no matter which camp you favored. This was so because a better modernity presupposed a bedrock of universal rights, to own property, to move, to cast votes, all of which reinforced the image of unitary political and market communities. The past was important because it shaped the contours of the present and suggested trailways to the future. But with the end of history here (as hubrists claim), lack of debate about the future deprives us of any concern

about the past. Since global integration and national disintegration occur irrespective of local forces or historic idiosyncracies, particularisms of the past simply vaporize.

All this adds up to a striking lack of debate — striking because the historic transformations are so profound. This is perhaps most evident in politics. Globalization-talk either bemoans or celebrates the futility of modern forms of politics—where parties, unions, or even some of the older "newer" social movements aggregated interests and concerns to channel them into representative arenas to alter policies. Now, global competitive forces "limit" social options; world consumer tastes saturate citizens' image of the good life. Our age combines public choicelessness with almost infinite private choice. One only had to listen to Presidents Carlos Salinas' or Carlos Menem's speeches, or even Mr. Collor de Melo's ephemeral bromides to hear the refrain of how each country had to "reform" or face chaos (just ignore the fact that their parties and promises stoked this peril in the first place). What made their sermons so beguiling was the ability to spin necessity of reform into a virtue. Either way, there was certainly no choice involved. In this formulation it was not so absurd to claim that these republics could join the "first world" because their projects were essentially negative: tear down historic inheritances. Since the recent hyperinflationary or authoritarian past was so dismal, destructive work acquired the rhetorical patina of salvation.

When globalization-talk is code for arguments which champion

the inevitable, it squelches debate: why bother fussing over the ineluctable? Indeed, globalization-talk celebrates the demise of debate because it conflates discussion and disagreement with destabilization. We should just slip into post-modern life free of old controversies about modernity.

Lack of debate creates environments for muddled thinking. The stakes of poor choices are very high. Take one distinction that gets lost in globalization-talk: the difference between state withdrawal of its exhausted direct hand in economic and social life, and its retreat from a mandate to provide essential public goods, like personal security, functioning courts, and some semblance of formal legal equality. In the rush to divest state assets and deregulate in the 1980s and 1990s, "reformers" blurred this difference. What is more, they often heralded reform as the only road forward. Reform negated positive choice. But, one thing is to privatize, another is to create swaths of "brown" areas (to borrow Guillermo O'Donnell vivid image) where states recoil from providing even minimal negative liberties. If playing by new internationalized rules, means curbing public "intervention" in order to compete, it also implies that legal and economic inequities may be the necessary price to

pay for survival. The result is that post-modern global rules can coexist with, indeed nurture, increasingly archaic, almost feudal local ones.

Lack of debate also generates memory lapses. One thing that diffusionists and dissenters agreed upon was that Latin America's extended dalliance with modern life did not resolve some underlying tensions between social inequality and principles of formal legal equality. (They disagreed fiercely on *why* the tensions persisted). This is important to recall because the old debates from the 1950s to the 1980s never presupposed that modernity delivered on its promise in Latin America. Old belligerents certainly would not agree that Latin America could slip into a post-modern age to transcend what modernity failed to resolve.

To argue that globalization implies a new era does not mean that old themes are settled. The debate about the modern experience remains open. What globalization does is force us to recast earlier formulations rather than dismiss them. In so doing, we might retrieve some of the contenders' aspirational concerns and belief in informed choice.

Latin America and Globalization Responses to Jeremy Adelman's Paper

FOCUS



On the
Field



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I am favorably impressed by Adelman's analysis about the nature of globalization and its implications for Latin America, an issue very much at the center of current debates. As Adelman points out, globalization implies primarily a new economic order which "naturalizes" the assumption that national barriers no longer exist. My own interest in this commentary is not so much to disagree with Adelman's fundamental problematization of the issue, but rather to both differentiate the apparently interchangeable use he makes of terms such as "globalization" and "post-colonialism/post-modernism", as well as illustrate, from a cultural viewpoint, the apparent contradiction resulting when economic trends toward globalization clash with centrifugal forces moving toward micro-politics and the reconstruction of local subjectivities in Latin America. Concerning the first issue, commentators such as Nelly Richard have posed the question: "Is it valid to speak of postmodernity in Latin America or do we just relapse into the imitative vice of peripheral dependence...?"

As she herself pointed out in a previous article, we live a moment where the ideals of rational progress that regulated Western modernity have been fractured. The outcome includes, among other things, greater heterogeneity, a transition to a micro

social phase of disintegrating forces, the abandonment of certainties and the "resignation to the partial...as the fragmented horizons of a new...landscape."

Adelman rightly points out that the decline of state sovereignty per se is not news in Latin America. However, culturally, it is. This is a fundamental contrast from tendencies in place from Spanish independence to the Cuban revolution, where—while citizens' loyalty to public authority might have been forever in question—cultural production attempted to forge national/continental identities as "imagined communities," as Jean Franco has denoted them, by homogenizing differences within Latin America's territorial and symbolic spaces. This cosmopolitanism sought fundamentally to subsume all Latin American nations in one higher unity, with the aspiration to Western modernity as the carrot driving the cultural enterprise.

We have to place issues raised by Adelman in this context. One of the main factors not to forget in the midst of the debate about the problematic of modernity and globalization is that the Eurocentric nature of modernity implied, among other things, a significant amount of racism exercised by good-thinking Latin Americans and Latin Americanists as late as the revolutionary

projects of the 1960s, in which the illusion of universalist Eurocentric progressive models (i.e. socialism, Marxism) impaired ethnic groups—Mayans, Afrocaribbeans, Afrobrazilians, etc.—from deploying power as a means of imposing their particular knowledge to frame their own issues. This was also true of women, gays, and other peripheral subjects.

In the context of the fracture of those ideals, globalization challenges our understanding of how meaning is produced by linking its many voices with the concept of a fluctuating identity. When people are forced to recast the production of meaning, the concept of identity is transformed. Reality is symbolically codified in a new way. A more adequate world is recreated that enables individual subjects to reintegrate themselves to their own imaginary horizon. Identity thus appears as a construct exposed to permanent adjustments.

A concrete example can very well be seen in Central America. The enormous magnitude of changes experienced by this region in recent years—the end of the guerrilla cycle, and the fragile transition to democratic governments—force us to address again the inherent meaning of the space of subjectivity and the role of agency. Let's look at Mayans as an example of this issue. Mayans would be a perfect test to explore the assumption that "nationalisms are now the totems of particularized identities poised against higher, more cosmopolitan ideas of a global community" (Adelman). Mayans have indeed emerged in recent years as groups recasting their own subjectivities, accepting difference with *ladinos*—which historically kept them at the margins of power —on equal terms. This reappropriation of marginal power that asserts complex intersecting "peripheries" as the actual substance of experience, would appear to poise them in the direction of "a vestigial past" rather than being preoccupied with globalized present concerns. After all, the process of ethnic subject-constitution implies a reformulation of a mythical origin, an idealized past and a symbolic attempt to nurture pre-Conquest values.

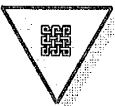
However, at the same time, Mayans themselves have moved, by virtue of concrete everyday needs, toward questions of subject-formation that account for both the relationship between

globalization and seemingly localized ethnic issues. After all, both high technology and new economic links to the "globalized" world resulting from the Guatemalan peace agreement, have enabled them to reimagine their own peripheral positioning within a different framework, and they have cast their net wide. One example: The Pop Bank, the first Mayan bank, created by the CDRO Collective, is only a "virtual bank." It does not have a single "physical" presence in Guatemala. However, it exists in Wall Street, managing Mayan investments via computerized systems operated directly from Totonicapan. Another example: The Menchú Foundation is fund raising in the United States, has offices in Mexico and New York, as well as a presence in Europe by virtue of its deep plunge into high-tech to cash on its global exposure as a human rights' advocate. In a similar context, Mayan control of the Mayor's Office in Quezaltenango, Guatemala's second city, has enabled them to sign and implement cooperation agreements with sister cities in Europe and Asia. Finally, in the households of Mayan academics in the U.S., the children speak English and their respective Mayan language, while sporting "punk" haircuts and taking marimba lessons. In the words of Martín-Barbero, understanding this imaginary is a task of anthropological scope, for what is at stake is not only the displacement of capital and technological innovations, but also a deep-seated transformation of the culture of the majorities.

These concrete examples indicate not an either/or binary opposition between a peripheral identity and a cosmopolitan globalized community but, rather, new terms of cultural engagement, where representations of difference between the global and the local must not be hastily read as fixed traits. This articulation of oppositional difference is a complex, on-going negotiation, as critics such as Bhabha have pointed out. They are the signs of the deployment of a new hybrid community that indeed might signify the death of modern nationhood, but also the hopeful redefinition of a new spatialization/displacement of disenfranchised minorities with at least the illusory perspective of more creative ways (or, "new strategies of resistance," if one so prefers to name it) to dynamize their peripheral subjectivities within a heterogeneous whole where new ways of making transnational connections already exist.



FOCUS



On the
Field

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Jeremy Adelman has written an insightful piece on Latin America and Globalization. Such historical context is invaluable in assessing the current opening of trade and capital accounts that is going on in the region. Where I believe he errs is in presuming that the past is inevitably prologue to the future: "Historically, what made Latin America different is what held—and holds—it back." (my italics)

One readily can agree that a universal and uniform shift to global capitalism, independent of different cultural norms and traditions, is unlikely. There are, after all, different varieties of the beast present in the world economy: the United States, Europe and Asia already have distinct models. This will not change, irrespective of present IMF stabilization programs and of continuing OECD absorption of formerly developing economies. The specific forms of market economy that Latin

American countries ultimately choose will be theirs alone. They are already on individual paths, some of which have been copied, both in and out of the region. Thus Chile has sparked a global move toward privatization of social security; Argentina has selected a currency board to stabilize the peso; Mexico has opted for close connection to the North American market through NAFTA; and Brazil has denationalized its telecommunications sector in a particular way.

These differences, and others, will obviously persist. History matters. But what hopefully will end is the past tendency to justify large deficits and consequent high rates of inflation; support of large-scale, and inefficient, state management; and an insistence upon barriers to trade to shelter the domestic market. These changes from past policy are now widely accepted, at least among economists, as defining the right route to restore economic development in the region. They also involve rather fundamental change from past policies.

Adelman argues that an important distinction that has been lost in "globalization-talk" is the difference between state withdrawal and its necessity to provide essential public goods. It all must depend upon who is doing the talking. I do not recall seeing this point blurred. CEPAL, the IDB and other international institutions have always stressed it in recent years, as have individual governments. The real difficulty is lack of resources. Choices must be made, and that is where politics inevitably enters. A valuable contribution of international comparison is to make evident what can, and what cannot, be subject to individual country decision.

Latin America has undergone fundamental change during the last 10-15 years. This is reflected both politically and economically. More change unquestionably is needed if the alterations are to prove durable as well as equalizing. We run the risk of missing the importance of what is happening now by casually designating the subject as "globalization-talk."



FOCUS



On the
Field

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There is much in Adelman's eloquent reflections that resonates, especially as I think about Guatemala, where I am living this year. The glowing promises of "globalization-talk" do not even approach the threshold of credibility here, overwhelmed by much more credible evidence of deepening economic inequity and a rapidly unraveling social fabric. Government functionaries do not even pretend that their standard package of neoliberal reforms will make a dent in the suffering and drudgery faced by the 70 percent of Guatemalans who live in poverty. In response to the outbreak of yet another "19th century" epidemic—whooping cough—the Minister of Health affirmed, in an astounding understatement, "*la salud aún no ha llegado a todos.*" Yet even these urgent material realities are overshadowed day after day in the media coverage and political debates about the intolerable levels of common criminal violence. As Adelman notes, 19th century economic inequities and hyper-modern social problems make for a cruel alchemy, which globalization-talkers would prefer not to see.

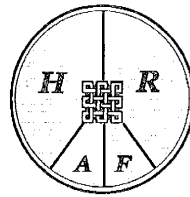
But in Adelman's account I also find something missing, which leaves the political and intellectual landscape looking more barren than it actually is. I place greater emphasis on the intellectual legacy of the *dependencistas*, and draw a much sharper distinction between the prophets of globalization and the new social subjects (call them post-modern if you like) who have thrust themselves onto the political scene. The intellectual legacy of the *dependencistas* lives on here in efforts to recapture a "*proyecto de nación*" gone awry, efforts that share Adelman's passion for rethinking the 19th century in order to imagine the 21st. The new subjects, in turn, are skeptical of both globalization talk and that *neo-dependencista* quest. Take Maya

cultural activism, for example. Far from hastening the end of history, Maya intellectuals are busy writing histories of their own, because they don't recognize themselves in the ones written by others. These two historical projects do not always have enough in common to engage in constructive debate, and there is cause for lament, even alarm, in the "fragmentation" that at times results. But there is also something vital in intellectual work that prioritizes the particular.

One sign of this vitality is a creative strategy toward globalization itself: skepticism toward its self-serving rhetoric, yet with an inclination to take advantage of the openings and opportunities it generates (e.g. communications, technology, even market-driven pluralism). Dangers abound in such a strategy, but the results are far from preordained. Another sign is the widespread critique of the intellectual as social category in Latin America. The different theoretical positions that Adelman outlines arguably hold a common conception of the intellectual as privileged national-level interpreter of particular identities, histories and struggles. Perhaps part of what Adelman sees as the absence of debate is actually the loss of this center of intellectual activity. If so, then two challenges logically follow. The first is analytical renovation: for historians to write the history of nation-building without uncritical recourse to premises that are the legacy of that era; for anthropologists to study and value the particular while transcending the parochialisms so deeply rooted in that endeavor. The second, bigger challenge is to rethink the political role of intellectuals, when participation in "the" national debate is no longer clearly a social good, or even possible.

Yet I do ultimately share Adelman's sobriety. As least in Guatemala, one must acknowledge that the much-heralded "rejuvenation of civil society" could well be engulfed by ever-widening "brown areas" of public sector withdrawal, economic desperation, and common violence. These conditions generate a third explanation for what appears as the absence of debate: some may well be subject to the ideological thrall of globalization talk, as Adelman suggests; many others, I contend,

are involved in separate, "decentered" conversations of their own. Still others—a growing portion, I fear—espouse a grim realism that has no time for identity politics of the present, much less for connecting with the past or imagining the future. The question that animates their "debates" is stripped down, unadorned: where are the havens of minimal human decency and physical security, from which to cope with the frightening and depressing daily realities that globalization has wrought? ■



Human Rights in Latin America Why Now the Journalists?

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Highlights of a Few Recent Cases

On January 25, 1997, the body of José Luis Cabezas was found inside a burned rental car outside of Pinamar, a fashionable Argentinean beach resort. The murderers abducted him after he left a party, handcuffed him and took him to an isolated place where he was tortured before being shot to death. Trying to wipe out all possible traces of evidence, they set fire to Cabezas' car, so his remains were almost unrecognizable.

Cabezas, a photographer for the news magazine *Noticias*, was working on a story about Alfredo Yabrán, a powerful businessman said to be the head of a mafia-style organization with links with officials of the past military regime.

The crime outraged the country as it brought back memories of the brutal killings in Argentina's "dirty war" (1976-1983). Despite widespread threats the truth was unearthed, because of pressure from the media and public support for it. It was possible to determine the involvement of the Buenos Aires' police and show the degree of corruption and brutality of its members. Additionally, the Minister of Justice was forced to resign after it became known that he had received phone calls from Yabrán. In general, the crime had important political repercussions and brought to light increasing levels of impunity and corruption within President Carlos Menem's administration and the *justicialista* Party.

Baruch Ivcher, an Israeli-born Peruvian, was the owner of Channel 2—one of the most important television networks in the country. Ivcher was known to be a close friend and strong supporter of the government and the military. However, a year

and a half ago, something happened that abruptly brought, this once happy relationship, to an end. Ivcher's anger led him to try to embarrass his old buddies with compromising information.

Throughout the first half of 1997, "Contrapunto", Channel 2's weekly news program, aired very sensitive leaks usually affecting the army and the informal head of the Intelligence Service, Vladimiro Montesinos (to many observers, a political figure even more powerful than the president himself). For example, the courageous journalists of Contrapunto—with Ivcher's backing—informed the nation about the brutal torture of Leonor La Rosa and the murder of Mariella Barreto. Both women were agents of the Army Intelligence Service and their bosses believed they were leaking compromising information about human rights violations to the press. Even more embarrassing for the authorities was the disclosure of Vladimiro Montesino's tax returns. The documents revealed by Channel 2 proved, to the scorn of skeptics, that he is a law-abiding taxpayer. The only inconvenient detail was that, on average, he had been reporting incomes of more than one hundred thousand dollars per month. The government, the congress and the attorney general have blocked all inquiries aiming at discovering how "a devoted mid-level public official" has managed to earn this amount of money in his free time.

The two cases were at the heart of the public criticism of the authorities for most of 1997 and were among the reasons that led President Alberto Fujimori to an impressive drop in popularity in opinion polls. When Channel 2 did not show signs of letting up in its criticism, this proved too much for the armed forces, which publicly denounced Ivcher for treason and started a huge campaign to discredit him. Worse still, they decided to take over

his TV station. They resorted to all mechanisms of power, and disregarding the law and national and international indignation, manipulated the Congress and some judges to finally silence Ivcher. [Editor's note: see the article by Catherine Conaghan in this issue for more on these and other aspects of contemporary Peru].

Freddy Elles Ahumada was a freelance Colombian photojournalist. One of his last works, photos of police brutality, appeared in *El Espectador*, one of the most important newspapers of the country. On March 18, 1997 in Cartagena, three unidentified individuals abducted Ahumada. A few hours later he was found assassinated and with visible signs of torture. Three other journalists investigating issues of drug trafficking and human rights abuses were also assassinated in Colombia during 1997, bringing the death toll to 43 in the last ten years.

Jesús Abel Bueno León, was one of the directors of the Mexican regional weekly *7 Dias*, published in the state of Guerrero. He was so involved in the investigation of many controversial political issues and had received so many threats that he wrote a letter ("to be opened in case of my death"), with a list of people who could want to get rid of him. Topping the list was José Robles, former secretary of state for Guerrero. On May 22, Bueno León's shattered body was found on a road close to Chilpancingo. In 1997, two other journalists in Mexico suffered the same fate.

Brazil and Guatemala also witnessed cases of journalists killed in 1997, as a direct consequence of their work. By and large all Latin American countries, in one way or another, experienced tensions between the press and the authorities. One of the most memorable cases, the brave battle of Gustavo Gorriti, the Peruvian sub-director of *La Prensa* of Panama, who reported the links between President Pérez Balladares and a controversial case of bankruptcy. Throughout 1997, Gorriti successfully resisted being kicked out of the country. The government argued that there were Panamanian journalists who were skilled enough to do his job, and denied him an extension of his work visa. The decree was based on dubious legal ground, but on obvious political reasons.

Two Hypotheses

If in Latin America military dictatorships belong to the past, why are journalists the subject of so many human rights abuses? Why are they so unprotected from the aggressions of drug traffickers, mobsters, uncontrollable police officers, etc?

From a human rights point of view, I would like to propose two hypotheses to explain the problem. First, what is happening now to journalists is by no means new in the region; it is only more perceptible and widely rejected.

As democratic governments consolidate in most of the region, the worst human rights violations (extra-judicial killings and forced disappearances, particularly) tend to diminish. So when

these kind of crimes do take place they are more visible and easily get the attention of national and international observers. In other words, in the 1970s and 1980s murders of journalists in Latin America were partially overshadowed by hundreds or even thousands of similar crimes to a wide variety of individuals; today, with fewer violations overall, journalism in many countries residually is the riskiest way to intervene in politics.

A second hypothesis is that in the coming years journalists will continue to work under certain risk unless the weakness of the institutions of control (legislatures, courts, and the police) can be overcome.

It might be helpful to view the situation of the press against a broader backdrop. Global changes are occurring in public behavior and in the role of the media generally. Traditional participation in political parties, in unions, in social organizations, and in other traditional public activity is giving way to more individualism. This does not necessarily mean that the people do not want to express their views, or that they are not concerned with state abuses or institutionalized crime, or that they do not want to shape the political arena with their views. But they now have other ways: to some extent, acting in focus groups; but more importantly there are the polls, god of the social scientists.

At the same time, technological advances and universal audiences have helped make the media, especially television, much more powerful than in the past. The media are the main channel for placing on the national and international agendas the views of the "silent majorities." The press often "helps" these majorities find their "own interests".

The activity of the media vis-à-vis the newest Clinton matter is an extremely revealing example of their (sometimes controversial but always decisive) role in the United States, but perhaps even more importantly the role of institutions in that country: problems uncovered by the U.S. media are more likely than in many other countries to be addressed and assessed through institutional channels. As a consequence, it will be more probable that people involved will be punished, or acquitted and redeemed, if so deserved. In summary, in countries with developed institutions, people can reasonably expect that misconduct first dealt with by the press will be later and properly resolved at other levels. Although malfeasance is not always punished, there is a reasonable expectation of justice and the kinds of situations that tend to explode elsewhere are more commonly dealt with peacefully.

This is not the way things work in most Latin American countries. Latin Americans share the same skepticism as most others in the world about the conduct of politicians and public servants and depend on the press to keep the politicians more honest than they otherwise would be. But here is where the similarities end, since throughout Latin America, the weakness of the formal institutions of control means that the press may be the *only effective channel available*. Many times the police and the judiciary are corrupt and inefficient and the Congress widely

perceived as irrelevant. So it mainly depends on the push of the media as the only real institution that determines how far an issue, especially when it is highly controversial and/or affects the powerful, will go. Usually the police, the congress and the judges, if left alone, will not have the will, not the means, to go further. The weakness of the formal institutions ultimately accounts for the dangerous environment in which journalists work.

If this assessment of the reasons behind the human rights problems of Latin American journalism proves to be at least

partially true, it is easy to predict that 1998 is going to be at least as harsh as 1997. And so it has begun. Baruch Ivcher who now lives understandably in exile has an arrest warrant against him for not abiding by a subpoena to testify in a case against him. Gustavo Gorriti has been denounced in Panama and he is facing a court challenge. The details of their cases are different, but the message to both of them is the same: whether in the country or out, remain silent.

It is up to us to help them continue to be heard. ■



ON LASA98

Chicago! Chicago! A Note from the LASA98 Program Committee by Timothy Wickham-Crowley, Chair Georgetown University

Embedded in this issue of the *LASA Forum* you will come upon the preliminary program for the LASA98 Congress to be held at the Palmer House Hilton, Chicago, Illinois, on 24-26 September 1998. The Program Committee members did yeoman and yeowoman work in dealing with well over a thousand separate submissions, both pre-formed sessions and individual papers. We have tried to accommodate as many good proposals as we could, while still recognizing that many worthy submissions fell through the cracks because we simply could not find a session-home for a group of like-minded papers. That's the bad news.

The good news is that this will be the largest LASA Congress on record if matters proceed as they are now. We are likely to have 40 or more different events going on at any one time, most of them panels and workshops, but also meetings, receptions, and various and sundry other special events. Those forty sessions will also be remarkably rich and full because the program committee did indeed manage typically to achieve our official target of six presenters in every panel or workshop, hence making LASA98 space available to an unprecedented number of different participants. We could have as many as 4,000

LASA-ites at the congress. Because of the sheer size of the Palmer House Hilton, we are also able to house those events all in one venue, save in the case of certain special events (like one scheduled at the Art Institute of Chicago, a neighbor of the Hilton).

Individual letters have now been mailed out to the vast majority of individuals who proposed some event or paper for the Congress, while planning still continues to flesh out the remaining details of LASA98. Please see the details in the LASA98 Preliminary Program insert herein. Those details will be fleshed out further still in the Summer 1998 issue of *LASA Forum*, and in their final form in the official program of the Congress, which will be mailed out by the third week of August to those who have pre-registered for LASA98.

Whether you are on the program or not (personal digression: I myself have attended more congresses where I was not on the program than to ones where I said something formally) we hope you can join us for what we hope will be a wonderfully varied and stimulating gathering of the best that Latin American studies has to offer. ■

PRE-LASA98 CONFERENCE "GENDER AND EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA"

A pre-conference on Gender and Education will take place September 22-23, 1998 at the John Nuveen Center for International Affairs, University of Illinois, Chicago. Mary K. Vaughan, Professor of Latin American Studies, is in charge of local arrangements, and Florence Howe, publisher and director of *The Feminist Press* at The City University of New York, is the featured speaker. The program committee for the conference includes Regina Cortina (New York University), Gloria Bonder

(Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina), and Nelly P. Stromquist (University of Southern California).

The conference is a regional follow-up to UNESCO and other donor agencies' initiatives that have selected women and girls' education as their main priority. With the belief that a discussion of education can only take place within appropriate political and cultural contexts, it is our hope that the conference

will provide an opportunity for professionals and institutions to consider the integration of a gender perspective into formal and nonformal education in Latin America.

The conference has three main objectives. First, it will analyze the progress of gender policies in education in a variety of Latin American and Caribbean countries. Participants will gain experience in the planning and evaluation of gender policies in countries where they have been implemented. Second, the conference will make possible the participation of key people in NGOs (nongovernmental organizations), thereby facilitating the exchange of information regarding the mobilization of women for the education of women and girls, and identifying ways for forming closer connections between formal basic education and

the adult education of women.

NGO's in Latin America have been instrumental in providing women with citizenship training, lobbying and advocacy skills, and health education. Adult education has been proven to benefit women from varied social classes by assessing their strategic needs. Finally, the conference will provide an opportunity to reflect on the role of international organizations in the creation of greater educational opportunities for women and girls in schools.

For additional information please contact Regina Cortina at cortina@is4.nyu.edu or 212-998-5456 (phone). ■

ATTENTION AUTHORS

Your colleagues can see your monographs and articles first hand if your publishers exhibit at the 1998 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 marketing opportunity and is not expensive. For either exhibit space or advertising information your publishers may contact Mr. Harve Horowitz, Exhibit Promotions Plus Inc., 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21402. Tel: 410-997-0763. Fax: 410-997-0764. E-mail: exhibit@erols.com.

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*indicates combined book display

Attention LASA Members:

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

Questions regarding delivery of the *Journal of Latin American Studies* should be directed to Joseph Hranek, Journals Fulfillment Manager, Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Ave., Post Chester, NY 10573-4930.

To inquire about delivery of the *Bulletin of Latin American Research* please contact Joan Saccente, Elsevier Science, 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010.

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

Agrarian and Rural Issues: Cristóbal Kay, Track Chair

- AGR02 Rethinking History: Land, Power and Politics in Nicaragua (1850-1997)/THU 2:45PM
 AGR03 Nuevas perspectivas sobre el estado y la agricultura en América Latina, siglos XIX-XX/SAT 12:30PM
 AGR04 Experiencing Activist Scholarship: In Honor of Martin Diskin/SAT 10:15AM
 AGR05 The Human Dimensions of El Niño in Latin America/SAT 8AM
 AGR06 Land and Liberty in 1990s Mexico: Neoliberal Economic Reform and Microlevel Socioeconomic Dynamics in the Ejido Sector/SAT 12:30PM
 AGR07 La intermediación en las cadenas internacionales de mercancías agrícolas/THU 12:30PM
 AGR08 Transforming the Countryside: Global Processes in the Grupo de los Tres/FRI 8AM
 AGR09 Reestructuración productiva y empleo en las empresas agrícolas de América Latina/THU 2:45PM
 AGR10 Social Justice and Free Trade in the Sugar Industries of the Americas/SAT 8AM
 AGR11 Efectos locales de las reformas agrícolas en México/THU 8AM
 AGR12 Modelo agrario cubano y su impacto socio-económico/FRI 2:45PM
 AGR13 The Political Ecology of Mexico's New Rural Peripheries/SAT 2:45PM
 AGR14 Empowerment, Peasant Organizations, and Movements/THU 10:15AM
 AGR15 Structure Adjustment, Liberalization, and the Peasantry/SAT 5PM
 AGR16 Globalization and Mexican Agriculture: Farmers, Traders, and Agribusiness/SAT 5PM
 AGR17 Agrarian Reform, Land Markets and Neoliberal Policies in Rural Mexico/FRI 12:30PM
 AGR18 Environment and Deforestation/THU 5PM
 AGR19 Neoliberalism, Land Regularization, Agricultural Research, and Credit/FRI 2:45 PM
 AGR20 Transformations in Rural Cuba/SAT 2:45PM
 AGR21 Rural Labor and Migration/FRI 5PM

Arts, Music, Culture, and Mass Media: Isabel Arredondo/George Yúdice, Track Chairs

- ART01 Cultural Industries and Regional Integration in Latin America/ FRI 12:30PM
 ART02 Escenarios móviles: diálogos culturales en el performance gay/lesbiano puertorriqueño/THU 12:30PM
 ART03 Innombrables de la representación: explorando los límites expresivos de la fotografía, la pintura, la arquitectura y la literatura contemporánea/FRI 5PM
 ART04 Evita a todo color/FRI 2:45PM
 ART05 Spaces, Natures, Histories and Myths: New Agendas for Latin American Culture in the Age of Globalization/SAT 8AM
 ART06 A Cultura Brasileira no Ar: The Workings of the Media/SAT 2:45PM
 ART07 Music, Social Change, and Ethnicity in Latin America/THU 10:15AM
 ART08 Indigenous Society, Campesinos, and Cocalers: Alternative Perspectives through Media/SAT 12:30PM
 ART10 Blind Spots: The Overlooked and Underrepresented in Art and Criticism/SAT 12:30PM
 ART12 Semblanza de la historia del Arpa en México: una visión comparada y latinoamericana entre México y Argentina/THU 10:15AM
 ART13 Thirty Years of Tropicalia: A Critical Commemoration I/THU 2:45PM
 ART14 Social Context and Public Perception: Modern Venezuelan Art and Literature/FRI 10:15AM
 ART15 Visual Justice: Film, Painting and Photography in the 80's and 90's/THU 5PM
 ART16 Diálogos de sordos? Búsqueda de nuevas estrategias? El debate entre corrientes teorías contemporáneas/FRI 5PM
 ART17 Geotopographies of Affect: Fear and Joy in Latin America/FRI 8AM
 ART18 Women as Figures of Displacement in the Latin American Cultural Context/THU 8AM
 ART19 En el fútbol no hay justicia?/FRI 8AM
 ART20 Exhibir la nación: los museos y la formalización de la cultura en América Latina/FRI 2:45PM
 ART21 Peripheral Postmodernisms: Rethinking Postmodernism, Rethinking Periphery/FRI 12:30PM
 ART22 Caribbean Women in Popular Culture/FRI 10:15AM
 ART23 Culture and the State in Latin America/SAT 2:45PM
 ART24 Relaciones culturales EE.UU.-Cuba/SAT 5PM
 ART25 Political Humor in Mexico/FRI 5 PM
 ART26 Relaciones transnacionales y la imagen visual/Transnational Relations and the Visual Image/THU 8AM
 ART27 Mobilización popular/SAT 10:15AM
 ART28 Ciudadanía y espacio público/THU 12:30PM
 ART29 Popular Participation in Public Space/THU 2:45PM
 ART30 Music and the Performance of Identity/SAT 8AM
 ART31 Video y televisión como foro de la realidad social/SAT 5PM
 ART32 Thirty Years of Tropicalia: A Critical Commemoration II/THU 5PM

Cities, Citizenship, and Quality of Life: Diane Davis/Manuel Perlo Cohen, Track Chairs

- CIT02 The Politics of the Urban Poor: A New Paradigm?/FRI 10:15AM
- CIT04 Violence, Crime, and Civil Rights in Urban Latin America/THU 10:15AM
- CIT05 Cultura política: una retrospectiva de la ciudad de México/SAT 5PM
- CIT06 Local Executive Power in Latin America/THU 12:30PM
- CIT08 Social justice and Land Market Behavior in Latin America I: Suburbs, Land Prices, and Segregation/THU 2:45PM
- CIT09 Social Justice and Land Market Behavior in Latin America II: The Inner City/THU 5PM
- CIT10 Elecciones y realineamiento político en dos ciudades capitales: Buenos Aires y México, D.F./SAT 2:45PM
- CIT11 Power in Place: The City and Country in the Dominican Republic and Cuba/FRI 2:45PM
- CIT13 Culture, Identity, and Imagined Communities in Urban Latin America/FRI 5PM
- CIT14 Social and Spatial Dynamics in Urban Latin America/SAT 10:15AM
- CIT15 Citizens and the State in Urban Public Service Delivery in Mexico/SAT 8AM
- CIT16 Environment, Sustainability and Governability in Urban Latin America/SAT 12:30PM
- CIT17 Inequalities in Housing, Land Use, and Poverty Across Latin American Cities/SAT 12:30PM

Democratization: Evelyne Huber, Track Chair

- DEM01 Ballots that Bind: Toward Electoral Accountability in Democratizing Regimes/THU 10:15AM
- DEM02 Democratic Transition in Central America/FRI 8AM
- DEM03 Public Support for the Military and Challenges to Civilian Rule/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM04 Democracy and the New Market Model in Latin America/FRI 5PM
- DEM05 Democratic Transition and the Military Question/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM06 The U.S. and Democracy in Mexico: Perspectives on the Bilateral Relationship/SAT 8AM
- DEM07 Democratization and the Aftermath of the Civil War: El Salvador, 1992-1998/THU 5PM
- DEM08 Democratización y procesos electorales en América Latina/SAT 8AM
- DEM09 Bordering on Democracy: New Actors, Institutions, and Processes in Mexico's Transition/THU 2:45PM
- DEM10 A Culture for Democracy in Brazil: Promoting Democratic Culture/FRI 12:30PM
- DEM11 The Durability and Quality of Latin American Democracy: A Comparative Assessment/SAT 5PM
- DEM12 Democracia y clase política en América Latina/THU 12:30PM
- DEM13 Civil-Military Relations in New Democracies: How Do We Know if Anything Has Changed?/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM15 El impacto democrático de la constitución colombiana de 1991: una mirada retrospectiva y prospectiva/THU 8AM
- DEM16 Citizens and Collective Actors: Democratic Institutions and the Problem of Distribution/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM17 Democracia y gobierno en México: más allá de las cuestiones electorales/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM19 Democratization and State Restructuring in Latin America/THU 5PM
- DEM20 The Role of Voluntary Associations in Democratizing Local Politics/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM21 Civil Society, Political Culture and the Public Sphere in the New Democracies/THU 10:15AM
- DEM22 What's Ahead in Mexican Democracy/FRI 5PM
- DEM23 Continuity and Change: Twenty-five Years After the Uruguayan Military Coup/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM24 La incógnita del Sur: una izquierda triunfante/SAT 8AM
- DEM25 Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Latin American and Comparative Politics/FRI 8AM
- DEM26 Sistema de partidos, reforma electoral, y financiamiento político en Colombia y Venezuela/SAT 10:15AM
- DEM27 Good News, Bad News: Presidents, Politics, and the Press in Latin America/FRI 5PM
- DEM28 Comparative Peace Processes in Latin America/THU 2:45PM
- DEM30 Políticas de transición y transición de la política en México/SAT 10:15AM
- DEM31 Maternidad política y democratización/THU 10:15AM
- DEM32 Right-Wing Politics During Transformations: Latin America and East-Central Europe Compared/SAT 12:30PM
- DEM33 Haiti: Operation Restore Democracy in Crisis/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM34 Democracy, International Relations, and Drug Trafficking: The Future of Colombia's Democracy/SAT 12:30PM
- DEM35 Civil Society and Democratization in Guatemala and El Salvador/THU 12:30PM
- DEM36 Actores políticos en Chiapas: las posibilidades de la democracia/FRI 2:45PM
- DEM37 Democracy's Dilemmas: Economic, Social, and Political Tensions in Consolidating Democracies/THU 2:45PM
- DEM38 Civil-Military Relations and Democracy in South America/THU 12:30PM
- DEM39 The Role of the Private Sector During Transition/THU 5PM
- DEM40 Reinventing the Past, Shaping the Future: Authoritarian Legacies and Historical Memory

in Democratizing Settings/SAT 8AM

- DEM41 Participación de los movimientos revolucionarios en procesos electorales en Mesoamérica/FRI 12:30PM
- DEM42 Cross-National Comparisons of Democratic Transitions in the Context of War/THU 8AM
- DEM43 Reforma política na América Latina: processos e perspectivas/SAT 12:30PM
- DEM44 Cuban Civil Society on the Island and in Exile: A Panel in Honor of Enrique A. Baloyra/SAT 5PM
- DEM45 Fujimori's Peru: Democratic, Authoritarian, Populist, Or...?/FRI 8AM
- DEM46 Aumento de la participación en la sociedad/FRI 5PM
- DEM47 Theorizing Democracy in Latin America/SAT 10:15AM
- DEM49 Legacies of Trujillo and Balaguer in the Dominican Republic/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM52 Rethinking Approaches to Democratization and State Reform in Latin America/THU 8AM
- DEM53 Corruption and Democracy/SAT 2:45PM
- DEM54 The State and Collective Actors in Post-Authoritarian Chile/THU 2:45PM
- DEM55 The Construction of the Rule of Law and the Role of the Judiciary/SAT 5PM
- DEM56 Women in Political Transition and Democratic Consolidation/FRI 12:30PM
- DEM57 Parties and Party Systems in Comparative Perspective/FRI 10:15AM
- DEM58 Emerging Political Dynamics in Mexico/THU 12:30PM
- DEM59 Civil Society, Social Movements, Social Conflict, and Democracy/THU 8AM
- DEM60 Repression, Revolt, and Democratic Transition in Central America: Forces/FRI 10:15AM

Economic Issues and Development: Albert Fishlow/Gary Gereffi, Track Chairs

- ECO01 La integración latinoamericana en transición: los casos del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN) y del Mercado Común del Cono Sur (MERCOSUR)/THU 8AM
- ECO02 EEUU y Europa en América Latina: El Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA) frente a las relaciones entre la Unión Europea y Latinoamérica/SAT 5PM
- ECO03 Economic Reforms and Inequality in Latin America/SAT 8AM
- ECO04 Inequality in the Human Development of Latin America/THU 12:30PM
- ECO05 Federalism, Regionalism, and Decentralization in Brazil: A Comparative Approach/FRI 10:15AM
- ECO06 Gender and Internal Migration in the Ecuadorian Sierra/FRI 2:45PM
- ECO07 Banking and Finance in Latin America/THU 2:45PM
- ECO08 Economic Analysis of Rural Paraguay/SAT 12:30PM
- ECO09 Inclusión/exclusión: dilema de la integración económica/THU 8AM
- ECO10 The Employment Issue in Latin America and Mexico/SAT 10:15AM
- ECO11 Competitiveness, Technological Change, and Wage Developments in a Global Economy: Lessons from and for Latin America/THU 8AM
- ECO12 New Approaches to Regional Economic Development in Latin America/FRI 10:15AM
- ECO13 Regulação social e recomposições políticas no Brasil e no México/THU 12:30PM
- ECO14 The Plan Real: Debt Since Growth/SAT 10:15AM
- ECO15 The Political Sustainability of Market Reforms in Latin America/THU 2:45PM
- ECO16 Innovation in the NAFTA Region/FRI 12:30PM
- ECO17 Neoliberalism and Its Socio-Economic Impacts in Latin America/FRI 5PM
- ECO18 Desarrollo económico y justicia social: un examen de casos particulares en América Latina/FRI 5PM
- ECO19 Trabajo, género e identidad en un contexto globalizado/SAT 5PM
- ECO20 La economía cubana ante los desafíos de la política de Estados Unidos/SAT 12:30PM
- ECO21 La economía cubana: cambios y perspectivas/FRI 12:30PM
- ECO22 Is the North American Region Promoting Social Justice? I/SAT 12:30PM
- ECO23 Is the North American Region Promoting Social Justice? II/SAT 2:45PM
- ECO24 Politics, Institutions, and Economic Reform in Colombia/SAT 8AM
- ECO25 Economic and Political Development in Cuba/SAT 2:45PM
- ECO26 Globalization and Liberalism in 1990s Latin America/FRI 8AM
- ECO27 Impact of Household and Enterprise Development in Mexico/THU 5PM
- ECO28 Regional Integration in a Global Context/SAT 10:15AM
- ECO29 Strategies for Development: Mexico's Economic and Social Transitions/FRI 2:45PM
- ECO30 Technology and Globalization in Brazil/SAT 8AM
- ECO31 Economic Reform in Central America and the Caribbean/THU 5PM
- ECO32 NAFTA: Economic Networks Across the Border/FRI 8AM
- ECO33 Regional Analyses of Changing Economic Structures/THU 10:15AM
- ECO34 Economic Issues in Venezuela and Peru/THU 10:15AM
- ECO35 Latin American Banking/FRI 10:15AM

Environment: William Vickers, Track Chair

- ENV01 Environmental Issues and Legislation in Brazil: From Global to Local Perspectives/FRI 10:15AM
- ENV02 Forests, Environment, and Livelihood/THU 2:45PM
- ENV03 Prospects for Sustainability of Human Settlements in Latin American Rainforests II: Broader Perspectives and Issues/FRI 10:15AM
- ENV04 Prospects for Sustainability of Human Settlements in Latin American Rainforests # I: Emerging and Micro-Level Research/FRI 12:30PM
- ENV05 Assessing the Multilateral Development Banks' Public Accountability Reforms: Lessons from Latin America/SAT 5PM
- ENV06 Environmental Evaluation for Paraguay: Failures and Challenges/THU 2:45PM
- ENV07 Households, Communities, and Forests in the Western Hemisphere/FRI 8AM
- ENV08 Field Science and Conservation in Tropical Latin America: Historical Perspectives/SAT 10:15AM
- ENV09 Peasant Households, Resource Use, and Conservation Initiatives in Tropical Rain Forests/THU 12:30PM
- ENV11 National Sovereignty and Environmental Security: Friends or Foes?/SAT 12:30PM
- ENV12 Conflicting Agendas in Resource Management in Mexico: Issues in Decentralization/THU 10:15AM
- ENV13 Latin American Environmental Policy and Performance: Assessing Directions and Causes of Change/FRI 8AM
- ENV14 Biodiversity, Human Welfare and Community Participation in the Yucatán Peninsula/FRI 12:30PM
- ENV15 Community Forestry/SAT 5PM
- ENV16 Environmental Histories of Latin America: Coevolution of Culture and Environment/FRI 5PM
- ENV18 Environmental/Ecological Issues: Whose Needs-Whose Benefits?/SAT 2:45PM
- ENV19 Small Farmer Strategies and Land-Cover Change in the Brazilian Amazon/FRI 5PM
- ENV20 Ecotourism in Latin America: Sustainability, Development, and Social Equity/FRI 2:45PM
- ENV21 Integración y desarrollo sostenible: impacto en las relaciones México-América Central/THU 5PM
- ENV22 Environmental Politics at the National and Local Levels/THU 10:15AM
- ENV23 Watershed Conservation and Management in Latin America/THU 12:30PM
- ENV24 Social and Environmental Change in the Brazilian Amazon/SAT 12:30PM
- ENV25 Environmental Challenges in the Caribbean/SAT 8AM
- ENV26 Environmental Issues in the Mexico-US Borderlands/SAT 8AM
- ENV27 Industry and Environment: Case Studies from Mexico, Brazil and Argentina/SAT 10:15AM

Family, Community, Religion: Virginia Garrard-Burnett/Álida Metcalf, Track Chairs

- FAM01 Popular Religion, State Formation, and Modernity in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- FAM02 Building Bridges: Religion as a Linkage Between Cubans and Cuban-Americans/THU 8AM
- FAM03 The Catholic Church's Role in Social Justice, Peace, and Reconciliation/SAT 2:45PM
- FAM04 Religious Freedom in Latin America/SAT 5PM
- FAM05 Brazil's New Religious Marketplace/THU 5PM
- FAM06 Women in Family, Community, and Religious Life/SAT 8AM
- FAM07 Family, Work, Community/THU 8AM
- FAM08 Latin American Missions in North American Culture/FRI 10:15AM

Gender and Sexuality: María Patricia Fernández-Kelly/Matthew Gutmann, Track Chairs

- GEN01 Gender, Women, and Globalization/THU 12:30PM
- GEN02 Agency and Causality in Repression and Reconciliation: Gendered Responses to Neoliberal Policies in Argentina, Guatemala, and Mexico I/SAT 2:45PM
- GEN03 Agency and Causality in Repression and Reconciliation: Gendered Responses to Neoliberal Policies in Argentina, Guatemala, and Mexico II/SAT 5PM
- GEN04 Tendencias y nuevas presencias genéricas: mujeres y hombres al final de una época/SAT 5PM
- GEN05 Is There a Latin American Sexuality?/THU 2:45PM
- GEN06 Siguiendo los pasos: poder, participación e identidad en mujeres rurales/SAT 12:30PM
- GEN08 The State of Women's Rights in Chile: Political Institutions, Social Actors, and Public Opinion/THU 5PM
- GEN09 Social Justice: Gay and Lesbian Issues/THU 10:15AM
- GEN10 The Construction of Gender Identities in Historical and Contemporary Perspective in Mexico, the U.S., and the Hispanic Caribbean: Education, Welfare Reform, Class and Migrant Communities/SAT 12:30PM
- GEN11 Construcción de influencia entre las mujeres en distintos regímenes políticos y estados nacionales/THU 8AM

- GEN12 Open Secrets/FRI 12:30PM
- GEN13 Gender, Race, and Class in Latin America and the Caribbean I/SAT 10:15AM
- GEN14 Women Cooking Culture: Implications for Theory from an Everyday Chore/THU 10:15AM
- GEN15 Gobernado en democracia: la gestión de los intereses de género/SAT 2:45PM
- GEN17 Latin American Male Homosexualities from an Historical Perspective/FRI 10:15AM
- GEN18 Señoras y Muchachas: Representations and Realities/ Past and Present/SAT 8AM
- GEN19 La mujer como otro en la Argentina del siglo XX/THU 2:45PM
- GEN20 Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Women and Structural Adjustment in Latin America/FRI 2:45PM
- GEN21 Equality or Discrimination? Gender and the Law in Latin America/THU 5PM
- GEN22 Las mujeres hablan: interpretaciones de las consecuencias de la crisis y el ajuste económico entre mujeres de clase media y popular/SAT 10:15AM
- GEN23 Restructuring Male Dominance in Latin America: Masculinist Dimensions of Neoliberal State Reform and Emergent Feminist Responses/FRI 8AM
- GEN24 Sexuality, Sexual Minorities and Public Policy: The Intersection of Health, Gender and Migration in 90's America/FRI 8AM
- GEN25 Cambios socioeconómicos y justicia social: la mujer cubana ayer y hoy/FRI 5PM
- GEN26 Irrigation Management Policies and Gender Relations in Mexican Households/THU 8AM
- GEN27 Gender and Social and Political Movements/FRI 10:15AM
- GEN28 Gender, Migration, and Ethnicity/FRI 12:30PM
- GEN29 Women, Education, and Citizenship/THU 12:30PM
- GEN30 Engendered Ideas in Latin America/FRI 2:45PM
- GEN31 Gender, Race, and Class in Latin America and the Caribbean II/SAT 12:30PM
- GEN32 Gender, Media, and Performance/FRI 5PM
- GEN33 Sexualidad, reproducción, y cuerpo/SAT 5PM

History and Historical Process: Brooke Larson, Track Chair

- HIS01 Race, Slavery, and the State: Military and Police in Cuba, Brazil, and Mexico in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries/SAT 5PM
- HIS02 Teoría, poder e historia: debates contemporáneos en Puerto Rico/THU 2:45PM
- HIS04 Pan Americanism in Inter-American History: Beyond the Ideal/THU 12:30PM
- HIS05 Cardenismo, Real and Imagined: Change and Continuities in Mexico's 20th C. History/THU 8AM
- HIS07 México y el Caribe: vínculos y procesos históricos/FRI 5PM
- HIS08 The Shifting Politics of Classification: Blood, Purity and Mestizaje in Colonial and Modern Mexico/FRI 10:15AM
- HIS09 Rethinking the Colonial and Post-Independence Urban Plebe in Mexico and Peru/FRI 12:30PM
- HIS10 The Making of Ethnic, Racial, and National Identities in the Americas: Cuba and the Caribbean Coast of Colombia/SAT 12:30PM
- HIS11 Communities of Fate or Intent? Race, Ethnicity, and Culture in Diasporatic Voluntary Associations/THU 10:15AM
- HIS12 The 1973 Coup in Chile, 25 Years Later: Eyewitness Views/SAT 10:15AM
- HIS13 Here, Nothing Happened: Agency, Memory, and Historical Participation in Guatemala in the 19th and 20th Centuries/FRI 5PM
- HIS14 Profetas de un mundo nuevo: discurso y representación en la era de la modernidad/SAT 8AM
- HIS15 Entre la recuperación y la disidencia: poder y discurso en la prensa capitalina durante el porfiriato y la revolución/FRI 8AM
- HIS16 Planters and Landowners, the Backlands and the Coast: New Perspectives on the Agrarian History of Northeastern Brazil in the 19th Century/SAT 2:45PM
- HIS17 Descontento social y revuelta en el norte de México: el porfiriato y la revolución en Durango/THU 5PM
- HIS18 Artifact, Memory, and the (Re)making of History/THU 10:15AM
- HIS19 Legal Culture in Colonial Latin America/FRI 2:45PM
- HIS20 Place and Polity: The Role of Territory in Historical Processes/FRI 10:15AM
- HIS21 La oposición democrática en México: una historia por recuperarse/FRI 10:15AM
- HIS22 The History of Bananas in Colombia: New Perspectives/THU 10:15AM
- HIS23 Conflictos, leyes, y administración de justicia en la Nueva España/THU 2:45PM
- HIS24 The State of Studies on the Latin American Right/FRI 5PM
- HIS25 Del atlántico al pacífico latinoamericano: relaciones, experiencias y posibilidades futuras/SAT 10:15AM
- HIS26 Elections in Latin American History, 1830-1930/FRI 12:30PM
- HIS27 19th-Century Politics in Brazil and Argentina/THU 8AM
- HIS28 Foreign Investors and Nationalism in Twentieth-Century Latin America/THU 8AM

- HIS29 Populism in Latin America--From Its Origins to Neopopulism/SAT 12:30PM
- HIS30 Sex, Power, and Politics in the Colonial Andes/THU 5PM
- HIS31 Status, Politics, and Urban Space, 1850-1935/FRI 2:45PM
- HIS34 Historical Perspectives on Social Justice and Exclusion in Brazil/SAT 10:15AM
- HIS37 Problemas de la historia intelectual/THU 5PM
- HIS38 New Perspectives on the Post-revolutionary Mexican State/THU 2:45PM
- HIS39 Pueblos y Patrias: Nation and Community in Post-Colonial Guatemala/FRI 8AM
- HIS40 Regional Perspectives on Brazilian Indigenous History/THU 12:30PM
- HIS41 Between the Swastika and the Eagle: Latin America and Axis Nationals, 1933-1945/FRI 8AM
- HIS42 Rewards and Punishments: Discourses of Justice in Colonial Latin America/SAT 8AM
- HIS43 Dangerous Liaisons: Yucatecan Women and the State, 1861-1997/FRI 2:45PM
- HIS44 Borders and Nationalism: States, Classes, and Contested Hegemonies in Ambiguous Cultural Spaces/FRI 12:30PM
- HIS45 Local Liberalisms: Campesinos and the State in 19th-Century Mexico/SAT 5PM
- HIS47 Daniel Nugent (1954-1997): Works and Life/THU 12:30PM
- HIS48 Elite and Popular Politics in Postcolonial Brazil/SAT 8AM

Indigenous and Ethnic Groups and Issues: León Zamosc/Edward Telles, Track Chairs

- IND01 Conflictos étnicos locales y recursos jurídicos en México/FRI 2:45PM
- IND02 Repensando os estudos sobre as relações raciais no Brasil: a experiência do projecto UNESCO/FRI 5PM
- IND03 History, Memory and the Construction of Identity in Mexico/THU 2:45PM
- IND04 Ethnicity, Autonomy and Justice: A Comparative Analysis of Indian Law in the Andes and Mexico/SAT 2:45PM
- IND06 Ethnicity, Class, and Nationhood in Bolivia/FRI 5PM
- IND07 Political Mobilization among Indigenous Populations: Regional Disparities/THU 5PM
- IND08 The Politics of Mestizaje in Central America/SAT 5PM
- IND09 Taking to the Streets: Ethnic Alliance and Rupture in Ecuador/THU 2:45PM
- IND10 Construcciones anti-hegemónicas indígenas en el Ecuador: hablan los protagonistas/THU 5PM
- IND11 Derechos y biodiversidad/FRI 10:15AM
- IND13 Social Mobility Among Ethnic and Racial Minorities/THU 8AM
- IND14 Discussing Racism: North American, Latin American and European Perspectives/FRI 12:30PM
- IND15 Immigrant Groups in Brazil/SAT 2:45PM
- IND16 Indigenous Groups and Black Communities in Brazil/FRI 2:45PM
- IND17 Indigenous Political Strategies in Andean Countries/THU 8AM
- IND18 Ethnicity and Development/FRI 8AM
- IND19 Indigenous Resistance, Culture, and Social Justice in Mexico/FRI 12:30PM
- IND20 Ethnicity, Education, and Cultural Politics/FRI 8AM
- IND21 National Identity in the Caribbean/SAT 10:15AM

International Relations: Damián Fernández, Track Chair

- INT01 Globalization and Nationalism in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- INT02 Dialogue with Castro: Successes and Failures in U.S.-Cuban Negotiation Efforts/THU 5PM
- INT03 Political Integration and Civil Society in the Greater Caribbean/THU 12:30PM
- INT04 Latina América y Japón: pasado, presente y futuro/FRI 2:45PM
- INT05 Waiting for the Millennium: US-Cuban Relations Today/FRI 10:15AM
- INT06 Institutionalization and the American International Security Regime/THU 10:15AM
- INT07 Cultural, Economic and Political Convergence in the Western Hemisphere: Past Patterns, Future Prospects/SAT 8AM
- INT08 Variables políticas en la configuración de ALCA 2005: Chile y los EEUU/FRI 5PM
- INT09 Devils You Know, Devils You Create: New and Old Security Issues/THU 8AM
- INT10 Cubanoamericanos y política de EEUU hacia Cuba/FRI 2:45PM
- INT11 Cuba-EEUU-Europa a la sombra de la Helms-Burton: ángulos de la post guerra fria/SAT 5PM
- INT12 Havana and Helms-Burton: U.S./Cuba/SAT 10:15AM
- INT15 Political Economy of Drugs in the Caribbean/FRI 8AM
- INT16 Regionalism and Globalization in the Americas/SAT 12:30PM
- INT17 Transnational and Subnational Actors in Latin America/FRI 8AM
- INT18 Dimensions of Brazilian Foreign Policy/THU 2:45PM

INT19 Continuity and Change in U.S.-Latin American Relations/SAT 2:45PM

Labor Studies and Class Relations: Ruth Collier/John French, Track Chairs

- LAB01 Labor and Social Policy in the 1990s: New Models of State Intervention?/SAT 12:30PM
 LAB02 Reestructuración, organización, tecnología, y trabajo en la industria manufacturera/SAT 10:15AM
 LAB03 Labor Market in the Global Economy/FRI 5PM
 LAB04 Inserciones laborales y grupos sociales en México/FRI 8AM
 LAB05 International Labor Standards and Hemispheric Integration/SAT 12:30PM
 LAB06 Autoparts in Latin America: Interfirm Relations in the Context of Globalization/THU 8AM
 LAB07 La respuesta de los sindicatos y los trabajadores al fenómeno de la globalización/FRI 12:30PM
 LAB08 Reestructuración productiva y cambios en los mercados profesionales: una perspectiva de los actores/THU 5PM
 LAB09 Transformaciones laborales en el Caribe hispano/FRI 2:45PM
 LAB10 Findings on the Multi-City Study for Urban Inequality /SAT 8AM
 LAB11 Corrupción y democracia en el sindicalismo mexicano/THU 8AM
 LAB12 Crossborder Organizing: Mexican and U.S. Labor Alliances/FRI 10:15AM
 LAB13 Changes in the Division of Labor within the Family: The Cases of Argentina and Mexico/SAT 12:30PM
 LAB14 Organized Labor and Neoliberal Reform in Latin America: Comparative Perspectives/FRI 8AM
 LAB15 Cultura empresarial en América Latina: de la micro a la gran empresa/THU 5PM
 LAB16 Businesses and Their Workers in Revolutionary Mexico, 1910-1940/SAT 2:45PM
 LAB17 Crisis, Change, and the Labor Movement in Mexico/THU 10:15AM
 LAB18 Labor, Democracy and the Market/SAT 2:45PM
 LAB19 Brazil's New Unionism Meets Global Economic and Technological Change: Shopfloor, Sectoral, and Peak-Organizational Responses/FRI 12:30PM
 LAB20 Brazil's New Unionism at Twenty: Institutional Legacies, Strategic Adaptation and the Dynamics of Political Identity/FRI 2:45PM
 LAB21 Still the Century of Peronism? Power, Party, and Identity in the Perón and Menem Eras/THU 12:30PM
 LAB22 Defining Social Justice: Labor Struggles in Latin America Between the World Wars/SAT 8AM
 LAB23 Revolution, Counter-Revolution, and Identity in Mexico, 1920-1940/THU 12:30PM
 LAB24 Labor Mobilization and State Intervention in Latin America, 1850-1930/FRI 5PM
 LAB25 Post-Corporatism and Trade Union Dynamics in Brazil and Mexico/THU 2:45PM
 LAB26 Institutions, Organizations, and Work: Political and Anthropological Perspectives on Labor-Market Restructuring/SAT 10:15AM

Latinas/os in the US: Manuel Pastor/María de los Angeles Torres, Track Chairs

- LAT01 Mambo Montage: The Latinization of New York/THU 10:15AM
 LAT02 Justice for Guatemalans: The Chicago Connection/FRI 10:15AM
 LAT03 Politics on the Borderlines: Gender, Labor, and Youth Culture in Contemporary Latino Identities/FRI 5PM
 LAT04 Religion and the U.S. Latino Experience/THU 2:45PM
 LAT06 Migration and Identity: Different Moments of the Cuban Diaspora/THU 5PM
 LAT07 The Puerto Rican Community in Chicago: Identity, Gender, and Transnationalism/FRI 2:45PM
 LAT08 Los nuevos destinos de la migración mexicana a los Estados Unidos y Canadá/FRI 8AM
 LAT09 Latino Studies and Philanthropy: Falling Through the Cracks/SAT 2:45PM
 LAT10 Challenges and Possibilities of Dominican Studies in the United States/SAT 12:30PM
 LAT12 Barrios and Borderlands: The Production, Use, and Representation of Latino Cultural Landscapes/THU 12:30PM
 LAT13 The Puerto-Rican Experience: Past, Present, and New Areas of Inquiry/SAT 5PM
 LAT14 Guatemalan and Salvadoran Immigrants in California and Their Impact on Migrant-Sending Communities/THU 8AM
 LAT15 The New Cuban Americans: Generational Transitions in Miami/SAT 8AM
 LAT16 Latinos and the Labor Market/SAT 10:15AM
 LAT17 Latino Identities: Images and Language/FRI 12:30PM

Law, Jurisprudence, and Crime: Jeremy Adelman/Migdalia DeJesús Torres, Track Chairs

- LAW01 Latin American Competition Policies in Comparative Perspective/THU 12:30PM
 LAW02 Institutions of Coercion in Brazil and the Southern Cone/THU 5PM

- LAW03 Reforma del sistema judicial y profundización de la democracia/SAT 2:45PM
 LAW04 Honor, Status, and Rights in Modern Argentina, Brazil, and Chile/FRI 2:45PM
 LAW05 Criminal Justice Issues: Corrections, Corruption, Violence and Human Rights/SAT 10:15AM
 LAW06 Lawyers and the Rule of Law in Latin America/FRI 8AM

Literature: Sara Castro-Klarén/Veronica Salles-Reese, Track Chairs

- LIT01 Modelos culturales y construcción de identidades en Brasil y Argentina/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT02 Lugares de la ciudad: sexualidad y espacio en la narrativa latinoamericana/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT03 Testimonio y ficción: poder, justicia social, e ideológica en la narrativa de los 80 y 90/THU 10:15AM
 LIT04 Movimientos de exclusão e resistencia na produção cultural latino-americana/THU 5PM
 LIT05 Balance actual de los estudios sobre el corrido/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT06 Literatura centroamericana y la reconstrucción de espacios imaginarios de la nación/FRI 8AM
 LIT08 Kozameh, Manara, Strejilevich y Paz-Soldán: escritura y justicia social/THU 8AM
 LIT09 Imágenes de Buenos Aires distópica: de la modernización al neoliberalismo periférico/SAT 12:30PM
 LIT10 Nuevos asedios a la herencia colonial: derechos humanos y subalternidad/FRI 5PM
 LIT12 Narrativas de la identidad cultural/THU 5PM
 LIT13 Colonial Missionary Frontiers: Inscriptions of Martyrdom, Hagiography and Ritual/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT16 La mujer en la literatura paraguaya actual: mano creadora e imagen creada/THU 12:30PM
 LIT17 Literature and Politics -- Marginal Discourses and Alternative Subjects/THU 8AM
 LIT18 Literatura, política y sociedad: las escritoras del diecinueve/SAT 12:30PM
 LIT19 Conquest, Rebellion, and Resistance in Mexico: Culture and Politics/THU 5PM
 LIT20 Narrativas del desarraigo: memoria, exilio y retorno/FRI 10:15AM
 LIT22 Diálogo de entenados: reflexiones sobre la obra de Juan José Saer/FRI 8AM
 LIT24 El Inca Garcilaso: nuevas lecturas, viejas recepciones/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT25 Sociedad política y sociedad civil: una divisoria por la justicia en México y Argentina/SAT 8AM
 LIT26 Derrotero del intelectual: desplazamientos y moralidades/THU 12:30PM
 LIT27 Hybridity in Discourse, Race, and Culture: the Spanish American Colonial Context/SAT 8AM
 LIT28 Chicago's Latina Writers: Gender Games in the Windy City/FRI 12:30PM
 LIT29 History and Ethics in the Neo Liberal Democracies/SAT 5PM
 LIT32 Justicia "en una voz diferente": de Alejandra Pizarnik a Achy Obejas/THU 5PM
 LIT34 Space and Subjectivity in Latin American Colonial Writing/THU 10:15AM
 LIT35 On Historical Standards of Thinking in Latin American Criticism/FRI 5PM
 LIT36 Clorinda Matto de Turner/FRI 5PM
 LIT37 Lecturas desde el fragmento: identidades en conflicto/SAT 5PM
 LIT38 Beyond Contemporaneism: Narrativa mexicana y fin de siglo: perspectivas, tendencias y convergencias/SAT 5PM
 LIT40 Crisis de representación: conflictos y rupturas en la literatura latinoamericana contemporánea/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT42 Intelectuales y política: los debates de la izquierda cultural argentina/THU 2:45PM
 LIT44 A Place for Brazil within LASA: Multidisciplinary and Comparative Approaches/THU 12:30PM
 LIT45 The Culture of Translation in Latin American Literature/SAT 8AM
 LIT46 Narrativa posrevolucionaria en Centroamérica/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT47 El Salvador después de la guerra: cultura y sociedad/FRI 5PM
 LIT48 Narrativas argentinas del post-proceso: las respuestas literarias de la década del 90/THU 10:15AM
 LIT49 Las últimas tendencias de la novela colombiana: retratos de la sociedad/SAT 8AM
 LIT51 La novela centroamericana a finales del siglo XX/SAT 10:15AM
 LIT52 Nuevas lecturas de la literatura puertorriqueña: repensando el canon/SAT 12:30PM
 LIT53 Literatura de la violencia en Colombia: nuevas aproximaciones/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT54 Procesos de transformación de la literatura venezolana: textos disidentes pasado y presente/THU 12:30PM
 LIT56 La heterogeneidad cultural y conceptos afines en debate: Homenaje a Cornejo Polar/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT57 Sujetos coloniales, espacios urbanos y formas culturales en el Nuevo Reino de Granada/FRI 10:15AM
 LIT58 Desplazamientos de la vanguardia literaria latinoamericana/FRI 12:30PM
 LIT59 Héroes, antihéroes y ciudadanos (siglos XIX y XX)/THU 2:45PM
 LIT60 Neoliberalismo y escritura en el cono sur: los años noventa/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT61 Nuevas rutas en los estudios culturales latinoamericanos/FRI 2:45PM
 LIT62 Balance y proyección del pensamiento de Antonio Cornejo Polar/FRI 12:30PM
 LIT63 Reflexiones sobre el teatro cubano contemporáneo/SAT 2:45PM
 LIT65 Milenarismo, messianismo e santidades indígenas e africanas no mundo luso-brasileiro (como expressão de resistência e de justiça social)/FRI 10:15AM

- LIT66 In Search of Roots and Alternative Discourses/THU 2:45PM
- LIT67 Ethnicity, Gender, and Sexuality in Contemporary Narrative/SAT 12:30PM
- LIT68 Testimony, Ritual, and Social Justice/FRI 12:30PM
- LIT69 Gender, Autobiography, and Public Space in Contemporary Narrative/FRI 8AM
- LIT70 Intellectuals and Nation Formation/THU 8AM
- LIT71 Subversive Strategies in Contemporary Mexico/THU 10:15AM
- LIT72 Literatura peruana: Arguedas, Vargas Llosa, Gutiérrez y Ribeyro/THU 2:45PM
- LIT73 Narrativa contemporánea argentina: ARLT, Macedonia, Kozameh, Bonasso/SAT 5PM
- LIT74 At the Margins of Genre: Essay, Fiction, and Film/FRI 10:15AM
- LIT75 Rethinking José María Arguedas/THU 8AM
- LIT76 Historical Accountability in Literary History/FRI 8AM
- LIT77 Panorama de la literatura argentina/FRI 10:15AM

Politics and Public Policy: Marcelo Cavarozzi/Robert Kaufman, Track Chairs

- POL01 Policy and Praxis in Health Reform: Competing Approaches to Equity and Efficiency/FRI 12:30PM
- POL02 Fujimori's Coalition: Strengths and Weaknesses/THU 5PM
- POL03 Market Reforms, Distribution, and Conflict/SAT 10:15AM
- POL04 Scholarly Appraisals of Cuba in the 1990s/SAT 8AM
- POL05 The Future of *Presidencialismo* and Executive-Legislative Relations in Mexico/FRI 12:30PM
- POL06 Estado, questão social e políticas públicas no Brasil/THU 10:15AM
- POL07 Identidades y globalidad/THU 10:15AM
- POL08 Gobernabilidad y democracia en México en los noventa: una perspectiva comparada con América Latina II/THU 2:45PM
- POL09 Teachers' Unions and the State in Latin America: A Critical Discussion of Social Capital/SAT 12:30PM
- POL10 Los partidos frente al avance del mercado/THU 2:45PM
- POL11 Uruguay's Brave New World? The Domestic and International Context/SAT 10:15AM
- POL12 Políticas estatales y reforma de la educación superior en América Latina/FRI 8AM
- POL14 Reform of the State I: Conceptual and Methodological Issues/THU 2:45PM
- POL15 Reformas institucionales en Venezuela/FRI 5PM
- POL16 The Politics of Government Poverty Programs/THU 10:15AM
- POL17 Legislatures in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- POL18 Comparative Political Issues of Hispanic Groups in the U.S./THU 12:30PM
- POL19 Cabinet Formation and Policy Making in Presidential Regimes/FRI 5PM
- POL20 Power and Puzzling: Understanding Public Policies and the Role of the State/THU 5PM
- POL21 Creating the Welfare State: Children, Beggars, Gender, and Reform in Latin America/SAT 8AM
- POL22 Institutional Performance in New Democracies: Federal and State Governments in Comparative Perspective/FRI 8AM
- POL24 Politics, Public Policy and Social Justice in Panama/THU 2:45PM
- POL25 Social Cleavages and Party Systems in Latin America/FRI 12:30PM
- POL26 The 1994 Mexican Peso Crisis: Its Aftermath and Consequences/SAT 2:45PM
- POL27 Alternancia y transición política: gobiernos estatales de oposición en México/THU 12:30PM
- POL28 El regionalismo en México: identidades, actores, instituciones ante el ajuste estructural (sesión B)/SAT 10:15AM
- POL30 La cámara de diputados en España y México/FRI 8AM
- POL31 Rendimiento parlamentario en México y España/SAT 5PM
- POL32 Soberanía y democracia en Cuba: dimensiones y problemas/FRI 2:45PM
- POL33 Decentralización y regionalismo en las relaciones México-USA/SAT 12:30PM
- POL34 Comparative Latin American Legislatures/THU 8AM
- POL35 Comparative Electoral Systems/SAT 5PM
- POL36 Policy Reform in Latin America: Changes in the Provision of Education/FRI 5PM
- POL37 Executive-Legislature Relations and Government Performance/SAT 2:45PM
- POL38 The New Political Economy of Integration in South America/THU 10:15AM
- POL39 U.S.-Latin America Policy: Clinton's Second Term/SAT 5PM
- POL40 Mexico's New Electoral Policies/FRI 5PM
- POL41 El rol del estado y la justicia social: lecciones comparadas para el desarrollo/THU 2:45PM
- POL43 Reshaping Health Care Systems in Latin America: Towards Fairness?/SAT 10:15AM
- POL45 The Politics of Reform in Latin America/FRI 8AM
- POL46 Decentralization and Social Service Delivery/THU 8AM

- POL50 Democracy, Social Welfare and Equality/FRI 10:15AM
- POL51 The Politics of Economic Reform/THU 8AM
- POL52 Economic Reform and Institutional Change in Brazil/FRI 2:45PM
- POL53 Economic Reform and Political Change in Argentina/FRI 10:15AM
- POL54 Health Policy/SAT 12:30PM
- POL55 Higher Education Policy/THU 12:30PM
- POL56 Electoral Rules, Parties, and Representation/SAT 5PM
- POL57 Parties, Political, Accountability, and Legitimacy/SAT 2:45PM
- POL58 Decentralization and Governance/THU 12:30PM
- POL59 Taxation/SAT 2:45PM
- POL60 El regionalismo en México: identidades, actores, instituciones ante el ajuste estructural (sesión A)/SAT 8AM
- POL61 Reform of the State II: Practical Measures and Results in the 1990s/THU 5PM

Rethinking Latin American Studies—Transborder, Transnational:
Gilbert Joseph/Patricia Pessar, Track Chairs

- RET01 Cuba y Puerto Rico: identidades postnacionales y "política de la postmodernidad"/SAT 2:45PM
- RET02 The Cultures of the Americas and the Narratives of Globalization/FRI 10:15AM
- RET03 Queer Theories and Practices Beyond Borders/SAT 8AM
- RET04 Borders and Identity in Mexican and Chicano Film and Literature/FRI 5PM
- RET05 Identidades en vilo: nuevos sujetos sociales en espacios de frontera cultural/THU 10:15AM
- RET06 Beyond the Bounds of Latin "American" History: From the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands to the Americas/THU 8AM
- RET08 "Race", Colonial Order, "Native" Disorder, and Puerto Rican Representations/THU 8AM
- RET09 Broadening, Deepening, Strengthening: Building Latin American and Caribbean Studies/FRI 8AM
- RET10 Rethinking Area Studies: The Regional Worlds Approach/SAT 8AM
- RET11 Transnational Migration, Political Participation, and Economic Incorporation/SAT 12:30PM

LASA Section Presentations

- SEC01 Democratización, ciudadanía y equidad social en Venezuela y México/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC02 Recent Research on Medicine, Society and Culture/THU 2:45PM
- SEC03 Relaciones e intercambios académicos entre Cuba y EEUU/THU 2:45PM
- SEC04 Cuba-US Relations Approaching the New Century/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC05 Business Cleavages and Institutional Changes: Organized Business Economic Reform, and Democratic Consolidation in Mexico and Brazil/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC06 Central American Integration: Possibility or Fantasy?/FRI 12:30PM
- SEC07 Roundtables on Central America/THU 10:15AM
- SEC08 Governing from Below: The Rise of Local Government in Central America/SAT 12:30PM
- SEC09 La apertura cerrada: Human Rights in Colombia/SAT 10:15AM
- SEC11 Haiti Roundtable: 21st Century Challenges/THU 12:30PM
- SEC10 The Role of International Actors in Promoting Democracy in Cuba/SAT 12:30PM
- SEC12 La universidad pública frente a la nueva lógicas de mercado/SAT 10:15AM
- SEC13 International Labor Standards and Hemispheric Integration/FRI 2:45PM
- SEC14 Teaching Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Issues in Latin American Studies/THU 12:30PM
- SEC15 Recent Research on Federalism and Decentralization/FRI 10:15AM
- SEC16 The Future of Institutional Perspectives in Latin American Political Science: Prospects and Limitations/THU 2:45PM
- SEC17 Construcción de influencia entre las mujeres en distintas regímenes/SAT 12:30 PM
- SEC18 Engendering Latin American Studies: A 25-Year Reappraisal/THU 5PM
- SEC19 Gender, Violence and Social Justice/FRI 2:45PM
- SEC20 Culture, Politics and Power: Recent Perspectives and Challenges/FRI 2:45PM
- SEC21 Culture, Politics and Power Roundtables: Recent Perspectives from Communication Studies/THU 12:30PM
- SEC22 Cultura, política y poder en libros recientes sobre América Latina/FRI 5PM

Social Justice: Timothy Wickham-Crowley/Susan Eckstein, Track Chairs

- SJU01 Social and Economic Justice: Statistical Evidence on the Mobility Issue and Remedial Issues/SAT 10:15AM

- SJU02 Conflictos migratorios transnacionales y respuestas comunitarias/FRI 5PM
 SJU03 Democracy and Social Justice: A View from Cuba/SAT 12:30PM
 SJU04 A Right to Truth: Uncovering the Hidden History of Human Rights Crimes
 in Guatemala/SAT 2:45PM
 SJU06 Igualdad y justicia social en Venezuela: políticas y valores de los actores/SAT 5PM
 SJU07 Investigating Terror: Truth Commissions in Latin America/SAT 5PM
 SJU08 Sustainable Development and Social Justice/FRI 12:30PM
 SJU09 Politics and Ethics in Transitions from Dictatorship to Democracy: Memory and History
 in Spain, Chile, and Guatemala/SAT 8AM
 SJU10 Seeking Justice in a Neoliberal Mexico/SAT 8AM
 SJU11 U.S. Military and Security Strategy in Latin America/SAT 10:15AM
 SJU12 Social Justice and Political Change in Mexico/SAT 5PM
 SJU13 Accountability for Economic and Social Rights/SAT 12:30PM
 SJU14 Social Justice Struggles of Campesinas/os and Indigenous Peoples in Panama/FRI 10:15PM
 SJU15 Social Justice and Youth: Perceptions of Prospects and Possibilities/SAT 8AM
 SJU16 Género y justicia social en Cuba/THU 10:15AM
 SJU17 Social Justice in Present Day Cuba/THU 8AM
 SJU19 Pobreza, desarrollo y ajuste económico: mitos y realidades/SAT 2:45PM
 SJU20 Perspectives on Cuba: Conscience, Courage, and Commitment to Social Justice/FRI 2:45PM
 SJU22 Thinking the Public Sphere in Latin America and the Latino Diaspora/FRI 8AM
 SJU23 Writing and (Re)-thinking Social Justice Issues/SAT 10:15AM
 SJU24 Making and Remaking Popular Discourse and Conduct/THU 12:30PM
 SJU25 Social Issues in Education and Religion/THU 2:45PM
 SJU26 Making, Joining, and Challenging State Policies/FRI 12:30PM
 SJU27 The U.S. Drug War in the Americas: Impacts on Democratization and Human Rights in the
 Americas/SAT 12:30PM

Social Movements and Revolution: Eric Selbin, Track Chair

- SMO01 Cross-Border Organizing in the Age of Globalization: Something Old, Something New/THU 12:30PM
 SMO02 Author Jeff Goodwin Meets Critics to Debate *State and Revolution, 1945-1991*/FRI 8AM
 SMO03 Political Violence and the Search for a Viable Peace in Colombia/THU 2:45PM
 SMO04 Social Participation: The State-Civil Society Relationship in Mexico/FRI 10:15AM
 SMO05 Cultures of Politics/Politics of Cultures: Re-visioning Latin American Social Movements/SAT 2:45PM
 SMO06 Gaitán and Social Revolution: Fifty Years After the "Bogotazo"/FRI 5PM
 SMO07 Nothing in Common? Left and Right-Wing Women in El Salvador and Chile/THU 10:15AM
 SMO08 The Left Strikes Back: Popular Movements of Resistance against Neo-Liberalism/FRI 12:30PM
 SMO09 Nothing in Common? Left and Right-Wing Women in Central America/THU 8AM
 SMO10 The Persistence of Violent Conflict in Colombia: Peasants, Guerrillas, and Paramilitary
 Groups/THU 12:30PM
 SMO11 From Inclusion to Empowerment: Women Building Social Justice in Guatemala, El Salvador
 and Peru/SAT 8AM
 SMO12 Cuba: Reforma económica y emergencia de nuevos sectores sociales/THU 10:15AM
 SMO13 Nicaragua at the Turn of the Century/THU 5PM
 SMO14 Resistência e transformação durante a ditadura militar no Brasil/FRI 5PM
 SMO15 Mexico's Modern/Post-Modern Revolutionaries: The EZLN, the EPR, and the People/SAT 10:15AM
 SMO16 Revolution and Populism from Zapata to Che/SAT 2:45PM
 SMO17 The A(rgentina), B(razil), C(hile)'s of Social Movements after the Dictatorships/SAT 5PM
 SMO18 Popular Resistance in Mexico and Central America/FRI 2:45PM

Technological and Scholarly Resources: Sandy Thatcher, Track Chair

- TEC01 The Web and Multimedia in Latin American Studies/FRI 12:30PM
 TEC02 Latino/Latin American Studies at the Community College/THU 8AM
 TEC04 La profesión académica en América Latina: situación actual y desafíos en el fin de siglo/SAT 2:45PM
 TEC05 Intercambios académicos Cuba-EE.UU. en los 90s: el caso de la Universidad de la Habana/FRI 8AM
 TEC06 Empowerment and Democratic Education: Practical Approaches for Transforming Classrooms/SAT 5PM



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 November 1, 1998 until April 30, 2000, and as president from May 1, 2000, until October 31, 2001. The three winning candidates for EC membership will serve a three-year term beginning November 1, 1998.

Nominees for Vice President: Thomas Holloway
Doris Sommer

Nominees for Executive Council: Jeremy Adelman
Guillermo de la Peña
Gwen Kirkpatrick
David Lehmann
Manuel Pastor, Jr.
Leigh Payne

A statement by each candidate follows the biographic entry.

THE CANDIDATES

Thomas Holloway earned his undergraduate degree in Hispanic Civilization from the University of California, Santa Barbara (during which he studied for a year at the Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá), a Masters program in Ibero-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, and through 23 years on the faculty of Cornell University, he has maintained an interdisciplinary, area studies outlook in his professional activities and interests. He has served for six and one half years as Director of the Cornell Latin American Studies Program, taught as a Fulbright Senior Lecturer in Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina in Florianópolis, and served as Resident Director of the Cornell-Michigan Study Center in Seville. He has also maintained an active involvement in the Conference on Latin American History of the American Historical Association. As he writes this he is spending the Spring '98 semester as Visiting Professor at the University of California, Berkeley. In addition to articles, book chapters, and edited collections, his major publications include: *The Brazilian Coffee Valorization of 1906: Regional Politics and Economic Dependence*, (Madison, 1975); *Immigrants on the Land: Coffee and Society in São Paulo, 1886-1934*, (Chapel Hill, 1980); and *Policing Rio de Janeiro: Repression and Resistance in a Nineteenth-Century City*, (Stanford, 1993). A source of considerable satisfaction has been to see all three of these books published in Portuguese translation in Brazil. From the time he served as a Graduate

Student Assistant for local arrangements during the fourth LASA Congress, held in Madison in 1973, LASA has been an important part of his professional life. He has attended most Congresses since that time, presented papers at several, and served as Program Chair for the 19th LASA Congress, held in Washington, DC, in September 1995. From this long involvement, through a series of policy crises in the world at large and assaults on the relevance and resource base of Latin American studies in our institutions, he has periodically renewed a sense of the importance of LASA in bringing together people from across the social science and humanities disciplines as well as from beyond the academy, and from throughout the hemisphere and the world, to engage in lively and productive exchanges of ideas, information, and opinions.

Holloway Statement

LASA's source of vitality and continued importance lies in its broad inclusiveness, openness, and diversity. From these characteristics stem the flexibility and adaptability that will enable LASA to continue to evolve as both its constituency and the world in which we operate, within the academy and beyond, inevitably change. As a general objective, I would seek to maintain these positive features and the possibilities they provide. More specifically, it is essential to maintain the financial health of the organization and the efficiency of its administration. Based on my own experience as Program Chair, and considering the central importance of LASA Congresses for most members, I would also explore the possibilities for professionalizing and standardizing the administrative aspects of the increasingly complex Congress programming cycle, while ensuring that control over the structure and substance of the Congress program remains in the hands of the elected leadership, the constituent interest sections and affiliated groups, and the membership.

Doris Sommer is Professor of Latin American Literature at Harvard University, where she is co-chair of the Latino Studies Seminar and active in the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. She has received major grants for her interdisciplinary scholarship, including fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the ACLS, and the NEH. Sommer has served on committees of LASA and the SSRC, among other professional organizations, and on editorial boards including LALR, MFS, and MLQ. Her scholarly work on Latin American literature is comparative as well as interdisciplinary. An early book on the intersections between novels and politics in the Dominican Republic, *One Master for Another: Populism as Patriarchal Rhetoric in Dominican Novels* (1983), led to a general appreciation for the mutual construction of nation and romantic narrative by the fathers of Latin American nations in

Foundational Fictions: The National Romances of Latin America (1991). Following that, Sommer has focused on cultural developments as they affect social relationships in her continuing multidisciplinary studies of Latin America, in edited volumes such as *Nationalisms and Sexualities* (co-edited, 1991) and *The Places of History: Regionalism Revisited in Latin America* (1996). Sommer's forthcoming book, *Proceed with Caution: A Rhetoric of Particularism*, considers the political and ethical lessons that strategic "subalterns" can teach educated, perhaps presumptuous, readers. Lately, her work focuses on the Latin America that can be said to extend beyond national borders into the United States. It will develop into a book tentatively called "Doubly American: the Democratic Cultures of Immigration."

Sommer Statement

The area we study has a venerable tradition of novelist-presidents, among other cross-over identities, that could inspire renewed attention to the mutual influences between cultural performance and social, even technical, developments. Cross-overs in geography are also necessary today. I would promote more sustained interactions between Latin Americanists and North Americanists, through conferences, a network of faculty and student exchange programs, and course development. At the same time, the concern I share with colleagues for regional and disciplinary specificity, and the serious comparative work it allows, will work towards coordinating LASA's conference with regular meetings of related associations.

Jeremy Adelman was educated at the University of Toronto, the London School of Economics and Oxford University, where he received his doctorate in 1989. Having worked as a volunteer in Colombia in 1980-81, and later in Central American refugee camps in the 1980s, he moved to Buenos Aires in 1987, where he was primarily based until 1991. Since 1992 he has been teaching history at Princeton University, where he is the Director of the Program in Latin American Studies. As Director, Adelman won support from the Ford Foundation to expand Princeton's courses and public activities on gender studies in Latin America, and a recent grant from the Mellon Foundation to run a year-long seminar on "Migration and Citizenship in the Americas." He has edited three books, including "Essays on Argentine Labour History" (Macmillan 1992) and "Colonial Legacies: The Problem of Persistence in Latin American History" (Routledge: forthcoming 1999). He is the author of two books: "Frontier Development: Land, Labour and Capital on the Wheatlands of Argentina and Canada, 1890-1914" (Oxford University Press, 1994), and "Republic of Capital: Buenos Aires and the Legal Transformation of the Atlantic World" (Stanford University Press, forthcoming 1999). He has also written over 40 articles, book chapters and critical essays in for European, North American and Latin American audiences. Current projects include a research on the role and travails of merchant capital in the crisis of Iberian empires and the origins of independence in Latin America. In recent years, Adelman was a section chair for the Conference of Latin American Historians,

chair of several prize and scholarship committees, and in LASA he is the co-chair of the "Law, Crime and Jurisprudence" section of the Program Committee and is Chair of the Iber-American Book Prize Committee.

Adelman Statement

LASA has a distinguished record as a professional association. The importance of the LARR, the popularity of the LASA conferences and the centrality of the Forum exemplify the intellectual vibrancy of LASA as a collection of scholars. This must be sustained. At the same time, LASA operates as an important collection of voices engaged in open, public debate about developments in Latin America. I would like to help enhance LASA's public engagements, from presenting task force reports to political circles in Washington and Latin American capitals and the OAS, to letter and editorial contributions to newspapers. It is important, I feel, to bridge the scholarly and non-academic constituencies. Our debates, reflections and concerns can transcend professional "ambitos" and inform, indeed invigorate, public deliberation over the region's cultural, social, political and economic futures. This needless to say, will require open and constant dialogue across "American" institutional and political borders. Which brings me to the second field I would like to help LASA address. The recent assault on area studies requires a more open discussion than we have seen. Indeed, it has more often arrived as a fait accompli. Area studies does need rethinking, but it will only be meaningful if it comes from us as scholars and activists involved in the region. We should not let "globalization"-talk obscure the importance of historical and cultural experiences which shape the way Latin Americans tackle contemporary problems.

Guillermo de la Peña received his doctorate in Social Anthropology from the University of Manchester in 1977. He has done fieldwork among Spanish Gypsies, and in both rural and urban areas of Mexico (the Morelos Highlands, Southern Jalisco, the Tarascan Sierra, Mexico City and Guadalajara). He has also done comparative historical research on the agrarian history of Latin America. He held research and teaching positions in several Mexican institutions (Universidad Iberoamericana, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, El Colegio de Michoacán, El Colegio de Jalisco, CIESAS) and also visiting appointments in the U.S. (University of California in Santa Barbara, University of Texas in Austin [Tinker Chair], University of Chicago [Tinker Chair], Carleton College [Kenan Chair], New School for Social Research [GTECH Chair]), Canada (University of Toronto), and Europe (University of Cambridge, University of London, University of Madrid and University of Tarragona). His administrative experience includes the chair of the Centro de Estudios Antropológicos at El Colegio de Michoacán (1979-1984) and the direction of CIESAS-Occidente in Guadalajara (1987-1998). In 1993 he received the Premio Jalisco. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1994-5. Some of his publications are: *A Legacy of Promises: Agriculture, Politics and Ritual in the Morelos Highlands of*

Mexico (Austin, 1981); "Ideology and Practice in Southern Jalisco: Peasants, Rancheros and Urban Entrepreneurs", in R.T. Smith (ed.) *Kinship Ideology and Practice in Latin America* (Chapel Hill, 1984); (ed.) *Cambio Regional, Mercado de Trabajo y Vida Obrera en Jalisco* (Guadalajara, 1986); (ed.) *Antropología Social de la Región Purhepecha* (Zamora, 1987); (ed.) *Crisis, Conflicto y Supervivencia: Ensayos sobre la Sociedad Urbana en Mexico* (Guadalajara, 1990); "Rural Mobilizations in Latin America since c. 1920" in Leslie Bethell (ed.) *The Cambridge History of Latin America, Vol. VI* (Cambridge, 1994); "Articulación y Desarticulación de las Culturas" in *Enciclopedia Ibero Americana de Filosofía, vol. La Cultura* (Madrid, 1998). He has participated in several LASA meetings and was a member of the Program Committee of LASA97, held in Guadalajara. Current position: Research Professor of Anthropology, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Unidad Occidente, Avenida España 1359, Colonia Moderna, 44190 Guadalajara, Jal. Mexico.

de la Peña Statement

I believe that my possible contribution to LASA Executive Council will be in the area of encouraging participation from more Latin American scholars, since the existence of LASA is often ignored or misunderstood. My particular interest would be to develop and strengthen networks of scholars working on the new ethnic organizations and on the issue of ethnic citizenship. In addition, I would be interested in creating links with relevant groups outside the academic world, such as journalists, politicians and indigenous leaders.

Gwen Kirkpatrick is Professor of Latin American literature at the University of California, Berkeley. She has served as chair of Berkeley's Department of Spanish and Portuguese (1994-97) and chair of the Latin American Center (1990-91). Currently she is Convener of the research seminar "Cultures of the Americas and the Narratives of Globalization" at the UC Humanities Research Institute at UC-Irvine, a cross-disciplinary project. A focus of the UCHRI seminar is to initiate a long-range project within the UC system to revitalize Latin American Studies within the context of changing disciplinary structures, such as American Studies, Ethnic Studies, and Gender Studies, and to examine globalization theory, especially in its relationship to Latin America and to the study of culture within the humanities and social sciences. Her publications include: *The Dissonant Legacy of Modernismo* (1989), co-author of *Women, Culture and Politics in Latin America* (1990), co-editor of *Sarmiento: Author of a Nation* (1994) and editor of a critical edition in English of Guiraldes's *Don Segundo Sombra* (1995). Articles and reviews include publications in Latin American literature and cultures, especially poetry and women's studies, in journals such as *Revista Iberoamericana*, *MLN*, *Signs*, *Revista de Crítica Literaria Latinoamericana*, *Nuevo Texto Crítico*, and others. She has served on the editorial committees of *Revista de Crítica Literaria Latinoamericana*, *Revista Latinoamericana*, *Inti*, and *Latin American Literary Review*. Awarded NEH and

Fulbright research fellowships, she has served on screening committees for ACLS/SSRC, NEH, and Fulbright postdoctoral fellowships. She received degrees from U. Alabama (BA) and Princeton (PH.D). A faculty member at Berkeley since 1982, she has also taught at Ohio State, Wittenberg, and the University of Arkansas. Recent research projects and papers include studies on the cultural representation of the U.S. in nineteenth and twentieth century Latin America, poetry of the 1990s, and comparative cultural representations of ethnicity and gender.

Kirkpatrick Statement

The intellectual and institutional core of LAS programs traditionally has been language, history and culture. Even as area studies programs are being critiqued in the face of changing definitions of culture, territory, and identity, these disciplines have been leaders in revitalizing the field through cross-disciplinary research and teaching. Recently LASA membership has grown to include more participants from the field of culture. I support LASA's recent initiatives in interdisciplinary and comparative studies (and view as particularly important the greater integration of comparative Spanish American, Brazilian, and U.S. Latino studies), and advocate linking cultural issues to policy debates.

David Lehmann has worked in and on Latin America for thirty years, especially in Chile, in Ecuador and in Brazil. He has also organized meetings on various Latin American subjects in Latin America, the US and Europe, and in 1997, under the benevolent leadership of Peter Ward and Victoria Rodríguez, was responsible for Art and Culture on the Guadalajara Program Committee. For most of his career he has taught at Cambridge, and since 1980 has been Director of the University's Centre of Latin American Studies. He has also been a Visiting Professor in Brasilia, São Paulo, Paris and Quito. His first publications were on agrarian reform and peasant economies—cf. various articles and the edited volume entitled *Peasant, Landlords and Governments* (1974), the edited volume *Ecology and Exchange in the Andes* (Cambridge University Press, 1984), and articles on share-cropping among Ecuadorian potato farmers. Subsequently he moved towards the study of religion and social movements in *Democracy and Development in Latin America: Economics, Politics and Religion in the Post-War Period* (Polity and Temple University Press, 1990), leading eventually to a comparison-cum-confrontation of Catholicism and Pentecostalism in *Struggle for the Spirit: Religious Transformation and Popular Culture in Brazil and Latin America* (Blackwell, 1996). He has edited books and written articles on development theory and has also been Managing Editor of the *Journal of Development Studies* and the *European Journal of Development Research*. For all the professional benefits of this involvement in the society and culture of the region, it is the constant contact with colleagues in Latin America, as well as in North America and Europe which makes his life in Latin American Studies worthwhile, and since LASA is the salient point of contact for us all, he would consider it the highest honour to be elected to the LASA Executive Council.

Lehmann Statement

If elected, I would, I think, be the first European-based person (though by no means the first European), to serve on the LASA Executive Council and would therefore work to further strengthen the Europe-Latin America-North America triangle which sustains Latin American Studies worldwide. I would also wish to sustain the initiative started by Susan Eckstein in strengthening specialist sections in LASA. I am very strongly committed to area studies and to the inter-disciplinary ethos of the Latin Americanist community, and would defend Latin American studies and area studies in general against attacks such as those which have recently been ventilated in the North American political science community. As the organizer of the 1996 Brazilian Studies Association Conference, I will also be concerned to ensure that Brazilianists are and feel suitably represented in LASA.

Manuel Pastor is Chair of Latin American and Latino Studies at UC Santa Cruz. An economics Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, he has held fellowships from the Danforth, Guggenheim, and Kellogg Foundations and has received grants from the Irvine Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the North-South Center, the Social Science Research Council, and many others. His research on Latin American issues has concentrated on the political economy of macroeconomic stabilization and income distribution and has resulted in publications such as *The International Monetary Fund and Latin America: Economic Stabilization and Class Conflict*, and *Inflation, Stabilization, and Debt: Macroeconomic Experiments in Peru and Bolivia*, as well as numerous articles in journals such as *International Organization*, *World Development*, *Journal of Development Economics*, *Journal of Latin American Studies*, and *Latin American Research Review*. His research on Latinos has focused on issues of urban poverty, community empowerment, and environmental racism and has been published in *Economic Development Quarterly*, *Review of Regional Studies*, *Social Science Quarterly*, and elsewhere. He was most recently project director for "Growing Together: Linking Regional and Community Development in Los Angeles," a major report funded by the Haynes Foundation which will soon be released as a book, and is embarking on a three-year project, funded by the California Endowment, to bring together action-researchers and grassroots organizers to help form a regional voice for community-based environmental justice movements.

Pastor Statement

Statement: I would be honored to join the Executive Council of LASA and would seek to bring to it a perspective rooted in linking together Latin American Studies and Latino Studies. My own research and teaching are increasingly in both arenas and

many analysts have noted the increasing importance of transnational dynamics to both immigrant communities in the U.S. and sending countries from Latin America; this is an extraordinarily fruitful area for future work and LASA has made many positive steps in supporting this direction. I would generally work for the strengthening of LASA, an organization which has been an important intellectual "home" for so many of us, and work with the Council and LASA members to support the ongoing and necessary revitalization of area studies.

Leigh Payne is a newly tenured member of the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her list of publications includes an article on working class mobilization and democracy in Brazil in *Comparative Politics* (1991), a book entitled *Brazilian Industrialists and Democratic Change* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), and a co-edited volume with Ernest Bartell entitled *Business and Democracy in Latin America* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1995). She is currently revising a book manuscript entitled *Uncivil Movements: The Armed Right-Wing and Democracy in Latin America* (Johns Hopkins University Press, forthcoming). This project examines the Argentine carapintada, the Brazilian UDR, and the Nicaraguan contras. Her future research project is *Confessions of Torturers*, where she plans to employ literary techniques to understand the relationship between confessions, truth, and reconciliation in the post-authoritarian era.

Payne Statement

I hope to build on LASA's strengths. What I have found most exciting about LASA is the inter- and multi-disciplinary nature of the conference panels and the rich international communication. I hope to work toward greater dialogue on themes not only across country borders, but also across disciplinary divides. I also hope to continue to develop the representation of views from Latin America, and from new perspectives that are often marginalized in mainstream disciplinary associations.

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 Executive Council 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 June 30, 1998.

The 1997-1998 Nominating Committee consisted of Arcadio Diaz-Quifones, Princeton University, chair; Arturo Arias, San Francisco State University (as Executive Council liaison); Charles R. Hale, University of Texas at Austin; Margaret Keck,, Johns Hopkins University; Larissa Lomnitz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; and Barbara Weinstein, SUNY at Stony Brook. ■

ANNOUNCING THE NEW LASA/OXFAM-AMERICA MARTIN DISKIN MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP

LASA proudly announces the LASA/Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship. The lectureship will be offered at each LASA Congress to an outstanding individual who combines the commitment that Diskin had both to activism and scholarship. The person so honored will be expected to deliver a lecture at the Congress that reflects the spirit of the award. This distinguished lectureship is made possible by a generous contribution from Oxfam America, an organization committed to grassroots work with which Diskin was associated.

Members of this year's Diskin Lectureship Award Committee

are Rose Spalding (DePaul University, chair), Jonathan Fox (University of California/Santa Cruz), Raymond Offenheiser (Oxfam-America), and Zander Navarro (UFRGS/Porto Alegre, Brazil). Nominations, including self-nominations, are welcome. They should be sent to Spalding (Political Science, DePaul University, 2320 N. Kenmore Ave., Chicago, IL 60614, or electronically at rspalding@condor.depaul.edu) by **June 10**. A nomination should include complete address of nominee (including fax, phone, and e-mail) and a statement justifying the nomination.

PROPOSED CHANGE TO LASA BY-LAWS

As reported in the Summer 1997 issue of the *LASA Forum*, the LASA Executive Council (EC), at its April 16, 1997 meeting, approved the following change in the By-laws of the Association:

That item 5. under Article VI. ["International Congress"], be amended to read: "All votes in the Business Meeting shall require a quorum, which shall consist of *five percent of the number of members* registered for the Congress. (The italicized portion then read "...ten percent of those members....").

Amendments proposed by the Executive Council go into effect 90 days after the LASA membership is notified provided that no more than 100 persons object in writing to the Executive

Director within the interim period. Since by the cutoff date of November 30, 1997 only 78 objections were filed, the change went into effect.

However, in its February 7-8 session in Miami the Executive Council, with four new members, again discussed this provision. By a vote of more than two-thirds, the EC approved returning to the original language of Article VI, item 5., i.e. to require a quorum of ten percent. The italicized portion of the article, as quoted above, will now read, "...*ten percent of the number of members...*" This (ten percent) amendment will go into effect for LASA98 provided no more than 100 persons object in writing to the Executive Director by August 15, 1998.

BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE HELD Dialogue to Continue

"Rural Employment during a Period of Deregulation" was the title of a multi-disciplinary conference organized by the University of Buenos Aires last December. Scholars from other universities and provinces of Argentina presented papers on their ongoing research, while others from Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and the United States served as commentators. There was a lively exchange of views about the impact of Mercosur, the industrialization of agricultural production, the new neoliberal policies and the mechanization of many activities. One session focused on the re-emergence of sharecropping contracts in horticulture in the pampas; another on the organization of labor in fruit production. Two cross-cutting themes were: the impact of these changes on the employment of women, and the adoption of new hiring practices and contractual arrangements by

growers.

Participants to the conference want to continue the dialogue with scholars from other Latin American countries. To that end we are trying to put together a list of names and electronic addresses. Those interested, please send a message that includes your name, affiliation, research interest, short list of major publications, and your electronic address to: Sutti Ortiz, (sortiz@bu.edu). Once the list has reached a viable number of names, I will circulate it to all participants. The proceedings of the conference will be published. For further information contact: Susana Aparicio (aparicio@criba.edu.ar), or Roberto Benencia (rbenencia@ciudad.com.ar).

SURVEY OF CURRENT RESEARCH INTERESTS PLANNED

To help keep you on the cutting edge, LASA intends to survey current research interests of its membership in the near future. The data from the survey will be compiled and ultimately posted on the LASA website as a searchable document. This project

will require a great deal of energy and quite some cost. We all get lots of requests for information, and it gets tedious, but we hope that with advance notice you will be open to completing the survey when it arrives. Thanks! ■



NEWS FROM LASA

LASA MEMBERSHIP REPORT

by Sandy Klinzing

With this issue of the *LASA Forum* we continue the tradition of providing information on the demographics of the Association's membership for the last complete year (1997). We will make some comparisons with the previous year as appropriate and also share with you any trends we may have noticed. We hope you find the information of interest. Feel free to contact us if you would like any additional information.

Individual Membership

Total membership for 1997: 4271 (5 percent increase over 1996)

New members: 940 (representing 22 percent of the total; almost twice the new members as in 1996)*

Members renewed from the previous year: 3017

Members renewed from prior years: 314

Student members: 793 (19 percent of the total)

Male members: 1709 (Approximately 55 percent of members indicating gender; however among student members, males represent only 50 percent of the total)

Residency:

Domestic members: 3067 (72 percent of the total)

Non-domestic members: 1204 (28 percent of the total)

Latin America: 890 (38 percent increase over 1996)*

Major disciplines represented (based upon 4129 members reporting their discipline)

History (20 percent; +26 percent since 1992)

Political Science (20 percent; +20 percent since 1992)

Language, Linguistics, Literature (17 percent; +100 percent since 1992)

Sociology, Social Sciences (11 percent; +45 percent since 1992)

Anthropology, Archeology, Architecture (10 percent; +76 percent increase since 1992)

Economics (6 percent; - 5 percent since 1992)

Institutional Membership

Total membership for 1997: 96 (4 percent increase over 1996)

New members: 7

Renewed from the previous year: 83

Renewed from prior years: 6

* Many new memberships in 1997 resulted from the location of LASA97 in Guadalajara. There was a particularly large influx of new memberships from Latin America (374).

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

LASA's Travel Fund continues to garner support. At the February 7 meeting of the LASA Executive Council we were able to report that members have already contributed \$1829 for LASA98 travel. Our sincere thanks to these donors to the **Travel Fund** since our last report:

José Antonio Borello
Kenneth M. Coleman
Edward Dew
Antonio Dimas
J. Samuel Fitch
Cornelia B. Flora
Jan L. Flora
Henry J. Frundt

Magdalena García-Pinto
W. Nick Hill
Jane Jaquette
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Sinan Koont
Brian Loveman
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Timothy Power
Mario M. Roitter
Jeffrey W. Rubin
Alicia N. Salomone
Russell E. Smith
Margaret A. Villanueva
Thomas W. Walker
Angus L. Wright

Similarly, the Executive Council was delighted to learn that the combined Endowment Fund now stands at \$516,843, thanks to the support of members and friends, and a particularly healthy interest rate on investments. We thank these donors to the **General Endowment Fund** since our last report:

Shirley P. Aumand
Pedro A. Caban
Diego Cardona
Jack Corbett
Dorothy R. Dillon
Laura J. Enriquez
Bruce Ergood
Suzanne L. Fiederlein
Henry J. Frundt
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Peter Ranis
Scott S. Robinson
Jeffrey W. Rubin
Russell E. Smith
Hitoshi Takahashi
Augusto F. Varas
Laurence Whitehead

LASA membership in the humanities disciplines continues to grow, as does support for the **Humanities Endowment Fund**. Our grateful thanks to these most recent donors to the Fund:

Marja Booker
Michael Conroy
Shirley Eaton
Martha Paley Francescato
Gustavo C. Gatti
Rima-Gretel Vallbona
Michiyo Hayashi

Roy H. May Jr.
Toshimitsu Mitsuhashi
Kirsten Nigro
Abdiel Onate
Anton Rosenthal
Nelly Stromquist



LETTER

Al editor:

..Aprovecho esta ocasión para expresar mis inquietudes; tengo fuertes dudas ante la posible dominación del correo electrónico e Internet etc. etc. tanto en el círculo académico como en la organización comunicativa entre ONG's. Estas medidas, a mi juicio, eliminan otras medidas convencionales (digo, no conviven con ellas sino las eliminan) y pueden agravar todavía más la desigualdad entre los "haves" y los "have-nots" reforzando *naturalmente* el poder omnipotente del inglés.

Sé que esta opinión es de la minoría absoluta pero vale la pena opinar.

Gracias por su atención.

Midori Iijima

Tokio

20 de marzo de 1998 ■



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

The Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts has approved the appointment of **Howard J. Wiarda** to be the first Leonard J. Horowitz Professor in Latin American Politics and Studies. The professorship, established within the University's Political Science Department in December 1996, is designed to foster greater understanding of South America, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Professor Wiarda joined the department in 1965 and is an internationally known scholar on modern Latin American politics, American foreign policy, comparative politics, and the politics of Spain and Portugal. He also serves as an advisor to the U.S. Department of State and the Department of the Army, and consults with other government agencies on foreign policy issues.

J. Patrice McSherry, assistant professor of political science, relocated to Long Island University-Brooklyn from State University of New York (SUNY)-New Paltz in Fall 1997. Her book, *Incomplete Transition: Military Power and Democracy in Argentina*, was published by St. Martin's Press in 1997.

Francesca Miller has been appointed as a Visiting Fellow at the University of California Research Institute, University of California Irvine, for Winter and Spring 1998. She will take part in a research group on "Culture of the Americas and Narratives of Globalization." Her publications include the following:

"Anarquistas, Graças a Deus! 'Italy' in South America" in Beverly Allen and Mary Russo, eds., *Revisioning Italy: National Identity and Global Culture* (University of Minnesota Press, 1997); and "Latin American Women: A Politics of History and Information" in *Latin America: Perspectives On a Region*, edited by Jack W. Hopkins (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1997).

Dos miembros de LASA fueron nominados y luego electos por el Congreso de la República como miembros del Consejo Supremo Electoral—el organismo que debe garantizar la realización democrática de las próximas elecciones en Venezuela. **Miriam Kornblith** del IESA ha sido electa como Vice Presidente del Consejo y **Angel Alvarez** de UCV como suplente. Correo de Miriam Kornblith: mkornbli@newton.iesa.edu.ve. Correo de Angel Alvarez: aalvarez@sagi.ucv.edu.ve.

The University of Texas Press has just published **Laura Randall** (Hunter College, City of New York.) ed., *The Political Economy of Latin America in the Postwar Period* (1997). The publication will include essays by William F. Maloney (Chile); Werner Baer and Claudio Paiva (Brazil); Miguel Ramírez (Mexico); Robert McComb and Carlos E.J.M. Zarazaga (Argentina); Efraim Gonzales de Olarte (Peru); Joan B. Anderson (Ecuador); and Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Cuba).

MEMBERS ENCOURAGED TO SEND NEWS

Please continue to send us news about your awards, promotions, moves, and other items of professional interest. The *Forum* also will acknowledge publication of monographs of its members, space permitting. Authors of monographs published in the six-month period preceding the copy deadline for each issue of the

Forum are invited to provide us with data on those publications. Copy deadlines are June 1, September 1, December 1, and March 1. For the **summer** issue, books published since December of 1997 can be noted. ■

IN MEMORIAM

Clodomiro Almeyda Medina
1923-1998

El Departamento de Sociología de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Chile ha experimentado la sensible pérdida de su Director, don Clodomiro Almeyda Medina.

La personalidad y la trayectoria de Clodomiro Almeyda supera el ámbito de nuestro Departamento y su figura es una figura internacionalmente reconocida y respetada. Su condición de canciller del gobierno de Salvador Allende y su dilatada experiencia política lo ubican como una figura señera en nuestro continente.

Sin embargo, como Departamento de Sociología queremos rendir homenaje al intelectual y académico que conformó a través de la docencia y el contacto personal a muchos de los

que hoy día tratan, en el mundo universitario y cultural de nuestro país, de continuar la tarea de conocimiento y análisis que él tan brillantemente llevó a cabo.

Clodomiro Almeyda, a través de sus numerosos escritos, dió cuenta de la realidad política y social chilena e incansablemente mantuvo la inquietud intelectual por el conocimiento de lo Latinoamericano. Su compromiso intelectual estuvo siempre ligado a su pasión por la política, pero entendió que ésta adquiere su sentido por el valor de las ideas que la guían y la conforman.

El Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Chile quiere expresar su homenaje a quién fué su Director y ejemplo intelectual y personal.

*Departamento de Sociología
Universidad de Chile*

Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy
1935-1998

Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy died March 14, 1998 in Walla Walla, Washington following an automobile accident. He was 62 years old.

At the time of his death, Bud was professor of politics at Whitman College in Walla Walla. He previously served for a quarter-century as a faculty member with the Government Department at Cornell University. Over the years, among other awards, he received fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from the Woodrow Wilson and Danforth Foundations. In 1970, Cornell bestowed on him its Clark Award for the Advancement of Teaching.

Bud both studied and deeply loved Latin America and its people. He published articles on Latin American politics in World Policy Journal, Current History, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Democracy, and many other journals. He contributed chapters to noted textbooks on Latin American Politics and on American foreign policy. In 1995 Penn State Press published his book, America/Americas: Myth in the Making of U.S. Policy Toward Latin America. The book is a detailed study of popular images and myths about Latin America and their culmination in the rhetoric of the Reagan Administration during the 1980s.

Over the past fifteen years, Bud Kenworthy's teaching and

research interests increasingly focused on environmental issues and on ways in which ordinary citizens can and do understand and contribute to solving the problems of our complex technological world.

As a result of his interviews with campesinos in Costa Rica, Bud, always an activist as well as a scholar, became wholeheartedly engaged in the "Responsible Coffee Campaign." This Campaign is an effort by environmentalists and academics to encourage consumers to buy coffee grown under environmentally friendly conditions on small family farms, rather than from coffee plantations with their international, or corporate, ownership and heavy use of pesticides. (See his article on this subject in the Fall 1997 issue of the Forum)

At Whitman, Bud taught courses in Latin American and comparative politics, ecology and development, private and public leadership, and grass-roots activism. Whitman College President Thomas Cronin eulogized him as an "enormously creative and dedicated professor. He had a major influence on his students here, and he will be greatly missed."

Bud Kenworthy is survived by his wife, Cynthia Witman, daughter, Lauren Kenworthy, and grandsons, Byron and Jesse Kenworthy Schaeffer.

*Mary T. Hanna
Whitman College*



ON LASA SECTIONS

NEW SECTION INFORMATION

Jim Rudolph is spearheading an effort on behalf of a new LASA Section dedicated to Peru. The proposed mission statement follows:

"Despite Peru's having been widely studied during the past three decades, it remains one of the least understood countries in Latin America. The mission of the Peru Section is to increase awareness and understanding of present-day political, economic and social realities of Peru. This mission will be undertaken through an interchange of data, ideas and opinions via: 1) information dissemination and discussions of specific topics via e-mail; 2) periodic publication of a Peru Section Newsletter containing announcements of upcoming conferences, brief articles by Section members, book and film reviews,

information on grants, etc.; 3) Section sessions at LASA Congresses; and 4) sponsoring of conferences and research activities of particular interest to Section members. When the membership deems it appropriate, the Section will also emit public statements regarding current events in Peru, particularly those relating to the democratic process."

In order to have the new Section receive the approval of the Executive Council and be placed on the 1999 membership form, 25 current (1998) LASA members must indicate their agreement with the mission statement and agree to become members of the Section. If you are interested in learning more please contact Jim directly at jrudolph@msp.org.pe or (fax) 011-511-346-2669. ■



OPPORTUNITIES ON-LINE

LASPAU's newsletter, the *Informativo*, is now available on the web at: <http://www.laspau.harvard.edu/Informativofw97/contents.htm>. In the current issue (Fall 1997/Winter 1998), you will find the following articles: Clinton Congratulates Venezuelan Fulbright Grantees (Energy for the 21st Century Program addresses need for trained personnel in Venezuela's energy sector); LASPAU Assists Development of Higher Education Evaluation System in El Salvador; Fostering Educational Links Between the United States and the Dominican Republic (Dominican Week symposium highlights value of exchange programs); FUNDAYACUCHO Praised for Loan Reform Program; Mexican University Leaders Plan for the Future (ITESM officials strengthen ties with U.S. institutions in tour organized by LASPAU); Fundación SIVENSA Program Celebrates Tenth Anniversary (Scholarship program assists development of Venezuela); Special Report: Technology Challenges Higher Education (Distance learning as a complement to on-campus instruction); Lewis A. Tyler Trustees' Fund Supports Grantee Research (Awards encourage collaborative efforts involving U.S. and Latin American institutions); and Grantee News.

Se encuentra ya disponible en Internet una página sobre Asia—América Latina, con artículos sobre temas culturales, sociales y económicos; estadísticas sobre intercambio comercial en la región; breve descripción de los principales organismos económicos regionales; URLs de interés, tanto académico como comercial para los estudiosos del tema, y las versiones en español, inglés y Mandarín, del newsletter del mismo nombre. Los coordinadores esperan sugerencias y aportes. Website: <http://www.flacso.cl/asiamer/asiamericalatina.htm>.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Harvard University announces the Second International Harvard Conference on Internet and Society, to be held at the University from May 26-29, 1998. Inclusive, fluid, boundless and ungoverned cyberspace opens new channels of communications and commerce that defy control by traditional means. This has enormous implications for all sectors of society, including developing nations where information channels can now be opened where conventional media have failed. The Internet in adolescence raises several questions. How can society keep pace with the enormous changes cyberspace is producing? How can the public's interest be served? How can Internet constituencies collaborate? Where are the new business opportunities? How can nonprofit and entrepreneurial activities influence or potentially lead this growth? The Second International Harvard Conference on Internet and Society calls upon experts from all walks of life to outline a vision and a path for constructive use of the Internet. At the core of all Conference activities and discussion is the overriding theme: How can the Net better serve all segments of society? The Conference is divided into five tracks: Business, Law, Technology/Public Policy, Education, and Community. Each track is organized by track chairs, who plan specific panels and events within these categories. The Conference is also marked by Integrative motifs that will be the focus of several panels. Included in the \$1295 conference fee are: all Conference materials, the welcoming reception, an evening at the Harvard Art Museum, the New England clambake, entertainment, and lunches. For more info visit the URL <http://cybercon98.harvard.edu/>. ■

Where The Americas Connect.

AmericasNet
Promoting Hemispheric Integration

★ AmericasNet at <http://www.americasnet.net> is your single Internet resource for official information about the upcoming Santiago Summit of the Americas. The government of Chile will host this second Presidential Summit, April 18-19, 1998.

★ For business leaders, government delegates, media representatives, students or anyone seeking centralized information about the Presidential Summit, AmericasNet provides up-to-date events calendars, reports, position papers, analysis and much more.

★ AmericasNet was developed jointly by leading technology corporations: BellSouth, Hewlett-Packard and Microsoft, in partnership with the Latin American and Caribbean Center (LACC) of Florida International University (FIU) Miami, the Faculty of Latin American Social Sciences (FLACSO-Chile) and Diego Portales University (UDP) at Santiago, Chile.

★ For your direct link to the Presidential Summit visit AmericasNet at <http://www.americasnet.net> -- where the Americas connect in promoting Hemispheric Integration.

Corporate Sponsors:



Educational Sponsors:



**SOCIAL VENTURE CAPITAL
FOR UNIVERSAL ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATIONS—A CONFERENCE REPORT**

Participants in a recent conference sponsored by the Markle Foundation in association with the Aspen Institute brought a wealth of insights to strategies for creating universal access to e-mail and leveraging universal electronic communications for broader social benefit. The conference, "Social Venture Capital for Universal Electronic Communications," explored electronic communication and the potential consequences, both positive and negative, of new information technologies becoming more and more integrated into the fabric of the economy and society.

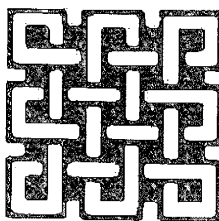
Conference participants included senior corporate and public policy leaders such as Reed Hunt, former chairman of the FCC, Ira Magaziner, senior advisor to the President, W. Bowman Cutter, managing director, E.M. Warburg, Pincus and Company, Inc, Al Sikes, president, Hearst New Media and Technology, and Louis Rosetto, CEO, Wired. Copies of this report are now available either electronically or in print; please call Jennifer Bertsch (tel: 212-268-1443) or send e-mail to jenbertsch@aol.com for print copies. The report is available online from: <http://www.iaginteractive.com/emfa>. The e-mail for all outreach campaign is an integral part of the Markle Foundation's work to encourage the use of new communications technologies for socially beneficial purposes.

NEW LIST ANNOUNCEMENTS

The **ALFABETO** list, "Investigación en la Lectura y Escritura," aims to become the meeting point for all the professionals working on the research, teaching, and promotion of reading and writing from the educational, psychological, linguistic, or sociological perspective. The Spanish-speaking community will be interested in participating in this forum: Spain, Latin America, and the Spanish-speaking community from the United States. The list started within the Asociación Española de Lectoescritura (AEL), affiliate with the International Reading Association, <http://www.reading.org/>, and connected with several reading associations in Latin America. The preferred language is Spanish. If you would like to subscribe to ALFABETO you may send e-mail to listserv@listserv.rediris.es with the body of the mail containing the single line: "sub alfabeto (your first name) (your last name). For example: sub ALFABETO Carlos Herrero. Owner: Antonio Marmolejo (marmolejo@uma.es), Universidad de Málaga, Spain. More information about ALFABETO: <http://www.rediris.es/list/info/alfabeto.html>. More information about Spanish-language distribution lists: <http://www.rediris.es/list/buscon.es>. Siendo la lectura y escritura procesos fundamentales en el desarrollo de la cultura y de la sociedad, resulta paradójico que no se le haya prestado la atención necesaria en la comunidad hispanohablante. Es notoria la falta de un foro que permita el intercambio de noticias, experiencias, discusiones, ideas, a los numerosos profesionales que dedican sus esfuerzos a estos procesos: Sobre qué se está investigando

en este área en las universidades? Cómo se enseña y cómo se aprende a leer y escribir en nuestra lengua? Por lo tanto, esta lista servirá para poner en contacto, tanto a los investigadores dedicados a estos procesos desde la psicología, pedagogía, sociología, lingüística, como a los profesionales que se ocupan de la enseñanza, desarrollo y promoción de estos procesos en todos los niveles del sistema educativo.

Información Sobre Lingüística (INFOLING) is a moderated mailing list which distributes information about Spanish linguistics, i.e., research projects, Ph.D. dissertations, congresses, workshops, new publications (books, reviews) etc. Information sent to the moderator will be sent to the list. The language of the list is Spanish, but English is also welcome. Other languages (French, German, etc.) are also welcome if accompanied with the corresponding English or Spanish translation. If you would like to subscribe to INFOLING you may send e-mail to listserv@listserv.rediris.es with the body of the mail containing the single line: sub INFOLING (your first name) (your last name). For example: sub INFOLING Carlos Herrero. The preferred language is Spanish. Owner: Carlos Subirats Ruggeberg, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Laboratorio de Lingüística Informática, Bellaterra, España. E-mail: carlos.subirats@uab.es. For more information about INFOLING, visit the website at <http://www.rediris.es/list/info/infoling.html>. For more information about Spanish-language distribution lists: <http://www.rediris.es/list/buscon.es>.





EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Tulane University seeks an energetic, service-oriented librarian to assume the position of Serials Cataloging Coordinator/Latin American Cataloger. Responsibilities include original and complex copy cataloging for materials, primarily in serial format, on subjects related to Latin America. This individual serves as the Cataloging Department resource for serials cataloging and provides serials cataloging training for department staff as needed; serves as the liaison for serials processes between the Cataloging, Serials Acquisitions, and Preservation departments; establishes serials cataloging priorities within the context of overall cataloging priorities; contributes authority records to the national authority file under the terms of the library's participation in NACO; and reports to the Head of the Cataloging Department. Required qualifications include an MLS from an ALA-accredited program; a minimum of 2 years professional serials cataloging experience in an academic library; excellent reading knowledge of Spanish; demonstrated knowledge and understanding of LC classification, LCSH, AACR2r, LCRI, and the USMARC formats for bibliographic, holdings, and authority data; excellent written and oral communication skills; effective interpersonal skills; ability to function as a contributing team member in a production-oriented environment; strong service orientation; flexibility in adapting to changing departmental and organizational priorities; and strong analytical skills and organizational abilities. Also preferred are additional monographic cataloging experience; knowledge of other Western European languages, particularly Portuguese; previous serials management experience; academic background in Latin American Studies; ability to work in a highly automated environment; and a working knowledge of OCLC and an integrated local system. Rank and salary based on qualifications; minimum \$34,500. Twelve-month academic appointment. Excellent benefits, including tuition exemption for self and family. To apply, send letter of application, resume, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references to Mary Orazio, Executive Secretary, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118-5682. Review of applications will begin May 29, 1998. Tulane University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. For more information about the Tulane community see the Tulane University website at <http://www.tulane.edu>.

The Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA) seeks applicants for the position of Executive Director. ILSA is a non-governmental organization (NGO), founded in 1978 and based in Bogotá, Colombia, which works in areas broadly related to legal sociology, is seeking an Executive Director. The Executive Director reports directly to a Board of Directors that is active in the ongoing development and promotion of the

organization. He/she will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the organization and will participate with the Board and Staff in updating the structure and financial planning of this high-profile, dynamic twenty-year old organization. The new Executive Director will be expected to represent and promote the organization regionally and internationally and will assist staff in designing new projects and in seeking financial resources for their development. He/she will also be responsible for maintaining and managing the ILSA's relationship with other actors, including government bodies, the media, community groups and other organizations. The successful candidate should have the following qualifications: Minimum of five years experience in the management of NGOs and/or research projects; a background of involvement in organizations and activities that combine solid research with actions and recommendations that are useful to affect communities; a degree in law, economics, community planning or a related discipline; good knowledge of legal and socio-economic trends and issues in Latin America; good writing and public speaking skills; fluency in Spanish and English (French an asset); experience in NGO financial projection and project planning; ability to work cooperatively with a team of researchers and activists; ability to travel internationally and willing to represent and project the organization; experience in fundraising and knowledge of international funding bodies; a commitment to building and strengthening projects of empowerment in Latin America; a commitment to equity and a gender perspective. Salary dependent on experience. Please send resumes by *June 30, 1998* to Debra Evenson, President, ILSA. Fax: 537 33-3846. E-mail: evenson@cenial.inf.co; or Germán Palacio, A.A. 023624, Bogotá, Colombia.

Hampshire College announces a search for a one year replacement position beginning Fall 1998 for a cultural anthropologist with a focus on Latin America, social movements, popular culture and representation. The College is an institution where teaching is emphasized, along with intensive individual instruction and collaborative interdisciplinary work. All students are expected to engage in intellectual issues pertinent to the Third World or US minorities at some point during their college career. Requires a Ph.D. in anthropology, preferred by time of appointment. Applicants should submit a letter describing teaching and scholarly interests, curriculum vita, and three letters of reference to Anthropology Search Committee, School of Social Science, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA 01002. Hampshire College is an equal opportunity employer committed to a vigorous affirmative action program. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply. Visit our website at: <http://www.hampshire.edu>.

Tufts University announces its search for a part-time lecturer in anthropology for Fall 1998. The successful applicant will teach Anthropology 184: "Popular culture in Latin America," with a focus on expressions and functions of festive behavior. The course will penetrate an apparently homogeneous Roman Catholic ideology and demonstrate how widely differing ethnic and political groups use public performance in a non-Western context to express their varied interests. Examples are to be drawn from throughout Latin America. A Ph.D. in anthropology is preferred, and relevant teaching experience is required. Review of applications began on April 10, 1998, and will continue until the position is filled. Please send letter of application, resume with names and addresses of referees, and course syllabi to Professor David M. Guss, Chair, Search Committee, Sociology and Anthropology Department, Eaton Hall, Room 115, Tufts University, Medford MA 02155. Tel: 617-627-3561.

The **University of Michigan** announces its search for a Latin American Bibliographer (Librarian I or II, PRO 277). The successful candidate will assume responsibility for all aspects of collection development in the field of Latin American and Caribbean area studies, and serve as principal library contact with faculty in the field, chiefly through the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, an USDE Title VI center. Duties include selection of materials, faculty liaison, management of the collection, promotion of the collection, library instruction, public service and outreach, and participation in cooperative collection development

agreements. Librarian I requirements include an ALA-accredited MLS; expertise in Spanish; undergraduate concentration in Latin American studies; and demonstrated ability to communicate effectively with faculty, students, and staff. The Librarian II requirements also include 3 years of successful professional library experience. Preferred: reading knowledge of Portuguese, advanced course work and/or experience related to Latin America. Consideration will be given to applicants with advanced course work or demonstrated subject knowledge in Latin American Studies but not the MLS for a temporary appointment with the expectation that the MLS will be earned prior to appointment in the continuing employment system. A Master's degree, educational background, or library experience in a field related to Latin American studies; reading knowledge of Portuguese; experience in collection development in an academic library; history of work/residence in Latin America; and an educational background in a social science (includes history) field are all desired. Compensation includes a \$33,000 minimum salary, depending on qualifications; and a generous benefits package. Applications received prior to May 15, 1998 will receive priority consideration. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Interested applicants should submit a letter of application, resume, and the names/addresses of three current references to: Carole S. Armstrong, Libraries Human Resources, Michigan State University Libraries, W102A Main Library, 100 Library, East Lansing, MI 48824-1048. ☐



**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

POSITION: REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Provost and Sr. VP-ACADEMIC AFFAIR: Education Abroad Program

JOB NUMBER: 1487-98-s

CLOSING DATE: Review of resumes will begin immediately and continue until May 15, 1998.

SALARY: \$50,000-74,500

NOTE: Position is located in Santa Barbara, CA

Essential functions: Share responsibility with the UC Study Center Directors and Host University Liaison Officers for managing designated programs of the UC (Systemwide) Education Abroad Program (EAP). Work closely with EAP Campus Directors and UC academic units Systemwide to achieve articulation and integration of EAP international study within UC degree programs. Will be responsible for programs in Spain and Latin America. As one of four Regional Directors in EAP's management team, actively engages in long-term planning and policy analysis, as well as program development, implementation, and evaluation for this particular EAP Region.

Skills, knowledge and abilities: Advanced degree (Ph.D. preferred). Fluency in Spanish is required. Knowledge of higher education systems and academic cultures in EAP Region. Experience in the design and implementation of international academic programs. Strong analytical ability, excellent written/oral communication skills including public speaking, international study and/or work experience. Successful management of complex organizations and the ability to lead and work effectively in organizational networks and teams is essential. Proven effectiveness in academic administration, work with university officials in the US and abroad, and contract negotiations with universities overseas. Ability and flexibility to travel abroad to visit the various programs in the region.

Apply to: Send application/resume to: University of California, Office of the President, 300 Lakeside Dr., 9th floor, Attn: Chris 1487-L, Oakland, CA 94612. E-mail: chris.nishida@ucop.edu Fax: (510) 987-0894.

The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The Ohio State University Office of International Education (OIE) and the Department of Anthropology with support from the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi in Brazil are once more sponsoring a three-week study tour program to the Brazilian Amazon Basin and other areas of Brazil. The program, scheduled for July 6 to 24, is entitled "Experiencing Life and People of Brazil and the Amazon Basin." The Program is designed to expose students, teachers, researchers and any individual (student or not) interested in Amazonian issues to the reality and diversity of the Amazon Basin, and of Brazil, and to help those interested in establishing contacts with Brazilian institutions and scholars, scientists, environmentalists etc. Trip highlights include visits to Brasília, Belem, the Brazilian Amazon, stays at the Ferreira Penna Research Station (FPRS), and the islands of Mosqueiro and Marajo, and a stop in Rio de Janeiro. The total cost of the program is \$2,540.00. It includes tuition, all transportation, lodging and breakfast in Brazil, lunch in Rio de Janeiro, and all the meals at the FPRS. OSU students can enroll for ANTH 697 and earn four credits upon the completion of the program. Group travel arrangement to Brazil will be provided by the program at special discount rates. Grants and Scholarships for the Brazil Program are available through the Ohio State University Office of International and the Latin American Studies Program. For further information about the Brazil Program please contact Dr. Hilton Silva (e-mail: da-silva.1@osu.edu, tel: 614-299-8106) or Grace Johnson at the Office of International Education (tel: 614-292-6101). Also, if you would like to find out more about the previous trips or about Brazil in general visit the OSU Department of Anthropology website (<http://monkey.sbs.ohi-state.edu>), or Maria Brazil (<http://www.maria-brazil.org>).

The Organization of American States (OAS) offers graduate and undergraduate fellowships for periods of three months to two years to citizens or permanent residents of OAS countries who have university degrees. Fellowships are for advanced study or research in any field. Applicants must know the language of the country in which they wish to study. Candidates must also secure acceptance at a university, study center or research site in the chosen country before applying. Fellows must study in an OAS country other than the one in which they are citizens or permanent residents. For more information, contact the Organization of American States, Department of Fellowships and Training, Washington, DC 20006-4499. Tel: 202-458-3902.

The Bank of Northeast Brazil offers support to doctoral students fluent in Portuguese or Spanish to complete research and write a thesis on a subject of outstanding importance for the development of the northeastern state of Brazil. For more information, contact the Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A., Secretaria Executiva do FUNDECI, Caixa Postal 628, 6000 Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

A Global Exchange delegation entitled "Guatemala: Human Rights after the Peace Accords" will take place from June 21-28, 1998. The event will be led by Jennifer Harbury, a US human rights lawyer and author of *Bridge of Courage* and *Searching for Everardo*. Participants in the event will discuss with Harbury her struggle for the declassification of US government documents on human rights in Guatemala and her lawsuit against the Guatemalan Government in the Inter American Court; meet the URNG (Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca) and learn about their reemergence as a political party and the reintegration of combatants after the peace accords; talk to diplomats of the US Embassy about the US government's role in Guatemala, both during the civil war and today; meet with grassroots human rights groups to discuss how the situation has changed since the war has ended; talk to representatives of the Archbishop's Human Rights Office and learn about recent exhumations of human massacres at mass grave sites; meet with the Coalition of Mayan Peoples Organizations of Guatemala (COPMAGUA) and learn about the struggle for implementation of the Accord on the Rights and Identity of Indigenous people; dialogue with members of PAN, the right-of-center ruling party, and the FDNG, the main left opposition, and see the different sides on land disputes issues, the displacement of indigenous communities, and the implementation of peace accords promises; and meet the Rigoberta Menchú Foundation to learn about their work with communities of returned refugees. Please send an application form and a \$200 deposit by June 5, 1998 to Global Exchange. A limited number of partial financial assistance grants are available for low-income participants. For application forms and more information, please contact Global Exchange, Attn: Todd Kolze, 2017 Mission Street, #303, San Francisco, CA 94110. Tel: (415) 255-7296 or 800-497-1994, x221. Fax: (415) 255-7498. E-mail: todd@globalexchange.org. Website: www.globalexchange.org.

Symposium, an association dedicated to the organization of exchange programs in the cultural, educational and social fields provides internships for students and graduates interested in Argentine social, economic and political affairs. Spanish as a foreign language courses and attendance at university graduate and postgraduate courses (examinations are optional) are available at the University of Buenos Aires (UBA), El Salvador University (USAL), Instituto Superior de Lenguas Vivas, and other prestigious institutions. Internships in the public and private sectors and different activities including visits to public and private organizations are also offered. Travel assistance is supplied as well as a wide range of choices in accommodation, entertainment and sightseeing. Programs are subscribed on a personal basis and can be adapted to specific requirements. For more information contact: Symposium, Uruguay 467 - 1ro. "B", 1015 Capital Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Tel/Fax: (54-1) 373-2843. E-mail: jrl@movi.com.ar.

El área de Literaturas Española e Hispanoamericana de la **Universidad de São Paulo** está buscando investigadores para ejercer actividades de investigación y docencia (graduación y postgrado) por un período mínimo de 12 (doce) meses renovable hasta 24 (veinticuatro) meses. El ejercicio de la docencia no implica vínculo laboral con la Universidad. Nuestro interés apunta a desarrollar estudios literarios y culturales latinoamericanos. El perfil ideal de los interesados incluye el título de Doctor y liderazgo científico comprobado. Plazo de inscripción: *15 de junio de 1998*. Documentos incluyen los siguientes: Diploma de doctor (fotocopia); Proyecto de investigación; Propuesta de programa de curso de postgrado (tema libre, 12 clases); Curriculum Vitae (especificar número de pasaporte); Dos o tres trabajos publicados que considere relevantes. Correspondencia: Sra. Edite Mendez Pi, Universidade de São Paulo, FFLCH / Departamento de Letras Modernas, C. P. 8105, Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 403, 05508-900 São Paulo (SP), Brasil. El estipendio proviene de fondos federales de la CAPES (Fundação Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior), en forma de una beca mensual para "Pesquisador Visitante," valor líquido de US\$ 2.000,00. La beca incluye pasajes de ida y vuelta al país de origen y un mes de sueldo para suplementar gastos de instalación, para becas por un mínimo de 12 meses. El candidato no podrá acumular becas. Los currícula serán evaluados por la disciplina de Literatura Hispanoamericana y posteriormente por la propia CAPES de Brasilia.

Global Exchange & Rainforest Action Network announce an upcoming delegation to Brazil, to take place August 10-22, 1998. The event is titled "Land Struggles, Indigenous Rights and Culture in Brazil." Participants in the delegation will meet the Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra—MST (Brazil Landless Workers Movement) and learn about their strategies in pressuring for land reform; talk with human rights activists and representatives of the Partido Dos Trabalhadores—PT (Workers Party); travel to the Pontal do Paranapanema region of São Paulo to meet with communities and government representatives to discuss the occupations and the landowners response; visit the coast of São Paulo state and discuss environmental issues with Vitae Civilis; travel to Espírito Santo state and meet with the Tupi—Guarani people to learn about their struggle for their indigenous territorial rights; and dialogue with several key people in strategic governmental agencies, political parties, and NGOs that focus on the Brazilian Social and Environmental Movement at the national level. Please send an application form and a \$200 deposit at least forty-five days before the departure date to Global Exchange. This delegation will be as diverse as possible in terms of race, age, and life experiences. A limited number of partial financial assistance grants are available for low-income participants. For application forms and more information, please contact Global Exchange, Attn: Todd Kolze or Noëlle Ehrenkauffer, 2017 Mission Street, #303, San Francisco, CA 94110. Tel: (415) 255-7296 or 800-497-1994, x221. Fax: (415) 255-7498. E-mail: todd@globalexchange.org. Website: www.globalexchange.org.

The **Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program** has grants available to help develop and improve the study of modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States by providing opportunities to scholars to conduct research abroad. For additional information, contact Eliza Washington, Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, Center for International Education, US Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20202-5331. Tel: 202-732-6075.

For the academic years 1999-2001 the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies at **Princeton University** will devote its weekly seminars and periodic conferences to the historical and comparative study of Conversion: Sacred and Profane. Scholars interested in any aspect of religious, ideological, political, technological or material conversion, in any period of history and in any geographical area, may apply. The Center will offer a limited number of research fellowships for one or two semesters, running from September to January and from February to June, designed for highly recommended younger scholars who have finished their dissertations as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. Fellows are expected to live in Princeton in order to take an active part in the intellectual interchange with other members of the Seminar. Funds are limited, and candidates are, therefore, strongly urged to apply to other grant-giving institutions as well as the Center, if they wish to come for a full year. Inquiries and requests for Fellowship Application forms should be addressed to the Manager, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, 129 Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1017, U.S.A. The deadline for applications and letters of recommendation for fellowships for 1999-2000 is *December 1, 1998*, and for 2000-2001 is *December 1, 1999*. Other scholars who would like to offer a paper to one of the weekly Seminars are asked to send a brief description of their proposal and a current curriculum vitae to the center's director, Professor William Chester Jordan.

The **Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)** announces the 1999-2000 competition for Fulbright Awards for U.S. Faculty and Professionals. Opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in over 125 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academe. U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications required. For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Foreign language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. Deadlines are *August 1, 1998* for lecturing and research grants in academic year 1999-2000; *May 1, 1998* for distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe and Canada; and *November 1, 1998* for international education and academic administrator seminars. Contact the USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St., NW, Suite 5L, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009. Tel: 202-686-7877. Website (online materials): <http://www.cies.org>. E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org (requests for application materials only).

Yale University announces a Summer Nahuatl Institute. In addition to intensive language training in beginning Nahuatl, the institute will feature a series of seminars and talks by outstanding Nahuatl scholars. There also will be sessions with native speakers from Mexico. The course runs from mid-June through August. Accommodations are available on Yale

campus. The course is FLAS-approved—that is, institutions with FLAS awards can fund students in the program. Undergraduates, graduate students, and independent scholars can apply. For further information, contact jonathan.amith@yale.edu. ■



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The New England Historical Association announces its Fall Meeting, to be held on October 17, 1998 at Connecticut College in New London, CT. The program committee welcomes proposals on any subject, period, or geographical area from scholars within or outside the New England region. The Association does not focus on the history of New England or of the United States but is equally concerned with European and Third World history. Complete session proposals as well as single papers are welcome. Please send proposals with brief vita by *June 15, 1998* to Professor Alan Rogers, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167-3806. E-mail: alan.rogers@bc.edu.

The Chilean Computer Science Society has issued a preliminary Call for Papers for its XVIII International Conference, which will be held in Antofagasta, Chile from November 12-14, 1998. The conference will take place as part of a larger event, the XI International Symposium on Computer Applications, locally organized by the Northern Catholic University. Papers presenting original research in Computer Science are being sought. Typical, but not exclusive, topics include: Algorithms and Data Structures; Databases; Office Automation; Artificial Intelligence; Data Communications; Operating Systems; Complexity Theory; Data Security and Cryptography; Performance Evaluation; Computer Architecture; Distributed Systems; Programming Languages; Computer Graphics; and Human-Computer Interaction & Software Engineering. An extended abstract written in English, of at most ten typed pages, including e-mail address and/or a fax number, should be sent before *May 18, 1998*. The paper should be sent in PostScript format by e-mail to sccc98@ing.puc.cl. If e-mail is not available, five copies must be addressed to the organizing committee chair to Ydran Eterovic, Computer Science Department, Catholic University of Chile, Casilla 306, Santiago-22, Chile. Tel: +56-2-686-4440. Fax: +56-2-686-4444. E-mail: sccc98@ing.puc.cl. Authors will be notified of acceptance or rejection via e-mail by July 20, 1998. Full versions of accepted papers (camera-ready) must be written in English, and will be due by *August 17, 1998*. Additional information can be obtained from the Local Organizing Committee at the following address: Organización INFONOR'98, Depto. de Ingeniería de Sistemas y Computación, Universidad Católica del Norte, Casilla 1280, Antofagasta, Chile. Tel: +56-55-241728 ext. 201, 277. Fax: +56-55-248476. E-mail: infonor@socompa.ucn.cl. Website: <http://www.ucn.cl/infonor>.

El IX Congreso de la Federación Internacional de Estudios sobre América Latina y el Caribe (FIEALC) se realizará en la Universidad de Tel Aviv, Israel del 12 al 15 de abril de 1999. El evento incluye una excursión conjunta a Jerusalén el 16 de abril. El tema central del congreso será "El Mediterráneo y América Latina." Aunque hay una selección de sesiones temáticas propuestas, se aceptarán también propuestas de nuevas sesiones temáticas y ponencias sobre otros temas relacionados con América Latina en todas las áreas de las humanidades y las ciencias sociales. Las propuestas para sesiones temáticas deben ser enviadas hasta comienzos de junio de 1998; para ponencias individuales hasta octubre de 1998 (favor adjuntar un resumen de entre 15 y 30 líneas y un currículum vitae de una página). Las ponencias (en español, portugués o inglés) deberán tener una extensión máxima de 15 cuartillas, formato A4, escritas en sistemas IBM-PC o Macintosh. La cuota de inscripción será de US\$ 80 (ochenta) para ponentes y de US\$ 20 (veinte) para oyentes. Todo envío de material y consultas relativas al funcionamiento del Congreso deberán dirigirse a Dr. Tzvi Medin, Dr. Raanan Rein, School of History, Universidad de Tel Aviv, Ramat Aviv, P.O.B. 39040 (69978), Israel. E-mail: (Raanan Rein) raanan@post.tau.ac.il; (Rosalie Sitman) rsitman@post.tau.ac.il.

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) will be holding its eighth annual meeting in Miami, FL, August 6-8, 1998. ASCE invites papers on a variety of subjects related to the Cuban economy and society, including macroeconomics, banking and finance, agriculture and the sugar industry, social and political aspects of economic development, education, health, environmental policy, law and legal institutions, and international economic relations. Persons interested in presenting a paper or serving as discussants should contact the following for requirements and instructions: Jorge Pérez-López, ASCE Program Chairperson, 5881 6th St., Falls Church, VA 22041. Tel: 703-379-8812. E-mail: perezlop@erols.com. A selection of the papers presented at the meeting will be published by ASCE in its annual publication *Cuba in Transition*.

The Tenth Annual Afro-Hispanic Literature and Culture Conference will be held May 25-31, 1998 in Xalapa, Mexico. For more information, contact Dr. Elba Birmingham-Pokorny. Tel: 870-235-4206. E-mail: elpokorny@saumag.edu.

The Joint Organizing Committee of the **Conference of Mexican, United States, and Canadian Historians** writes to acknowledge the enthusiastic response to its preliminary call for papers for the X Reunión which will be held in Fort Worth-Dallas from 17-20 November 1999. At the same time, the Committee issues a final invitation to participate in the historic tenth meeting, which has as its central theme, "Migrations in North American History". Participants are invited to explore a variety of encounters through which people, ideas, commodities, and institutions were received, contested, and appropriated. Panels might focus, for example, on demographic trends, labor networks, the dissemination and reception of intellectual currents and ideologies, the flow of commodities and investments, the creation of subjectivities and hybrid identities, the transformation of frontiers into borders, settlement patterns, environmental issues, and so forth. Panels must include a distinctly international representation. All paper and panel abstracts, accompanied by brief (one-half page) cvs, must be received by *May 30, 1998* to be eligible for consideration. Please send U.S. and Canadian proposals to Committee Member Mark Wasserman at: Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08903, Fax: 908-932-6763. E-mail: wasserm@rci.rutgers.edu. Proposals submitted by fax or email are especially welcome. The Joint Organizing Committee will announce its acceptance of proposals shortly after August 30, 1998.

The **Business Association of Latin American Studies (BALAS)** will hold its next conference from April 7-10, 1999 at Le Meridien Hotel in New Orleans Louisiana. The theme of the conference will be Latin America's New Millennium: Reaching "El Dorado." BALAS 1999 is hosted by the College of Business Administration at Loyola University. The deadline for submissions is November 1, 1998. Direct general inquiries to balas99@loyno.edu and registration questions to balasreg@loyno.edu, or inquire by mail to Joseph Ganitsky, Program Chair, BALAS 1999, c/o International Business Center, Loyola University New Orleans, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, Campus Box 15, New Orleans, LA 70118 USA. Tel: 504.865.2101. Fax:: 504.865.3496. Website: <http://www.loyno.edu/balas99/>.

You are invited to the first **Global Meeting of Generations**, to be held in Washington, DC from January 13-15, 1999. Building on a series of national conferences, leaders of all generations will gather to discuss new visions and actions for equitable development in the 21st century. They will identify opportunities for major economic and social advancement in the 21st century, seeking solutions which embrace the generations. For information on participation, registration, and exhibitors, contact the Global Meeting of Generations, c/o International Development Conference, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 720, Washington, DC 20009-5728. Fax: 202-884-8499. E-mail: gmg@idc.org. Website: <http://www.idc.org/gmg>.

The **North Central Council of Latin Americanists (NCCLA)** is issuing a Call for Papers for an upcoming interdisciplinary conference, to be held at St. Norbert College in De Pere, WI, from October 16-17, 1998. The theme of the conference is "Latin America on the Edge of the Year 2000: Triumphs, Tragedies, and Trends." Proposals are invited from all disciplines. Suggestions for panels (including Spanish language panels) are most welcome. (In addition to proposed scholarly sessions, conference planners seek individuals interested in organizing or participating in sessions on: Technology's Impact on Latin America; Taking Students Abroad: Trials, Triumphs, and Tips; and Stimulating Discussion in Courses on Latin America). Those interested in chairing sessions are invited to contact the Program Chair. Graduate student and advanced undergraduate student participation is encouraged. Up to six student travel grants of \$80 are available. Apply with abstract. Conference presenters are eligible for NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards. Send abstracts and proposals by *July 15, 1998* to Associate Professor Eduardo Magalhães III, Program Chair (NCCLA 1998), Department of Political Science, Simpson College, 701 N. C, Indianola, IA 50125. Tel: 515-961-1657.. Fax: 515-961-1498. E-mail: magalhae@storm.simpson.edu.

The 1998 conference of the **National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS)** will be held from October 2-4, 1998 at the Minnesota History Center in St. Paul, MN, and will explore the future of scholarship. Where will scholars be producing their work in the future? Will the majority of scholars be affiliated with a university? Or, will more scholars be independent, piecing together the library, laboratory, and collection resources they require? Themes and topics that might find a place in the program include the following: Historical and political perspectives (e.g., Past history, present conditions, future possibilities); Intellectual issues (e.g., Is independent scholarship in the 1990s the vanguard for the twenty-first century? Is independence from academe synonymous with intellectual freedom?); Practical issues (e.g., Hazards and advantages of scholarship abroad; access to twenty-first century technology); Scholarly identity (e.g., Living in two worlds as a semi-affiliated scholar; relations between independent scholars and academics). [Conference announcement only. Deadline for submission of paper proposals was April 1, 1998]. For further information, contact Diane M. Calabrese, Program Chair, 1000 Robin Road, Silver Spring, MD 20901-1873. Phone/fax: 301-681-3671. E-mail: augustdmc@aol.com.

The **Smithsonian Institution and Centro Alameda, Inc.** present a conference entitled "Image of Devotion, Icon of Identity: The Virgin Mary in the Americas," to be held at the University of Texas at San Antonio from May 14-16, 1998. For more information, contact Miguel A. Bretos, Maria Alicia Crespo de Parkerson, or Judy Scott at the Smithsonian Institution, Room 320, 1000 Jefferson Dr. SW, Washington, DC 20560. Tel: 202-357-4546. Fax: 202-786-2304. E-mail: jscott@sivm.si.edu.

Each year Casa del Caribe, an institution for investigation and promotion of Cuban Caribbean culture, holds international workshops for dance, music, Afro-Cuban percussion and magic-religious systems, presented by specialists of well-recognized national and international prestige, and with the participation of international personalities and performers. These workshops take place each year in the city of Santiago de Cuba, during the months of December, to coincide with the festivities of San Lázaro (Babalú Ayé); in July, concurrent with the Caribbean Festival, a notable event in itself; and in September, with the festivities of the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre. Complete information is available on our Web page, at <http://www.ceniai.inf.cu/trinkaribe/>. For further information, contact Lic. Angel Trincado Fontán, Casa del Caribe, Apartado Postal 4144, Havana 10400, Cuba. Tel: 53-797250. E-mail: trkaribe@ceniai.inf.cu.

The Afro-Latin American Research Association (ALARA) Conference will be held August 12-15, 1998 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The conference theme will be "Afro-Latin America and the Diaspora: Cultural Hybridity, Miscegenation, Creolization." Abstracts of papers on related topics are welcome. For more information, contact Laurence Prescott, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese Department, Pennsylvania State University, 352 N. Burrowes Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel: 814-865-0167. Fax: 814-863-7944.

The First International Conference on Caribbean Literature (ICCL) will take place from November 4-6, 1998 in Nassau, Bahamas. Please direct inquiries to Melvin Rahming (English), Morehouse College, Dept. of English and Linguistics, 830 Westview Dr. S.W., Atlanta, GA 30314. Tel: 404-681-2800, ext. 2512. Fax: 404-525-6272. E-mail: mrahming@morehouse.edu OR Jorge Román-Lagunas (Spanish or French), Purdue University Calumet, Foreign Language Dept., 2200 169th St., Hammond, IN 46323. Tel: 219-989-2632. Fax: 219-989-2581. E-mail: roman@calumet.purdue.edu. The deadline for abstracts is *May 29, 1998*.

The 23rd Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) will take place May 26-30, 1998 in St. John's, Antigua. The theme of the conference will be "Forging into the 21st Century: Culture, Governance, and the Environment in the Caribbean." For additional information, contact Grisell V. Sotolongo, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199. Tel: 305-348-2894. Fax: 305-348-3593. E-mail: csa98@fiu.edu. Website: <http://www.fiu.edu/~lacc/csa98>.

A conference entitled "Madness, Illness, Bodies: The Hispanic Woman Writer and Her Fragmented World" will be held from October 15-17, 1998 at George Washington University. The Conference is open to colonial and contemporary Latin American and Peninsular women's literature. The organizers strongly encourage papers that reflect a solid critical analysis and present a fresh perspective on women's writing. **Keynote Speaker: Angélica Gorodischer.** Send the proposed abstract or panel and a one-page vita to the Fundación Cultural Iberoamericana (FCI), 6001 Woodlake Lane, Alexandria, VA 22315. Attn: Gladys Illareguí. E-mail: gladys@iberoamerican.org. Fax: 703-922-3442. The deadline for submissions is *May 30, 1998*. For more information visit our website: <http://www.iberoamerican.org>

The Séptimo Congreso Internacional de Literatura Centroamericana (CILCA) will take place from March 17-19, 1999 in Managua, Nicaragua. For more information, contact Jorge Román-Lagunas, Purdue University Calumet, 2200 169th St., Hammond, IN 46323. Tel: 219-989-2632. Fax: 219-989-2581. E-mail: roman@calumet.purdue.edu. The deadline for abstracts is *January 15, 1999*.

A conference entitled "Cuartas Jornadas Andinas de Literatura Latinoamericana" will take place August 6-10, 1999, in Cuzco, Peru. Please direct inquiries to Ulises Juan Zevallos-Aguilar, Temple University, 5914 Houghton St., Philadelphia, PA 19128. Tel: 215-508-3288. E-mail: uzevallo@nimbus.temple.edu or Enrique Rosas Paravicino, Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad del Cuzco, Avenida Los Incas No.1615, Cuzco, Peru. Fax: 53-84-238156. Tel: 53-84-228392. E-mail: rozas@qenqo.unsaac.edu.pe.



PUBLICATIONS

"*Estudios Interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe*" (E.I.A.L.), published twice yearly at Tel Aviv University, is now under the sole editorship of Dr. Raanan Rein, of the Dept. of History, Tel Aviv University. This interdisciplinary journal, now in its ninth year, welcomes submissions of manuscripts in Spanish, English and Portuguese, not currently under consideration elsewhere, of original research in any field related to the humanities and social sciences in Latin America in the twentieth century. Book and film reviews are also welcome. Every year, one issue is monographic while the

other comprises articles on a variety of subjects. The monographic issues for the next three years are: (1998) "Visual Culture in Latin America"; (1999) "Education and Politics in Latin America"; (2000) "The Mediterranean and Latin America". Please address the Editor, E.I.A.L., School of History, Tel Aviv University, P.O.B. 39040, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel. Tel: 972-3-640-6285. Fax: 972-3-640-6229. E-mail: raanan@post.tau.ac.il; rsitman@post.tau.ac.il.

As of January 1, 1998, *Cuban Studies*, the prestigious multidisciplinary annual journal devoted to scholarly work on Cuba, is being edited at the Cuban Research Institute at Florida International University. The University of Pittsburgh Press, which has published *Cuban Studies* since 1970, will continue to print and distribute the journal. The CRI will be the editorial home of *Cuban Studies* for a five-year term. Manuscripts may be submitted to the Editor, *Cuban Studies*, Cuban Research Institute, Florida International University, University Park, Miami, Fl. 33199, USA. Maximum length is forty pages, double-spaced, including tables and notes. Please submit two copies, with an abstract of no more than 200 words. Submissions should have a format that consistently follows one of the accepted reference styles in the humanities or social sciences (e.g. MLA, APA or Chicago.) *Cuban Studies* will not accept work that has been published, or is under consideration, elsewhere. In addition to journal articles, *Cuban Studies* has traditionally included a book review section and a bibliography covering materials related to Cuba and its diaspora. Relevant books or journal articles recently published should be sent or brought to the attention of the Editors for inclusion in the appropriate section. Those interested in reviewing manuscripts or books, should contact the Cuban Research Institute at the above address or by fax (305) 348-3593 or e-mail crinst.serms.fiu.edu.

Cuba in Transition—Volume 7, containing selected papers and commentaries presented at the Seventh Annual Meeting (1997) of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy, is now available. Papers included in the volume deal with macroeconomics, sugar, agricultural trade, women, privatization, tourism, and the environment, among others. To order *Cuba in Transition—Volume 7* and earlier volumes, please contact ASCE Books, 2000 Osborn Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910-1319. Tel/fax: 301-587-1664. E-mail: jalonso@erols.com.

The University of San Francisco is issuing a Call for Essays for upcoming issues of the *Peace Review*. Essays may be on or off each issue's theme. The theme of the Winter 1998 issue will be "Overcoming Linguistic Violence," (deadline July 20, 1998). The Spring 1999 issue will deal with "Media and Democratic Action," (deadline January 16, 1999). Relevant off-theme topics include war, violence, human rights, culture, development, the environment, economy, and related issues. Please submit 2500-3500 word essays on IBM or Mac disk to Robert Elias, Editor, *Peace Review*, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117 USA. Fax: 415-388-2631/422-2772. Tel: 415-422-6349. Email: eliasr@usfca.edu. ■

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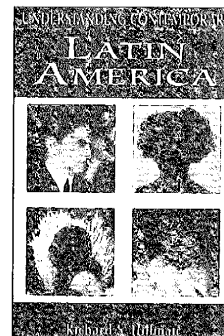
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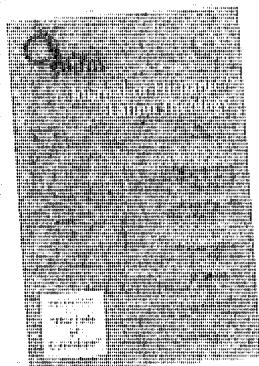
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