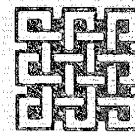


Latin American Studies Association



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LASA Forum

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President's Report

by Franklin W. Knight
Johns Hopkins University

Introduction

For the Executive officers of the Association at Pittsburgh and the members of the Executive Council, the work is unrelenting. As soon as one Congress is completed, the work begins toward planning the next Congress. There is no period for rest and relaxation. For the staff their offices must seem like the eye of a storm that never abates. Already the tempo is increasing dramatically for LASA2000 in Miami. Co-chairs Anthony Maingot and Marysa Navarro are working steadily through the elaborate process of sorting the incoming proposals. By early summer they will have a good start on constructing the program that represents the core activity of LASA members at the March 2000 Congress. Individual and group proposals were to be sent before the April 2, 1999, deadline directly to Anthony Maingot, LASA 2000/FIU, DM 359B, Florida International University, Miami, Florida 33139. Proposals of panels from the various Sections, a feature inaugurated at the last Congress in Chicago, have a later deadline than panels proposed by individual members.



LASA President Franklin W. Knight

However, LASA is far more than just a large coming together every eighteen months. Reports to various foundations and organizations must be completed and submitted; and funds must be sought for various Association activities, especially travel assistance for the next LASA Congress. Some LASA Committees, such as the Finance and Support Committees, meet during the interval between Congresses, often in conjunction with the regularly scheduled meeting of the Executive Council.

LASA and Regional Cooperation

LASA has continued to reach out actively to other associations and organizations with a common interest in Latin America and the Caribbean. We have established semi-formal ties with the European-based *Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanistas Europeos* (AHILA). To date we have simply exchanged relevant information about each other but we hope to move beyond to more integrated activities in the near future. Last November I attended a meeting of the *Red Latinoamericana de Cooperación Universitaria* (RLCU) in Santiago, Chile. There I discussed with their Executive Committee possible ways in which the *Red* and LASA could

work together. I have continued constructive discussions with representatives of the *Red* since. Eventually we hope to develop some areas in which concrete activities of mutual interest to both LASA and the *Red* might be pursued. LASA has also moved forward with its cooperation with the *Archivo Nacional de Cuba* and the *Instituto de Historia*. In the case of the *Archivo*, we have been working on a long term plan for creating training workshops on document conservation and preservation for archivists from a number of Cuban and Latin American archives. In the case of the *Instituto*, we have assisted the publication program with a modest grant, and hope that in the future we can continue to support this aspect of their activity. LASA has also appointed a representative to the project of the American Historical Association dealing with the interplay between area studies and global studies. Over the next two years that project will hold a series of activities designed to help teachers, especially in community colleges, develop new courses in world history. Also, as I mentioned in my last report, I am serving as the LASA representative to the American Council of Learned Societies. In my next report I will discuss more thoroughly matters of interest to the membership that arise during

the upcoming annual meeting.

LASA and Area Studies

Despite our various outreach activities and our interest in global studies, LASA remains devoted to the strengthening of area studies, especially throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Our membership is universal and includes individuals who live and work in Europe and Japan. Our members represent a variety of academic disciplines and practical interests. What brings us together and motivates us strongly is our profound interest in the history, politics, economy, culture and environment of the nearly 500 million people who inhabit that vast region southward and eastward of the Rio Grande. Understanding that region and its peoples is our passion as well as our vocation and we take it very, very seriously. It requires dedicated attention to the problems and the particulars across and within the region—a region that we believe provides ample exciting examples of fruitful comparisons and contrasts of the human experience across time.

Area studies as a focus does not, and properly should not, place itself in opposition to any other type of studies. On the contrary,

effective area studies depends on and co-exists harmoniously with excellent local, regional, national and thematic studies produced within and across several academic disciplines. Effective area studies also depends on a strong command of the various languages of the region. Part of the rewarding dynamic between area studies and other types of studies rests in the intrinsic possibilities of enhanced reciprocal understanding when the local is placed in the context of the regional.

Similarly, the development of global studies should not be seen as somehow superceding area studies. Both are, and ought to be, compatible. Nevertheless, academies that seek to replace area studies with global studies often have a completely incorrect understanding of the individual roles of both sorts of activities. The fact that technology has created a more integrated world does not indicate that the world suddenly loses the vitality, viability, and illustrativeness of its regional variations. Global commerce does not by itself make the United States of America any less distinct an area than it was before. The same may be said for Europe, or Africa, or India, or Latin America. Indeed,

global contacts may create a necessity for a better and more sophisticated understanding of those geographical zones newly integrated into the ambit of global trade networks. Without excellent area studies there can be no sound global studies. To understand the world better is to understand its component parts better. High quality local studies create high quality area studies. High quality area studies, then, should be a prerequisite for high quality global studies. It is like building a house. Without good components and a sound foundation the building might look like a house but is in fact a hazard. The rush to abandon area studies for the novelty of global studies carries the risk of undermining the enterprise at its very inception.

LASA is a strong organization and its membership continues to grow. It provides a vehicle where intellectual cross-fertilization takes place efficaciously and constantly. That is both its current strength and its future promise. Working together we will eventually achieve a seamless intellectual web across the Americas. Then we will be ready to take on larger, more global tasks.



ON LASA2000

Program Chairs and Staff At Work

By the time you read this, LASA2000 program co-chairs Anthony Maingot and Marysa Navarro will be sifting through thousands of submissions for the Miami Congress, March 16-18, 2000. The best thing we can do now is to let them be about their tasks. They will be providing an update for the next *Forum*. See also the web pages dedicated to LASA2000 at <http://www.pitt.edu/~lasa/lasa2000.htm>.

For your information, the list of track chairs was published in the Winter 1999 *Forum*, and contact information for each of them has now been posted on the LASA2000 pages on the website. Please note, however, that track chairs receive materials *only* from the program co-chairs, and not from proposers. Please do not make inquiries of the track chairs about specific proposals. Thanks!

The process works like this. Once the program co-chairs have consolidated proposed individual papers into existing session proposals or have created sessions for those papers, they submit these proposals, along with session proposals submitted "intact," to the chair(s) of the most appropriate track. The track chairs will end up ranking the proposals in their tracks. The number of sessions that will end up being accepted for the program will be determined by the quality of the proposals and the number of meeting rooms available; the number of sessions accepted for each track will be approximately proportional to the number of submitted proposals that fit that track.

Thanks to all who submitted requests to participate in LASA2000. We all are working hard to make sure the quality of this XXII International Congress exceeds all expectations. ■

FILM FESTIVAL AND FILM EXHIBIT AT LASA2000

Latin American Studies Association XXII International Congress
Miami, Florida USA -- March 16-18, 2000

Film and video materials not integrated into a panel, workshop, or other regular Congress session may be featured at LASA2000 in three venues:

I. LASA2000 FILM FESTIVAL: You may submit a film or video to compete for the juried designation of "*LASA 2000 Award of Merit in Film*," which is given for "excellence in the visual presentation of educational and artistic materials on Latin America." Approximately 15 such designations will be made, and these films and videos will be screened free of charge in the LASA2000 Film Festival. Selection criteria for this designation are: artistic, technical, and cinematographic excellence; uniqueness of contribution to the visual presentation of materials on Latin America; and relevance to disciplinary, geographic, and thematic interests of LASA members, as evidenced by topics proposed for panels, workshops, and special sessions at recent Congresses. Films and videos released *after September 1998* and those that will *premiere* at the LASA Congress will be given special consideration, if they also meet the above criteria. LASA membership is not required to compete.

To enter the competition for the LASA2000 Film Festival, mail one copy of the COMPLETED SUBMISSION FORM, along with a VHS copy of your film or video to: LaVonne C. Poteet, Coordinator, LASA2000 Film Committee, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837. Tel: 570-523-1408; fax: 570-524-0933; email: poteet@bucknell.edu. Send a duplicate copy of the form (without materials) to: Reid Reading, LASA, 946 Wm. Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, PITTSBURGH PA 15260.

II. LASA2000 FILM EXHIBIT: Films and videos NOT selected for screening in the LASA2000 Film Festival, as well as films and videos that were not entered for the Festival competition, may be screened in the LASA2000 Film Exhibit, for a fee of \$50 for the first 30 minutes of screening time, and \$1.00 per minute thereafter. Exhibit films are shown along with the Festival films in the same auditorium.

To submit film and/or video materials directly to the non-competitive LASA2000 Film Exhibit, please fill out both the SUBMISSION FORM on this page and the RESERVATION FORM on the reverse side. Exhibit screening time is limited. Submit your reservation early to ensure a place. A confirmation and invoice for the cost of this commercial screening will be issued after the Exhibit closes. Send BOTH FORMS to: Exhibit Promotions Plus, Inc., c/o LASA Exhibit Management, 11620 Vixens Path, ELLICOTT CITY MD 21042-1539. Tel: 410-997-0763; fax: 410-997-0764; email: exhibit@erols.com

III. LASA2000 EXHIBIT BOOTHS AND PROGRAM AD RESERVATIONS: Distributors of visual materials who wish to publicize their products at LASA2000 may also do so in one of the following ways:

- A. By reserving space in the book/literature exhibit—full booth or in a combined "take one" literature display; or
- B. By placing an ad in the LASA2000 program booklet.

See reverse side for submission forms for booths and program ads

LASA2000 VISUAL MATERIALS SUBMISSION FORM: FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

Due October 1, 1999

Submission for the LASA2000: Film Festival _____ Film Exhibit _____ Both _____

Title of work enclosed: _____

Format: _____ Film (16mm) _____ Video (available formats): _____

Distributor (name, address, phone, fax and email): _____

Director: _____ Producer: _____

Year/country of release: _____ Screening time: _____ Languages/subtitles: _____

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

If your film/video is not selected for the LASA2000 Film Festival, do you want it included in the LASA Film Exhibit for the fees stated?

YES NO Your name: _____

Address: _____

Affiliation (if not in address): _____ Phone: (office) _____

Phone (home): _____ fax: _____ email: _____

You must include your visual materials with the form. Please use a separate copy for each item submitted.

DISPLAY YOUR BOOKS AT LASA2000

LASA members interested in displaying titles at the XXII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association should advise Harve Horowitz, LASA's advertising/exhibits representative, of their latest publications for promotion at LASA2000 in Miami, Florida. Not only is this a valuable means of bringing titles to the attention of your colleagues, but publishers can benefit from the marketing potential of Congress exhibits and program advertising. Use a form below to alert your publisher to this opportunity or to notify our representative directly.

Dear Publisher:

Please contact LASA Advertising/Exhibits, c/o Exhibit Promotions Plus, Inc., 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City MD 21042-1539 (410-997-0763; fax 410-997-0764; email exhibit@erols.com) concerning promotion of my title(s), listed below, at the XXII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association, March 16-18, 2000, in Miami, Florida.

Title _____ Year _____

Title _____ Year _____

Title _____ Year _____

Author/LASA Member _____

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FROM: (Author) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone/fax/email _____

Please contact the following publisher(s) concerning (a) recent title(s) I would like to see displayed at LASA2000:

Title #1 _____

Publisher _____

Address _____

Editor/Sales Manager _____

Title #2 _____

Publisher _____

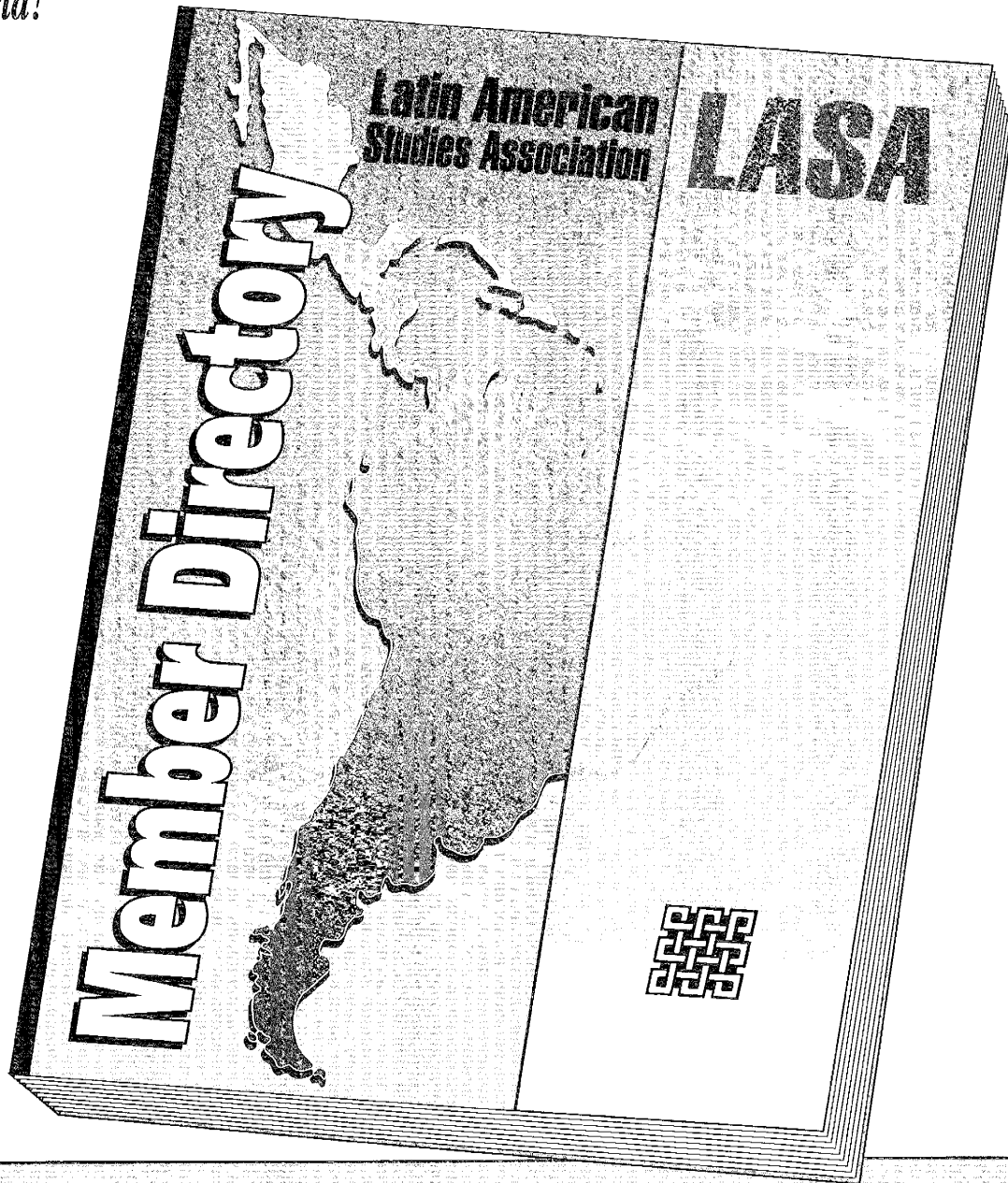
Address _____

Editor/Sales Manager _____

Check here if you are interested in arranging your own display if the publisher declines participation.

New Edition Member Directory Now Available

All the information you need to keep in touch with LASA members throughout the world!



Use the 1999 membership form to order.

This handy, bound volume contains names and addresses of all 1998 individual LASA members, as well as a listing of institutional LASA members, all indexed by discipline and primary country or sub-region of interest.

Taming the Tiger in Honduras

by Kirk S. Bowman

The Sam Nunn School of International Affairs

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"Every time that our country's name appears with profusion in the international press, it is because something bad has happened. Never, or almost never, are we mentioned for some positive action, for something that would really make us proud."¹ Whether it was the banana-republic, the militarized state, the puppet of the United States, or the site of devastating hurricanes such as Fifi and Mitch, international images of Honduras have been overwhelmingly negative and derogatory. For this reason, recent developments in civil-military relations deserve special attention.

At a particularly lively LASA98 panel chaired by J. Samuel Fitch, experts disagreed on whether military power in South America had remained strong or declined in recent years: Wendy Hunter, David Pion-Berlin, and Harold Trinkunas argued for the latter position while Brian Loveman and Jorge Zaverucha defended the former. While the debate rages for South America, the 27 January 1999 ceremonial passing of the staff of command from Armed Forces Chief Mario Hung Pacheco to President Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé highlights a dramatic decline in military autonomy in Honduras and marks the end of a sorry chapter in U.S. policy. This rapid collapse of military power and institutional autonomy is surprising given the conventional wisdom among Latin Americanists that civilian politicians in this quintessential banana republic are either puppets of the armed forces or too weak to challenge the generals and their tanks.² While changes in U.S. policy in the 1990s have been crucial for the positive changes in Honduran civil-military relations, I argue that a strong domestic antipathy towards the military dating from the 1950s helps to explain how civilians could gain the upper hand on the armed forces after more than forty years of military autonomy. This article briefly presents three periods of development for the Honduran military and locates the forces that shaped its ascent and recent decline.³

Militarizing the Banana Republic

Unlike any of the other five Central American republics (including Costa Rica), the military had no political influence in Honduras from 1900 to 1950. Indeed, in Honduran newspapers prior to 1954, it is difficult to find any mention whatsoever of the armed forces. The military is conspicuously absent from the discussion of important political actors in Stokes' landmark 1950 study of Honduran politics.⁴ There simply was no institutionalized and professional military until the 1950s.

The year 1954 was a watershed for Honduras and the region. The CIA not only unearthed its counter-revolutionary

leader—Castillo Armas—in Honduras but used the country as a training site and launching area for the overthrow of Arbenz. The Honduran operation was headed up by U.S. Ambassador Whitting Willauer, a consummate anti-communist who had never stepped foot in Central America before he arrived in Tegucigalpa in February 1954. His previous experience working for the CIA and the Chinese Nationalists in the late 1940s sensitized him to the evils of communism and he was determined to rid the country of leftist threats. Willauer's policies in Honduras embodied the U.S. position that the building up of a strong military with close ties to Washington was the best safeguard against leftist perils. On 20 May 1954, in a quid pro quo for Honduran support of the Castillo Armas invasion and as a continuation of U.S. military assistance policies in Latin America, the United States and Honduras signed a Bilateral Agreement of Military Assistance that called for U.S. military aid in exchange for free access to raw materials that may be needed by the United States. The First Infantry Battalion was organized by the United States on 20 July 1954—less than a month after the fall of Arbenz—and remained under U.S. jurisdiction until August of 1956. With alleged communists in neighboring Guatemala and leftists participating in banana strikes on the Honduran north coast, Washington wanted insurance for their many investments.

On 21 October 1956, a mere two years after the armed forces took institutional shape, the colonels ousted Julio Lozano in the first military coup in the country in the 20th century. The armed forces had quickly emerged as the most powerful institution in the country. That power was codified in the 1957 Constitution. In exchange for allowing the progressive Ramón Villeda Morales to take the presidency in 1957, military strongman Oswaldo López and Ambassador Willauer (who did not trust Villeda and who deprived him of an election in 1954) helped compose Title XIII of the magna carta that gave the armed forces unparalleled power and autonomy. Articles 318 through 330 established that the Chief of the Armed Forces would be selected by the military and that soldiers would be obedient to him and not to the president, that the Chief of the Armed Forces could use his discretion in obeying or disobeying the president, that civilian courts would have no jurisdiction over crimes by soldiers, and that civilians would have no access to or oversight of military budgets.

The Early Negative Public Reaction to Militarization

An examination of newspapers from the 1950s reveals a rather remarkable hostile reaction from civil society towards the military buildup. On 22 May 1954, a mere two days after the

signing of the military agreement with the U.S., a letter appeared in *Acción Democrática* from one Antonio Gómez Milla ridiculing "the spectacular notice that invites us to laugh that Honduras and the United States of America will soon sign a military pact, and it makes us laugh because Honduras has never fought with anybody and has no one to fight with...we should seek another position...one misplaced comma can lead to complete enslavement (by the U.S.)..." This touched off a long and sophisticated public debate in the newspapers, particularly in *El Cronista*, that lasted through 1963. Anti-military schoolteachers, university students, politicians, and other citizens did not argue merely that the armed forces should remain small, but rather proposed that the institutions should not exist at all. A national dialogue emerged as military officers and spokespersons countered each anti-military letter published in the press with arguments such as "If you want peace, prepare for war" and "If in Chile there has never been and there will never be the military caste that you so greatly fear, why can't Honduras structure a similar armed forces?"⁵

In May of 1959, Francisco Milla Bermúdez, then Magistrate of the Supreme Court, and Designate to the Presidency—and one of the leaders of the Liberal Party who actively participated in the constitutional deal-making that granted near omnipotent powers to the military—declared to the *Miami Herald* that the best thing for Honduras would be the dissolution of the armed forces. The armed forces, added Milla, consumed too great a part of the budget and the army was politically aligned with enemies of the government (*El Cronista*, 11 May 1959).

The generals were furious with the Milla statement. The general public was not. In an article entitled "The Popular Opinion Says that We Suppress the Army," the country's principal daily reported that the public response to Milla's comments were completely unexpected; the people want the soldiers to abandon the barracks and "seek other more dignified means of daily sustenance" (*El Cronista*, 14 May 1959). The university students also seconded Milla's proposal. *El Cronista* reproduced a declaration from the UNAH (Universidad Autónoma de Honduras) student federation which "applauds" Milla and adds that the students were neither supporters nor adversaries of Villeda's "Government of the Second Republic," but that "yes we are enemies of the military caste, because when this OGRE grows, dictatorships result" (15 May 1959). Milla responded that he was not the enemy of the military, but that he did aspire to follow the lead of Costa Rica and replace barracks with schools.⁶ Of course, the genie was already out of the bottle and the United States would never have permitted the demilitarization of Honduras.⁷ But as we will see, a strong domestic hostility to the military, while repressed during the period from late 1963 to 1989, re-emerged in the 1990s and contributed to the rapid descent of the Honduran armed forces.

The Sixties and Seventies

The 1963 election campaign favored Modesto Rodas Alvarado, the charismatic and fiery former president of the Constitutional

Assembly, who promised to large campaign crowds that he would reduce the power of the military. At the height of the campaign season, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Daniel Oduber visited the country with an endorsement for demilitarization: "The communist threat is banished with laws that benefit the peasants. I don't believe that the armed forces are even necessary in our countries" (*El Cronista*, September 1963). There was a ground swell of support from various sectors of Honduran society to follow the Costa Rican model and proscribe the military. But a violent pre-emptive coup was launched a mere ten days before the October 1963 elections, ending a six-year democratic opening in the country and effectively silencing the debate on demilitarization. The United States would wait barely two months after the violent and repressive coup to crawl back to the generals and recognize the military regime. The embarrassing fact is that U.S. commitment to democracy was secondary to a militarized response to real and imagined communist threats.

The Honduran Tiger (nickname for the Honduran armed forces) ruled the country with only brief interruptions for two decades. The 1963-1972 period can be characterized as repressive and hostile. The 1972-1975 period witnessed a marked change in military rule, with younger officers joining the formerly repressive Oswaldo López in a progressive, nation-building imitation of the Velasco regime in Peru. The reformist nature of the regime slowed markedly in 1975 when López was linked to the United Fruit Co. "Bananagate" bribery scandal. After López refused to permit an investigative commission access to his Swiss bank accounts, he was ousted as head of state. The new man in charge was Juan Melgar Castro, a conservative older officer who had cultivated ties with the younger officers. While some land reform continued, the explicit progressive military experiment ended a little more than two years after it began. In June 1975, the repressive military returned when soldiers and large landowners massacred fourteen peasants taking part in a hunger march. The Melgar government was decidedly anti-labor, anti-cooperative, and increasingly tied to drug trafficking. Melgar himself fell to another internal military coup led by Policarpo Paz García in 1978.

The Incompatible U.S. Policies of Democracy and Militarization in the 1980s

The 1980s witnessed a most unusual hybrid regime in Honduras, the initiation and strengthening of electoral democracy along with shocking increases in military power and human rights abuses. Honduras in the 1980s embodied U.S. policy of low-intensity democracy and high-intensity anti-communism. Injections of military aid and anti-terrorist training, and unconditional public support by the U.S. Embassy for the actions of the armed forces was akin to pumping large doses of steroids into the neighborhood bully; the result was quickly expanding strength and a feeling of invincibility on the part of *los gloriosos*, that when combined with a self-perceived spiritual calling to save the country from progressives, resulted in a

marked increase in human rights violations. The commander in chief from 1982-1984 was General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, a violent anti-communist who had been trained at the School of the Americas in Fort Benning, the Superior War College in Peru, and the National Military Academy in Argentina. In the late 1970s, Alvarez founded Intelligence Battalion 3-16, the ruthless death squad comprised of elite U.S.-trained soldiers that recruited ex-soldiers from the Central Penitentiary for some of the dirtiest jobs. In the first 26 months after the return to "democracy", 128 disappearances were registered. For the period January 1988-July 1989, long past the height of the abuses—the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CODEH) documented 13 forced disappearances, 322 assassinations, 470 cases of torture, and 2,058 illegal arrests.

During the entire 1980s, the U.S. needed the Honduran military as an ally in the *contra* war and not only regularly ignored/denied evidence of human rights abuses but "advocated executions, torture, blackmail and other forms of coercion" openly in U.S. Army intelligence manuals used to train Latin American military officers (*Washington Post*, 21 September 1996). The United States provided some \$350 million in military aid from 1984-1989, hundreds of millions more in other military assistance such as military bases, and continual public support of the army against charges of corruption and abuses even though local CIA agents were aware of the torture and disappearances.

The Honduran armed forces were also gaining financial independence. The military pension fund owns and operates one of the country's largest banks, an insurance company, an investment company, a credit card company, an advertising and printing company, a financial consulting firm, a radio station, African palm plantations and an oil factory, a shrimp farm, a crustacean exporter, and a funeral home and cemetery that are seen by some Hondurans as ironic examples of vertical integration given the military's involvement in assassinations and disappearances. In a bizarre example of privatization, the Honduran government privatized the Honduran Cement Company by selling it to the military at a low price of \$22 million and with highly favorable terms of only \$80 thousand down. The military also owns shoe factories, clothing factories, a car dealership, a barbed-wire company, munitions and arms companies, real estate concerns, land for possible tourism developments, and the abandoned Sheraton-Tegucigalpa hotel project. The military pension fund has become the nation's fifth largest corporate conglomerate with annual profits estimated at \$US40 million. In addition, the military had a monopoly on private security and controlled the merchant marine, the telephone company, customs, and the airports. With no civilian oversight of military budgets, there were opportunities for siphoning huge amounts of money from these "public" entities. As the 1980s closed, the Honduran armed forces were constitutionally autonomous, protected and supported by the United States, and financially robust. The Tiger was strong and feeling invincible.

The Honduran Military after Cold War

When Cresencio Arcos was nominated as the U.S. Ambassador to Honduras in 1990, the generals must have been delighted. Arcos was a U.S. Embassy official in Tegucigalpa in the early 1980s who helped establish the secret basing of the *contras* in Honduras and the transfer of huge sums of military aid to the Honduran armed forces. In the mid-1980s Arcos was Elliot Abrams' deputy for Central America and was the State Department expert on the *contras*. However, by 1990 the Cold War was over and as ambassador Arcos was now given a very different mission: to debilitate the very military monster that he had helped to fortify. Arcos accepted this 180-degree change in U.S. policy with enthusiasm and effectiveness. His pointed public denunciations of military impunity and the lack of justice outraged the colonels and pro-military President Callejas (1990-1994), and at the same time energized sectors of civil society who were fed up with the heavy military burden on Honduran society. The media, student groups, business leaders, labor, the Catholic Church, and human rights organizations such as the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CODEH) began a constant attack on the armed forces, with many of the denunciations similar to those made by civil society in the 1950s. U.S. military assistance also declined precipitously, falling from some US\$41 million in 1989 to a mere US\$2.7 million in 1993. The tide had turned.

Momentum against the military picked up with the presidential election of the Liberal Party's Carlos Roberto Reina in 1994. Reina, a long-time critic of the military and former president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, campaigned on a platform of clean government and the reduction of military budgets and prerogatives. The public booing of the armed forces at the inauguration was a sign of just how low public respect for the institution had fallen. Reina withstood assassination attempts and military threats as he implemented crucial civil-military reforms. Military conscription was ended in 1994, the military's hated intelligence unit (DNI) that was implicated in many human rights abuses was disbanded in 1994, the military budget was reduced by 10 percent in 1994, and the military lost control of many state institutions such as the telephone company, immigration, and the merchant marine in 1996.

The most dogged supporter of the military has been the National Party. The National Party selected Nora de Melgar, the widow of former military strongman Juan Melgar, as its 1998 presidential candidate. The party was subsequently trounced by the Liberal's Carlos Flores Facussé, whose anti-military credentials were secured when, as president of the National Assembly, he procured legislative approval for Reina's military reforms. This marked the fourth electoral defeat in five elections for the National Party and the association of the party with the military has become a major electoral liability. This liability created incentives for party leaders to pressure a divided caucus to support President Flores's recent historic constitutional reforms, which were approved in the National Assembly by a vote of 128-0 on 26 January 1999.

The reforms are designed to end 42 years of military autonomy. The president is now commander in chief of the armed forces. Civilians have oversight over armed forces budgets. Article 278 of the amended constitution now mandates that "orders given by the President should be respected and executed" by all soldiers. The 54-member Armed Forces Superior Council, the military self-governing body that was characterized by murky internecine conflict, has been replaced by a five-member Council of Commanders. Following the Costa Rican example, all security forces are placed under the authority of the National Electoral Tribunal during the last month of national electoral campaigns. And most significantly, the all-powerful post of Armed Forces Chief has been eliminated with all authority transferred to the defense minister. The president has authority to name and remove defense ministers. The first civilian defense minister to head the armed forces is Edgardo Dumas, an attorney, newspaper columnist, and former Honduran Ambassador in Washington.

These changes are transcendental. Yet, many civil-military questions and challenges remain. The reduction of military autonomy and prerogatives does not automatically translate into stronger civilian institutions. Hondurans understandably view democratic institutions—particularly the justice system—as corrupt, weak, and inefficient. Arrest orders by judges against former or current members of the armed forces for murder and disappearances have been ignored for years. Crime levels are escalating, and the police and military are considered more as criminals than crime fighters. Charges against the military and police for involvement in drug trafficking, car theft, and corruption continue to appear in the Honduran press.

And other military horrors regularly emerge. On 5 January 1999, officials decommissioned US\$6.4 million of advanced weaponry, explosives, and anti-aircraft guns held in a military base near San Pedro Sula. The armed forces had been storing the weapons for ten years on behalf of Mario Delamico, a Cuban-American former collaborator of the CIA who has been

linked to attempts on the life of then-President Reina. The military itself is deeply divided and many officers are disgruntled with recent reforms and the steep slide in military prestige. In the 1980s, the armed forces had some 25,000 troops, while today there are only 10,000 which includes 1,700 officials. Many in the military are now pressing for a return to forced conscription, since the image of the military is so tarnished and the pay so low that few are willing to enlist. Military hardliners see the continued decline in inductees as a slow death for the institution.

The greatest challenge for Hondurans is to define the future role of the armed forces. With the Cold War over, a civilian police force responsible for crime fighting, and with no credible external threats to national security, elected officials and military spokesmen have named a host of potential institutional missions. These include protecting the environment; building infrastructure; helping the police battle crime, fight poverty, and lead the war on narcotrafficking (which would be another example of internecine conflict). To many Hondurans, these new military jobs smack of make-work projects and cover for military officials to continue to enrich themselves. In 1955, when the military was first gaining institutional strength, a Honduran citizen sent a letter to the editor of the leading newspaper with advice that has stood the test of time and that many Hondurans would presently applaud as they did in the 1954-63 period: "...everything has its time and when that time has passed, nature has provided an end that NOW IT SHOULD NOT EXIST. In ancient days, militaries were necessary. However, today there is nothing to justify the existence of militarization...now that the budget is in tatters, now when it would be wise to be economical with government expenditures, it would be a stupendous measure if the government would eliminate the defense minister, and with him all the commanders and soldiers in the country and establish in their place an efficient civil guard, and a mounted police to insure individual security in a civilized manner" (Néstor Enrique Alvarado in *El Cronista*, 9 May 1955).

Notes

¹Victor Meza. *Política y Sociedad en Honduras: Comentarios*. Tegucigalpa: Guaymuras, 1981, p. 23.

²See for example Thomas Skidmore and Peter Smith's *Modern Latin America* 4th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997) pp. 346-347; John Booth and Thomas Walker's *Understanding Central America* (Boulder: Westview, 1993) sections on Honduras; and Donald and Deborah Sundloff Schulz's *The United States, Honduras, and the Crisis in Central America* (Boulder: Westview, 1994). For an excellent overview of the decline of Honduran military power which is "contrary to almost all expectations," see J. Mark Ruhl's "Redefining Civil-Military Relations in Honduras," (*Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*. Vol. 38, No. 1 (Spring, 1996), pp. 33-67.

³This work is taken from Kirk Bowman. "(De)Militarization, State Capacity, and Development in Latin America, A Quantitative and Comparative Historical Analysis." Ph.D. diss. University of North Carolina, 1998, the Honduran daily *El Cronista* from 1954-1963, and

recent issues of Honduran newspapers *El Heraldo*, *Honduras This Week*, *La Prensa*, and *La Tribuna*.

⁴The classic work on the Honduran political system remains William Stokes. *Honduras: An Area Study in Government*. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1950.

⁵The first quote comes from army captain René Zalaya Smith in *El Cronista*, 30 May 1955, and the second from J. Simeon Alonzo of the military academy in *El Cronista*, 18 July 1955.

⁶Matías Funes. *Los Deliberantes: El Poder Militar en Honduras*. Tegucigalpa: Guaymuras, 1995, p. 222.

⁷In this time period, there are many references to following the "Tico" example and going *sans armee*. In April of 1958, Costa Rica attempted to push a proposal through the Organization of American States for the disarming of all of Latin America. The proposal was voted down (*El Cronista*, 18 April 1958). ■



CALLING ALL MEMBERS

HURRICANE MITCH

The relief effort in Central America goes on and victims of the hurricane still need our help. We continue to urge LASA members to make contributions to agencies of their own choosing in the countries of their choice.

Oxfam America is accepting donations to help the survivors of Hurricane Mitch. Contributions to its Central America Relief and Reconstruction Fund are being channeled directly to its on-the-ground partners in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. Donations may be sent to Oxfam America (26 West Street, Boston, MA 02111) or charged to your credit card by phone (800/77-OXFAM) or online (www.oxfamamerica.org). Information on Oxfam's program is also available on the web page. Anyone wanting to organize fund-raising events for the Fund should call 800/597-3278 for event support and materials.

Also, the Red Cross informs us that donations sent to P.O. Box 37243, Washington DC 20013 are quickly converted to material aid for the victims. See also www.redcross.org to donate on line or call 1-800-HELP NOW. Be sure to indicate that your donation is for the Central American relief effort, specifying a country if you wish.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies reports frequently on the Central American situation. A situation report dated 16 November 1998 is typical, and notes that the number of people affected by the storm is now estimated at 3,771,000, with 10,502 dead and nearly as many missing. Evacuations number more than 1.3 million. See www.ifrc.org for updates and for how to contribute on line or by mail via the Federation in Geneva.

Thanks for responding to this call!

THE COLOMBIAN DISASTER

The Red Cross of Colombia is accepting donations to help victims of the January 25 earthquake. Please help out by contributing to that organization, or to agencies of your choice. Access the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies website (above) for updates on the relief effort. The Colombian Red Cross site can be accessed from the Federation's site.

Thanks again!

THE YEAR 2000 LASA/OXFAM AMERICA MARTIN DISKIN MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP

The Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship is offered at each LASA International Congress to an outstanding individual who combines the commitment that Diskin had both to activism and scholarship. The person so honored at LASA's next Congress will deliver the memorial lecture at the Miami Congress, March 16-18, 2000.

This distinguished lectureship is made possible largely by a generous contribution from Oxfam America, an organization committed to grassroots work and one with which Martin Diskin was associated. Ricardo Falla, S.J., was the 1998 Diskin Lecturer.

Members of the Diskin Lectureship Committee 2000 are Charles R. Hale (Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin, chair), Aline Helg (History, University of Texas at Austin), and Stefano Varese (Native American Studies, University of California, Davis). Nominations, including self-nominations, are welcome. They should be sent to Hale (Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX 78712, or electronically to crhale@mail.utexas.edu) by **September 30, 1999**. A nomination should include the complete street address of the nominee, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, as well as a statement justifying the nomination.

The Book Awards—A Special Plea!

LASA does its best to make sure the Association book awards are highly publicized. In addition to posting these notices in at least one edition of the *Forum* (twice for LASA2000), we send flyers to all publishers we know about who might even remotely produce monographs that could be contenders for the Bryce Wood and Premio book awards.

The Secretariat would appreciate it very much if LASA members

would contact appropriate publishers and inform them of these awards; this is especially important in the case of the *Premio*, since LASA is in the process of continuing to build its list of publishers of monographs in Spanish and Portuguese of interest to Latin Americanists. And of course, please make sure, if you are eligible for one of these awards, that you submit your publication!

FINAL CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2000 SLATE and LASA AWARDS

NOMINATIONS INVITED FOR 2000 SLATE

Deadline: *June 1, 1999*

LASA members are invited to suggest nominees for Vice President and three members of the Executive Council, for terms beginning May 1, 2000. Criteria for nomination include professional credentials and previous service to LASA. Candidates must have been a member of the Association in good standing for at least one year prior to nomination. Biographic data and the rationale for nomination must be sent by *June 1, 1999* to: Professor Frances Hagopian, chair, Nominations Committee, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. E-mail: hagopian@cfia.harvard.edu.

The winning candidate for Vice President will serve in that capacity until October 31, 2001, and then as President for an additional eighteen months. Executive Council members will serve a three-year term from May 1, 2000 to April 30, 2003.

Members of the Nominations Committee in addition to Professor Hagopian are: Lynn Bolles, University of Maryland; Miguel Centeno, Princeton University; Marifeli Pérez-Stable, SUNY-Old Westbury (EC Liaison); and Steven Topic, University of California-Irvine.

CALL FOR SILVERT AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *May 20, 1999*

The Kalman Silvert Award Committee invites LASA members to nominate candidates for the year 2000 award. Each 18 months the Silvert Award recognizes senior members of the profession who have made distinguished lifetime contributions to the study of Latin America. Past recipients of the Award were John J. Johnson (1983), Federico Gil (1985), Albert O. Hirschman (1986), Charles Wagley (1988), Lewis Hanke (1989), Victor L. Urquidi (1991), George Kubler (1992), Osvaldo Sunkel (1994), Richard Fagen (1995), Alain Touraine (1997), and Richard Adams (1998). The selection committee consists of Susan Eckstein, (chair), immediate past president; Jane Jaquette and Cynthia McClintock, past presidents; and Gilbert Merckx, editor of *LARR*. Nominations should be sent to LASA Executive Director Reid Reading at the LASA Secretariat by *May 20, 1999*. Please include biographic information and a rationale for each nomination.

CALL FOR BRYCE WOOD BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *July 15, 1999*

At each International Congress, the Latin American Studies Association presents the Bryce Wood Book Award to the

outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences and humanities published in English. Eligible books for the March 2000 LASA International Congress in Miami, Florida will be those published between January 1, 1998 and June 31, 1999. Although no book may compete more than once, translations may be considered. Anthologies of selections by several authors or re-editions of works published previously normally are not in contention for the award. Books will be judged on the quality of the research, analysis, and writing, and the significance of their contribution to Latin American studies. Books may be nominated by authors, LASA members, or publishers. Those nominating books are responsible for confirming the publication date and for forwarding one copy directly to each member of the Award Committee, at the expense of the authors or publishers. All books nominated must reach *each member* of the Award Committee by *July 15, 1999*. By the month preceding the International Congress, the committee will select a winning book. It may also name an honorable mention. The award will be presented during the LASA2000 business meeting or in a special session, and the awardee will be publicly honored. LASA membership is not a requirement to receive the award. The chair of the Bryce Wood Book Award Committee for 2000 is Sara Castro-Klarén (Johns Hopkins University), 1614 East Avenue, McLean VA 22101. Committee members include: Ida Altman, History, University of New Orleans, New Orleans LA 70148; Jorge Balán, The Ford Foundation, 320 E 43 St, New York NY 10017; Juan Manuel Marcos (Universidad del Norte), Avenida España 762, Asunción, Paraguay; Joyce Rappaport (Georgetown University), 4531 46 St NW, Washington DC 20016; and Mary Kay Vaughan, (University of Illinois-Chicago), 875 N Dearborn St, #16C, Chicago IL 60610.

CALL FOR PREMIO IBEROAMERICANO BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *July 15, 1999*

The *Premio Iberoamericano* is presented at each of LASA's International Congresses for the outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences and humanities published in Spanish or Portuguese in any country. Eligible books for this March 2000 award must have been published between January 1, 1998 and June 31, 1999. No book may compete more than once. Normally not in contention for the award are anthologies of selections by several authors or reprints or re-editions of works published previously. Books will be judged on the quality of the research, analysis, and writing, and the significance of their contribution to Latin American studies. Books may be nominated by authors, LASA members, or publishers. Those nominating books are responsible for confirming the publication date and for forwarding one copy directly to *each member* of the award committee, at the expense of those submitting the books. All books must reach each member of the committee by *July 15, 1999*. LASA membership is not a requirement for receiving the award. The award will be presented during the LASA2000

business meeting or in a special session, and the awardee will be publicly honored. The chair of the *Premio Iberoamericano* Book Award Committee for 2000 is Blanca Silvestrini, Department of History, 241 Glenbrook Rd, U-103, University of Connecticut at Storrs, Storrs, CT 06269-2103. Other members of the Committee are Arturo Arias, Humanities, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway, San Francisco CA 94132; Maria Fernanda Bicalho (Universidade Federal Fluminense-Rio de Janeiro), Rua Pinheiro Machado, 103/Apto. 704, 22.231-090 Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brasil; and Teresita Martínez-Vergne, History, Macalester College, St Paul MN 55105.

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
LASA MEDIA AWARDS
Deadline: September 15, 1999**

The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce its competition for the year 2000 LASA Media Awards for outstanding media coverage of Latin America. These awards are made every eighteen months to recognize long-term journalistic contributions to analysis and public debate about Latin America in the United States and in Latin America, as well as

breakthrough journalism. Nominations are invited from LASA members and from journalists. Journalists from both the print and electronic media are eligible. The Committee will carefully review each nominee's work and select an award recipient. The winner will be honored at the XXII International Congress in Miami. LASA will invite the awardee to speak at a session and to submit materials for possible publication in the *LASA Forum*. Recent recipients of the awards have included Gustavo Gorriti of *Carretas* (1998), Julio Scherer of *Proceso* (Mexico City) (1997); Horacio Verbitsky of *Página 12*, Buenos Aires, and David Welna of National Public Radio (1995); Kathy Ellison of the *Miami Herald* and *Caretas*, Lima, Peru, Enrique Zileri, editor (1994); Alma Guillermoprieto of *The New Yorker* (1992); John Dinges of National Public Radio (1991); and Pamela Constable of *The Boston Globe* (1989). The committee consists of: Leonor Blum (Chair), College of Notre Dame; Lelen Bourgoignie, University of Miami; Frank Manitzas, LAC News; and Anne Pérotin-Dumon, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. To make a nomination, please send one copy of the journalist's portfolio of recent relevant work, by *September 15, 1999* to: Leonor Blum, College of Notre Dame, 4701 N Charles St., Baltimore MD 21210. ■



NEWS FROM LASA

Report of the Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, 1997-98

by John L. Hammond, Chair
jhammond@hunter.cuny.edu

The work of the Task Force has been in two main areas: recommending that LASA respond to human rights violations and commissioning articles on human rights issues for the LASA Forum.

Precedents for LASA action in response to violations turn out to be murky, and timely action by the Executive Council (EC) is difficult. Responding to members' requests for a response from LASA to violations from LASA, we worked out with President Susan Eckstein that the task force would draft a letter in her name as president and the name of the task force, take an e-mail ballot and, if a majority of the EC approved, recommend that she send it to appropriate officials. We made three such recommendations and in each case she sent the letter to: President Zedillo and others on the attack on Professor David Barkin of the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana under suspicious circumstances in Mexico City; to Dr. Gustavo García de Paredes, rector of the University of Panama, on the threat to the academic freedom of Professors Miguel Antonio Bernal and Federico Ardila; and to President Arzú of Guatemala on the murder of Bishop Gerardi and other incidents.

As Chair I have commissioned articles for the recent issues of LASA Forum on human rights topics, including the Colombia peace process; attacks on journalists throughout the hemisphere; the extinction of indigenous cultures; the resurgence of violations in several countries in April and May of this year; the militarization of Chiapas and the place of human rights in the Mexican process of political reform; and the Pinochet case.

Even with the benefit of e-mail, coordination and timely response are not always easy. Nevertheless we feel the Task Force can perform an important function. We had some debate on whether it should restrict its attention to violations of academic freedom or be equally concerned about general human rights violations, with strong advocates for both positions. When we met in Chicago, we discussed the possibility of creating a section on human rights. While the idea has merits, we do not feel that such a section should replace the task force, whose main function is not to promote research and professional activities but to recommend LASA action in response to human rights violations.

LARR ON-LINE PROGRESSING

The *Latin American Research Review* on-line project is well underway at the Latin American and Iberian Institute at the University of New Mexico. You can find *LARR* on the World Wide Web at <http://larr.unm.edu/>. The *LARR* web site contains the index of all of *LARR*'s articles up through 1996, as well as the table of contents from current issues, which are available free of charge. Already, you can search *LARR*'s index by keyword, subject, authors, volume and issue numbers, and dates. You can also read the current issue's table of contents on-line. Soon subscribers will be able to request a user name and password to read this year's first issue in full-text on the web site.

Access to the full text of *LARR*'s current and back issues will only be available to paying subscribers and LASA members whose dues are paid. We are in the process of building an on-line archive of back issues of *LARR* on this web site. Currently we are not yet offering the on-line access to institutional subscribers. Information on joining LASA and subscribing to *LARR* is also available on the *LARR* home page. While loading the back issues of *LARR* into the archive will be a long-term project, we will have the web site fully operational for accessing the index, reading the table of contents and abstracts, and current issues, as well as for placing your subscription orders on-line by October 1999.

NEW 21ST CENTURY TASK FORCE OFFICER NAMED

LASA is pleased to announce that A. Douglas Kincaid, Florida International University, has been named to chair the Task Force

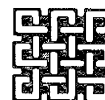
on LASA and the 21st Century. Kincaid succeeds Mark Rosenberg. Mark was instrumental in launching the Task Force, in obtaining a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and in tracing a set of electronically related initiatives for the Association to undertake. Thanks to Mark and a warm welcome to Doug!

LASA98 PAPERS AVAILABLE

By the time LASA members read this edition of the *Forum*, they will be able to access electronically a good number of papers from the LASA98 Chicago Congress. Thanks to the excellent cooperation of hundreds of scholars and practitioners who presented in Chicago, LASA members will be able eventually to download at least 500 papers—150 percent of the number of presentations available from LASA97. And we expect to be adding more as time goes on.

At the time the papers were posted, the authors held any and all copyrights and granted permission to LASA to place the papers. However, some papers may have been published in one form or another subsequent to their receipt by LASA. Thus, to ensure proper attribution in any citation, the author should be contacted. Consult the LASA Member Directory for contact information.

Thanks again to all those who answered the call to make their findings and analyses accessible to their colleagues.



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. E-mail: larr@unm.edu

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. Tel: 914-937-9600, ext. 128. E-mail: jhranek@cup.org

To inquire about delivery of the *Bulletin of Latin American Research* please contact Joan Saccente, Elsevier Science, 655 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10010. Tel: 212-633-3753. E-mail: j.saccente@elsevier.com

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT LASA Endowment Fund Update

The Endowment Fund continues to grow! Thanks to a favorable investment climate, the Fund was valued at just over \$900,000 as this issue of the *LASA Forum* went to press! LASA members who have made the commitment to a LASA Life Membership, now numbering forty, and those who use the opportunity of annual membership renewal and congress registration to include a contribution, may take great satisfaction in knowing that they have helped to make it possible for the Fund to reach new heights. Many thanks!

We have an especially long list of contributors to share with you since our last report in the fall issue of the *LASA Forum*. We are indebted to the following donors for their support of the **LASA General Endowment Fund**:

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The **John Martz Fund** was established to honor the late John Martz, Distinguished Professor of Political Science. Housed in the LASA Endowment Fund, the Martz Fund will also benefit Congress travel. We are grateful to the following donors for their generous support:

William Garner	Harry Light	Judith Peeler
Daniel Hellinger	John Spicer Nichols	J. Mark Ruhl
Diana Joco	Robert Pastor	Venezuelan Studies Section

The LASA Secretariat has limited copies of the **LASA Bequest Brochure**, available for the asking. A gift to LASA via bequest can support good works for generations to come, and serves as a lasting tribute to the donor. For a copy of the brochure or for information on any of the above-mentioned funds please contact Sandy Klinzing at the LASA Secretariat at 412-648-1907, or via email (lasa+@pitt.edu).

LASA MEMBERSHIP REPORT by Sandy Klinzing

In each spring issue of the *LASA Forum* we provide information on the demographics of the Association's membership for the previous year. The following figures are based on LASA membership for calendar year 1998, with appropriate percentage increases and decreases noted. If you would like any additional information please feel free to contact us at the Secretariat.

Individual Memberships

<i>Total memberships for 1998:</i>	4757 (11 percent increase over 1997)
New members:	1228 (29 percent of total memberships)
Renewed from 1997:	3055
Renewed from prior years:	474
Student members:	989 (21 percent of total memberships)
Male/female members:	2462, or 52 percent, are male (among student members 55 percent are female)

Residency:

United States:	3300 (69 percent)
Latin America & the Caribbean:	1026 (22 percent)
Other world regions:	431 (9 percent)

Major disciplines represented:

Political Science:	902
History:	862
Language, Linguistics, Literature:	739
Sociology, Social Sciences:	551
Anthropology, Archaeology, Architecture:	471

Institutional Memberships

<i>Total memberships for 1998:</i>	89 (7 percent decrease from 1997)
New members:	10
Renewed from 1997:	72
Renewed from prior years:	7



LETTER

FOLLOW-UP TO CUBA RESOLUTION

To the Editor:

A resolution on Cuba signed by some 100 members of LASA—including ten former LASA presidents, more than half of the current Executive Council members, and leading Latin Americanists from the United States, Latin America and Europe—was published in this column in the Winter 1999 *Forum*. The names of Denise Dresser, Richard Fagen, and Charles R. Hale were inadvertently omitted.

The resolution expressed support for lifting the ban on the sale of food and medicine to Cuba, urged the United States government to open negotiations with the Cuban government aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries, and urged the Cuban Government to adhere to the democratic principles proclaimed in the Viña de Mar declaration signed by President Fidel Castro at the VI Iberoamerican Summit.

On behalf of the signatories, I sent the resolution to U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright directly, and to Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina via the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, D.C. Mr. Fernando Remírez de Estenoz's response to my request that he forward the resolution to Havana is reproduced below; Secretary Albright has not responded.

Marifeli Pérez-Stable
SUNY/College at Old Westbury

*Embassy of Switzerland
Cuban Interests Section
Washington D.C.*

8 de febrero de 1999

*Sra. Marifeli Pérez-Stable
State University of New York
College at Old Westbury*

Estimada Marifeli:

Con la presente te devuelvo la carta y resolución que me enviaste el pasado 19 de enero. Como comprenderás no me siento obligado a servir de mensajero de algo que tan poco servicio hace a la Patria; como bien dijo un reconocido miembro de LASA en el momento que intentaste pasar esta resolución en el pasado Congreso de Chicago, no hay derecho a la intromisión de los asuntos internos de Cuba. Si hay preocupación por el presente y futuro de la Isla, no es difícil adivinar a quién hay que dirigirle, no tímidas medidas que no resuelven el problema, sino el levantamiento total del bloqueo.

Atentamente,

*Fernando Remírez
Jefe de la Sección de Intereses ■*



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

The PEN Club of Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Writers Association) recently recognized a book co-edited by LASA member **Ramón Bosque-Pérez**. The book, *Las carpetas: persecución política y derechos civiles en Puerto Rico, ensayos y documentos*, received an honorable mention as part of the awards to the best essay books published in 1998 in Puerto Rico. Bosque-Pérez, researcher at the Center for Puerto Rican Studies, co-edited this collection of essays and documents on human rights and political persecution in Puerto Rico with José Javier Colón Morera, professor of political science at the University of Puerto Rico.

Anil Hira, Visiting Assistant Professor at Tulane University, has written *Ideas and Economic Policy in Latin America: Regional, National, and Organizational Case Studies*. The book is available through Greenwood Press. Web site information is

found at: <http://info.greenwood.com/books/0275962/0275962695.html>.

W. Marvin Will has contributed "Institutional Development, Democratization, and Independence in the Caribbean," a chapter in Philip Kelly (ed.), *Assessing Democracy in Latin America: A Tribute to Russell Fitzgibbon* (Westview, 1998). Will also has been awarded a grant for research and curricular development for Palau and Micronesia for the year 2000.

John Peeler has been awarded the Arthur P. Whitaker Prize by the Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies (MACLAS), for the best book published by a MACLAS member in 1997-1998. The book is entitled *Building Democracy in Latin America*. (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998). ■



ON AND BY LASA SECTIONS

The **Latina(o) Studies Section** of the Latin American Studies Association announces an award for the best recent article or dissertation in the emerging field of Latina(o) Studies. While all Latina(o) related research is eligible, special consideration will be given to work that emphasizes the transnational dimensions of the Latina(o) experience in the United States. The competition is limited to assistant professors and recent Ph. D. recipients. The award recipients will receive a modest cash award to help defray their research expenses and a certificate of recognition. The Latina(o) section will announce the award recipient in the *LASA Forum* and host a small reception in her/his honor at LASA 2000 in Miami. Please submit two copies of your article or one hard copy and diskette of your dissertation by *September 15, 1999* to Prof. Margaret A. Villanueva, LASA Latin(a) Section Secretary/Treasurer, Department Of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115.

Members of the **Rural Studies Section** who have not already filled out the information questionnaire on our membership web page, please do so at <http://www.princeton.edu/plasweb/lasarural/membership.html>. If you are not a member and have an interest in rural issues in Latin America, please consider joining us. On our web site (<http://www.princeton.edu/plasweb/lasarural/>) you'll find our mission statement and other information about our activities, as well as instructions on how to join the Section and links to other relevant organizations. Our first report to LASA may also be found on the web at <http://www.princeton.edu/plasweb/lasarural/section.html>. (Because our section is one of the new ones formed at LASA98 our report was not published in the previous *LASA Forum*.) For further information, please contact the Section chair, Ronald Waterbury, Department of Anthropology, Queens College-CUNY. Tel: 718-997-2898. E-mail: waterbury@qc.edu. ■



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Centro de Estudios Estratégicos (CEE) announces its search for an international economist with strong business interest. CEE is an integrated research center of the **Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM)**, one of Mexico's leading private universities, which is present on 27 campuses in 26 cities. The CEE conducts strategic studies in various areas to contribute to the sustainable development of Mexico. The Program for International Business Relations and Foreign Policy carries out high calibre political and economic studies, conferences, training courses and consulting activities with an international focus. The Program specifically aims at strengthening Mexico's position in the global economy. Position responsibilities are as follows: to contribute to research and extension in the international commerce and trade area of CEE's growing International Business Relations and Foreign Policy Program; to support project acquisition activities in that area; and to teach at ITESM's graduate and undergraduate academic departments. The successful candidate will be an economist with international orientation and strong business interests; hold at least a master's degree in international economics or management, business or international relations with an economics focus, Ph.D. preferred; have 5-7 years of experience in international business or finance (private sector experience an asset); and possess strong language skills—written and spoken—in both Spanish and English. Knowledge of the Mexican economy is a plus. This challenging position offers a competitive salary and attractive benefits package, as well as further career prospects in one of Mexico's leading private universities. The position will be based in Monterrey,

Mexico. CVs will be received until position is filled. Please send CV, two references and salary history in confidence to Dr. Michael Klees, Director, International Business Relations and Foreign Policy, Center for Strategic Studies, ITESM, Sucursal de Correos "J", Monterrey, N.L., 64849, Mexico; Tel/fax (USA): 281-754 4397. E-mail: michaklees@aol.com.

The Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the **University of Notre Dame** is seeking to hire a Program Coordinator. The ideal candidate for this position would be someone who can administer the budget, manage our Visiting Fellows Program, help with grant writing and assist in the collegial management of other programs. The individual must work well in a team. A background in the social sciences, familiarity with Latin America, working knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese, experience with Excel or other spreadsheet software, and experience with program administration, budgets, and grant writing are desirable qualifications. An M.A. degree and experience working in a university are also desirable. We will begin reviewing files May 10. The program coordinator will report to the Director and Associate Director. The pay scale will be \$32,000 to \$50,000, depending on qualifications and experience. The University of Notre Dame (an EO/AA employer) also offers excellent benefits. The Kellogg Institute is a well-endowed, highly successful interdisciplinary research institute for international studies at a leading Catholic University. Regionally, the Institute has focused mostly on Latin America, but it is committed to advancing research on important thematic issues in international and comparative studies

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, effective August 21, 1999. 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 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

regardless of region. The Institute specializes in five research themes: democracy and democratization; patterns of economic development that foster human dignity; the relationship between religion, society, and politics; public policies that promote social justice; and social movements and organized civil society. For more information about the Kellogg Institute, see our web site: www.nd.edu/~kellogg.

Plattsburgh State University's Latin American Southern Cone Programs, specifically the *Fundación para la Investigación de la Universidad del Estado de Nueva York en Chile*, seeks an Academic Representative for its study abroad office in Santiago, Chile. This is a 26-month position starting July 1, 1999. The successful candidate will hold the position until August 31, 2001. The Academic Representative oversees students studying in six Chilean cities, helping them implement their individualized academic programs. This includes course selection and registration at one of ten universities, supervising student internship activities, maintaining and developing internship site communications, and arranging independent research projects. The Academic Representative reports directly to the Academic Director in the Plattsburgh Southern Cone Office and works in cooperation with the programs' Administrative Representative and Office Manager in the Santiago office. The Southern Cone Programs enroll about 40 students per semester in Chile. The position is not involved with the programs' students in Argentina and Uruguay. This position requires regular internal travel in

Chile. For more information on the programs see the web site at www.plattsburgh.edu/socone. Qualifications: Master's degree required in any area by July 1, 1999. Bilingual Spanish/English, or native speaker English with superior level Spanish. Past residence in a Latin American country necessary; past participation in a study abroad program desirable; past internship experience desirable. Must be able to work well with others, possess a flexible outlook and relate appropriately to students. Must be able to work and communicate in a Windows 95/NT environment using Word, Excel and Access, in addition to Netscape. Compensation paid in Chilean pesos at a top rate for a professional in Chile. Health and retirement benefits provided. The original trip to Chile and final departure are paid for by the program. The position includes 20 vacation days per year. SUNY Plattsburgh is an AA/EEO employer. Applications accepted until position is filled; the Search Committee will begin reviewing applications on April 15. Some interviews expected to be held at the Denver NAFSA meeting May 23-28. Please send a letter of application and a curriculum vitae including the names, addresses, telephone, and fax numbers of five references to: Carmen Madariaga Culver, Academic Director, Latin American Southern Cone Programs, State University of New York, 101 Broad Street, Plattsburgh, New York 12901-2681. Inquiry contact may be made by email to socone@plattsburgh.edu.

The Department of International Studies at **Thunderbird, The American Graduate School of International Management**, invites applications for a senior, tenure track position in Latin American studies beginning in Fall 2000. Thunderbird offers a single professional degree, the Master of International Management, and most graduates go to work for international corporations. Preference will be given to applicants specializing in the Southern Cone and/or Andean region. The position requires excellence in both teaching and research/publication. Preference will be given to candidates with active research agendas that focus upon topics and issues relevant to the interests and concerns of the professional manager of international operations in the business, government, and not-for-profit sectors. The Thunderbird program is interdisciplinary and a working, applied knowledge of Latin American language(s), history, culture, politics, economics, and business practices is essential. Thunderbird is a leader in the teaching of global business management to graduate students and executives. Accredited by the AACSB, Thunderbird ranks as *U.S. News & World Report's* number one international management graduate school. Interested applicants should submit a letter of application, full *curriculum vitae*, examples of recent publications, and teaching evaluations and other evidence of teaching effectiveness. **The deadline for applications is October 1, 1999.** Please submit applications to: Chair, Latin American Studies Search Committee, Department of International Studies, Thunderbird, The American Graduate School of International Management, 15249 North 59th Avenue, Glendale, AZ 85306-6011 USA. EEO/M/F/D/V

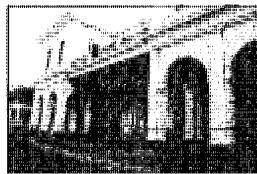
The College of Staten Island of The **City University of New York** seeks candidates for an anticipated tenure-track position as an assistant professor of Latin American Studies, beginning September 1999. The discipline and department of appointment are open; candidates with expertise in the arts, economics, international studies, literature, political science, or sociology are preferred. Required: a doctorate in an appropriate discipline and a demonstrated commitment to research, publication, and undergraduate teaching. Responsibilities include teaching introductory and appropriate advanced courses in the candidate's discipline, performing

department and college service, and pursuing an active and productive research agenda. Salary: \$38,278 - \$53,779, commensurate with qualifications. Review of applications will commence on May 26, 1999 and continue until the position is filled. Send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references to: David M. Podell, Chair, Latin American Studies Search Committee, 1A-312, College of Staten Island/CUNY, 2800 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, NY 10314. EEO/AA/ADA employer. ■



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

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Un programa titulado "Líderes Emergentes en Latinoamérica: Un Instituto Sobre Liderazgo Para Mujeres Latinoamericanas" tendrá lugar en Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, EE. UU. del 28 de junio al 6 de agosto de 1999. Es un programa para estudiar liderazgo con destacados expertos de Radcliffe College y la Universidad de Harvard. Los objetivos son los siguientes: adquirir habilidades en comunicación, negociación, toma de decisiones y liderazgo; aplicar la metodología de casos para entender las dinámicas de cambio y sus efectos sobre organizaciones y sociedades; beneficiarse del conocimiento de influyentes personas de los sectores públicos y privados para establecer e implementar una red interamericana de mentores y colegas. Para mayores informes, visite el sitio web: <http://www.laspaу.harvard.edu/radcliffe/leader.htm>, o se puede poner en contacto con Diana R. E. Lewis, LASPAU: Academic and Professional Programs for the Americas, Afiliado con la Universidad de Harvard, 25 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138, USA. Correo electrónico: diana_lewis@harvard.edu. Tel: 617-495-5255. Fax: 617-495-8990.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) announces the 2000-2001 competition for Fulbright Awards for U.S. Faculty and Professionals. Opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in nearly 130 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academe. U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications are 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, 1999* for lecturing and research grants in academic year 2000-2001 and *November 1, 1999* for international education and academic administrator seminars. Contact the USIA Fulbright 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): www.cies.org. E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org (requests for application materials only). ■

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) summer stipends support two months of full-time work on projects that will make a significant contribution to the humanities. In most cases faculty members of colleges and universities in the United States must be nominated by their institutions for the Summer Stipends competition, and each of these institutions may nominate two applicants. Prospective applicants who will require nomination should acquaint themselves with their institutions' nomination procedures well before the October 1 application deadline. Individuals employed in nonteaching capacities in colleges and universities and individuals not affiliated with colleges and universities may apply directly to the program. Application deadline is *October 1, 1999*. Tenure must cover two full and uninterrupted months, normally between May 1 and September 30, 2000. Stipend is \$4,000. Direct inquiries by telephone to 202-606-8551 or to: stipends@neh.gov



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) will hold its Ninth Annual Meeting in Miami, Florida, August 12-14, 1999, at the Biltmore Hotel, 1200 Anastasia Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida. ASCE invites papers on a variety of subjects related to the Cuban economy and society, including: macroeconomics, banking and finance, monetary and fiscal policies, foreign economic relations, agriculture and the sugar industry, social and political aspects of economic development, education, health, environmental policy, law and legal institutions, and international relations. Individuals interested in presenting a paper or serving as discussants should contact Jorge Pérez-López, ASCE Program Committee Chair, 5881 6th Street, Falls Church, VA 22041. Tel: 703-379-8812. E-mail: perezlop@erols.com for requirements and instructions. A selection of the papers presented at the meeting will be published by ASCE in its annual publication *Cuba in Transition*.

You are cordially invited to attend the 44th annual Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Material (SALALM), May 30-June 3, 1999, hosted by the Vanderbilt Center for Latin American and Iberian Studies, the College of Arts and Science, and the Vanderbilt University Libraries. The conference theme is "Documenting Movements, Identity and Popular Culture in Latin America." This meeting will examine the unique challenges facing libraries as they work to collect materials on social issues across a broad span of civilizations, timeframes, and topics. For more information on the conference, see the website at www.library.vanderbilt.edu/salalm.

The Joint Organizing Committee of the X Reunión de Historiadores mexicanos y norteamericanos/ X Conference of Mexican and North American Historians invites you to attend the historic tenth meeting, focusing on Migrations in North American History. The event will be held in Dallas-Fort

Worth, Texas, November 19-22, 1999. For information about the program, please contact Andrés Lira González, Coordinador mexicano, alira@colmex.mx; or Gil Joseph, North American Coordinator, gilbert.joseph@yale.edu. For information about accommodations please contact Bill Beezley, Local Arrangements Coordinator, william-beezley@ns.arizona.edu or visit our web site at <http://www.yale.edu/xreunion>.

Submissions are invited for the Octavo Congreso Internacional de Literatura Centroamericana, to be held March 1-3, 2000 in Guatemala. Submit abstracts (one page) and proposals for sessions no later than *December 3, 1999* to: Jorge Román-Lagunas, Foreign Languages & Literatures, Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323-2094. Tel: 219-989-2632. Fax: 219-989-2165. E-mail: roman@calumet.purdue.edu. Website: <http://www.calumet.purdue.edu/public/foreign>. Information concerning invited guests, activities, excursions, lodging, etc., will be distributed to all interested participants in our second mailing in late October 1999.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Congress of the Americas (PCA/ACA) will be held September 29-October 2, 1999 on the campus of the University of the Americas of Cholula-Puebla in Puebla, Mexico. This lovely campus features an American-style football team (national champs for three years) and a school that will look familiar to any Californian. However, these annual meetings bring scholars from all over the Americas to share analysis of books, films, radio, images of men and women; another strand looks at NAFTA and the developing economic and political situation for the Americas. Papers are in English and in Spanish; plenary sessions have simultaneous translations. Registration includes all snacks, wine and cheese hours, and a full banquet under the stars—plus a PCA/ACA luncheon. The

weather in Puebla at this time of year is wonderful. Side trips and tours are available and will be detailed in the final literature for the conference. Papers related to Latin and U.S. topics are welcomed. Comparative studies are especially welcomed. Be assured that a really interesting paper, whatever the topic, will receive a thoughtful response from the assembled scholars. There will be a Mexican Premiere of the film *Olympia* (1998), a delightful, small-budget theatrical piece that focuses on the tensions between the U.S. and the Mexican cultures. The producer, director, and female lead will be present for the premiere and for the panel to discuss the film the next day—under the guidance of Beatriz Badikian. Ray and Pat Browne will be in attendance as will the presidents of the PCA and ACA. A special luncheon for PCA/ACA registrants will be held on Saturday at noon, followed by opportunities to tour and visit. (Luncheon is included in the registration). Send 100-word abstracts and full address/phone data to the Program Chair: Peter C. Rollins, Popular Culture Center, RR 3 Box 80, Cleveland, OK 74020. E-mail: RollinsPC@aol.com. Fax: 918-243-5995. The deadline for registration is *June 15, 1999*. Over time, additional information will be available under "Dates to Remember" on the PCA/ACA national web site: <http://h-net.msu.edu/~pcaaca>.

The North Central Council of Latin Americanists (NCCLA) has issued a call for papers for its next conference, "Beyond Boom and Bust: Latin America's Search for Sustainable Development." This interdisciplinary meeting will be held at St. Olaf College, Northfield Minnesota, October 8-9, 1999. Proposals are invited from all disciplines and suggestions for panels (including Spanish language panels) are welcomed. Send abstracts and proposal by *July 15, 1999*, to Professor David Schodt, Program Chair (NCCLA 1999), Department of Economics, St. Olaf College, 202 Elm Street, Northfield MN 55057-1098. Tel: 507-646-3156. Fax: 507-646-3523. E-mail: schodt@stolaf.edu.

El Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de la Habana y la Cátedra UNESCO Universidad de Vic-Universidad de la Habana convocan a la I Conferencia Internacional "Desarrollo Humano y Sociedad: Balance de fin de siglo", a celebrarse en La Habana los días 7,8 y 9 de julio de 1999 en la Universidad de la Habana. Con ese fin invita a especialistas en ciencias sociales, departamentos docentes, instituciones de investigación e intervención social a participar en los talleres temáticos que se organizarán dentro de la conferencia. Los talleres propuestos son: Globalización y problemas del desarrollo; Epistemología, metodología y teoría social; Cultura, identidad y diversidad cultural; Educación intercultural y familia; Nuevas tecnologías, comunicación y sociedad; Género, equidad, participación y desarrollo; Relaciones laborales, trabajo y desarrollo; Desarrollo rural, sostenibilidad y agroecología; Socialización y participación política; Trabajo social y política social; Desarrollo urbano y comunitario; Desarrollo, pautas de consumo y sostenibilidad; Turismo sostenible y desarrollo; y Universidad y sociedad: una visión desde los estudiantes. Los resúmenes de los trabajos deberán ser enviados antes del *15 de mayo* de 1999. La confirmación de participación y las ponencias antes del *15 de*

junio del mismo año. La cuota de inscripción es de 80 USD para profesionales y 30 USD para estudiantes y acompañantes. Dirigir correspondencia a: Comité Organizador I Conferencia Internacional, Desarrollo humano y sociedad: Balance de fin de siglo, Departamento de Sociología, Facultad de Filosofía e Historia, UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA, San Lázaro y L. Vedado, La Habana, CUBA. Fax: 53-7-33-5774. Tel: 53-7-70-1308. E-mail: ffh@comuh.uh.cu / ffh@nova.uh.cu.

Proposals for panels, individual papers and workshops for KOSANBA's third colloquium which will be held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, between December 30th, 1999 and January 2nd, 2000, are due on *June 30th, 1999*. The theme is "Ancestors and Progeny: Vodou in the Foundation of Haiti." KOSANBA encourages proposals in the areas of religion and theology, ritual, the plastic arts and music, psychology, social institutions and organization, religious persecutions, oral and written literature, sex, gender and sexuality, inter-faith dialogue, political and economic development, historical developments, comparisons with la Regla Ocho (Lucumi/Santería), Candomblé and Umbanda. Papers can be presented in Haitian (Creole), French, English and Spanish. Please send four (4) copies of a one-page abstract to: Professor Patrick BELLEGARDE-SMITH (attn: KOSANBA Colloquium III), Department of Africology, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee, WI 53201 USA. Fax: 414-229-4607. E-mail: pbs@uwm.edu.

El Departamento de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Matanzas 'Camilo Cienfuegos' [UMCC] convoca a una escuela internacional interdisciplinaria en el contexto de las Américas en la sombra del siglo XX y enfrentando el siglo XXI. Se realizará del 10 al 21 de enero de 2000, en La Universidad de Matanzas, Cuba. El tema de la reunión será "Historiografía, Educación Superior y Cultura Popular en América Latina." 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 [Profesores: Alvaro Bello, profesor-investigador, CEDEM/Chile; Jamie Owen Daniel, University of Illinois at Chicago; Mirtha Rodríguez y Jorge Ortega, Universidad de Matanzas]; Corrientes de la Historiografía Latinoamericana [Profesores: Mirtha Rodríguez, Universidad de Matanzas; Robert Austin, Universidad ARCIS, Chile]; Estudios de Género en Nuestra América [Profesores: Norma Vasallos, Programa de Género, Universidad de La Habana; Alfredo Martínez-Expósito, Coordinador de Castellano, University of Queensland, Australia]; y Educación Superior en América Latina [Profesores: Boris Tristán, Centro de Estudios para el Perfeccionamiento de la Educación Superior, Universidad de La Habana; Gerardo Ramos y Fernando Castro, Universidad de Matanzas]. Invitamos a estudiantes, profesores, investigadores e intelectuales populares a participar en este encuentro en el prolífero ambiente cubano. Se propone editar un libro que se derivará de 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. La cuota de inscripción será \$90 USD para profesores profesionales, y \$70 para estudiantes. Participantes deben confirmar su asistencia antes del 1ro de octubre de 1999. La inscripción se pagará en persona al registrarse en enero del 2000 en la UMCC. Se ofrecen dos modalidades de estancia para los participantes extranjeros. Alojamiento y alimentación MAP [desayuno y cena] será \$20 diarios; o el paquete turístico de \$340 incluirá 10 noches y 11 días. Ambas tarifas incluyen transferencias desde y hacia el aeropuerto de La Habana, alojamiento y alimentación MAP. El paquete turístico incluye un recorrido por la ciudad de Matanzas, una excursión a la playa de Varadero, y cena de despedida. Viajes de los EE.UU.: Para efectos de pasajes, participantes viajando desde los Estados Unidos deben ponerse en contacto con el Sr. Bob Guild, Marazul Tours Inc, Tower Plaza, 4100 Park Ave, Weehawken, NJ 07087, EE.UU. 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@cdict.umtz.edu.cu; Robert Austin, Escuela de Periodismo, Universidad ARCIS, Santiago de Chile. E-mail: rwaustin64@hotmail.com o ramirez@M140.aone.net.au.

Convocatoria al XXII Congreso de la **Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología (ALAS)**, Sede Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Chile, 12 al 16 de octubre de 1999. Tema central: "¿Hacia dónde va América Latina?" El Coordinador General de la Comisiones de Trabajo del Congreso, es el profesor Bernardo Castro, con quien los interesados pueden entrar en contacto y asegurar su inscripción en las diferentes Comisiones para los cuales no hay todavía un coordinador específico: 1. Pensamiento Latinoamericano y Teoría Social, Fernando Robles (Chile)—hrobles@udec.cl; 2. Reestructuración económica internacional, globalización y estados nacionales; Adrián Sotelo (México)—huitzil@ri.redint.com; 3. Modelo económico dominante, exclusión social y alternativas de desarrollo; 4. Reformas del Estado, políticas públicas y sociales; 5. Sistemas políticos y transición democrática; 6. Violencia, seguridad ciudadana, derechos humanos y gobernabilidad, Inés Izaguirre y Emilio Dellasoppa (Argentina)—izagui@mail.retina.ar; 7. Educación, ciencia y tecnología, Juan Casassus (Chile)—jcasassus@unesco.cl; 8. Innovación Tecnológica y Sociedad, Susana Finkelievich—sfinquel@hotmail.com; 9. Universidad y Sociedad, Jorge Padua (México)—jpadua@colmex.mx y Enrique Oteiza (Argentina)—apcnea@cnea.edu.ar; 10. Sistemas de salud y seguridad social, Carolina Teitelboim y Cristina Laurell—tehc@cueyatl.uam.mx; 11. Cultura política, información y comunicación de masas, Miguel Urrutia (Chile)—alas@udec.cl; 12. Dinámica demográfica y cambio social, Dídimo Castillo (México)—didimo@servidor.unam.mx; 13. Ciudades latinoamericanas, servicios urbanos y pobreza, Jorge Rozé (Argentina)—rozeprat@satlink.ar; 14. El mundo del trabajo: del desempleo a la precariedad, Cecilia Montero (Chile)—montero@reuna.cl; 15. Crisis agropecuaria, globalización y alternativas campesinas, Claudio González (Chile)—

egonzal@udec.cl; 16. Medio ambiente, sociedad y desarrollo sustentable, Jorge Rojas (Chile)—jrojas@udec.cl y Sara Larraín (Chile)—direccion@chilesustentable.net; 17. Regiones, desigualdades e integración nacional, Uber Alberti (Chile)—ualbert@udec.cl; 18. Género, sexualidad y familia, Alejandra Brito (Chile)—abrito@udec.cl; 19. Juventud: problemas y perspectivas; 20. Deporte, esparcimiento y Sociedad, Miguel Cornejo (Chile)—mcornejo@udec.cl; 21. Etnias, culturas y religión, Manuel A. Baeza (Chile)—mbaeza@udec.cl; 22. Metodologías de la investigación social, Guillermo Henríquez (Chile)—ghenriqu@udec.cl y Omar Barrig (Chile)—obarriga@udec.cl. Para toda consulta dirigirse a: Bernardo Castro Ramírez (Coordinador Ejecutivo) o Eduardo Aquevedo Soto (Vice-Presidente de ALAS; Presidente de la Comisión Organizadora del XXII CONGRESO). E-Mails: alas@udec.cl y udosmil@udec.cl. Teléfonos: 56-41-204-766 y 56-41-203-046. Fax 56-41-204-788. Antonio Ibarra, moderador—ibarrara@servidor.unam.mx.

The annual meeting of the **New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS)** will be held at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut on Saturday, October 16, 1999. For more information and registration materials, please contact Kathleen E. Gauger, NECLAS Secretariat, Smith College, Seelye Hall, Room 210, Northampton, MA 01063. Tel: 413-585-3591. Fax: 413-585-3593. E-mail: kgauger@sophia.smith.edu.

El **Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA)** está desarrollando una conferencia electrónica que busca abrir el debate frente al tema de las políticas que la Banca Multilateral viene desarrollando en América Latina y el Caribe, con relación a los temas de la reforma a la justicia y derecho y género. La conferencia denominada "Democratizando el proceso de reforma de las instituciones de Bretton Woods" cumple un año de trabajo en el cual se han distribuido 30 documentos del Banco Mundial relacionados con el tema; para su segundo año de trabajo nos proponemos conocer y difundir las políticas y proyectos que el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (B.I.D.) esta promoviendo en América Latina y el Caribe en el tema Reforma a la Justicia, sin embargo continuaremos suministrando información del Banco Mundial y otras instituciones. Otros elementos que se incorporaremos este año en nuestra conferencia son: Primero: Diálogo sur-sur en el cual estamos buscando contactos con ONG de Asia y Africa donde se están desarrollando reformas a la administración de Justicia, con fin de suministrar esta información a la red electrónica y poder determinar similitudes o no dentro del proceso. Segundo: Creación de un grupo de discusión sobre el tema con el fin de contribuir teóricamente en el proceso. Tercero: Concurso de ensayo sobre el tema Política de la Banca Multilateral en la Reforma a la Justicia en América Latina. Cuarto: La conferencia electrónica tendrá también un espacio en nuestra página Web. Esperamos en este segundo año que cumplimos con nuestra conferencia electrónica contar con sus sugerencias. Si desea participar en nuestra conferencia puede solicitarlo escribiendo al siguiente e-mail: silsa@coll.telecom.com.co, también puede consultar nuestra

pagina Web donde tendrá mayor información sobre el este y otros temas www.ilsa.org.co.

The Fernando Ortiz Symposium on Cuban Society and History will be held in April 2000, presented by the **Cuba Project**, Queens College and Graduate School, City University of New York. The Symposium explores Ortiz's legacy and the scholarship it continues to inspire. Themes include the following: Ortiz's life and legacy, including the current significance of his work and approach; interdisciplinary interpretations of Cuban history and society; assessment of specific theses or hypotheses derived from Ortiz's work (e.g.,

about the role of sugar and tobacco in the making of Cuban society, Cuban cultural identity, Cuban music); and cultural continuity and change throughout 20th century Cuba. Papers will be published in book form. Send title, abstract, and professional affiliation by *September 1, 1999*. Final response by October 15. Accepted papers are due *December 15, 1999*. A full description of the symposium and other material will be available on the website (an upcoming page in <http://www.soc.qc.edu/procuba>). Send inquiries to Cuba Project/Ortiz Symposium, Queens College, Kissena Hall 217; 65-30 Kissena Blvd.; Flushing, New York 11367. E-mail: font@troll.soc.qc.edu. ■



PUBLICATIONS

Cuba in Transition—Volume 8, containing selected papers and commentaries presented at the Eighth Annual Meeting (1998) of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE), is now available. Papers included in the volume deal with the implications of political and economic experiences of Latin America for Cuba; macroeconomic and transition issues; specific sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and the external sector; the environment; investment; legal issues; the effects of the U.S. embargo on health and nutrition in Cuba; and the culture of opposition, among others. To order *Cuba in Transition—Volume 8* 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.

Jill Kuhnheim and Danny Anderson are seeking abstracts for a collection of essays on the evolution and applications of Cultural Studies in classrooms that focus on Latin American languages, literatures, and cultures. These essays should combine cross-disciplinary approaches and a pedagogical focus to explore specific examples from various Latin American contexts. The collection will include perspectives of both secondary and post secondary instructors, since one of its primary purposes is to open dialogue between these two groups. The essays will demonstrate how teachers have successfully combined the theories of Cultural Studies with the practices of teaching Spanish, Portuguese, and Amerindian languages, literatures, and cultures. In this way, the volume will demonstrate how the field of Cultural Studies and the various fields of Latin American language, literature, and culture are transformed when put in contact with one another. The collection will stress the juncture between academics, teachers, and global issues by examining the meaning and role of culture in Latin American society, how languages and cultures interact, and effective methods of cross-cultural teaching. Please send two copies of a 500-word abstract by *June 15, 1999* to Danny Anderson, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Kansas, Wescoe Hall 3062, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2166. Email queries may be directed to either Danny Anderson (djand@falcon.cc.ukans.edu) or Jill Kuhnheim (kuhnheim@facstaff.wisc.edu).

Anclajes, an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to cultural and linguistic semiosis, welcomes submissions dealing with Latin American Cultural Studies. Send submissions (in duplicated and following MLA style) and inquiries to Graciela Salto, IASED, Universidad de La Pampa, Coronel Gil 353, 6300 Santa Rosa, Argentina. E-mail: anclajes@hotmail.com.

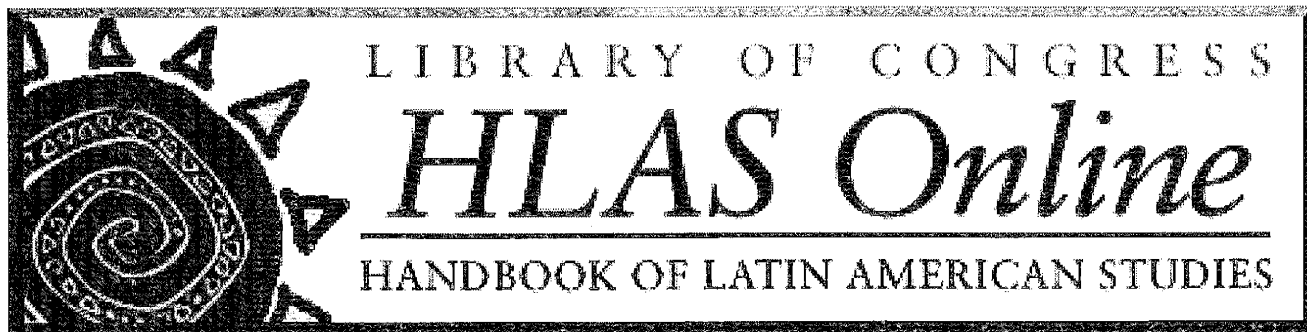
Hemisphere magazine seeks articles for an upcoming issue on ethnic/racial identity in contemporary Latin America and the Caribbean. *Hemisphere* welcomes articles from experts in the field as well as graduate students. Articles should be no longer than 2,500 words, and should be submitted as a hard copy with diskette (Microsoft Word or Word Perfect) or via e-mail. Please include a current address, phone number and/or e-mail address. The deadline for submission is *May 17, 1999*. Send articles to Alisa Newman, Managing Editor, *Hemisphere* magazine, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, University Park, DM 353, Miami, FL 33199. E-mail: newmana@fiu.edu. Tel.: 305-348-2894. Fax: 305-348-3593.

Meridians is a new feminist interdisciplinary journal whose goal is to provide a forum for the finest scholarship and creative work by and about women of color in a U.S. and an international context. The journal is a collaborative venture of the Women's Studies Program of Smith College and Wesleyan University and is published twice a year by Wesleyan University Press. We are currently seeking submissions for the premiere issues, to be published in 2000. The work we publish lies at the intersections of race, gender, and nationalism. We recognize that the terms women of color, feminism, race, and transnationalism are contested. *Meridians* engages the complexity of these debates in a dialogue across traditional disciplinary boundaries and across ethnic and national boundaries. While we acknowledge our U.S.-based location, we particularly welcome work that contributes to the understanding of post-colonialism, nationalism, sexuality, and women's activism throughout the world. The journal foregrounds how women of color frame vital

questions that interrogate the various meanings of their multiple political and social locations using new theories and methods of research. *Meridians* will feature crucial discussions about the conditions of women's lives that are relevant and useful to more than a narrow audience, and may address academics, public intellectuals and activists. The specificities of history, geography, and culture will inform the practices and meanings of women's political and economic lives, the forms and meanings of resistance, diaspora and exile, artistic expression, and activist strategies. *Meridians* invites submissions of essays, interviews, poetry, fiction, theater, artwork, photo-essays, as well as political manifestos, position papers, and archival documents of continuing interest. *Meridians* accepts submissions on a rolling basis. Submissions are reviewed by members of the editorial board and by readers with competence in the appropriate fields. The review process usually takes about 3 months. Please submit three copies of the manuscript and three copies of an abstract of not more than 150 words to: *Meridians*, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. Manuscripts without abstracts will not be considered. We cannot accept electronic submissions. All submissions should be word-processed, double spaced, unstapled and accompanied by a title page. The title page should contain the author's name, postal address and e-mail address. The author's name should not appear on the manuscript, and all references in the text and in footnotes that might identify the author should be removed and cited on a separate page. Scholarly articles should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th edition, for text and endnotes. Articles should not exceed 25-30 pages or 9000 words. Please submit visual material and black and white prints rather than slides. Manuscripts of 3-5 poems should be typed double-spaced. Prose

or fiction manuscripts should be typed double-spaced and be no longer than 25 pages. Excerpts from works of fiction or theater are acceptable if self-contained. Please do not submit manuscripts or materials that are under review elsewhere or that have been previously published. *Meridians* does not accept unsolicited book, film or video reviews. Submissions cannot be returned. For more information about *Meridians* please visit us at our website: www.smith.edu/meridians or through e-mail at Meridians@Smith.edu or by fax 413-585-3393, or phone 413-585-3390. Manuscripts will be reviewed within 3 months.

A *Revista de Sociologia e Política* (<http://www.humanas.ufpr.br/publica/revsoepol/>), publicação semestral do Departamento de Ciências Sociais da Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR) está aceitando, até 30 de agosto de 1999, artigos e resenhas para seu número 14, a ser lançado em junho de 2000. O número será temático e seu título será "Padrões de industrialização na América Latina". As colaborações devem ser formatadas em Word for Windows e podem ser enviadas por e-mail para Renato Monseff Perissinotto (renatomp@coruja.humanas.ufpr.br) mediante "attachments", ou encaminhadas através de correspondência para nosso endereço: Universidade Federal do Paraná, Departamento de Ciências Sociais, Rua General Carneiro, 460, 9o andar, sala 912. Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil, CEP 80060-150, fone/fax: 55 + 41 3605093. O limite máximo para resenhas de livros relativos ao tema é de 10 laudas e para artigos, 40 laudas. Pede-se observar rigorosamente nossas normas para publicação. Todos os textos serão submetidos ao Conselho Editorial e ao Conselho Consultivo da Revista a quem caberá a decisão sobre sua publicação. ■



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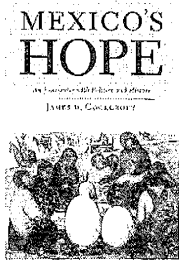
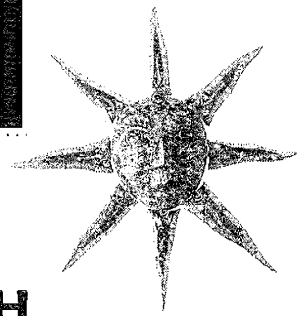
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