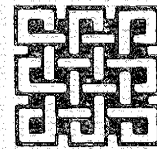


Latin American Studies Association

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LASA FORUM



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LASA Forum

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How to contact LASA

William Pitt Union, Room 946, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Telephone: (412) 648-7929 Fax: (412) 624-7145 Internet: lasa+@pitt.edu
<http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>

President's Report

by Thomas Holloway

University of California at Davis

thholloway@ucdavis.edu

Digging through the accumulation of 26 years on the Cornell faculty in preparation for my impending move to the University of California-Davis, where I will be Director of the new Hemispheric Institute on the Americas, I came across a small file I brought to Ithaca from my graduate school days at UW-Madison. Among the papers were traces of my first active involvement in LASA, as a graduate student aide at the fourth "National Meeting," which took place at the Wisconsin Center, May 2-5, 1973. The main program included 12 panel sessions, involving a total of 89 participants. The Program Planning Committee included Martin Needler as Chair, June Nash, and Ann Pescatello. I also found a special edition of the *LASA Newsletter* for September 1971 listing the program of the third National Meeting, held at the Thompson Conference Center at the University of Texas at Austin, December 2-5, 1971. That program comprised nine panels, which along with the concurrent meetings of CLASP and URLA included the participation of 68 people. The same Newsletter reported that the largest vote at the business meeting at the second National Meeting, held in Washington, DC in April 1970, involved 147 members, many more than the number who participated in panels.

These bits of data from LASA's formative era may be contrasted with some numbers from the XXII International Congress, held in March 2000. At the Miami Congress there were some 3,500 people listed in the program, involved in more than 600 panels and workshops plus about 60 meetings and other scheduled events. Yet at the general LASA business meeting in Miami a quorum call yielded a count of just 173 members present. That was far short of the 10 percent of Congress participants required for a quorum, and it meant that (once again) no formal business or binding votes could be conducted at the business meeting. The Program Committee included 22 distinct Tracks and 27 people, and nearly 80 of the events on the schedule at LASA2000 were sponsored by the 24 Sections formed in the three years since the framework for creating Sections was put in place. Without exploring in detail how the Sections organized their allocated program slots, I assume that at least two people in each Section were involved in the effort. These rough estimates suggest that there were more LASA members involved in organizing the LASA2000 Congress than the total number of program participants thirty years ago.

Such brief comparisons confirm the obvious: that LASA has grown tremendously, and that it has become a different and much more complex organization compared to its early existence. More specifically, these ruminations highlight two issues I want to focus on in this and my next report. Because what happens at the LASA Congresses is clearly of primary concern to a large majority of the membership, I believe it is necessary to continue to adapt to growth and change so that the process of organizing each Congress reflects as well as possible the collective will of a constituency that is ever larger and more diverse. In particular, the evolving relationship between

Program Tracks and LASA Sections has emerged as a new concern, and I will discuss that matter in this report. Next time I will address the question of the business meeting during each Congress, including the quorum and the consideration of proposed resolutions and any other business we might want to conduct on those often contentious occasions. If you have any thoughts on either of these topics, please note my new address:

Hemispheric Institute on the Americas
University of California-Davis
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sections and Tracks

There are now 25 Sections of LASA, all established since 1997, and while the initial spurt of Section organization has slowed, it is likely that others will continue to be added to

the current list. (In fact, two more Sections are under consideration as I write this.) As Sections become more important in representing the interests of LASA members and as their presence in Congress programs grows, it seems appropriate to take stock of how they have evolved thus far, and to consider what the relationship should be between Sections and Program Tracks.

Several members of the LASA EC, along with LASA2001 Program Chair Phil Oxhorn, met with Section representatives at the end of the Miami Congress. In our conversations during and after that meeting it became apparent that the perspective of many LASA members regarding Sections seems to depend largely on the institutional traditions of the respective discipline-based professional associations to which many of us also belong. In comparing the Sections formed so far to the



LASA President Thomas Holloway

program Tracks currently in place, I saw that for two constituencies that have for some time been strongly represented in Congress programs, namely literature and history, no corresponding Sections have emerged. The names of the Sections that might be called "thematic" (in contrast to "geographical") largely reflect origin in, or association with, the social sciences. I suspect this situation is related to the fact that the American Historical Association and the Modern Language Association are not structured according to thematic Sections, while in the disciplinary organizations of the social sciences some version of the Section structure is common. Thus several large constituencies within LASA think of Sections as normal, logical, and desirable, while other large groups within our Association may think of Sections as a curious, if not exotic, innovation.

Among the topics of conversation at the meeting in Miami was what the relationship should be, if any, between Program Tracks and the way Sections plan the sessions allocated to them in the Congress program. A related issue was whether Sections should have some role in the program content that now falls within the purview of the Track Chairs and the Program Committee. I noted that not only is the Program Track structure a fairly recent innovation, introduced after the Crystal City Congress of 1991 and first used in the Los Angeles Congress of 1992, but that the configuration of the Tracks has evolved considerably in the past decade. At Los Angeles, Atlanta in 1994 and Washington, DC in 1995, there were geographical Tracks overlapping with the thematic divisions (with such anomalies as Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean having one Track each, while "South America" was also a single Track). After chairing the Program Committee for LASA95, I recommended that the geographical divisions be dropped in favor of an expanded and subdivided thematic Track list. That pattern served for Guadalajara in 1997 and Chicago in 1998, while the Sections were in an incubation period. After the experience of the fledgling Sections in the Miami Program, we now need to think more substantively about the relationship between the Tracks, which have never been engraved in stone, and the growing and proliferating Sections.

After Miami, Phil Oxhorn and I conferred on these issues among ourselves and with representatives of several of the thematic Sections. The structure of the LASA2001 Program Committee reflects some of the results of those discussions. A comparison of lists of Sections and Tracks reveals four fairly discrete subdivisions, as follows:

Group 1: Tracks with corresponding thematic Sections

Track	Section
Culture & Power/Cultura y Poder	Culture, Power and Politics
Gender and Sexuality	Gender and Feminist Studies

Labor Studies and Class Relations	Labor Studies
Environment and Ecology	LatinoAmérica MedioAmbiente
Latinas/os in the U.S.	Latino Studies
Law, Jurisprudence and Crime	Law and Society in Latin America
Agrarian and Rural Issues	Rural Studies
Technology, Scholarly Resources and Pedagogy	Scholarly Research and Resources

Group 2: Program Tracks with no corresponding Sections

The Arts and the Media	Literature
Cities and Citizenship	Migration and Transnational Issues
Democratization	Politics and Public Policy
Economics and Development	Race and Ethnicity
History	Religion
International Relations	Social Justice and Social Movements

Group 3: Sections with no corresponding program Tracks

Business and Politics	Political Institutions
Educación y Políticas Educativas	Social Studies of Medicine
Higher Education	Decentralization & Sub-Regional Government
Lesbian and Gay Studies	

Group 4: Geographically focused Sections

Brazil	Haiti
Central America	Latin America and the Pacific Rim

Colombia	Paraguayan Studies
Cuba	Peru
Europe and Latin America	Venezuelan Studies

We have tried to adjust some of the labels of the 20 Tracks we retained to make the connection between them and a corresponding Section more obvious, and then asked those involved in the leadership groups of several of the existing Sections to collaborate on identifying an appropriate person or team to serve as Track Chair on the Program Committee. The Track Chair, or Co-chairs, in such cases will serve as an informal liaison between the Program Track and the corresponding Section, in cases where that connection seems appropriate.

We did this to try to reduce the possibility of Tracks and Sections operating so independently that they might end up at cross purposes, as well as to increase the participation of Sections in developing the content of the Congress Program, in

those cases where such collaboration between parallel Tracks and Sections seems logical. The Program Committee thus constituted will operate as in the past, under the coordination of the Program Chair, and the Program Office will continue to serve as the hub from which the Track spokes extend. These procedures do not delegate control over Tracks to the corresponding Sections, but they should facilitate communication and coordination between these two distinct but related parts of the Congress program. The mechanisms are experimental, and they were put into place on an ad hoc and piecemeal basis between the meeting in Miami and the deadline for producing the Call for Papers for LASA2001. But with the built in lag between identifying an issue that needs to be addressed and implementing remedial action, we thought that this procedure was preferable to waiting for potential problems to build up through an entire program cycle. I hope that the experience gained will provide the basis for moving toward a more formalized and institutionalized relationship between Program Tracks and the Sections of LASA in upcoming programming cycles.



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As part of the Wellcome Trust's Population Studies initiative, nominations are invited for these Fellowships, which will offer one year's training at Master's level in a centre of research excellence, followed by one year's support for a research project in the Fellow's home country. Research projects in the following areas are particularly encouraged: demography; epidemiology; health and the environment; health economics; improvement of reproductive health in adolescents and adults; reproductive biology relevant to contraceptive research and development; safe motherhood, infant and child wellbeing; sexual health; social sciences.

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Nomination: Candidates must be sponsored by the centre where they wish to train and their local employer, who should also guarantee that the candidate will be given sufficient time to pursue a research project during the second year of the award. Each centre may nominate no more than **three** candidates. **Direct applications from individuals will not be considered.**

Tenure: Awards will be offered for a maximum of two years' duration. Exceptional Fellows may be offered the opportunity to extend their training to PhD level.

Value: Whilst undertaking their Master's training, Fellows will receive a stipend according to age, experience, and local costs of living. Support may be requested for approved tuition fees, up to a maximum of 12 months, which should cover all the costs associated with the course. For the research project in the second year, support may be requested for materials, consumables and (where appropriate) equipment and field assistance.

The Trust does not provide support for undesignated institutional overheads.

The closing dates for receipt of applications are: **Monday 30 October 2000** (decisions will be notified in January 2001); **Monday 12 March 2001** (decisions will be notified in June 2001).

Late and incomplete applications will not be considered.

Nominations and requests for application forms and further information should be sent to:

The Grants Section (Population Studies), The Wellcome Trust, 193 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE, UK, Tel: +44 (0)20 7611 7236/7284; Fax: +44 (0)20 7611 7288. E-mail: population@wellcome.ac.uk.

Web site: www.wellcome.ac.uk/international

Scientific enquiries may be addressed to Dr. Gunvanti Coding, Scientific Programme Officer, at the same address.

NB: Applicants may not apply for more than one Trust fellowship scheme at any one time.



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Competitive Party Balance

Following Left Gains in El Salvador's March Elections

by Jack Spence*

University of Massachusetts, Boston

jack.spence@umb.edu

The Legislative Assembly and municipal elections in El Salvador last March were the fourth general elections since the nation's bloody 12-year civil war ended in 1992. The former guerrilla army of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) for the first time gained more seats in the Assembly than the governing party (31-29 of 84), the National Republican Alliance (ARENA). The FMLN was also victorious in the great majority of the larger municipalities in the country. The FMLN's Dr. Héctor Silva was reelected in a coalition in the largest municipality of San Salvador by a healthy margin (56 percent to 39 percent) over ARENA candidate Luis Cardenal.

The FMLN's electoral advances were surprising on several counts. Following the 1994 Presidential, Assembly and local elections, El Salvador's transition to electoral democracy was threatened by the emergence of a *de facto* single party hegemony under the control of ARENA. The FMLN has restored competitive balance against an opponent armed with far greater material resources by battling to a near tie in the 1997 Assembly elections (28-27) and to a mere 10,000 vote difference (ARENA's 36 percent to the FMLN's 35 percent) this year.

In a neoliberal age, the FMLN's advances have been made against a party that is "more neoliberal" than the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The FMLN's position has been distinctly anti-neoliberal (if no longer expressly socialist) as distinguished from opposition center-left parties elsewhere that have sought to moderate the excesses of the neoliberal formula.

The FMLN's strong urban vote is particularly noteworthy. ARENA has pushed to modernize El Salvador's traditional agro-export economy and to turn El Salvador in a financial center, a "new Hong Kong" in former President Armando Calderón Sol's ill-chosen metaphor. It has done little to alleviate widespread rural poverty. The FMLN was primarily a rural insurgency, at least after 1982 when rightist death squads had decimated leftist ranks in the cities. Given this context it is surprising that the FMLN's biggest gains, and ARENA's biggest losses were in urban centers. ARENA did quite well in rural areas.

The FMLN overcame the disadvantage of two years of highly public internal battles against ARENA's apparent unity and iron discipline. In the 1999 presidential elections, months after two FMLN factions wrangled their way through three conventions to come up with a candidate, ARENA's Francisco Flores soundly thrashed the FMLN's Facundo Guardado by a 52 percent to 29 percent margin. But this year the FMLN was able to unify sufficiently to mount coherent campaigns, though the factionalism continues.

	Deputies			Mayors		
	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000
ARENA	39	28	29	207	162	127
FMLN	21	27	31	13	48	67
FMLN coalition	—	—	—	2	3	10
PCN	4	11	14	10	18	33
PDC	18	7	5	29	15	16
PDC - PD	—	3	—	—	4	—
CD (& PD '00)	1	2	3	0	0	4
Other	1	6	2	3	11	5

Implications for Postwar Democratization.

In a country with fifty years of military dictatorship (1932-82) these were the ninth elections without military candidates. However during the first four elections (1982, 84, 85, and 88), death squads made it impossible for leftists to participate. Small left parties ran in the later war years (1989 and 1991) under highly dangerous conditions. In the months before the 1994 elections, after the 1992 peace accords, several prominent FMLN members were assassinated, and the FMLN in some local campaigns could not persuade former underground supporters that it was safe to run. Elections this year were safe. They were not marred by significant violence or threats or by more than minor complaints of fraud in close races.

The threat of one-party ARENA dominance was real in 1995, but it has receded. ARENA's margin of victory in the second Presidential round in 1994 was 68-32. It had easily controlled the Assembly following legislative elections in 1988, 1991, and 1994, and, in 1994 won 207 out of 262 mayorships. Other parties were either very small, compliant, or in organizational decline. ARENA's main opponent of the 1980s, the Christian Democrats (PDC), got half the votes in 1994 that it had in 1985.

In 1994 the FMLN was extremely poor, visibly disorganized, and inexperienced in elections. After the election, to the delight and amazement of ARENA, two of the five parties of the FMLN wartime coalition seceded in a major ideological dispute played out in the press. Despite this the FMLN rebounded in 1997. The election this year solidified a competitive electoral system.

Offsetting these democratic gains are increasing citizen abstention from elections. The general argument that advances in democratization have been forced from below by peasant and working class groups has been persuasively applied to El Salvador by Elisabeth Wood and Jeffery Paige.¹ But with the war over and electoral procedures established, the majority of the grassroots now does not vote. Voting participation decreased during the war year elections and then increased to 53 percent of registered voters amidst the hoopla surrounding the 1994 "election of the century"—so designated because the FMLN participated in the electoral process for the very first time and all national and local offices were up for grabs. Since then participation has declined again. Last March only 37 percent of registered voters cast ballots (perhaps one third of the voting age population). This means that the one-third of the vote gained by each of the two major parties amounts to backing, for each, of about 10 percent of the voting age population, hardly a mandate.²

There are interrelated explanations for this negative trend. Polls over the years have indicated high levels of cynicism. Many poll respondents believe that politicians are self-serving, that they only care about the grassroots during electoral periods, and that they are not addressing the central problems facing the country, such as high levels of poverty and crime. It is true that poverty rates have not gone down and that crime rates have been extraordinarily high. Cynicism is not a sufficient explanation, Bill Barnes has argued, because it has also been high in Nicaragua where turnout levels have been markedly higher. He points to differences in political culture that stem in Nicaragua in the 1980s from participatory measures, a center left either unshackled or in power, and a competent electoral authority running decentralized registration and voting procedures.³

Critics of the Salvadoran electoral process have argued that the cumbersome registration and voting processes hold down turnout and discriminate against the poor. Voting is centralized. In rural municipalities voters must travel by bus or on foot to the main town of the municipality several times—to register, to pick up voter cards, and then to vote. In San Salvador a small number of voting centers are spread around the city. But one does not vote in the center closest to one's home; rather one goes to the center corresponding to the first letter of the one's first surname. Most people, then, must travel to vote.⁴

In mid-1999 the highly reliable polling organization IUDOP

asked Salvadorans why they did not vote.⁵ Some 50 percent said they had not voted in the 1999 elections. (Some apparently were not telling the truth because the abstention rate was 61 percent of registered voters). About one-third of nonvoters said they had no interest or were cynical, and just under two-thirds responded that they were too busy with work and family either to register or to vote. However, when asked why *other* people failed to vote, higher percentages of respondents have asserted that others lack confidence in parties and politics.

It is not so clear whether cynicism, political culture, or inconvenience is the major factor in people not voting, but the easiest policy prescription to address part of the problem would be to make voting more convenient. However, recommendations for change have been largely ignored by ARENA-dominated legislatures, and the FMLN has not given the issue high priority.

Explaining the Outcome

President Flores' robust victory in 1999 had no "coattail effect" because his honeymoon period was short. In an IUDOP poll 100 days into his term, substantial minorities and even majorities of respondents believed he had done little or nothing to address the problems of the country. He was faulted for poor communication.⁶ By 2000 there was no significant improvement in the two areas constantly mentioned in polls as top concerns: economic issues and extremely high levels of crime.

The FMLN's position has been distinctly anti-neoliberal (if no longer expressly socialist) as distinguished from opposition center-left parties elsewhere that have sought to moderate the excesses of the neoliberal formula.

By election time, there had been 54 labor strikes in Flores' administration. Both sides tried to use the strike issue in their campaigns, but the denouement of a four-month strike by workers and doctors in the public health hospitals may have damaged ARENA. The strike was about

wages, working conditions, and moves by the government that the strikers considered to be opening shots to privatize public health care. Shortly before the election the much criticized crowd control unit of the police⁷ liberally used tear gas to break up a demonstration of doctors and workers. This was followed by a disruptive demonstration in a rich neighborhood that included ample spray painting.

Then both Flores and former President Alfredo Cristiani went on television to blame the FMLN for politicizing the strike and rebuffing negotiations. They affirmed that health care was a constitutionally mandated public responsibility (though certain services might be contracted out, said Cristiani). The two leaders appeared defensive. And Cristiani revealed conversations between Flores and the FMLN that Flores had promised to keep confidential. The FMLN exploited this gaffe. The government settled the strike in time for news coverage before the election, though with only a procedural understanding and no substantive resolution. Many analysts thought this last

move made it seem to voters as though Flores could have settled the strike just as easily weeks earlier.

The March election appeared to confirm a shift away from ARENA that began to manifest itself in the 1997 elections. In that contest ARENA lost about 200,000 votes from what it had won in 1994 (606,000 to 396,000) and the FMLN gained 75,000. And despite Flores' rotund 1999 victory, he gained 25,000 fewer votes than ARENA's Armando Calderón Sol won in the first round in 1994. This year ARENA gained 1.5 points over its 1997 vote percentage, but the FMLN gained 2.8 points.

What explains this shift? In 1989 Cristiani galloped to victory on negatives (and his own favorable campaign image): the failure of the PDC to end the war; wartime economic decline; and much publicized evidence of PDC corruption. In 1994 Calderón Sol rode in on Cristiani's positives, which included five years of economic growth, and the 1992 peace accords. ARENA enjoyed a huge advantage in 1994 public campaign financing and, with the support of virtually every rich person in the country, an even greater advantage in private financing. The FMLN was new to the game and visibly disorganized. The PDC was in precipitous organizational decline, engaged in horrendous internal fights, and running an already proven loser. (Fidel Chávez Mena's 1989 vote share of 36.5 percent declined to 16.4 percent in 1994.)⁸

By 1997 things had changed. Economic growth slowed significantly before the 1997 election and has not rebounded to the levels of the Cristiani administration. Poverty has not been reduced. Although some families have seen their incomes increase, remittances, and not ARENA policy, are responsible. In fact, ARENA has twice raised the regressive value-added tax. There is a modest decrease in crime, but crime is still at horrific levels. And voting successes in 1994 and 1997 gave the FMLN a somewhat more ample campaign chest of public financing.

Governance and Political Implications for ARENA

Despite the FMLN gains, control of the national government will remain where it was—in ARENA's hands. ARENA usually will be able to combine its Assembly votes with fourteen won by its ideological ally, the Partido Conciliación Nacional (PCN) to make a majority of 43 in the 84-seat Assembly. Even if the PCN bench is not solid (one maverick has declared he will vote according to God, not the party), ARENA has proven persuasive in convincing deputies of its former archenemy, the Christian Democrats, to vote with it.

That ARENA has had more allies in the Assembly than the FMLN is rooted in Salvadoran history and the structure of the electoral system. The PCN has maintained pockets of rural voters since it became the dominant party of the military in the 1960s and 1970s—years in which a leftist candidacy in rural

areas would have been suicidal. This year it leveraged these votes to maximum advantage in the proportional representation system. With 8.5 percent of the vote, the PCN won 17 percent of the Assembly deputies. (By contrast the PCD, with 7.1 percent of the vote won 5 deputies.) The PCN won a seat in each of the eight smallest departments (each with three seats), where ten to fifteen percent of the vote is sufficient to win the third seat. Five of those eight departments do not have sufficient population to justify a third seat, but the electoral law guarantees a minimum of three seats per department. If seats were allocated on the basis of population, three of the five most urban departments would have at least five more seats among them. It is in those departments that the FMLN has run particularly well. ARENA and the PCN are hardly likely to vote to change the structure of the allocation of seats.

ARENA's less consistent alliance with the PDC has a somewhat different basis. The PDC's disastrous decline from 518,000 votes (53 percent) in 1985 to 87,000 (seven percent) is due mainly to protracted, internecine warfare that has ranged from the vicious to the comic. But ARENA has at key moments played an active role supporting sympathetic PDC elements and attacking, through various means, PDC elements inclined to form alliances with the center-left or the FMLN.

Despite the FMLN gains, control of the national government will remain where it was—in ARENA's hands.

ARENA, however, has problems of its own. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the election was the highly public, post-election shoving matches and blame-casting among *areneros*. ARENA has been a top-down and tight-lipped party.

Its board of directors, COENA, makes all decisions of significance. There have been struggles for power within COENA, with observers pointing to a Cristiani group, or a Calderón Sol group, etc., but such analysts have been roughly in the position of Kremlin watchers.

After the 1997 reverses, interim party head Gloria Salguero Gross was asked to step down and was replaced by former President Cristiani. Days after the March election this year, Salguero Gross declared the election a "catastrophe," called for a total restructuring of the party and did so in the press. Cristiani defended the organization of the campaign, but by early April Cristiani almost tearfully presented his resignation.

A complex series of maneuvers occupied the next two months with a group of party founders complaining about being shut out and these were calls for party primaries, not COENA, to select candidates. When the dust settled in early June, however, COENA seemed in firm control. Rather than changing party rules it formed four working commissions to improve communications. Over the opposition of the founders group it selected young Walter Araujo to replace Cristiani and softened the defeat by taking two of the founders into COENA. A September General Assembly is not too likely to make major changes. However that still leaves ARENA with divisions in its ranks, a perceived lack of enthusiasm in the base of the party,

and no apparent plan for getting those 200,000 votes back. With the sound defeat of its San Salvador mayoral candidate Luis Cardenal, it has no apparent presidential candidate for 2004, unless Araujo emerges.

Political Implications for the FMLN

The FMLN emerged from this year's elections stronger than in 1997 gains. With four additional seats, the FMLN on its own can block measures that require a 56-vote qualified majority, such as Supreme Court appointments and international loans—a significant bargaining power. The FMLN's governance of the largest cities in the country comes at a time when the traditionally miniscule municipal budgets have been significant increased by a guarantee that, in addition to relatively minor local taxes and fees, municipalities will be granted 6 percent of the national budget. Moreover, Héctor Silva won in San Salvador by a margin ten points higher than his victory in 1997. Significantly, Silva's 56 percent of the vote was 13 points higher than the FMLN slate of Assembly candidates gained in the municipality. This gives the FMLN a viable, indeed compelling, presidential candidate for 2004; even though Silva was one of the victims of the internecine 1998 convention warfare.

The splits in the FMLN that burst into public view in 1998 are less unruly now. The renovation faction (*renovadores*) and the revolutionary or orthodox faction (*ortodoxos*) agreed to select Fabio Castillo as Coordinator General. This seemed to have resulted in a partial healing, though Castillo is considered to lean to the *ortodoxos*. Although the *ortodoxos* appear generally to be more influential than the *renovadores*, procedural rules crafted by the FMLN that recognize both internal tendencies and attempt to prevent one side from dominating have been extremely helpful.

In the days before this year's June National Convention, *ortodoxo* Sánchez Ceren called for party unity. The *renovadores* interpreted this as a move to control the party, and called for direct election party primaries. The convention was calm. There

was unanimous agreement on a program of action for mayors. A political commission will receive ideas from departmental and municipal committees for changes in the party statutes and the convention will reconvene in October or December.⁹

* * *

ARENA thus emerges with the most tightly disciplined party bench and a long-standing legislative alliance with the PCN. But there is rumbling among party elites and at the base level of the party and no presidential candidate in sight. The FMLN has a potential presidential candidate, its greatest Assembly strength ever, veto power over some issues, and control over the largest municipalities at a time when their budgetary allotments from the national government have soared. More than other parties, it has fostered participatory measures at local levels.¹⁰ It is not likely either ARENA or the FMLN could win a majority of legislative seats in 2003 given the structure of the proportional representation (PR) system. The PCN got maximum leverage out of the PR system this time, suggesting that in the next electoral round it, along with other smaller parties, will again control swing votes. This should work to ARENA's advantage, unless some center-left configuration can make inroads small rural departments. It is perhaps not too optimistic to hope that both major parties, chastened by public opinion polls showing low regard for political parties, would move to make the election system more convenient to voters. Should this not happen, turnout is not likely to increase unless a political candidate can come along to animate the electorate. The FMLN's best hope is that Héctor Silva could be that candidate.

*I am grateful to Bill Barnes, Mike Lanchin, and Angela Schroeder for their helpful comments on earlier drafts.

[Jack Spence was an official election observer in March for the Washington Office on Latin America and for Hemisphere Initiatives, a research organization that has monitored Central American peace and electoral processes since 1989.]

NOTES

1. Elisabeth Jean Wood, "Forging Democracy From Below: The Structural Foundations for Democratizing Pacts in El Salvador, South Africa, and Guatemala," paper presented at the LASA Congress, Chicago, September 24, 1998; Jeffery Paige, *Coffee and Power: Revolution and the Rise of Democracy in Central America*, Harvard University Press, 1997.
2. Voter registration lists contain the names of an unknown number of the dead and of emigrants, and the accuracy of the census has been called into question. The estimate of voting age population is based on USAID, "El Salvador 2000: A Primer on Legislative and Municipal Elections," www.usaid.gov/rcgionslac/el_salvador_election_primer.html (no date).
3. William A. Barnes, "Incomplete Democracy in Central America: Polarization and Voter Turnout in Nicaragua and El Salvador," *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, v. 40. No. 3,

1998, pp. 63-101. NB: Ricardo Córdova Macías, "El Salvador: El Abstencionismo en las Elecciones Presidenciales de Marzo de 1999," presented at the LASA Congress, Miami, March 16-18, 2000.

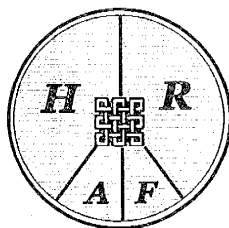
4. For a description of the registration process see Tommie Sue Montgomery, *Revolution in El Salvador: From Civil Strife to Civil Peace*, Westview Press, 1995, pp. 249-251.
5. IUDOP is the Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública of the Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas, or UCA. Ignacio Marín-Baró, S.J. was the leading figure in UCA survey research before his assassination in 1989.
6. IUDOP, "Los salvadoreños evalúan los primeros cien días de Flores: entre las promesas y el desencanto," *Estudios Centroamericanos*, No. 611, Septiembre 1999, pp.747-761. Of

those polled 49.3 percent thought the government was doing a bad job to 34.4 percent who thought it had done well; 53.4 percent said it had achieved nothing and another 21 percent said it was not sure about any achievements.

7. See William Stanley, "Protectors or Perpetrators? The Institutional Crisis of the Salvadoran National Police," Washington Office on Latin America and Hemisphere Initiatives, January 1996.
8. On campaign finance see, Jack Spence, David R. Dye and George Vickers, "El Salvador: Elections of the Century," Hemisphere Initiatives, July 1994. Pp. 8-10. See also FLACSO, *El Proceso Electoral 1994*, San Salvador, 1995.
9. See *La Prensa Gráfica*, and *El Diario de Hoy*, June 16-19. A third tendency laments the split and claims that that it has more to do with quotas of power than ideology. According to Nidia Díaz, veteran commander, and Assembly Deputy, party fractiousness also cost women seats in the Assembly. FMLN women deputies went from 9 of 27 to 7 of 31. Interview with Nidia Díaz, March

15, 2000. The FMLN's main Assembly ally, the Convergencia Democrática (CD), has been headed by Rubén Zamora, the standard bearer for the CD and the FMLN in 1994, and Deputy in 1997. But Zamora did not win this time. In an inexplicable move the CD allied with the Partido Democrático (PD), the party that emerged from the 1995 secession from the FMLN. The PD allied in several races with the PDC in 1997, but garnered almost no votes on its own. It has often voted with ARENA, despite its social democratic label. Zamora ceded the number one position on the San Salvador slate to the PD. Zamora, a *politólogo*, has been a frequent participant at LASA Congresses.

10. See Shawn L. Bird, "Institutionalizing Local Democracy: Decentralization, *Municipalismo*, and Citizen Participation in El Salvador," and David E. Leaman, "Partners Still Living Apart: Civil Society and Political Society in Post-War El Salvador," papers presented at the LASA Congress, Miami, March 16-18, 2000. See also Vincent J. McElhinny, "Revolutionary Experience and the Empowerment of Rural Producers in El Salvador," paper presented at the 1999 Annual Meeting of the American Political Association, Atlanta, September 2-5. ■



Area Studies and the Human Rights Career

by Michael McClintock

Human Rights Watch

mcclin@hrw.org

[Since 1997 the LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom has commissioned articles for the LASA Forum on human rights topics, usually on emergency situations or on new developments which threaten to provoke human rights violations in the future. For most members, our concern for human rights in the region is a moral more than a professional concern; but there is also a need for Latin Americanists who will pursue a human rights career. In this article Michael McClintock of Human Rights Watch discusses the value of area studies training for full-time human rights workers. Jack Hammond, Task Force Chair]

A question familiar to many students of area studies—or prospective students—is "But what are you going to do with your degree?" "Who hires area studies graduates?" This was a refrain I was familiar with in the early 1970s, when I made an abrupt shift from the academic world to employment as a Latin Americanist in a human rights movement still in its infancy. Since then, an ever expanding network of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) has come to rely upon human rights professionals, many of them with area studies backgrounds, in bringing human rights to the fore in international affairs. This article considers the relevance of area studies to the human rights career, while identifying some of the new options for human rights professionals. Drawing on my own experience, it suggests ways in which interested faculty and graduate students can use

Latin American studies to prepare themselves and their students to work in the field of human rights.

Human Rights and the "NGO Revolution"

The September 1973 coup in Chile was a watershed for many students of Latin American studies at a time in which international efforts to promote and protect human rights were in their infancy. Solidarity organizations provided limited opportunities to respond and an academic community energized by the Vietnam war provided a source of awareness and outrage as attention turned to Latin America and the United States' role there. The human rights movement that developed in the 1970s added a new voice and a

vehicle for activism based on firm international human rights standards and objective observation. It provided new forms of public mobilization and pressure for change to which Latin Americanists could contribute their experience and expertise. There were, however, few organizations recruiting professionals for human rights work.

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the 1970s had yet to become major players on the international scene, although many effective national and local groups were active within their own societies. With the exception of the hoary Anti-Slavery Society, the International Commission of Jurists, and a handful of others, the organizations with truly international scope were small, elite, and largely invisible to international public opinion and decision makers. Amnesty International (AI) was almost alone in its combination of activist membership, strong research, and a capacity to contribute to international standard setting. The first regional component of what was to become Human Rights Watch was not to emerge until 1978, with Americas Watch following in 1981 as a response to the United States' involvement in Central America.

A year after the Chile coup, Amnesty International doubled its full-time Americas staff—from one to two—to allow increased coverage of the Southern Cone. I was able to get in on the ground floor of AI's new London-based research department, with the impossible assignment of covering fourteen countries, from Mexico to Bolivia. Having just completed an M.A. at Wisconsin in Ibero-American studies, and a summer of intensive Quechua and Andean studies at Pittsburgh, the opportunity to do human rights research and advocacy that might have real resonance—and be paid for it—seemed too good to be true. As an undergraduate in Ohio University's Latin American studies program, I had the freedom to undertake interdisciplinary field research on Mexico's 1968 student movement, the massacre of Tlaltelolco, and the fate of the political prisoners seized in its aftermath. At the University of Wisconsin, with a major in political science when the study of authoritarian regimes was all the rage, I was encouraged to research Mexico's paramilitary Halcones and Brazilian death squads as structures of political control. The curriculum, orientation, and field experience constituted ideal preparation for the research I would be called upon to conduct as a human rights researcher.

Amnesty International was at the cusp of an enormous burst of growth in 1974 and had just made a successful shift from an entirely voluntary movement to an organization with a strong professional core dedicated primarily to research. Of the forty-four staff on board at the end of that year, more than two-thirds were researchers—professionals with language skills and real expertise in the countries and regions they were to cover. Many,

like myself, were just out of school. (As an illustration of the growth of the field, there are now some 320 full-timers on AI's international staff, although the ratio of research to other staff has diminished). Human Rights Watch, to which I shifted after twenty years with AI's research department, would emerge with a similar emphasis on research, while differing from AI in that it had neither a membership base nor a focus on casework on behalf of individuals. Both organizations would depend largely upon area specialists to provide accurate, objective information and analysis on which to base human rights advocacy.

Diversification and Opportunity, NGOs and Beyond

The universe of nongovernmental human rights organizations today includes thousands of local, national, regional, and international organizations of varied mandates, organizational goals and methods, and degrees of effectiveness and independence. They range from largely voluntary organizations and groups founded on a strong membership base to organizations which are largely composed of professionals working under the direction of a board of directors. Some focus on strictly limited human rights

concerns—from gender discrimination or child labor to the banning of inhumane weapons. Others have a broader mandate to address the full slate of civil and political and economic, social, and cultural rights. NGOs are also distinguished along functional lines, some with a focus primarily on research, analysis, and policy formulation, while others

emphasize advocacy: campaigning, lobbying, and otherwise pressing for change. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International are among the international groups that do both.

Employment opportunities in the human rights field today have blossomed with the growth in number and capacity of nongovernmental organizations, national and international, as well as the increase in human rights work in humanitarian agencies, in universities and think tanks, in the intergovernmental sphere, and even in some areas of business. Research experience founded on expert knowledge is at a premium, for application to fact-finding on human rights abuse and its institutional underpinnings as well as investigation of the institutions and structures and individuals through which influence can be exerted to improve rights protection. Human rights research has also moved forward from a past focus on individual cases of abuse and beyond the narrow confines of NGO publishing alone. The human rights rubric now also applies to research and publishing on issues as wide-ranging as the security arrangements of the energy sector in Colombia, the use of pesticides in agroindustry, shrimp farming, or military doctrine. A whole constellation of academic and trade publications now address such issues, as well as such new foreign policy standards as peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention. Human

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rights research by activist NGOs has always been advocacy oriented, in what is perhaps its principal distinction from research and writing in the academic world. But advocacy itself is now increasingly the object of research, with a view to discovering how decisions are taken, how influence can be exercised, and on how best to identify and select strategic advocacy options.

Area Expertise for Research and Advocacy

With around 150 full-time staff around the world, Human Rights Watch retains a strong emphasis on research and country expertise as the basis for effective advocacy. Field research is fundamental to its operations, and researchers are deployed for frequent and relatively long periods in the areas in which they operate. Although more specialized methodologies are employed to address certain issues, interviewing is fundamental to the organization's methodology. In recruiting research staff, experience in fieldwork, and in particular with fact-finding methodologies involving interviewing, is a core criterion. The organization looks for quantifiable evidence of area expertise, including academic work, language skills, and publishable writing in one or more languages. We look for area specialists in particular who have gained human rights field experience working with local NGOs, or through internships, fellowships, or other work with international NGOs. We have found that graduate university programs in human rights can sometimes provide such experience, particularly where academic field work is undertaken in consultation or partnership with local or international NGOs.

Special skills and preparation are required for field operations involving research in active conflict areas, prison visits, trial observations, and in investigations of such matters as labor rights and discrimination issues in the workplace. In addition to basic legal skills, the human rights researcher now also routinely applies or calls upon expertise in such disparate areas as forensic anthropology, forensic medicine, photography, weapons use and effect, and statistical analysis in fact-finding and data analysis. Basic interview techniques, however, are applicable to virtually every research situation, while often providing the means to identify and secure material and documentary evidence.

Area studies can provide potential human rights practitioners the essential knowledge and experience they need to work with local activists, to apply well-grounded research methodologies, and to identify the means through which advocacy can make effective use of solid information and analysis. Intimate awareness of cultural and social norms makes effective field work possible and guides analysis; it also assists in debunking the attribution of patterns of gross human rights abuse primarily to immutable "cultural" factors, be they covert government programs of paramilitary terror or government failure to protect women's human rights.

Area Studies and the Post-Cold War

As the cold war yielded to *glasnost*, *perestroika*, and economic globalization, readjustments also occurred within national, regional, and international human rights organizations and their respective constituencies. Some suggested that the human rights community, like the ICBM crews deep under the Great Plains, could stand down, or at worst reduce its vigilance. A similar debate went through the area studies community: was this expertise still necessary? It was, after all, the National Defense Education Act (and related government programs) that had paid for a good chunk of my and others' education, on national security grounds. In the Americas, the urgency of dealing with either the threat of subversion, and the premise of Cuban-Soviet sponsorship, or human rights catastrophes brought about in the name of fighting communism, faded. There was a moment of concern: would funding for human rights work (let alone area studies) dry up in a world without the Soviet menace? Would human rights advocates be out of a job?

In recruiting research staff, experience in fieldwork, and in particular with fact-finding methodologies involving interviewing, is a core criterion.

It was seemingly only an eye blink later that the realization hit home—both to those concerned primarily with national security and to those fighting for human rights—that the new order brought

new challenges and perils of unforeseen complexity. New forms and levels of international engagement, conflict, and renewed humanitarian catastrophe required ever more, not less, expertise, from language skills to cultural awareness. To the extent that effective control was in fact exercised by the competing powers over proxies and patsies the world over, some leverage for change was indeed lost. Where the premise for real control by one or the other power was a sham, the real complexities of political order and disorder were revealed. The result was an eye-opening recognition that actual expertise in much of the world that was newly exposed to international awareness was sadly lacking.

The end of the cold war was decreed from Washington but the message was slow in reaching the battlegrounds of Central and South America—and Florida. The reduction of open-ended U.S. counterinsurgency commitments in the 1990s coincided with a gradual decline in the reliance of the region's armies upon "disappearance," extrajudicial executions, and paramilitary counter-terrorism as pillars of governance. Only Colombia remained as an unreconstructed bastion of the worst terrors of the old cold war. Experienced veterans of human rights organizations were seconded to U.N. and OAS peacekeeping operations, playing a major role in bringing the wars in El Salvador and Guatemala to an end, and in adding a human rights dimension to the Haiti intervention. A trend that began in Central America, where human rights professionals from national and international NGOs became the core staff of intergovernmental human rights monitoring missions, would continue. At the same time, personnel from these early operations, while keeping a foot in the NGO world, would later be deployed in U.N., O.S.C.E, and related operations, from

Rwanda to Bosnia, Kosovo, East Timor, and Sierra Leone. The easy movement between the nongovernmental and intergovernmental human rights worlds was not without tension, but was representative of the increased maturity of both the NGOs and of intergovernmental human rights machinery that could confidently draw upon their expertise. It also reflected the increasing recognition among international decision makers that human rights standards, monitoring, and protection were integral to the conduct of international affairs.

Human rights work in the region gradually adapted to the de-escalation of the Central American wars and the democratization of the Southern Cone. The regional trend away from conflict-related abuses, leaving aside Colombia, allowed the human rights community to bring new attention to systemic human rights problems less directly tied to military or paramilitary operations—or U.S. sponsorship. These included dilemmas of criminal justice, not least the crisis of the region's prison systems; the rights of indigenous peoples; freedom of expression; and the realities of electoral democracy, including such issues as media access, misuse of government resources for partisan purposes, and the obstruction of election monitoring.

Lateral Movement for the Human Rights Professional

Human rights workers with area studies backgrounds continue to be at the core of the work of nongovernmental human rights organizations, but now also can move between this sector and others, including intergovernmental agencies, engaged in human rights promotion. Nongovernmental experience provides training and expertise to those already strong in knowledge and experience of a country or a region, and can serve as an effective stepping stone to work in the expanding human rights work of humanitarian agencies, of regional and international intergovernmental bodies, and in public and private emergency responses to humanitarian emergencies.

Human rights workers with experience in nongovernmental organizations now increasingly work—often on temporary assignments, seconded or on leave from their NGO jobs—as monitors accompanying peace-building or peacemaking operations; as fact finders, analysts, and promoters in truth and reconciliation initiatives; and as experts in efforts to bring the perpetrators of past abuses before national or international tribunals. These initiatives desperately need personnel with intimate country knowledge, appropriate language skills, experience in field work, and the sensitivities and sound political judgment which NGOs look for and bring out in their staff and which good area studies programs can cultivate.

The human rights practitioner with area knowledge is also in demand in areas in which those with human rights concerns are still relative outsiders. These include major corporations, particularly those in the energy sector, which have acknowledged that attention to the human rights impact of their operations can effect their bottom line. Although initially suspect as mere public relations exercises, or extensions of longstanding risk management programs, corporate responses to NGO pressures as well as corporate human rights initiatives are now increasingly factors in the global economy.

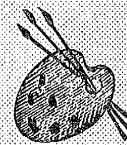
The Human Rights/Academic Partnership

University human rights programs now regularly bring staff and students into collaborative relationships with NGOs, bringing NGO trainers into the classroom and sending students into the field to work with NGOs. Academics now also regularly move between the university and NGOs to apply needed skills to tough research assignments. Whether collaborating

as students, volunteers, or paid consultants, these exchanges allow academics to gain experience in human rights field methodology, in framing issues in terms of human rights standards, and in the preparation of advocacy-oriented end products (which usually include not only a written product for publication but an advocacy plan). They may also have the opportunity to provide expert briefings to decision makers and the media. In the process, academic area specialists too are transformed into human rights professionals. The benefits for nongovernmental organizations and human rights protection can be extraordinary.

[Michael McClintock is the Deputy Program Director of Human Rights Watch and author of *Instruments of Statecraft: U.S. Guerilla Warfare, Counterinsurgency and Counterterrorism, 1940-1990* (Pantheon: New York, 1992).] ■

Illustrations for Forum Solicited



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

Thanks for considering this request.



A Note from the LASA2001 Program Chair

by Philip Oxhorn

McGill University

lasa2001@po-box.mcgill.ca

It seems like LASA2000 in Miami only just ended, yet preparations for the next LASA Congress in Washington, DC, set for September 2001, have already begun. As you will see in the Call for Papers that was sent to you with the last issue of the *LASA Forum*, a Program Committee that promises to represent the rich range of interests of LASA's membership was formed during the months of April and May.

While I wish I could take full credit for setting up what I feel is a first rate team, credit must be shared with the various LASA Sections, which for the first time offered names of possible Track Chairs for those Tracks with related themes. This is a new policy that has worked with considerable success. As the role of Sections within LASA continues to evolve, LASA President Tom Holloway and I thought this would be a good way to increase Section participation in LASA. It certainly made my job that much easier by providing me with the collective expertise of people working in areas that are often far removed from my own.

I would like to remind people, however, that the names of the Track Chairs were provided for your information only, and that

all panel and paper proposals should be sent directly to the LASA 2001 Program Office at McGill University. On behalf of the Program Committee and myself, we very much look forward to working with you so that LASA 2001 will be as memorable as past congresses. ■

Correction of Track Chair Name

An error was made in the hard-copy Call for Papers for LASA2001. The first name of Michael Hanchard (Northwestern University), chair of the Race and Ethnicity Track, was mistakenly written as Richard. The name was correctly submitted by the program chair but miscopied in the Secretariat.

We apologize for the error, Professor Hanchard.

Convocatoria para Proponer Temas para la Pre-conferencia de la Sección de Género y Estudios Feministas de LASA Washington, DC, 4-5 Septiembre, 2001

La Sección de Género y Estudios Feministas de la Asociación de Estudios Latinoamericanos (LASA) ha creado un comité encargado de seleccionar mediante concurso el *tema* que orientará la pre-conferencia, la cual se celebrará el 4 y 5 de septiembre del 2001 en Washington, DC, previo al LASA Congress (6-8 de Septiembre, 2001). El comité encargado de regular la selección del tema y de la coordinación de la Pre-Conferencia está conformado por:

- Edna Acosta-Belén (co-coordinadora de la Sección de Género por el Area de Estados Unidos y Europa),
- Mary Garcia-Castro (co-coordinadora de la Sección de Género por el Area de América Latina),
- Ilse Leitinger (Coordinadora Gender and Women's Studies Program, Instituto Monteverde, Puntarenas - Costa Rica),
- Alai Garcia Diniz (U. Federal de Santa Catarina, Brasil),
- Gabriela Merlinsky (U. de Buenos Aires, Argentina).

1) La nominación del tema deberá hacerse por un *grupo de*

personas miembros de la Sección de Género y Estudios Feministas.

- 2) La propuesta del *título y contenido del tema* debe especificarse en un abstract de 350 palabras.
- 3) El grupo de personas proponente deberá consignar su nombre, afiliación institucional, dirección postal, teléfono, fax y correo electrónico.
- 4) El *grupo proponente* del tema asumirá el *compromiso* de encargarse de la *organización* y de la *invitación* de las y los *especialistas* en el tema. Además, el *grupo proponente* deberá *compartir* la responsabilidad de conseguir el *financiamiento* para la *actividad* y para las personas invitadas. En este sentido, deberá consignarse en la *propuesta* un *presupuesto* detallado y explicarse cuál será el tipo de *gestiones* que se harán para conseguir los fondos ante LASA, la Sección de Género y otras instituciones.
- 5) Los temas propuestos serán considerados por el Comité entre las fechas del 5 de junio, 2000 y el 15 de septiembre, 2000.

Las propuestas recibidas después del 15 de septiembre, 2000 no serán consideradas.

- 6) Una vez establecidos los temas propuestos éstos serán sometidos a votación entre las y los miembros de la Sección de Género y Estudios Feministas.
- 7) El tema que obtenga la mayor votación será nominado por el Comité como el tema oficial de la Pre-Conferencia.
- 8) Hasta ahora han sido propuestos los siguientes temas en la pasada junta de la Sección de Género y Estudios Feministas (18 de marzo, 2000). Sin embargo, es necesario formalizar dichas propuestas de temas ante el comité, con el fin de que puedan garantizar su participación en el proceso de concurso.

Los temas propuestos son:

- ◆ Lealtad y Diferencia, Distribución y Reconocimiento. La Cuestión de la Propiedad: Teoría y Práctica Feminista (Magdalena León);
- ◆ Diversificación de los Enfoques Feministas en Diferentes Disciplinas y la Transversalidad con Conocimientos Formales (Karen Weiland);
- ◆ Feminismo y Poder; Encuentros y Desencuentros Conceptuales;
- ◆ La Institucionalización del Feminismo y su Identidad con el Pensamiento Crítico;

- ◆ Evaluación Crítica del Impacto del Financiamiento Internacional a las ONG'S y los Movimientos de Mujeres y Feministas;
- ◆ Efectos del Neoliberalismo y la Globalización sobre las Mujeres Pobres de América Latina.

La propuesta de temas puede enviarse por e-mail (preferiblemente) o fax a las siguientes direcciones:

Edna Acosta-Belén
Co-Coordinadora LASA Gender Section
Director Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies
SUNY/Albany, SS-250, Albany, NY 12222 U.S.A.
Tel: 518-442-4890
Fax: 518-442-4790
E-mail: eab@csc.albany.edu

Mary Garcia-Castro
Co-Coordinadora LASA Gender Section
Av. Princesa Isabel 102, Ap. 402, Ed. Maria Cristina - Barra
Salvador, Bahia 40160 BRASIL
Tel/Fax: 55-71-379-1972
E-mail: castromg@uol.com.br ■



CALLING ALL MEMBERS

Check LASA's website in the near future for a list of all committee members, where not provided below.

NOMINATIONS INVITED FOR 2001 SLATE

Deadline: *December 1, 2000*

LASA members are invited to suggest nominees for Vice President and three members of the Executive Council, for terms beginning November 1, 2001. 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 *December 1, 2000* to the Chair of the Nominating Committee:

Marianne Schmink
Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 115531
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611
Tel: 352-392-6548
E-mail: schmink@tcd.ufl.edu

The winning candidate for Vice President will serve in that capacity until April 30, 2003, and then as President for an additional eighteen months. Executive Council members will serve a three-year term from November 1, 2001 to October 31, 2004. Members of the Nominations Committee in addition to Professor Schmink are:

George Reid Andrews (University of Pittsburgh, History)
Maria Cook (Cornell University, Labor Relations)
Ileana Rodriguez (Ohio State University, Literature)
Rosario Espinal, EC Liaison (Temple University, Sociology).

CALL FOR SILVERT AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *November 20, 2000*

The Kalman Silvert Award Committee invites LASA members to nominate candidates for the year 2000 award. The Silvert Award recognizes senior members of the profession who have made distinguished lifetime contributions to the study of Latin America. The Award is given every 18 months. Past recipients of the Award were:

John J. Johnson (1983)	George Kubler (1992)
Federico Gil (1985)	Oswaldo Sunkel (1994)
Albert O. Hirschman (1986)	Richard Fagen (1995)
Charles Wagley (1988)	Alain Touraine (1997)
Lewis Hanke (1989)	Richard Adams (1998)
Victor L. Urquidi (1991)	Jean Franco (2000)

The selection committee consists of Franklin Knight (chair), LASA immediate past president; Susan Eckstein and Jane Jaquette, past presidents, and Gilbert Merckx, editor of *LARR*. Nominations should be sent to LASA Executive Director Reid Reading at the LASA Secretariat by *November 20, 2000*. Please include biographic information and a rationale for each nomination.

**CALL FOR BRYCE WOOD
BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS**

Deadline: *January 15, 2001*

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 September 2001 LASA International Congress in Washington, DC will be those published between July 1, 1999 and December 31, 2000. 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. Persons who nominate books are responsible for confirming the publication date and for forwarding one copy directly to each member of the Award Committee, at the expense of the authors or publishers. All books nominated must reach *each member* of the Award Committee by *January 15, 2001*. 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 LASA2001 business meeting or in a special session, and the awardee will be publicly honored. LASA membership is not a requirement to receive the award. For more information, please contact:

Christopher Mitchell, Chair
Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies
New York University
53 Washington Square, South-level 4 West
New York, NY 10012

**CALL FOR PREMIO IBEROAMERICANO
BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS**

Deadline: *January 15, 2001*

The *Premio Iberoamericano* is presented at each of LASA's International Congresses for the outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences and humanities published in Spanish or Portuguese in any country. Eligible books for this September 2001 award must have been published between July 1, 1999 and December 31, 2000. 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. Individuals who nominate books are responsible for confirming the publication date and for forwarding one copy directly to *each member* of the award committee, at the expense

of those submitting the books. All books must reach each member of the committee by *January 15, 2001*. LASA membership is not a requirement for receiving the award. The award will be presented during the LASA2001 business meeting or in a special session, and the awardee will be publicly honored. For more information, please contact:

Nicasio Urbina, Chair
Department of Spanish and Portuguese
302 Newcomb Hall
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118
Tel: 504-865-5524 — Fax: 504-862-8752
E-mail: urbina@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
LASA MEDIA AWARDS**

Deadline: *March 15, 2001*

The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce its competition for the year 2001 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 XXIII International Congress in Washington, DC. 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:

Patricia Vergdugo Aguirre of Conama, Chile and
Diario 16, Spain (2000)
Gustavo Gorriti of *Caretas*, Lima, Peru (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)
Pamela Constable of *The Boston Globe* (1989).

To make a nomination, please send one copy of the journalist's portfolio of recent relevant work by *March 15, 2001* to:

Doris Sommer, Chair
Department of Romance Languages and Literatures
Boylston 418
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
Tel: 617-495-5273
Fax: 603-427-0289
E-mail: dsommer@fas.harvard.edu ■

Announcing the Scholars at Risk Network

On June 5-7, 2000, dozens of universities, colleges and non-governmental organizations met at the University of Chicago to launch the Scholars at Risk: a new initiative to bring scholars facing severe human rights abuses in their home region to positions of sanctuary in the United States and elsewhere.

Working with partners in universities, colleges, professional associations, national and multinational government offices and international nongovernmental organizations, Scholars at Risk staff gather information on scholars whose work is impeded by displacement, discrimination, censorship, harassment, intimidation, or violence. Scholars at Risk then disseminates that information within a network of universities, colleges and research centers that have agreed to participate as potential hosts, hoping to match the scholars with the needs of a particular institution. Scholars at Risk staff also engage in research and

educational activities designed to raise awareness of threats to scholars and universities. Through these activities, Scholars at Risk aims not only to restore the careers of individuals, but to increase solidarity within the global academic community, and promote understanding of the important role of scholarship, academic freedom, and higher learning in stable, democratic societies.

For more information about Scholars at Risk or how you or your institution might participate, contact

Robert Quinn, Director
Scholars at Risk Network
Tel: 773-834-4659
Fax: 773-702-9286
E-mail: rquinn@uchicago.edu
Web site: scholarsatrisk.uchicago.edu ■



NEWS FROM LASA

LASA AND PITTSBURGH SIGN NEW CONTRACT

Acting for the Latin American Studies Association, LASA President Tom Holloway on April 28, 2000, signed a contract with Provost James Maher of the University of Pittsburgh. The contract maintains the University as LASA's host institution.

Under the agreement, which takes effect July 1, 2001, the University of Pittsburgh will continue to provide space for the operation of the Secretariat as well as utilities and access to Internet services. Significantly, the University's Center for International Studies will maintain its partial subsidy of LASA staff salaries.

The agreement will be automatically renewed each July until such time as either party should give notice 18 months in advance of its intent to terminate the contract.

Being hosted on as permanent a basis as possible by a highly supportive institution that has the standing and international reach of the University of Pittsburgh is a great asset for LASA. And, among other things, moving the Secretariat would have entailed a disruption in member services and considerable cost to the Association.

Many thanks to all those who worked to extend this partnership into the future!

Stacy Receives Diploma and Makes Career Move Milagros Pereyra Rojas is New Communications Specialist

Stacy Loughner Maloney, LASA Communications Specialist, left the Secretariat at the end of April after receiving her MBA from the Katz School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh. How she managed to do what she did at Katz, and work for LASA as many hours as she did, still is a subject of wonder in the Secretariat.

Stacy will be missed for a variety of reasons. Her intelligence, good judgment and competence in broad areas of endeavor made it possible for LASA to move forward—especially in the domain of electronic services to members. As our resident "techie," Stacy seemed to some of the rest of us to frequently perform software and hardware miracles!

She will be sorely missed for all these reasons, but perhaps even more for how personable, giving and collegial she is.
Good luck in all, Stace!

Milagros Pereyra Rojas joined the Secretariat staff on July 3 as Stacy's replacement. Milagros is a recent graduate of Carlow College, where she graduated *magna cum laude* with degrees in communication studies, management of information systems, and business management. Before coming to the United States to study, Milagros earned an associate of arts degree in communication and advertising at the Instituto Superior Tecnológico del Norte in Trujillo, Perú, graduating first in her class. We all look forward to working with the newest member of the LASA support team. ■

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT
by Sandy Klinzing
Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement

The academic term may have ended, but just like that rabbit in the those battery commercials, the generosity of LASA's members and friends just keeps on going....As we enter the second half of a banner year for the LASA Endowment, we thank these generous donors for their support:

General Endowment Fund:

Walter Goldfrank
Janet Kelly
Jay Lotspeich
Nuria Vilanova

Humanities Endowment Fund:

Leonor Conway
María Gabriela Leret de Matheus
Salomon Lerner Ghitis

Gifts designated for the **LASA Travel Fund** and received from April 1, 2000 to September, 2001, will fund Latin American scholars participating in LASA2001. We thank these contributors to the Travel Fund since our last report:

Ximena Agudo
Carole Browner
Suzanne Fiederlein
Todd Hartch
Catherine LeGrand
Elsa Llenderozas
Benjamin Mesquita

Blanca Muratorio
Eric Perramond
Norman Shaifer
Keiichi Tanaka
Stephen Wilkinson
Michele Wozniak Schimpp

LASA welcomes support in the form of Life Memberships, memorial gifts, direct contributions to the Endowment Fund, the John Martz Fund (part of the Endowment), or the Travel Fund, or gifts through bequest. Contact the Secretariat at 412-648-1907 to discuss any of these options. We look forward to our next report to you in the fall issue of the *LASA Forum*. In the meantime, have a productive and relaxing summer! ■

LASA2000 Papers

Hard copy papers from LASA2000 may still be ordered from the Secretariat. The list of papers available was mailed with the Spring 2000 issue of the Forum. Since that list was published the following titles have become available:

Mendelson Forman, Johanna, From Civil-Military Relations to Security Sector Reform: New Directions, Old Visions.

Milton, Cynthia E., The Poor Helping Themselves: Survival Strategies in Eighteen-Century Quito.

The title of the following paper was printed incorrectly in the list of available LASA2000 papers. The correct title follows:

Queirolo, Graciela, Género y modernidad en Alfonsina Storni.

The following papers, not listed as held by LASA in hard copy, are now in electronic format on our website:

Becerril-Padua, Martín, Policentrismo en las ciudades latinoamericanas. El caso de Santiago de Chile.

Becker, David G., Is the Good the Enemy of the Better? Peru's Indecopi and Judicial Reform.

Bickford, Louis N., Preserving Memory: The Past and the Human Rights Movement in Chile.

Blasco, Maribel, "Leave your problems at home!" Imposing Efficiency on Adolescents: Secondary School Students' Experiences of Schooling in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Bógus, Lucia M. M. and Bassanesi, M. Silvia B., Brasileiros na Itália: Movimentos Migratórios E Inserção Social.

Bozza, Juan Alberto, ¿Liberación o reconstrucción? La Izquierda Peronista y el Frente Cívico de Liberación Nacional, 1968-1972.

Cedeño del Olmo, Manuel, Actores en el cambio de milenio: el presidencialismo y los gobiernos estatales de oposición en Mexico.

Cesarin, Sergio M., Asia and South America: Agendas and

relationships. Prospects in the Post Crisis Stage.

Chesnut, R. Andrew, A Preferential Option for the Spirit: The Catholic Charismatic Renewal in Latin America's New Religious Economy.

Fernández Berdaguer, Leticia, Reestructuración productiva y cambios en los mercados profesionales.

Fernández Robaina, Tomás, Acerca del negro en Cuba: logros y quimeras.

Geddes Gonzales, Henry, Geo-graphy, Virtual Communication and Social Relations in Quintana Roo.

Gentile Martínez, María R., Los Cubano-Americanos y la política de EE.UU.: es posible un consenso con otros grupos latinos?

Gomez, Nora, Graciela Ruiz, Carlos V. Zurita, La PEA urbana en una sociedad tradicional: un análisis de los cambios en la década del noventa.

Guimarães, Antonio Sérgio Alfredo, O Preconceito Contra Os Baianos.

Kubal, Mary Rose, Social Service Decentralization, Municipal Politics, and Citizen Participation in Chile.

Lane, Kris, Gold & Labor in Zaruma (Ecuador), 1699-1820.

López Ríos, Bernardo, Ernesto Zedillo enjuiciado por la Economía Social de Mercado.

Loureiro de Oliveira, José Batista, Deconstructing 'Machismo': Victims of 'Machismo Ideology' Dominating in Brazil.

Macedo, Joseli, Learning Sustainable Development.

Maingon, Thais, Los espacios ambiguos de la democracia en Venezuela. Resultados electorales de 1998.

Martín, Christopher, Reform and Educational Development: Current Thinking on School Improvement in Mexico.

Medina Nuñez, Ignacio, Integración y globalización en América Latina.

Mendelson Forman, Johanna, From Civil-Military Relations to Security Sector Reform: New Directions, Old Visions.

Méndez Parnes, María Soledad, Neoliberalismo y democracia en América Latina: ¿Recuperación de la "gobernancia" y pérdida de los niveles de "governabilidad"?

Navia, Patricio, A Shrinking Electorate in Post Pinochet Chile.

Núñez Sarmiento, Marta, Cuban Strategies for Women's Employment in the 90's: A Case Study with Professional Women.

Pegueros, Rosa Maria, Teaching Testimonio: A Personal Journey.

Riaño Alcalá, Pilar, El tráfico de las memorias y los sentidos del lugar: las identidades culturales de los jóvenes de Medellín.

Riquelme, Graciela C., Situación Educativa: diferenciación económica y regional.

Saleme, María, Elisa Cragnolino, María del Carmen Lorenzatti, Alicia Acín, Pablo Fernández, Situación de la educación de jóvenes y adultos en Córdoba.

Sanches, Manuel A.P., Elites Globais e Cidadãos Locais: Quem Ganha Com a Despoluição da Baía de Guanabara?

Schmidt, Simone Pereira, The Routes of Feminism in Brasil. From the 70s to the 90s.

Sheinin, David, Frontier and Nation-Building in Argentine Foreign Policies, 1890-1930.

Silva, Adriana Furtado Pereira da, Jovens em Busca de Emprego. Perfil do Jovem Desempregado de Baixa Renda e Efeitos Sociais do Desemprego.

Sirvent, María Teresa, Amanda Toubes, Hilda Santos, Sandra Llosa, María del Rosario Badano, Amalia Homar, Estudio de la situación de la educación de jóvenes y adultos en la Argentina en un contexto de neoconservadurismo, políticas de ajuste y pobreza.

Stahl, Jeremy, Doctrines Tributes and Municipal Treasuries: The Indian Tributes of Tucumán, 1780-1810.

Starr, Pamela K., Dollars for Pesos? The Politics of Dollarization in Latin America.

Valdivieso Fernández, Patricio, Struggling for the Open Society: Proposals to Improve Participation and Democracy in Chile and Latin America.

Von Bülow, Marisa, O Movimento Sindical Brasileiro nos Anos 90. ■



SECTION NEWS

LASA Sections are required to file brief reports every eighteen months. The reports, as edited, follow:

Brazil

Lúcia Costigan, 1998-99 Co-chair

During the XXII LASA Congress held in Miami (March 16-18, 2000), members who attended the business meeting elected the following officers for the 18-month period beginning May 2000:

Co-chairs: Ted Young (Florida International University)

María de Lourdes Beldi de Alcântara
(Universidade de São Paulo)

Secretary-Treasurer:

Leopoldo Bernucci (U. of Colorado/Boulder).

Members voted unanimously to change the Section's name to "Brazil". Although the Section will continue to encourage comparative studies involving Brazil and other regions of Latin America, the members felt that the new title may attract more scholars with research interest in Brazil. Under Levine, Costigan and Bernucci, the Brazil Section promoted a web page, a listserv, and a book award. The book award was shared by Jeffrey Lesser for his book, *Negotiating National Identity*, published by Duke University Press, 1999, and by Ivan Teixeira for his masterpiece on *Mecenato Pombalino e Poesia Neoclássica*, published by EDUSP, 1999. Congratulations to both scholars. The Brazil Section continues to grow. The Section plans to promote more activities that will foster scholarship and cultural events linked to Brazil. We wish the new co-chairs a successful

term, and encourage the members to join Ted Young and Maria de Lourdes Beldi de Alcântara in promoting the Brazil Section and scholarship on Brazil.

Business and Politics

Eduardo Silva, 1998–99 Co-chair

The Business and Politics Section exists to stimulate exchange among people interested in the study of business as a political actor. Topics include, among others, business-state relations in economic and social policy making; the impact of business on democratization; the construction of systems of intermediation between state and society; business organization; political decision making; and sources and limitations of the political and economic power of business. To promote this exchange, the Section maintains a listserv and has published several issues of its newsletter, distributed electronically to members with e-mail addresses, and in hard copy to members without access to e-mail. The newsletter has sections announcing conferences, workshops, and publications of interest by both members and non-members. The Section also sponsored a session at the Miami LASA2000 Congress: "New Patterns of Business Politics in Latin America," chaired by Ben Ross Schneider. The Section is in the midst of holding elections for officers and promoting a call for panels for the next LASA Congress. In the interest of streamlining communication, Section officers decided to construct a web page during the next academic year. The Section will also devote more effort to establishing links with similar organizations outside the United States and to identifying and promoting research agendas of common interest. We are pleased that Section membership remains strong, permitting us to organize two panels for LASA2001.

Central America

Harry Vanden, 1998–99 Co-chair

The Central American Section continued to grow during the past 18 months and now has some 250 members. Harry E. Vanden and Shelley McConnell served as co-chairs during the period. A dedicated listserv was put in place through the good offices of the University of South Florida and all members were able to send communications about Section business and circulate other relevant information. The listserv proved to be a good medium to establish a community of Central Americanists and a way of rapidly circulating important information. A very successful roundtable session on Central America was held in Miami. The meeting room was set up so that participants could gather around the three roundtables (Hurricane Mitch in Central America, Central American Integration and the Stoll/Menchu Debate) to hear brief presentations and participate in discussion. This format proved to be an excellent way to encourage informal networking. The Section held a business meeting at the Miami Congress and decided to carefully develop awards for different areas of achievement relating to Central America.

Elections were held by e-mail and mail ballot after the business meeting.

Co-chairs: Shelley McConnell (reelected)
Marc Zimmerman

Secretary: Rosie Pegueros

Treasurer: Anita Herzfeld.

Elected Council Members were: Arturo Arias, David Close, Cecilia Menjivar, Rose Spalding and Richard Stahler-Sholk. Adam Flint and Marco Fonseca were elected to the Council as graduate student members.

Colombia

Leah Carroll, 1998–99 Co-chair

Since the 1998 LASA Congress, our Section has continued to grow, flourish, and take on new functions. Membership has expanded from 112 to 173 at last count; we have sent out several letters denouncing human rights violations with 100+ signatures; our listserv continues to grow and serve as a clearinghouse for news, job announcements, calls for papers, Section decisions, and human rights organizing; and we organized three very strong panels for the last LASA2000 Congress on comparative peace process, indigenous and Afro-Colombian identities, and cinema and violence.

At our Miami meeting (attended by about 30 people—a last minute schedule change affected attendance) we elaborated exciting plans for the next term, aimed at facilitating a greater role for academic Colombianists in the U.S. policy debate over military aid. We plan to establish a web site, a chat room, a membership database to facilitate press interviews of Colombianists, and a committee to encourage the writing of Op-Ed pieces. We are also in the process of nominating Section Council members. For the next LASA Congress, we will organize panels on other aspects of the peace process, displaced people, violence against intellectuals, and possibly on an aspect of nineteenth-century history. To join our listserv, send the command "sub colombia yourfirstname yourlastname" to the address colombia@vm.stlawu.edu or contact Leah Carroll at lcarroll@mail.stlawu.edu.

Cuba

Sheryl Lutjens, 1998–2001 Co-chair

With membership over 300, the Section had some notable successes in our work toward LASA2000. A record number of 97 Cuban academics were registered participants in the Congress; there were 78 panels with one or more Cuban participants; and many Cuban scholars traveled to universities throughout the United States before or after LASA2000. The Section organized four panels (Cuba-U.S. relations, environment, academic exchange between the United States and Cuba, and Cuban culture in the 1990s) and two of our ongoing projects were also realized at LASA2000, both supported by the MacArthur Foundation: the effort to increase Cuban

memberships in LASA; and an exhibit of Cuban publications organized by the Instituto Cubano del Libro.

The Section's work is organized through subcommittees that reflect our goals (Freedom to Travel, Prize, Newsletter, Elections, Research, and Panels). Activities during the inter-Congress period included a reception to honor Miguel Barnet, recipient of the Section Prize for Best Scholarship announced in Chicago, held in conjunction with a meeting of the executive committee in December 1999, in Havana. The Section sponsored the first-ever LASA research trip to Cuba, April 3-12, 1999, open to all LASA members and organized by Treasurer Jean Weisman, José Ramón Méndez, Norma Vasallo, Elvira Díaz Vallina, and Lourdes Tabares (Co-chair) of the University of Havana. A report by some of the eleven participants (from the United States, England, and Japan) appeared in the *LASA Forum* 30:2 (Summer 1999). Our electronic distribution list provides members with information, including the membership list.

Elections were conducted at the business meeting in Miami (more than 90 people present), a lively affair with many nominations from the floor complementing those sent in during the open nominations period (February-March 2000). Continuing with our commitment to shared leadership:

Co-chairs: Lourdes Tabares and Sheryl Lutjens

Treasurer: Jean Weisman

Members of the new Executive Board include:

Milagros Martínez

Jorge Hernández

Kimberly Stanton

Michael Erisman.

Culture, Power and Politics

Daniel Mato, 1998-2001 Chair

En las elecciones realizadas por correo electrónico el 04/03/00 resultaron electos:

"Vice-Chair" hasta el 04/09/01 y "Chair" entre el 04/09/01 y el 04/03/03: Carmen Ferradas (SUNY/Binghamton)

Coordinador de Comunicaciones hasta el 04/03/03: Steve Wiley (North Carolina State University)

Coordinadora de Programa hasta el 04/03/03: Mirta Antonelli (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina).

Así el "Board" de la Sección quedó integrado por los tres colegas nombrados y por tres miembros del "Board" anteriormente electo quienes mantendrán hasta el 04/09/01 sus responsabilidades:

Tesorera: Silvia Hirsch (Princeton University)

Coordinador de Elecciones: George Yudice (New York University)

Chair: Daniel Mato (Universidad Central de Venezuela).

Durante el Congreso en Miami se realizó el "Business Meeting" de la Sección, el cual contó con la participación de 18 miembros. Durante este Congreso nuestra Sección organizó cuatro sesiones especiales, tres de ellas con el formato de paneles con

presentación de ponencias, y en ellas presentaron sus ponencias 17 miembros. La cuarta sesión se organizó como "mesas redondas simultáneas". En esta sesión se realizaron tres mesas con participación de 12 colegas. Durante la reunión con las nuevas autoridades de LASA y con el "Chair" del próximo Congreso nuestra Sección logró un importante objetivo: la creación de un Program Track denominado "Culture and Power". Este logro contribuye a crear un nuevo espacio institucional para el quéhacer transdisciplinario de quienes nos dedicamos a estudiar lo cultural de lo político y lo político de lo cultural. La apertura de este tipo de espacios fue el principal objetivo que explícitamente nos planteamos al crear esta Sección en 1997. El argumento más convincente para alcanzar este logro fue la adhesión de más de 300 miembros de la Sección cada año desde entonces.

Educación y políticas educativas en América Latina

Ruth Sautu, 1998-2001 Chair

El objetivo de esta Sección es facilitar la discusión de agendas de investigación y de propuestas de políticas educativas desde diversas perspectivas teóricas y propuestas metodológicas, con el fin de avanzar en la elaboración de diagnósticos comparativos por regiones y países. La sección se constituyó oficialmente durante el Congreso de Miami. Durante la sesión del "Business Meeting," se tomaron las siguientes decisiones:

- 1) Propusimos una organización descentralizada según diferentes grupos temáticos o países.
- 2) Entre Miami y el próximo Congreso de LASA en Washington 2001, se realizarán las elecciones de las nuevas autoridades. Durante este período actuarán como coordinadores Ruth Sautu de Argentina y Daniel Schugurensky de Canadá.
- 3) Se propuso elaborar una agenda con ejes temáticos básicos comunes para lo cual los dos coordinadores recibirán sugerencias y las comunicarán al resto de los miembros.

La propuesta de organización a ser discutida por los miembros es la siguiente:

- 1) la "organización descentralizada" consiste en que cada grupo por país o tema, dentro de la Sección tenga autonomía. Sus funciones serán generar temas de discusión, organizar reuniones, afiliar nuevos miembros a la sección N°7 y a LASA. Cada grupo tendrá su propio coordinador/es y los elegirá según sus propias reglas. Todos los grupos se mantendrán informados porque cada coordinador de grupo les enviará al roster de miembros de la sección toda la información sobre sus actividades.
- 2) los chair y co-chair serán elegidos por votación abierta de una lista de candidatos formada por un miembro de cada grupo que quiera postularlo. Un grupo sólo puede aportar un miembro a la comisión de la sección.
- 3) deberá fijarse un número mínimo de miembros para constituir un grupo con derecho a postular candidatos. Como grupo con autonomía podría existir solo con dos miembros

aunque no tendrá derecho a postular candidatos a la comisión de la Sección.

- 4) cada grupo se autofinanciará; los fondos de la sección aportados a LASA se utilizarán en actividades desarrolladas durante los Congresos Internacionales y a financiar la asistencia de jóvenes a dichas reuniones.

Europe and Latin America

Christian Freres and Jean Grugel, 2000–2001 Co-chairs

A business meeting of this Section was held at the Miami Congress in March 2000. A total of 15 people attended. This was the only activity at the Congress as no panels had been organized.

Since the chair at the time was not present at the meeting, Christian Freres and Jean Grugel emerged as interim Co-chairs as a result of the consensus of the members present. At the meeting, we discussed the kind of activities the Section should undertake and the type of themes it should try to develop in order to bring members together.

The Co-chairs were given a mandate to revive the Section. Therefore, we plan to organize two panels for the Washington Congress and possibly hold a pre-conference meeting. The Co-chairs call upon members and non-members alike with an interest in European-Latin American relations and in carrying out comparative research tying the two regions together, to get in touch and propose activities.

Elections will be held for Section officers before the Washington Congress in the fall of 2001.

Género y Estudios Feministas

Sara Poggio, 1998–99 Co-coordinadora

La reunión de negocios de la Sección se celebró el 18 de marzo del 2000 con una asistencia de 52 personas. Como primer punto, se procedió a presentar el informe de las co-coordinadoras salientes, Sara Poggio (Universidad de Maryland) y Montserrat Sagot (Universidad de Costa Rica). Entre las actividades desarrolladas durante el período de 1998 al 2000 se destacaron:

Publicación del libro: *Irrumpiendo en lo Público. Seis Facetas de las Mujeres en América Latina*, Sara Poggio y Montserrat Sagot, compiladoras, San José, C.R.: Maestría Regional en Estudios de la Mujer: Universidad de Costa Rica: Universidad Nacional: LASA, 2000. El libro incluye los ensayos premiados en el concurso de la Sección Elsa Chaney, celebrado en 1998, además de tres artículos premiados en un concurso interno que se organizó en 1999. Durante la reunión se distribuyeron copias del libro a las premiadas y a las personas presentes. Se discutieron opciones para su futura distribución.

Organización de las Premiaciones Helen Safa y UNIFEM 2000. Se presentaron los resultados de los dos concursos organizados por la Sección en 1999 para premiar los mejores trabajos de investigación relacionados con el tema de género y feminismo en América Latina. El premio a los trabajos académicos durante este año se dedicó a la destacada investigadora Helen Safa, y se estableció además un premio UNIFEM dirigido a trabajos de activistas. Se agradeció nuevamente el apoyo de Liliana de Pauli y de UNIFEM por la generosa donación que permitió crear los premios y la publicación de los artículos ganadores.

Organización de la Pre-conferencia "Políticas de Género en América Latina: Balance de Resultados." Por tercera vez se organizó una pre-conferencia en la cual se discuten de forma intensiva temas de interés para la Sección. La pre-conferencia de este año se celebró el 14 y 15 de marzo en la Universidad de Miami. Se ha acordado la publicación de un libro que incluya las ponencias presentadas. Los resultados de la pre-conferencia se presentaron en una sesión plenaria durante el Congreso de LASA, el jueves 16 de marzo.

Comunicaciones. Además de utilizar de forma regular el correo electrónico, el comité directivo de la Sección logró mantener una página WEB con anuncios y comunicaciones acerca de las diversas actividades realizadas entre los congresos y otros eventos de interés para las personas afiliadas.

Elecciones. Tras un proceso de nominaciones que comenzó a mediados de enero, las elecciones se celebraron entre el 29 de febrero y el 10 de marzo del 2000 por medio de una combinación de correo electrónico, faxes y correo regular. La Secretaria saliente, Alice Colón (Universidad de Puerto Rico) presentó los resultados:

Co-coordinadora América Latina: Mary Garcia Castro (Universidade de Bahia)

Co-coordinadora, por Estados Unidos y el resto del mundo: Edna Acosta-Belén (Universidad de Albany/SUNY)

Secretaria: Eugenia Rodríguez (Universidad de Costa Rica)

Vocales:

Marta Bustillo (Universidad de Puerto Rico)

Ana Carcedo (CEFEMINA, Costa Rica)

Elsa Chaney (Universidad de Iowa)

Sara Poggio (Universidad de Maryland)

Karin Weyland (Amherst College).

Haiti

Michele Zebich-Knos, 1998–99 Chair

The Haiti Section increased in membership and now has 36 members. The Section sponsored a panel at LASA2000 which drew presenters from both Haiti and the United States. Henry 'Chip' Carey was elected to serve as the new Section chair.

LAMA -Latino Americano Medio Ambiente

David Barkin, 1998-99 Chair

LAMA's activities during this period reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the new structure of Sections in LASA. ELAN, the electronic conference that was started in the early nineties, continued to function as an important source of communication and exchange of ideas. It has fluctuated between 900 and 1400 registered subscribers and has at least eight partial mirrors that retransmit substantial parts of the mail to more regionally or thematically specialized audiences. We have been able to allow the conference to operate with a minimum of interference, that is, without an active moderator, and with few abuses. It is an important channel for exchanges of news about research, publications, events and training for people in the region on environmental matters. It has also been the principal conduit of communication among members of LAMA. It is worth repeating that ELAN, along with more than a dozen other electronic conferences on key issues of modern society, is hosted on a server at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Communications for a Sustainable Future, and maintained by a dedicated group of people to whom we can only say THANKS, and urge other LASA members to learn about their offerings.

The LASA meetings reflect the explosive growth of interest in environmental matters. During the Miami meetings more than 40 sessions were listed under the environmental track, with more interspersed in other areas. So successful was the selection process, that it was unnecessary to schedule any separate Section sessions this year, except the business gathering, where about 35 people met for a short period before joining some of our general anthropologist members in a very friendly cocktail party. We agreed to organize a special Section meeting that subjects corporate environmentalism to academic scrutiny for the 2001 meetings. The separation between the program planning functions and the Sections was resolved felicitously this year, with the selection of Laura Murphy to handle the program planning chores; the complementarity of interests is reflected in her selection as the new Section chair of LAMA. The incoming leadership is directly addressing this in order to anticipate potential problems for the 2001 meetings.

Chair: Laura Murphy

Track Organizer: Timmons Roberts

Moderator of the listserv: David Barkin and Tim Roberts

Finally, we agreed to organize a Section session at LASA2001 in the author-meets-critics format to evaluate some examples of corporate social and environmental responsibility.

Latin America and the Pacific Rim

Peter Smith, 1998-99 Co-chair

The Section's business meeting was presided over by the Co-chairs, Shoji Nishijima and Peter Smith. Shoji Nishijima offered a brief overview of the origins, development, and goals of the Section. The latest Section roster represents substantial growth,

nevertheless members are asked to encourage colleagues (and students) at their home institutions to join. Neantro Saavedra-Rivano reported on his participation in a meeting of the Korean Association of Latin American Studies, indicating that there is great interest in closer collaboration with LASA. Our Korean colleagues are now launching a journal on Latin American affairs, and are planning a major conference in October, 2000.

Peter Smith reported on the the status of the UCSD Project on Latin America and the Pacific Rim. The Section's endorsement of the initiative had been very helpful in securing funds. The 1999-2000 program focused on rights and roles of women in Asia and Latin America, culminating in an international conference on March 10-11. Smith also observed that one key role of the Section is to endorse, when appropriate, collective research undertakings that involve Section members.

The results of the elections were as follows:

Chair: Neantro Saavedra-Rivano (Tsukuba University)

Secretary-Treasurer: Frank Mora (Rhodes College)

Executive Council:

Mark Berger (University of New South Wales), Australia

Jorge Rafael Di Masi (U. Nacional de la Plata), Argentina

Kimberly Niles (University of Colorado)

Shoji Nishijima (Kobe University)

Araceli Tinajero (Yale University).

The remainder of the meeting focused on new initiatives that the Section might undertake in the future. Highlights include:

- 1) For LASA2001, it was suggested that the Section propose at least one panel resulting from the recent UCSD project on women in Asia and Latin America (possibly in conjunction with the Gender and Feminist Studies Section), and perhaps another on regional integration schemes in the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region. It was agreed that one of the Section's top priorities should be securing LASA Congress travel funds for participants from the People's Republic of China and from still-developing countries in Southeast Asia;
- 2) It was noted that the East Asia-Latin American Forum in Singapore last September called for establishment of a cultural foundation, creation of academic units to study relations between the two regions, and promotion of academic exchange. Implementation of the EALAF initiative seems to offer an exceptional opportunity for the Section to assume a leading role;
- 3) In stressing the utility of comparisons between developments in Asia and Latin America, participants mentioned several potential themes— democratization, for instance, and/or the promotion of civilizational dialogue.

Once more, members were urged to enter their names, addresses, and statement of research interests in a "directory of trans-Pacific specialists" that is being developed at the University of California, San Diego.

Lesbian and Gay Studies

Jill Kuhnheim, 1998-99 Co-chair

Jill Kuhnheim and Jim Green, Co-chairs completing their term after LASA2000, opened the Section's business meeting by inviting the approximately 40 people in attendance to introduce themselves. An e-mail list was circulated for updating while Jim gave a brief summary of the Section's history since its beginning in 1997. New Section officers were elected:

Co-chairs: Florence Babb (University of Iowa)
Brian Kelley (University of Miami)

Secretary-Treasurer: Amy Lind (Arizona State University).

It was agreed that a group of councillors should be formed (largely of past officers) to advise and provide further leadership. Members approved as councillors:

Jill Kuhnheim
Jim Green
Dan Balderston
Kelly Ready
Rosaria (Rosi) Pisa.

The terms for officers will be 18 months (as at present) and for councillors, 3 years.

Green and Kuhnheim reported on the work of the Section since the last LASA meeting:

- 1) Green had organized two sessions and Kuhnheim one session for this year's LASA conference;
- 2) the Section placed panels on gay and lesbian topics in many panels sponsored by other Sections of the Association;
- 3) Kuhnheim designed a web page for the Section; and
- 4) the Co-chairs planned the business meeting and the reception that followed. Various individuals present at the business meeting made commitments to organize sessions for the next LASA conference.

Kuhnheim noted the importance of addressing human rights issues, recommending a pro-active approach by posting timely political news to the list. It was suggested that the Section strengthen relations with other gay and lesbian organizations, and that the listserv could be used to share information regarding other groups. Babb suggested a reconsideration of the Section name, Lesbian and Gay Studies, in order to become more inclusive of GLBT people in Latin America and the United States. Mary Weismantel, as editor of the *Journal of Latin American Anthropology*, invited submissions and called for readers of manuscripts. A concern about the importance of advocacy was expressed by Kelly Ready.

Paraguayan Studies

Christina Turner, 1998-99 Chair

Approximately two-thirds of the Paraguayan Studies membership attended the Business Meeting in Miami, including five members who traveled from Paraguay and one member from Brazil. During the meeting the following officers were

elected:

Chair: Teresa Méndez-Faith (St. Anselm College)

Vice-Chair: Frank O. Mora (Rhodes College)

Secretary/Treasurer: Beverly Nagel (Carleton College)

Council Members:

Russel E. Smith (Washburn University): 3 years

Brian Turner (Randolph-Macon College): 3 years

Betsy Partyka (Ohio University): 18 months

Tracy Lewis (SUNY/Oswego): 18 months.

In the meeting:

- 1) approval given to a \$200 Travel Grant to be awarded to the best Paraguayan Studies Student Paper submitted for LASA2001 (Amanda Irwin, Frank Mora, and Betsy Partyka form the committee);
- 2) Scott Van Jacob (University of Notre Dame) volunteered to continue as the Section's Research Librarian. He has recently updated the Paraguayan Bibliography of "Working Papers," difficult-to-find sources, and new publications that can be accessed from the Internet;
- 3) Beverly Nagel volunteered to be the Section's Webmaster and investigate the possibilities open to the Section through LASA. José Molinas and José Insfrán suggested an informal system of interlibrary loans between Paraguayan and North American based members. Melissa Birch volunteered to be the U.S. liaison for this endeavor. Similarly, María Victoria Rojas offered to help North American based scholars with logistical help when traveling to do research in Paraguay.

In the last item of business, there was a guest presentation by Martín Almada, discoverer of the infamous Archive of Terror in Paraguay. He asked the Paraguayan Section to write a letter of support for his current legal work to be sent to the Paraguayan Supreme Court. The Section was unanimous in agreement to support Almada. Almada will draft the letter for approval of the Section Chair. Brian Turner volunteered to help with the English version of the letter.

Peru

Julio Carrión, 1998-99 Co-chair

During the year 1999-2000 the Section was involved in a number of activities related to the electoral process in Peru, and the LASA Congress held in Miami. The Section co-sponsored with Transparencia (a Peruvian NGO) a two-day seminar on free and fair elections, held in Lima in February of this year. Members of the Section, international experts on elections, and Peruvian academics participated in this seminar. For the first round of the Peruvian elections, held on April 9, 2000, the Section accredited a team of electoral observers, which worked in close coordination with Transparencia. This mission issued a statement on site evaluating the conditions under which the first round was held.

The Section sponsored three panels at LASA2000, all of them related to the future of democracy in Peru and the conditions of

the 2000 electoral process. The Section elected new officers during its business meeting in Miami:

Co-chairs: Catherine Conaghan and Julio Carrión

Web site Manager: Mark Cox

Newsletter: Kimberly Theidon and Lydia Fossa

Special Events: Cecilia Blondet and David Scott Palmer

Congress: Charlie Kenney and Elena Alvarez.

Immediate plans include the creation of a webpage and an electronic newsletter for the Section.

Political Institutions

Brian Crisp, 1998-99 Co-chair

The Political Institutions Section was co-chaired by Mark P. Jones, Michigan State University, and Brian F. Crisp, University of Arizona, between LASA98 and LASA2000. Scott Morgenstern, Duke University, served as Treasurer, and Peter Siavelis, Wake Forest University, managed the Section's web page, including links of interest, papers in progress, and related syllabi. Crisp and María Escobar-Lemmon, University of Arizona/Texas A&M University, maintain a listserv for the membership on the computer system of the University of Arizona. In addition to normal Section activities (including corresponding on the listserv about research and ongoing events, posting papers and syllabi to the web, etc.), the Section also formed a committee to evaluate papers from LASA2000 for recognition by the Section. The committee was composed of Michelle Taylor-Robinson (Chair), Texas A&M University, José Molina, Universidad de Zulia (Maracaibo, Venezuela), and Tim Power, Florida International University.

At LASA2000 the Section sponsored three panels:

- 1) One was composed entirely of graduate students working in the area of political institutions,
- 2) Another brought together several senior scholars to discuss the issue of data archiving,
- 3) A third examined coalitions and executive-legislative relations.

At the Section business meeting, attended by more than 10 percent of the current membership, Matthew Soberg Shugart, University of California/San Diego, was chosen to serve as chair of the Section. His election was later confirmed by the membership via the listserv. Other officers agreed to continue on in their current posts.

Those present at the business meeting discussed how the Section might facilitate the archiving of data and making it available to the scholarly community as a whole. Several good ideas were put forward, and a committee composed of John Carey, Washington University, Miguel Centellas, Western Michigan University, Michael Coppedge, University of Notre Dame, Barbara Geddes, University of California/Los Angeles, and Octavio Amorim-Neto, Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro was formed to investigate further the activities the Section could pursue in this area.

Rural Studies

Ronald Waterbury, 1998-2001 Chair

Since its creation at LASA98, Rural Studies increased its membership to a little over 100; established a web site; extended relations with other regional, rural-related organizations; and sponsored two sessions at LASA2000.

Twenty-eight persons attended the business meeting at LASA2000, where we confirmed the elections that had previously been carried out via e-mail.

Chair: re-elected Ronald Waterbury (Queens College/CUNY)

Councillors: Luis Llambi (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas)

Linda Wilcox Young (Southern Oregon University).

At the business meeting we also chose two persons to be recommended to the LASA2001 Program chair to serve as co-chairs of the Agrarian and Rural Life track, and discussed several ideas to pursue in the future, including setting up an e-mail forum, and devising ways of encouraging greater student participation, including establishing prizes for student papers. We also set up a committee to organize our own mini-conference to precede LASA meetings. The full text of the minutes is posted on our website.

Scholarly Research

David Block, 1998-99 Chair

Attending the Section Business Meeting at LASA2000 were: Carolyn Palaima, Rhonda Neugebauer, Pam Graham, Dora Loh, Gayle Williams, Deborah Jakubs, Benita Vasallo, David Block. David reported on the Section's conference activities. We sponsored a session that discussed the prospects for a Cooperative Web site for the Americas and another presented by CLACSO, "New Information, Technologies and their Role in Research and Teaching in the Social Sciences." The Section currently has 48 members from twelve countries in the Americas, Europe and Asia (Korea). The other business item was Benita Vasallo's report on her work to identify nominees to succeed David in the chair.

Incoming Chair: Harold Colson (UC/San Diego)

Chair Elect: Pam Graham (Columbia University).

The business meeting explored proposals for establishing an agenda that will serve as a focus for the Section and give it an identifiable theme for LASA Congresses to come. While our numbers remain constant, the active members of the Section have come down to a set of librarians. Deborah reminded us that her original idea for this group, established under the old "task force" organization, was to have scholars, publishers and librarians in the mix so that each group could keep the other abreast of its issues. Somehow this has not come to pass, and we discussed contributions that we, ourselves, could make to the

organization. Some revolved around LANIC and how might we extend and refine the work of this highly visible and effective organization. Carolyn explained that LANIC has cooperation at its core; it hosts projects designed and administered by Latin American organizations from throughout the region and it actively solicits criticism of its current activities. LANIC has specific responsibilities to its funders, traditionally foundations but now commercial enterprises as well. The Section could use LANIC as a platform and archive.

For LASA2001, under Harold's administration, we thought that some sort of forum that discussed electronic publishing would be useful and attention-grabbing. A session that mixed issues of what electronic publishing may mean from an editorial point of view, what its merits (or demerits) for academic advancement are, and how it may fit into a model for scholarly exchange in the Hemisphere had some potential.

Social Studies of Medicine

David Sowell, 1998-99 Co-chair

Members of the Section on the Social Studies of Medicine participated in dozens of sessions at LASA2000, a clear indication of the vitality of the theme. This represents perhaps a 200 percent increase over the previous meeting. The wide range of activities by Section members in Miami was due in part to the establishment of a "finder's service" by the Section's first president, Don Stevens. The service allowed members to locate others with research interests similar to their own. An informal business meeting, attended by almost two dozen members, reviewed the list of session activities and agreed to name new officers for the coming period. The 54 members of the Section will be led by Dr. Linda Whiteford, professor and chair of Anthropology at the University of South Florida. Dr. Whiteford's interests include international health, epidemiology, and the political economy of infectious disease, particularly water-borne diseases such as cholera. She has carried out research in Mexico, the Caribbean and the northern part of South America, with most of her research in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Cuba. Dr. Dinorah Martinez, also of the University of South Florida, will serve as co-chair. Activities for the coming years will include efforts to further expand Section membership, build bridges among different scholars studying the Social Studies of Medicine, and share information about conferences and research projects by members.

SHARE A COPY OF
THE MEMBERSHIP FORM
IN THIS FORUM
WITH A COLLEAGUE NEW TO
LASA!

Venezuelan Studies (SVS)

Cathy Rakowski, 1998-2001 Chair

Founded in 1997, SVS has two objectives:

- 1) to foster interdisciplinary communication and collaboration among scholars, students, and nonacademics whose work considers Venezuelan culture, politics, economy, ecology, social issues and other aspects of Venezuela;
- 2) to facilitate dissemination of information among members and nonmembers through public events and the media.

During the period September 1998 to March 2000, SVS fulfilled its objectives through the following activities:

- 1) expansion of the web page with names, addresses, and a short bio on current and prospective members; a statement of purpose; Section news; and numerous links to research, news, organizational and other sites.
- 2) inauguration of the Mirror Site located in Venezuela at IESA.
- 3) scheduling of an interactive discussion forum for members.
- 4) electronic dissemination of information on the eight panels and over 90 papers on Venezuela that were part of LASA2000.
- 5) sponsorship of two interdisciplinary panels at LASA2000, both focusing on the current political situation and issues including the survival of political parties and constitutional reform.
- 6) nomination of a film—Oscar Lucien's "Piel"—for the LASA Film Award (which it won) and sponsorship of a showing of the film during LASA2000.
- 7) fund raising and letter writing to support member travel to LASA meetings by Venezuelan scholars and practitioners. The Council cancelled their fundraising for SVS events after the environmental disaster in Venezuela in December 1999 and turned attention to raising funds for people affected by the tragedy.
- 8) electronic news and messages were sent to Section members via e-mail at least once a month.
- 9) nominations and elections were conducted electronically by Dan Hellinger.
- 10) SVS held a business meeting at LASA2000 attended by approximately 40 people.
- 11) SVS held a joint reception with the Brazilian Studies Section during LASA2000.

The Executive Committee (Council) for this coming period is comprised of:

Chair: Cathy Rakowski

Secretary/Treasurer: Angel Alvarez, UCV, Venezuela

Council members:

Emperatriz Arreaza (LUZ), Venezuela

Michael Duodoroff (University of Kansas)

Leonardo Ledezma (La Salle University)

Elizabeth Nichols (Drury University)

María Pilar García Guadilla (USB), Venezuela

Luis Gómez Calcaño (CENDES), Venezuela

Web site Manager: Margaret Martin (U. of Michigan)

Facilitator of Mirror Web (Página Espejo): Janet Kelly. ☐



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

H. Lawrence Boudon was appointed editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* on January 3, 2000. He brings many strengths to this position. His extensive knowledge of Latin American scholarship and his experience as a journalist make him ideally suited for this critical position. Boudon received his Ph.D. in International Studies from the University of Miami's School of International Studies in 1997. His dissertation, *New Party Persistence and Failure: A Comparative Analysis of Colombia's M-19 Democratic Alliance and Venezuela's Radical Cause*, won the 1998 John Barrett prize for best scholarly work on a Latin American topic. He has written and published scholarly works on Colombian, Venezuelan and Mexican politics. Prior to his career as an academic, Boudon spent five and a half years working as a journalist with Agence France-Press in Washington, DC. In the second half of 1999, he also worked as an editor with EFE News Service in Coral Gables, Florida.

James D. Cockcroft has edited a new selection of the writings, speeches and interviews of Salvador Allende—nearly one third published in English for the first time. *The Salvador Allende Reader* (Ocean Press, 2000) backgrounds the significance of Allende's government in Chile 1970-73 and how General Pinochet came to power in a bloody coup. The book is an outstanding resource with an extensive chronology, bibliography and key political documents from the period. It includes a substantial biographical introduction written by historian Cockcroft. E-mail edit@oceanpress.com.au for more information.

Erwin H. Epstein, Loyola University of Chicago, and Noel F. McGinn, Harvard University, are co-editors of *Comparative Perspectives on the Role of Education in Democratization*, Vol. I: *Transitional States and States of Transition* (Peter Lang, 1999), and Vol. II: *Socialization, Identity, and the Politics of Control* (Peter Lang, 2000). Volume I maps out useful directions for comparative inquiry on the role of education in democratization and in transitions from centralized authority. Vol. II views the place of education in government designs for dealing with change, especially in terms of the character of the society being governed: its quest for a national identity, its ethnic composition, its religion(s), and its empowerment of women. Chapters specifically relating to Latin America and the Caribbean cover Peru, Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Trinidad, and Haiti.

Rafael E. Tarragó, Librarian for Iberian and Ibero-American Studies at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has just published *Rafael Montoro, Discursos y Escritos* (Miami: Editorial Cubana, 2000), an anthology of addresses, and economic and social writings by the Cuban Home Rule Party statesman. Rafael Montoro was a prominent public figure in Cuba between 1878 and 1898, and active in what was called the Economic Movement. The last time his works were published was in 1933, when his *Obras Completas* were published at Havana. ■



LETTERS

ON THE LASA RESOLUTIONS PROCESS

Dear Colleagues:

As a final action during her LASA presidency, Susan Eckstein appointed us as a two-person committee to propose ways to improve the process for resolutions during future business meetings. We write to inform LASA members of the background to our proposals, the subsequent debate in the Executive Council (EC) about the proposals, and our own subsequent reflections.

The resolution process has inspired strong sentiment both among its supporters and among those who believe that LASA should not be involved in issuing resolutions. At the April 1997 Guadalajara meeting, the Executive Council (EC) voted to reduce the quorum required for official LASA business to be conducted from 10 percent of those in attendance at a LASA Congress to 5 percent. This 5 percent quorum would have gone into effect for the September 1998 international congress in

Chicago. But then in response to the fact that 78 objections reached the LASA Secretariat by November 30, 1997, at its February 7-8, 1998 meeting, the EC voted to restore the previous 10 percent quorum. As a result, the 5 percent quorum never went into effect.

Ongoing differences of opinion continued to surround the issue. At the September 1998 international conference in Chicago, 149 conference participants signed a petition asking that the Executive Council change the quorum for business meetings back to 5 percent for a resolution. Timothy Harding sent this petition to LASA's Secretariat in November 1998; it was subsequently published in the Winter 1999 *Forum*, XXIX, No. 4, p. 17, though it was not formally submitted to the EC. Also, at the Chicago Congress, LASA's Executive Council did not send a proposed resolution submitted by Michele Weber to the business meeting. This, too, generated controversy. (For further information, see the letter by Michele Weber, *LASA Forum* XXX No. 2, Summer 1999, p. 27.)

Because of her concern about the resolutions process, Eckstein asked us to prepare some recommendations for the EC's subsequent meeting, which took place in September 1999. On November 13, 1998 we submitted several recommendations to the EC. Included among them were the following:

1. We proposed that the quorum should revert to 5 percent. We understand the purpose of having a quorum, but increasing it to 10 percent makes the hurdles for a resolution forbiddingly high.
2. We suggested that if there were no quorum at a business meeting, it would be useful for the meeting to continue with discussion and an informal vote, with the outcome presented in the LASA Forum as sense-of-meeting resolutions not formally presented for vote by the membership at large.
3. We recommended that the Executive Council role in the resolutions process be clarified and trimmed so that the EC would not be in a position of endorsing or rejecting resolutions on substantive grounds. We thought that for both the EC and for LASA as a whole, it would be better if substantive judgments were left to the business meeting and the membership.
4. We thought that the increase in the number of signatures that the EC had approved in order for a resolution to be presented to the EC, from 5 to 30, went too far. Obtaining 30 signatures can be a time consuming effort.

We also suggested scheduling a specific time within the business meeting when resolutions would be discussed. An announced time for resolutions would be helpful for those who care about them.

After we issued this report, LASA President Franklin Knight expressed his view in the *Forum* (XXIX No. 4, Winter 1999, pp. 3-4) that LASA should retain the 10 percent quorum throughout the remainder of his presidency. Franklin's letter also acknowledged the problems related to the resolutions process in Chicago.

Our recommendations were considered and rejected at the September 1999 meeting of the Executive Council. The vote against reverting to the 5 percent quorum was very narrow.

At the March 2000 international congress in Miami, there were not enough people at the business meeting to reach the official 10 percent quorum. Nevertheless, a clear majority in attendance at the business meeting registered a preference for a 5 percent quorum.

The 10 percent quorum is of particular concern to us. As far as we can determine, and also as far as anyone in LASA's Executive Council could recall, no LASA business meeting has ever reached the 10 percent quorum of those registered at a LASA conference. The 10 percent quorum makes it virtually impossible for any resolution to go forward to the LASA membership.

Resolutions could be a healthy, vital part of an area studies association, and the decisions of the past two years have virtually killed them. Even attaining a 5 percent quorum is not easy; recent business meetings have failed to reach that mark.

Even if a quorum is reached at the Business Meeting, LASA cannot officially adopt a resolution unless:

- a) a majority at the business meeting votes in favor of sending the resolution to the membership; and
- b) a majority of the membership votes for the resolution in a mail ballot.

This means that there are multiple safeguards to ensure that a mobilized minority cannot railroad a proposal that LASA's majority would oppose. LASA is a scholarly association and as such should, in our view, be cautious in what resolutions it issues. But should this mean adopting rules that make issuing resolutions virtually impossible? We are skeptical. It is reasonable to have a process that avoids flooding the business meeting with resolutions that concern only a minority of LASA's membership; it is unreasonable, we believe, to have a process that makes it almost impossible for LASA's members to issue collective resolutions. This is the effect of the existing rules.

Sincerely,

Ron Chilcote, University of California, Riverside

ChilcoteR@aol.com

Scott Mainwaring, University of Notre Dame

scott.p.mainwaring.1@nd.edu

ON LORI BERENSON

Dear Colleagues:

As any great student of the late Martin Diskin would, MIT graduate Lori Berenson set out to see, taste and live the world she had read about in books and seen through Martin's visionary eyes. After work with popular movements in Guatemala, and *guerrilla* movements turned civilian opposition in El Salvador, she made her way to Peru as a credentialed journalist with *Third World Viewpoint* and *Modern Times*. Her love for applied anthropology and conflict ethnography, coupled with her sisterly

hatreds of dictatorship, terrorism and hunger blended together in her growing love for indigenous Peru and that nation's poor.

Lori was whisked off a public bus in November 30, 1995 by DINCOTE agents. She had to be beaten because she resisted. She spent the month of December in a cell, listening to the screams of Nancy Gilvonio (spouse of Nestor Cerpa Cartolini, head of the Japanese Embassy MRTA takeover, 12/17/96-4/22/97) and others being tortured.

Before her "court" appearance, Lori spent 10 days or so in a damp, dark, rat-infested cell with a wounded MRTA combatant whose knee had been shattered by bullets and who, with an unchanged colostomy bag, lay naked, cold and immobile on a cot. Lori was taken to a DINCOTE press conference by two female secret police agents, and presented to the press, after being told that she had to speak loudly as no microphone was present. In the videotaped press conference, she appears to be angry and yelling. Lori did not admit to being a 'member' of MRTA, which some in Peru and other conservative elements in the U.S. have claimed. She stated, in her unbathed and angered condition, that the MRTA was not a terrorist organization, rather a revolutionary organization, among many other and more important statements. Someone in the "press" screamed "*traición a la patria*", which signifies terrorist leadership, and not membership. Anyone familiar with Peruvian counterinsurgency law knows that if Lori did anything illegal, her comments signified "apology for terrorism" which carries a six-year sentence. Instead, several days later, on January 11, 1996, with no reasonable defense and no evidence made known to her, she was convicted by a panel of "*jueces sin rostro*" to life in prison with a loaded pistol resting against her temple; the prosecutor had asked for 20 years, not life without parole.

...Lori has truly been "convicted by an image" and we in the Latin Americanist community have been all too complacent in her struggle to be free. I am not writing to admonish, I am writing to garner support. The *Sendero Luminoso* phenomenon left many of us with a bad taste for opposition movements in Peru. Since it became so easy in Peru to be called a *senderista*, or worse, a generic *terruco*, it became so easy for many popular movement organizations there to understandably soften their demands to a bland and ineffectual reformism so as not to

engender those labels in the face of state terrorism. Many of us on the outside felt confused, as we saw the conflicts in Peru portrayed by many of the actors themselves in terms of a zero-sum game of support for "Presidente Gonzalo" or "*El Chino*."

...The Clinton Administration acted swiftly and forcefully and secured the release of several U.S. students from prison in Burma/Myanmar while, at the same time, Lori's Yanamayo-frozen hands swelled to the size, and became the color of, purple eggplants. We must ask President Clinton and Ms. Albright why they refuse to invoke 22 USC Section 1732 in Lori's case, essentially handling Montesino's Peru with a velvet glove. And where's Jesse Jackson when you need him? Certainly U.S. G.I.s are not the only ones deserving of his attention.

Latin Americanists, unite! Write letters to your senators and representatives to sign on to the "Dear Colleague" letters now circulating in the House and Senate, calling on the President to secure Lori's release on humanitarian grounds. Let your students know they can write their representatives and senators, place op-ed pieces, and sponsor petition campaigns, send B-vitamins and letters to Lori in Socabaya Prison in Arequipa, and even offer up prayers. Let's convene a "Million Letter March" on Washington and bring Rhoda and Mark's baby home. It is time we, as concerned Latin Americanists, all stopped listening to the "Sounds of Silence".

Frank M. Afflitto
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
The University of Memphis
fafflitt@memphis.edu



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

❖ The Fulbright Scholar Program at the Council for International Exchange of Scholars offers opportunities in all disciplines and professional fields for faculty and administrators from four-year colleges and graduate institutions, two-year community colleges and minority-serving institutions. Each year's grantees also include professionals from the business community and government, as well as artists, journalists, lawyers, independent scholars and many others. Fulbright lecturing and research awards vary from two months to an academic year or longer. While foreign language skills are needed in some countries, most lecturing assignments are in English. Some 80 percent of the awards are for lecturing. For information contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars at:

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Washington DC, 20008-3009

Tel: 202-686-7877

E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org

Web site: www.cies.org

Application deadline: August 1, 2000

❖ The United States Institute of Peace announces its 2001-2002 Senior Fellowship competition in the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution created by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Fellowships are awarded annually to scholars and practitioners from a variety of professions, including college and university faculty, journalists, diplomats, writers, educators, military officers, international negotiators and lawyers. The Institute funds projects related to preventive diplomacy, ethnic and regional conflicts, peacekeeping and peace operations, peace settlements, post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation, democratization and the rule of law, cross-cultural negotiations, U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century, and related topics. Fellows reside at the Institute for a period of up to ten months to conduct research on their projects, consult with staff, and contribute to the ongoing work of the Institute. Projects which demonstrate relevance to current policy debates will be highly competitive. The fellowship award includes a stipend, an office

with computer and voice mail, and a part-time research assistant. The competition is open to citizens of all nations. Women and members of minorities are especially encouraged to apply. For more information and an application form, please visit the Institute's web site at www.usip.org, or contact:

Jennings Randolph Program
U.S. Institute of Peace
1200 17th Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036-3011
Tel: 202-429-3886
Fax: 202-429-6063
E-mail: jrprogram@usip.org

Application deadline: **September 15, 2000**

❖ **National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipends** support two months of full-time work on projects that will make a significant contribution to the humanities. Faculty members of colleges and universities in the United States must be nominated by their institutions and each of these institutions may nominate two applicants. Individuals employed in non-teaching capacities in colleges and universities and individuals not affiliated with colleges and universities do not require nomination and may apply directly to the program. Adjunct faculty and academic applicants with appointments terminating by the summer of 2001 also may apply without nomination. Stipend: \$4,000. Inquiries:

Tel: 202-606-8200
E-mail: stipends@neh.gov

Application deadline: **October 1, 2000**

❖ **Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage** announces the Year 2001 Grants-In-Aid competition. Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage is a research undertaking to identify, locate, preserve, make accessible and publish works of primary literary sources written by Hispanics in what is now the United States, dating from the colonial period to 1960. The Grants-In-Aid program is designed to provide a stipend to scholars for research and to fund expenditures such as photography, photo duplication, microfilming, travel to collections, translation, transcription, indexing, scanning, or any such expenses that would advance a project to the next stage or to successful conclusion. Application and guidelines can be found at the Arte Publico Press web page: www.arte.uh.edu.

Proposal deadline: **October 1, 2000**

❖ The **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** announces the opening of its 2001-2002 Fellowship competition. The Center awards academic year residential fellowships annually in an international competition to individuals with outstanding project proposals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities on national and/or international issues— topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Projects should have relevance to the world of public policy, and Fellows should be prepared to interact with policymakers in Washington and with the Wilson Center staff working on similar issues. Men and women from any country and from a wide variety of disciplines may apply. For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the *postdoctoral* level, and normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their

scholarly development by publication beyond the Ph.D. dissertation. For other applicants, an equivalent level of professional achievement is expected. Fellows are provided offices, access to the Library of Congress, computers or manuscript typing services, and research assistants. The Center holds one round of competitive selection per year. Further information and application forms may be obtained from:

Scholar Selection and Services Office
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004-3027
Tel: 202-691-4170
Fax: 202-691-4001
E-mail: fellowships@wwic.si.edu
Web site: www.wilsoncenter.org

Application deadline: **October 1, 2000**

❖ **The Institute for the Study of Genocide** requests nominations for the Raphael Lemkin Award. The award is for the best book or dissertation published in English in 1999-2000 that focuses on explanations of genocide, crimes against humanity, state mass killings and gross violations of human rights and strategies to prevent such violations. Fiction and memoirs are excluded; accepted dissertations count as publication. The Lemkin Award carries a stipend of \$500, with travel funds of an equal amount for an award ceremony lecture at the Institute in New York. Please send nominations to:

Dr. Roger Smith
Department of Government, College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, VA 23187

Application deadline: **October 1, 2000**

❖ The ACLS announces the second annual competition for the **Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowships for Recently Tenured Scholars**, owing to the generous assistance of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. These fellowships support long-term, unusually ambitious projects in the humanities and related social sciences. Appropriate fields of specialization include but are not limited to: anthropology, archaeology, art history, economics, geography, history, languages and literatures, law, linguistics, musicology, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology. Proposals in the social science fields listed above are eligible only if they employ predominantly humanistic approaches (e.g., economic history, law and literature, political philosophy). Proposals in interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies are welcome, as are proposals focused on any geographic region or on any cultural or linguistic group. The ACLS will award approximately 9 Burkhardt Fellowships per year in this competition year, and a similar number will be awarded in the next competition year. Each fellowship carries a stipend of \$65,000. (These Fellowships are in addition to the 60 offered through the central ACLS Fellowship Program.)

Web site: www.acls.org/burkguid.htm
Application deadline: **October 2, 2000**

❖ The Library of Congress, the Association of American Universities, and the American Council of Learned Societies are pleased to announce the Library of Congress Fellowships in International Studies, supporting postdoctoral research in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences using the foreign language collections of the Library of Congress. Proposals in multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies are also welcome, as are proposals focused on single or multiple geographical areas. All fellowships will be awarded through a national, peer-reviewed selection process organized by the ACLS. Approximately 10 fellowships will be available for 4 to 9 months each, with a stipend of \$3,000 per month. During the fellowship period, scholars will be expected to be engaged in full time research at the Library. The fellowships may be initiated at any time between July 1, 2001 and February 1, 2002. The Library of Congress Fellowships in International Studies may be combined with sabbatical and other fellowship funds to extend the research period up to a total of twelve months. In all cases applicants must demonstrate the need for use of the Library of Congress foreign language holdings. Correspondingly, applicants must document competence in the appropriate language or languages at a level that would suffice to conduct research, and present a record of work that promises a high quality research project of a publishable nature. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. conferred prior to October 1, 2000, and preference will be given to scholars at an early stage of the career (those within 7 years of the degree). Applicants must be U.S. citizens or U.S. permanent residents as of the application deadline date, and may be affiliated with any academic institution. Independent scholars are also welcome to apply. For more details:

Web site: www.acls.org/loguide.htm

Application deadline: **October 2, 2000**

❖ The Institute for Advanced Study, School of Social Science announces the Visiting Member Award, 2000-2001 competition. The School of Social Science is inviting postdoctoral scholars from the international and interdisciplinary fields to critically research multiple ethical issues. The research will span three years, with 2001-2002 dedicated to economic and business questions. The project may touch on income inequality and distributive justice more broadly, the ecological responsibility of business, or the norms of trustworthy behavior that sustain complex trading arrangements. Candidates must submit a research plan typically covering a three to five year period, during which time one year could be spent as a member at the Institute in either the School of Historical Studies or the School of Social Science. A scholar applying for the academic year 2001-2002 must normally have begun his/her tenured contract at a U.S. or Canadian institution no earlier than October 15. For more information:

E-mail: ssapps@ias.edu

Web site: www2.admin.ias.edu/ss/home/applications.html

Application deadline: **October 2, 2000**

❖ The National Endowment for the Humanities announces the 2001-2002 International and Area Studies Fellowships competition. To encourage humanistic research in area studies, special funding by the National Endowment for the Humanities

and the ACLS has been set aside for approximately eight ACLS/SSRC/NEH International awards for successful applicants to the central ACLS Fellowship competition. Scholars who are at least two years beyond the Ph.D. may apply for 6-12 month fellowships to pursue research and writing on the societies and cultures of Asia, Africa, the Near and Middle East, Latin America, East Europe and the former Soviet Union. Information, eligibility guidelines and application forms are available from:

Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS

228 East 45th Street

New York, NY 10017-3398

E-mail: grants@acls.org

Fax: 212-949-8058

Web site: www.acls.org

Application deadline: **October 2, 2000**

❖ The Social Science Research Council announces the competition for the Research and Training Fellowship on Collective Memory of Repression: Comparative Perspectives on Democratization Processes in Latin America's Southern Cone. This fellowship is designed to enable junior researchers based in the Southern Cone of Latin America, and Ph.D. candidates at U.S. universities, to participate in a series of training workshops and to conduct field research on issues related to collective memory of repression. The objective of the year-long fellowship is to enhance the work of a new generation of researchers studying the role of memory in contemporary processes of democratization in the Southern Cone. The program is coordinated by Professor Elizabeth Jelín of the University of Buenos Aires and CONICET. Funds are provided by the Ford Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Applicants from the Southern Cone must have completed the master's degree or its equivalent, have research experience and be interested in the study of collective memory. Applicants from U.S. universities must be candidates for the Ph.D. in any discipline of the social sciences or humanities having completed all requirements for the degree (except the dissertation) by the end of 2000, and should be planning dissertation field work in the Southern Cone on a memory-related topic during 2001. The fellowship begins on March 1, 2001. Applications will not be accepted by fax or electronic mail. Successful candidates will be notified of their selection by November 15, 2000. For more information:

E-mail: lichtenfeld@ssrc.org

Web site: www.ssrc.org/latinamer/LAmemp.htm

Application deadline: **October 2, 2000**

❖ The Lilly Library of Indiana University invites applications for 1-2 residential fellowships of up to \$40,000 for periods of six to nine months. Successful candidates will be advanced scholars who have made substantial contributions in their fields and whose research projects are appropriate to the holdings in the Bernardo Mendel Collections. The subjects represented in the Mendel Collections include the history of the Spanish conquests, the Spanish colonial empire, Latin American independence movements, European expansion in the Americas, voyages and exploration, geography and cartography, German literature and history, early music, and American sheet music from 1850-1950.

Additional information about the Lilly Library and the Bernardo Mendel Collections may be found at: www.indiana.edu/~liblilly.html (see under Research Fellowships). Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae, a 500-word description of their research project including the specific holdings of the Mendel Collections they intend to consult, 2 letters of recommendation, a schedule, and a proposed budget of expenses during the tenure of the fellowship. Additional sources of income should be noted. Fellowships may not be used to support dissertation research. Mendel Fellows are expected to be in residence during the term of their awards. Applications should be sent to:

Director, Lilly Library
1200 East Seventh Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
Tel: 812-855-2452

Application Deadline: 1 November 2000

❖ **The Union of International Associations**, in order to stress the importance of the associative phenomenon in what is rapidly becoming a worldwide society, will award a prize of 6,000 Euro for a doctoral thesis prepared on a subject concerning the life, operations or work of international non-governmental organizations. The competition is open to students of all nationalities. Whatever his or her specialty, the candidate must meet the conditions laid down by his or her own University for acceptance as a thesis candidate. Subjects suggested by candidates must be approved by a local course director and accompanied by a short note setting out the broad lines of the intended research. The UIA Council reserves its right to accept only the more interesting or the more original subjects for competition. Manuscripts must be written in English or French and sent to the UIA secretariat in triplicate before 1 January 2001. Electronic submissions are also welcome via e-mail (please use RTF or Word 6.0 format). The UIA Council will proceed to set up a jury of qualified persons who will have full discretion in awarding, or if necessary, dividing the prize (or withholding any award). The official award of the prize will take place during the UIA General Assembly 2001. All additional information may be obtained from :

Secretariat of UIA
40 rue Washington
B-1050 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: 32- 2-640-18-08; Fax: 32- 2-643-61-99
E-mail: thesis@uia.be; Web site: www.uia.org/

Nomination deadline: **October 14, 2000**

❖ **The National Humanities Center** announces the 2001-2002 Fellowships Competition. The Center offers 35-40 residential fellowships for advanced study in all fields of the humanities. Applicants must hold the doctorate or equivalent credentials and have a record of publication. The Center provides an environment for individual research and fosters the exchange of ideas among scholars. Both senior and younger scholars are eligible for fellowships, but the latter should be engaged in research well beyond the subject of their doctoral dissertations. Fellowships are for the academic year (September through May).

Scholars from any nation may apply. Humanistically inclined individuals from the natural and social sciences, the arts, the professions, and public life may also apply. *Lilly Fellowships in Religion and the Humanities*: among its 35-40 fellowships for 2000-2001 the Center will award 3 or 4 grants for the study of religion by humanistic scholars from fields other than religion and theology. Lilly Fellows will form the core of a monthly seminar on religion and the humanities. *Burroughs Wellcome Fund Fellowship in the History of Modern Medicine*: The Center will award a senior fellowship for which historians of medicine or biomedical science, medical anthropologists, and other scholars whose work concerns the history of twentieth-century medicine are encouraged to apply. *Literary Studies*: The Center invites applications from scholars whose research focuses on important literary works to form a Fellows' seminar on issues of interpretation. Fellowships are individually determined, the amount of a stipend depending upon the needs of the Fellow and upon the Center's ability to meet them. The average stipend is \$35,000, with a few available up to \$50,000. As the Center cannot in most instances replace full salaries, applicants should also seek partial funding in the form of sabbatical salaries or grants from other sources. The Center does not cover fringe benefits. In addition to stipends, the Center provides travel expenses for Fellows and their dependents to and from North Carolina. Applicants submit the Center's forms supported by a *curriculum vitae*, a 1000-word project proposal, and three letters of recommendation. For application material, write to:

Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center
Post Office Box 12256
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256
E-mail: nhc@ga.unc.edu
Web site: www.nhc.rtp.nc.us:8080

Application deadline: **October 15, 2000**

❖ **The Social Science Research Council** announces the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation competition for the International Dissertation Field Research Fellowship Program. The IDFRF provides support for social scientists and humanities to conduct dissertation field research in all areas and regions of the world. The program will award up to 50 fellowships in 2001. The program is open to full-time graduate students in the social sciences and humanities-regardless of citizenship-enrolled in doctoral programs in the United States. The program invites proposals for field research on all areas or regions of the world, as well as for research that is comparative, cross-regional and/or cross-cultural. Applicants must have completed all Ph.D. requirements except the fieldwork component by the time the fellowship begins or by December 2001, whichever comes first. Proposals that identify the U.S. as a case for comparative inquiry are welcome; however, proposals that require no field research outside the United States are not eligible. Standard fellowships will provide support for 9 to 12 months of field research and related expenses, but will rarely exceed \$18,000. The fellowship must be held for a single continuous period within the 18 months between July 2001 and December 2002. An application form should be requested well before the submission deadline. Applications sent by fax or electronic means, or received after the deadline, will not be accepted. Applications are available on

the SSRC web page, and may be downloaded, but applications must be submitted by mail (or Federal Express, UPS, etc.). Send applications to:

IDFRF, Social Science Research Council
810 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10010
Tel: 212-377-2700
Fax: 212-377-2727
E-mail: idrf@ssrc.org
Web site: www.ssrc.org

Application Deadline: November 13, 2000

❖ The Department of Educational Administration and Policy Studies of the University at Albany, SUNY announces two *Ford Foundation-sponsored assistantships*. Each can be for two academic years, with additional funding possible. The assistantship are part of a Ford-funded project on comparative higher education headed by Daniel C. Levy. One element is Levy's research on the global growth of private higher education. The other is training in comparative higher education at the University. The department's program in this area is strong and expanding. Candidates must apply to and gain acceptance into the department's doctoral program, with high standards in GRE, GPA, TOEFL, letters of recommendation, and other experience. Preference for comparative higher education (not necessarily on Levy's research), but applications welcome in any area of comparative education. Applications also invited from those whose prior study has been in disciplines outside education. For application materials, write to:

Carm Colfer
ED 316, University at Albany/SUNY
Albany NY 12222, USA
E-mail: Ccolfer@csc.albany.edu
Fax: 518-442-5084

In addition, applicants should send a separate letter explaining

their special interest in the competitive assistantships to:

Daniel C. Levy, Distinguished Professor
(same address as Colfer)

E-mail dlevy@wizvax.net. Inquiries also welcome.

Decisions on applications may start *November 15, 2000*; subsequent applications considered if possible. Start of study likely Fall 2001 or earlier.

❖ The John Carter Brown Library announces the 2001 competition for short-term and long-term Research Fellowships. Approximately twenty-five short and long term Research Fellowships for June 1, 2001-May 31, 2002 will be awarded by the John Carter Brown Library. Short-term fellowships are available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$1,200 per month. These fellowships are open to foreign nationals as well as to U.S. citizens who are engaged in pre- and post-doctoral or independent research. Graduate students must have passed their preliminary or general examinations at the time of application. Long-term fellowships, primarily funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, are typically for five to nine months and carry a stipend of \$3,000 per month. Recipients of long-term fellowships may not be engaged in graduate work and ordinarily must be U.S. citizen or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. For application forms and further information, write to:

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

Application deadline: **January 15, 2001** ■



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

❖ **Western Illinois University** seeks candidates for the Director of the Casa Latina Cultural Center. The position is a full-time, 12-month appointment with anticipated start date of October 15, 2000. Responsibilities include: initiating, organizing and administering the activities of the Casa Latina Cultural Center; promoting the Hispanic culture and experience through educational programs and activities; working primarily with Hispanic groups and individuals in building the co-curricular phase of college life; supervising a full-time secretary and several student assistants; supervising a graduate assistant, intern(s), and practicum student(s) and providing professional development opportunities for them; advising the Latin American Student Organization and Tradicion Hispana Dance Troupe; serving as a resource and liaison person in the area of co-curricular and cultural affairs, advising the Associate Vice President for Student Services and other staff on matters pertaining to minority students; working collaboratively with various University departments in conducting the Center's

activities and developing future activities and programs. The successful candidate will have a minimum of a Master's degree (preferred) in an appropriate discipline, experience working with culturally diverse student groups or in a cultural center, and must demonstrate the following qualifications: effective written and verbal communication skills; strong interpersonal competence, including the ability to motivate and involve others; effective leadership skills; commitment to a diversity of perspectives; interest and experience in advocacy of Hispanic issues; vision for Casa Latina Cultural Center and ideas for implementing that vision. Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience. Western Illinois University is an AA/EOE employer. Applicants should submit a letter of interest that specifically addresses the applicant's qualifications with respect to the above areas, a current resume and names and phone numbers of three current professional references to:

Ms. Janine Cavicchia
Casa Latina Director Screening Committee Chair

c/o WIU Women's Center
1 University Circle
Macomb, Illinois 61455

Review began on **July 15** and will continue until the position is filled.

❖ **Ashoka** is seeking a motivated and experienced international manager to serve as its Regional Director for Latin America. The new Director will oversee all aspects of current programs in fifteen countries. This position provides a rare career opportunity for a creative, self-motivated individual who welcomes the challenge of managing and deepening Ashoka's largest program. The Regional Director plays an important role in the overall management of Ashoka, reports to the Vice President, Venture Program, and coordinates/manages a staff of 25. Responsibilities include program management and development and institution-building. For a detailed description of the responsibilities and qualities required please visit their web site: www.ashoka.org. To apply, submit a resume, and cover letter describing how your experience has led you to a fascination with entrepreneurship and social change, to:

Ashoka: Innovators for the Public
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 2000
Arlington, VA 22209 USA
Fax: 703-527-8383

Attn: Latin America Search Committee
Or by e-mail to: jobs@ashoka.org

Applications accepted until position is filled.

❖ **Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College** seeks candidates for the Public Policy Researcher position. The candidate will conduct research and disseminate findings regarding public policy issues affecting Puerto Rican/Latino communities in large metropolitan centers in at least one of these areas: family policy, immigration, political participation, welfare and employment training, economic policy and development, tax policy and development, health, education, criminal justice, and environmental policy. The successful candidate will be self-motivated, have excellent organizational skills, and must work effectively as part of a team. Centro seeks a person with a strong commitment to the Puerto Rican/Latino community and knowledge of the socioeconomic conditions of Puerto Rican/Latinos, as well as of policies seeking to improve their economic well-being. Other qualifications include: professional and/or academic experience with social and economic policy; familiarity with census/demographic data and analysis; excellent research, quantitative, and writing skills; ability to handle a number of different projects simultaneously, with varying degrees of responsibility and priority; manage to work to meet deadlines; and accept, and build on, feedback. Candidates should have strong familiarity with Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, or similar software, as well as with the Internet. B.A. degree required. A Master's degree or Ph.D. in public policy or in relevant discipline is preferred. Bilingual English/Spanish writing skills a plus. The salary is commensurate with experience. The Centro is a EOE employer. Qualified applicants should send a letter of interest, a resume, a relevant writing sample of no more than 10 pages, and a list of

three references to:

José de Jesús, Administrative Unit Head
Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College
695 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021
Tel: 212-772-5706
Fax: 212-650-3673
Web site: www.centropr.org

Applications accepted until position is filled.

❖ **The New School**, founding division of New School University, seeks an experienced academic administrator to lead a new graduate program in International Affairs (pending state approval). The New School is home to the World Policy Institute, a research and education policy center that seeks innovative solutions to critical problems facing the United States and the world. The Institute publishes *World Policy Journal*, a leading quarterly devoted to international affairs, and conducts an extensive program of lectures and other policy forums. Twenty-five senior fellows ensure the Institute a distinctive voice in national and international affairs. As the first international affairs program developed in the post-Cold War era, the curriculum will emphasize such issues as humanitarian and human rights; management in both the business and non-profit sectors; the impact of media on international affairs; and the changing role of emerging nations. The Director who reports to the Dean of The New School and works with the Director of the World Policy Institute, will be responsible for refining the curriculum, recruiting faculty and staff, establishing international contacts, assisting in planning a promotional campaign strategy, and engaging in fund-raising activities. Applicants for the Director of International Affairs position should have an earned doctorate in an appropriate discipline such as International Relations, Comparative Politics, Political Science, International Studies or a related discipline; or equivalent advanced professional experience in the field. A minimum of five years experience at the senior level is required, including administrative and teaching experience, preferably in a non-traditional university setting, as well as demonstrated experience in international activities. Excellent writing and interpersonal communications skills are required. Letters of application or nominations along with current curriculum vitae and names of at least three references should be sent to:

Elissa Tenny, Acting Dean
The New School
66 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011

Applications accepted until position is filled.

❖ **The Unitarian Universalist Service Committee** seeks candidates for its Program Associate position. UUSC supports grassroots human rights efforts around the world, focusing on the rights of women, oppressed racial, ethnic and indigenous groups, and children. The Program Associate will: serve as UUSC's primary liaison with grassroots human rights organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean; identify new project partners and monitor ongoing work; keep up-to-date on human rights issues in the region; participate with other staff on fund raising for program, on public policy advocacy and on

constituency education. This position requires at least two years experience living and working on human rights in the region; current knowledge of human rights issues; fluent English and Spanish; good writing skills; some experience with fund raising; ability and willingness to travel. Position is in our Cambridge office. Starting salary: \$33,440 - \$36,701 per year, generous benefits. You may e-mail attachments, but faxes and regular mail are preferred. Letters of application should be sent to:

Human Resources, UUSC

130 Prospect Street

Cambridge MA 02139

Fax: 617-868-7102

E-mail: jobs@uusc.org

Web site: www.uusc.org

Applications accepted until position is filled.

❖ The Cornell University History Department invites applications for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of the history of Latin America to begin July 2001. Research area and period open, but historians working on Brazil or colonial Latin America in general are especially encouraged to apply. Willingness to take part in interdisciplinary and comparative studies desirable. Applicants must have the Ph.D. by Fall 2001. Evidence of scholarly potential and of a strong commitment to teaching expected. Cornell is an AA/EOE. Please send letter of application, CV, and three letters of reference to:

Professor Mary Roldán

Cornell University

Department of History, McGraw Hall

Ithaca, NY 14853-4601

E-mail: mjr8@cornell.edu

Application deadline: October 16, 2000 ■



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

❖ The International Centre for the History of Slavery (ICHOS) announces its conference "Representing the Body of the Slave" to be held in Sherwood Hall, Nottingham University, UK on *September 11-13, 2000*. This conference will draw together scholars from around the world working on the history of slavery in a range of disciplines and periods, including the Ancient Near East, Greek and Roman Antiquity, the Islamic, Byzantine and European Middle Ages, South and East Asia, Brazil, the Caribbean and the United States. It is hoped that this exchange of information about the current state of scholarship in particular areas will generate new ideas and new patterns of interdisciplinary study. Conference papers will, where appropriate, be published. The Second Conference will be held from September 10-12, 2001. The theme will be "Freed Slaves: Integration and Exclusion". Send inquiries to:

Thomas Wiedemann, Director, ICHOS

Department of Classics

University of Nottingham

NG7 2RD

United Kingdom

❖ Annual Conference of the International Society for Luso-Hispanic Humor Studies will take place in the Delta Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on *September 28-30, 2000*. The keynote speaker will be Luis Rafael Sánchez. The event is co-sponsored by McGill University's Department of Hispanic Studies. A selected proceedings will be published from papers given at the conference. Conference participants must be members of the International Society for Luso-Hispanic Humor Studies. Inquiries to:

Dr. K. M. Sibbald

Department of Hispanic Studies

McGill University

680 Sherbrooke Street West, Room 385

Montreal, Quebec

H3A 2M7 CANADA

Tel: 514-398-6683

Fax: 514-398-3406

E-mail: ksibbald@leacock.lan.mcgill.ca

❖ The Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting at the Marriott Hotel, Durham, North Carolina on *October 11-15, 2000*. The title of the conference is "At the Crossroads: Transforming Community Locally and Globally." For queries, contact either program co-chair:

Alicia J. Rouverol

Southern Oral History Program, Department of History

CB#3195, 406 Hamilton Hall

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3195

Tel: 919-317-4244

E-mail: jrouver@email.unc.edu

or

Mary Murphy

Dept. of History, P.O. Box 172320

Montana State University

Bozeman, MT 59717-2320

Tel: 406-994-5206

Fax: 406-994-6879

E-mail: uhixmm@montana.edu

❖ The New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS) will hold its 2000 Annual Meeting at Amherst College on October 14, 2000. Professor Nina Gerassi-Navarro, Department of Spanish at Mount Holyoke College and President of NECLAS is in charge of the program. Professor Javier Corrales, Department of Political Science at Amherst College is in charge of local arrangements. To receive registration information, contact:

Kathleen E. Gauger, NECLAS Secretariat

c/o Project on Women and Social Change

Smith College

Seelye Hall, Room 210
Northampton, MA 01063
Tel: 413-585-3591
Fax: 413-585-3593
E-mail: kgauger@smith.edu

❖ **El Centro de Estudios la Mujer en la Historia de América Latina (CEMHAL)** anuncia el Segundo Simposio Internacional La Mujer en la Historia de América Latina que se realizará en Lima, Perú del 18 al 20 de octubre de 2000. Los objetivos son: Impulsar el desarrollo de un campo de estudio de la mujer en la historia de América Latina. Así como la difusión de los trabajos e investigaciones que se están realizando a partir de la notable importancia que ha cobrado en las últimas décadas el análisis crítico del desarrollo y participación de las mujeres en la historia. Cualquier información adicional aparece en el website de CEMHAL.

Sara Beatriz Guardia, Directora, CEMHAL
Malecón Castilla 106
Barranco. Lima 04 - Perú
Tel: 511 - 477-9877
Fax: 511 - 477-0877
E-mail: sarabe@amauta.rcp.net.pe
Web site: www.rcp.net.pe/Cemhal

❖ **The Latin American Studies Association of Korea (LASAK)** announces its second annual international conference, "21st-Century Challenges to Latin America and New Perspectives" to be held in Seoul, Korea on *October 20, 2000*. A few (approximately six) exemplary papers will be selected and their authors will be flown to Seoul to attend the conference. Financial support for those scholars will include round-trip economy class airfare, local accommodation of up to three nights as well as meals. Inquiries to:

Dr. Won-Ho Kim
Director for International Exchange, LASAK
Fax: 82-2-3460-1066
E-mail: whkim@kiep.go.kr

❖ **North Central Council of Latin Americanists** conference, "Reconciling the Past, Envisioning the Future: Latin America in the 21th Century," will take place at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on *October 20-21, 2000*. Conference presenters are eligible for NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards. Inquiries to:

William Katra
Program Chair NCCLA 2000
732 Liberty Street
LaCrosse, WI 54603
Tel: 608-735-2031

❖ **The American Folklore Society** invites scholars from other disciplines to participate in its 2000 Annual Meeting, "Contesting Concepts of Culture" to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on *October 25-29, 2000*. Please consult the AFS web site www.afsnet.org for proposal submission and meeting registration information. You may also wish to contact:

John Roberts, Meeting Committee Chair

African and African American Studies Department
Ohio State University
486 University Hall, 230 North Oval Mall
Columbus, OH 43210-1335
E-mail: roberts.420@osu.edu

❖ **Florida International University** invites you to participate in its First Annual International Conference on Education, Labor, and Emancipation, "The Freirean Legacy: Educating for Social Justice" to be held on *October 26-27, 2000*. Proposals should focus on the relationships between conference themes and/or relevant research, insights, and substantiated recommendations for achieving the goal of emancipation through education and/or work. Proposals will be subjected to peer review. Send proposals and direct inquiries to:

Dr. Cesar Rossatto, Florida International University
College of Education, University Park, ZEB 258B
Miami, Florida 33199
Web site: lacc.fiu.edu/socialjustice/
Proposal Deadline: **August 14, 2000**

❖ **The City of Dallas** and its **Office of Cultural Affairs** invites you to participate in an international symposium, "New Mundo 2000: Latino Identity in the New Millenium" on *October 26-28, 2000*. The symposium will explore the influence of Latino culture upon the humanities, the arts, and popular culture. Accepted papers will be published during the year following the symposium. Please direct inquiries to:

John Watts Nieto
Cultural Program Coordinator of the Latino Cultural Center
E-mail: jnieto@ci.dallas.tx.us

❖ **University of North Carolina**, Chapel Hill invites you to participate in the conference "Cuba-United States: 1900-2000" to be held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina on *October 26-28, 2000*. The conference will be organized about the twin themes of Cuba-U.S. relations in past perspectives and future prospects, giving specific attention to the policies and politics that have driven relations over the last one hundred years, with particular attention to the last forty years. For more information, contact:

Professor Perez, Department of History
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3195
Tel: 919-962-3943
E-mail: perez@email.unc.edu

❖ **The Fourth Puerto Rican Studies Association Conference**, "¡Bregando! Negotiating Borders and Boundaries: Puerto Ricans in the Emerging Global Communities of the 21st Century" will take place at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst on *October 26-28, 2000*. The Conference is hosted by the Center for Latin American, Caribbean, and Latino Studies at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst. For information contact:

Manuel Frau-Ramos, Co-Chair of the Program Committee
Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies
Thompson Hall 924, University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
Tel: 413-545-4648; E-mail: mfrau@educ.umass.edu
Web site: www.umass.edu/prsa2000

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 - Global Impact of Drugs, AIDS/HIV, Poverty and Unemployment
 - Role of Computers and Technology, including Bio-Technology
 - Role of Multinational Organizations and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - Race and Ethnicity
 - Religion
 - Cultural Trends

Abstracts are due on or before January 31, 2001. Registration is \$125.

To pre-register, please fax, mail, or e-mail your name, address and contact numbers to:



Global Studies Institute, Dr. Robert E. Millette, Director
Phone: (610) 932-8300, ext. 3284 or 3546 • Fax: (610) 932-1880
P.O. Box 179, MSC 146, Lincoln University, PA 19352
E-mail: millette@lu.lincoln.edu; www.lincoln.edu

❖ El Latin American Studies Center de la Universidad de Maryland y a la Unión Latina invitan su participación en el coloquio internacional "Lenguas romances y comunidades lingüísticas en los Estados Unidos" que se llevará a cabo en la Universidad de Maryland, College Park, los días 26 al 28 de octubre de 2000. Los objetivos del coloquio son: 1) mejorar el conocimiento de las lenguas romances, de su papel e impacto en la sociedad; 2) estudiar problemáticas de orden económico, político, sociológico, demográfico, educativo, lingüístico, cultural y didáctico desde el punto de vista de su desarrollo; y 3) diseñar estrategias para promover e incentivar la enseñanza de las lenguas romances en Estados Unidos. Para mayores datos, favor dirigirse a:

Dolores Alvarez, Dir. Adjunta Unión Latina, 131 rue du Bac 75007 Paris - FRANCIA Tel: 33-1-45- 49-60-60	Saúl Sosnowski, Director Latin American Stud. Center University of Maryland College Park, MD 20742 Tel: 301-405-6459
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❖ National Coalition of Independent Scholars (NCIS) invites you to attend their conference, "Independent Scholars: The Public Intellectuals of the Future" to be held in Raleigh, North Carolina on October 27-29, 2000. NCIS is a society affiliated with the American Council of Learned Societies. It aims to facilitate the work of independent scholars by supplying a supportive international network of members committed to independent scholarship. Members of NCIS often hold simultaneous membership in other academic societies. For further details, contact

Thomas C. Jepsen, Program Chair
515 Morgan Creek Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514-4931

Tel: 919-933-0377
E-mail: tjepsen@mindspring.com
Web site: www.ncis.org

❖ Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Latinoamericanos, Universidad de la Serena, Chile anuncia el Tercer Congreso Internacional de Estudios Latinoamericanos que se llevará a cabo del 8 al 10 de noviembre de 2000. Para mayores detalles visitar: www.geocities.com/Athens/Agora/3572/

❖ Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage VI Conference, "Recovering the Past, Charting the Future: Archives, Canons, and Questions of Identity" will take place at the University of Houston, Texas on December 1-2, 2000. In addition to the usual papers on research, of particular interest in this year's conference are questions of pedagogy, classroom methodology, and how to translate the past into terms and concepts that students can understand. Submit a 150 word abstract and curriculum vitae to be considered for selection to present a paper. For information contact:

Alejandra Balestra, Project Coordinator
4800 Calhoun
E. Cullen Performance Hall, Room 254
Houston, Texas 77204-2172
E-mail: abalestr@bayou.uh.edu
Web site: www.artes.uh.edu

Proposal deadline: August 15, 2000

❖ Southwest Council of Latin American Studies 34th Annual Conference, "Recovering the Lost Decade: The Americas Enter the New Millennium" will take place in Santa Fe, New Mexico on March 21-24, 2001. The Council welcomes submissions from members and non-members across the widest range of disciplines possible. Presentations and papers may be in any of the languages of the Americas. To submit a proposal, please request a form from Janet Adamski, below. Full panels will also be considered. Acceptance packages will include travel and conference registration information.

Dr. Janet Adamski
Dept. of Political Science, Baylor University
P.O. Box 97276
Waco, Texas 76798-7276
E-mail: Janet_Adamski@Baylor.edu
Web site: www.baylor.edu/~Latin_American/

Proposal deadline: November 1, 2000 ■

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PUBLICATIONS

❖ Peter Lang Publishing announces its new *Latin America: Interdisciplinary Studies* series. The purpose of the series is to serve as a forum for Latin American scholars and to be an educational resource for anyone interested in this region of the world. Peter Lang Publishing was established in 1977 in Bern, Switzerland and now has branches in Germany and the United States. The Peter Lang Publishing Group has contributed and advanced scholarship in the Humanities and Social Sciences and its catalogues are distributed throughout the world. Peter Lang's titles are purchased mainly by libraries and scholars. It invites Latin American scholars to submit for publication consideration their manuscripts to:

Dr. Heidi Burns, Senior Editor, Peter Lang Publishing, or to Gladys M. Varona-Lacey, Associate Professor and Chair, Dept. of Modern Languages and Literatures
Series Editor
E-mail: Varona@ithaca.edu

❖ *Latinas in the United States: An Historical Encyclopedia* delineates the contributions of women of Latin American birth or heritage to the economic and cultural development of what is today the United States. For information or to contribute photographs or suggestions, contact:

Vicki L. Ruiz, 602-965-5091
Virginia Sánchez-Korrol, 718-951-5561

❖ The editorial project *Latin America in Translation/En Traducción/Em Tradução* is a joint initiative of the Duke-UNC Program in Latin American Studies DUNCPLAS, the Duke University Press (DUP), and the University of North Carolina Press (UNCP) to right the imbalance in the English-speaking world, where Latin Americans are more often written about than read. The *Latin America in Translation* series is designed as a "vehicle for identifying, translating and publishing in English outstanding books appearing in Latin America in the social sciences and humanities (including literature)," with special interest in books with an inter- and multi-disciplinary outlook or reach. Recently re-authorized by the Duke-UNC Program for another four year cycle, the Editorial Committee has received funding to initiate eight to ten additional translation projects between 2001 and the end of 2004. It is chaired by Brazilianist historian John D. French (Duke). Interested scholars or authors are encouraged to nominate a title for consideration in the series. If you wish to do so, please submit the following.

1. Complete bibliographical information (author, title, publisher, place and date of publication, number of pages).
2. A statement of the book's importance within Latin America

and for an English language audience. The statement should summarize the nature of the book or its argument while providing relevant information about the author's biography and/or the work's critical reception. The proposal itself can be in English, Spanish, French, or Portuguese and should not exceed two pages in length.

3. Any additional supporting documentation, especially letters of support from other scholars attesting to its importance for an English-language audience. If including newspaper or magazine reviews please include the complete reference for the source.

Materials should be sent to:

Dr. John D. French and Susanne Meza-Keuthen
Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies
Box 90254, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0254
Fax: 919-681-7966
E-mail: las@acpub.duke.edu

For more information, contact jdfrench@acpub.duke.edu
Deadline for submissions for the next cycle is **January 15, 2001**

❖ *Anclajes*, una revista interdisciplinaria dedicada al estudio de la semiosis cultural y lingüística, está organizando un volumen en torno de la traducción. Se aceptan trabajos vinculados con las dimensiones sociales, políticas, pedagógicas y lingüísticas de las traducciones literarias. Enviar los trabajos (en duplicado y con estilo MLA) a:

Aldo Reda, IASED
Universidad de La Pampa
Coronel Gil 353, 6300 Santa Rosa, Argentina
E-mail: anclajes@hotmail.com
Fecha límite: **10 de marzo de 2001**

❖ The World & I magazine is seeking scholars to write for its upcoming series on women's movements around the world. The World & I is a national monthly covering culture, the arts, science, politics, and books. Each part in the series will examine a specific place in which women are coming together to change their social and political situation. Each article will tell the origins of a movement and explore how it is transforming the culture, keeping mindful of what these phenomena reveal about the culture being transformed. Experts on Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and other regions are needed. If you are interested and would like further details, please contact

Spencer Lewerenz
Assistant Editor of The World & I Culture Section
E-mail: spencer@worldandimag.com ■

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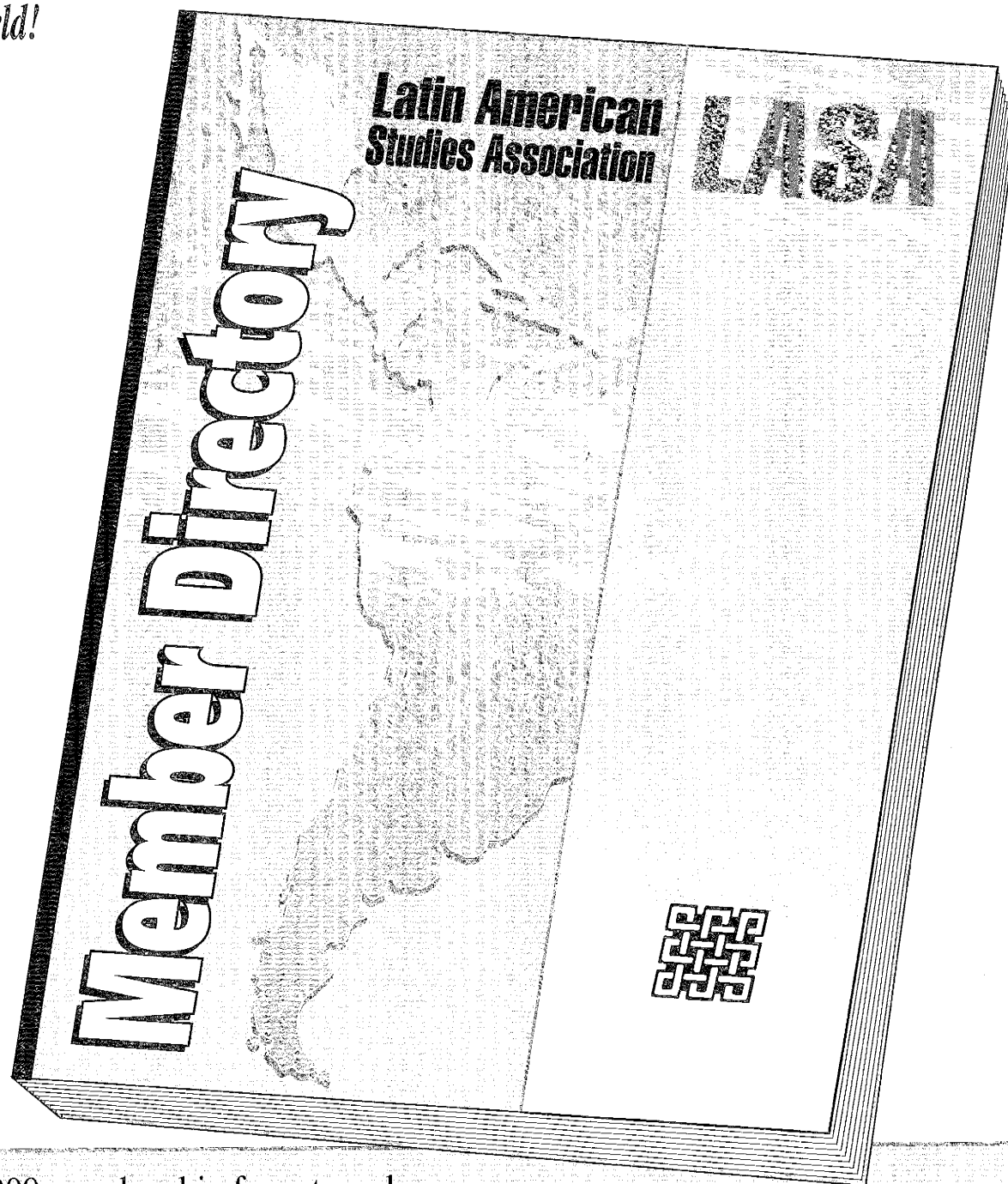
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