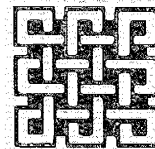


# Latin American Studies Association



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# FORUM

# LASA

LASA'S 35th  
YEAR

# LASA Forum

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## **How to contact LASA**

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# A Note from the LASA2001 Program Committee

by Philip Oxhorn

McGill University

lasa2001@po-box.mcgill.ca

It seems like only just yesterday that the Program Office fax machine was running nonstop and every courier delivery person in Montreal was passing through (sometimes twice in one day!) with yet another bundle. And that is on top of the hundreds of regular-mail submissions we received. In all, we received 495 proposals for panels and 1,060 individual paper proposals—a new record. Thanks largely to the herculean efforts of the LASA Program Committee Administrator, Gilda Lebron, and her able staff, everything was processed and sent off to the Track Chairs in late October. As a result, we are more than on track for what promises to be another successful LASA Congress next September.

With numbers like that, it is no surprise to learn that LASA Congresses continue to attract an extremely wide range of participants in terms of disciplines, research interests, institutional affiliations and geographic location. In addition to the proposals from LASA's membership, each of the 27 official LASA Sections also has the right to sponsor panels, further adding to the richness and diversity of the Congress. As has been the practice in recent Congresses, LASA2001 will continue to experiment with alternatives to the "traditional" six-speakers and a discussant format. Finally, several interesting special sessions are in the works, and no one could ever forget the *Gran Baile*. We will finalize the preliminary program in early March, hopefully in time for the next issue of the *Forum*.

As we advance along the path of putting together an actual program, one thing already stands out that is worth drawing attention to: there are more than twice as many individual paper proposals as there are panel proposals. This imbalance is not new. Both LASA98 and LASA2000 similarly received approximately twice as many individual paper proposals as panel proposals. This inevitably means that many good paper proposals will not be accepted for the simple reason that there is no place to put them. The Track Chairs have agreed to do their best to place them—even "engineering" panels in some instances—but there is only so much that can be done to accommodate individual paper proposals. For many papers, there simply are no appropriate

panels, and even when there are, it often is not possible to place additional papers on those panels.

After talking to several colleagues, I realized that a great many of these individual paper proposals are probably from graduate students or recent graduates who are still trying to develop the kinds of professional networks that produce good panel proposals. Unfortunately, it is very difficult for the Program Committee to substitute for such networking under the best of circumstances, and when the ratio of individual paper proposals to panel proposals is two to one, the circumstances are far from ideal. We will do our best, of course, and a number of Track Chairs have already promised to do more than could be reasonably expected of them to help place good paper proposals. Still, it is very frustrating for the Program Committee that a number of people will be excluded from participating at the Congress not because of the merits of their proposals, but because they were unable to bring together a minimum number of people working on similar issues to form a panel.

While it is probably too early (even by LASA standards) to begin thinking about the *next* congress, I think we should all keep this in mind. Graduate students should be encouraged to get advice early on from their professors and other established colleagues early on about how to identify potential panel co-participants. And supervisors might want to remind their graduate students more often just how important networking is, even if we sometimes take it for granted ourselves. The extra effort will not only help young scholars, but will contribute to the overall success of future Congresses.

With that said, I would like to remind you that to attend the conference, you must register, so please try to do it early—just as soon as you receive your preregistration forms in a few weeks. Preregistration not only saves you time (as I am sure anyone who has tried to register at a past Congress will agree), it saves you money!

LASA2001 promises to be an exciting one, and we look forward to seeing you in Washington this coming September. ■

# Washington in 2001!

## DISPLAY YOUR BOOKS AT LASA2001

LASA members interested in displaying titles at the XXIII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association should advise Harve Horowitz, LASA's advertising/exhibits representative, of their latest publications for promotion at LASA2001 in Washington, DC. Not only is this a valuable means of bringing titles to the attention of your colleagues, but publishers can benefit from the marketing potential of Congress exhibits and program advertising. Use a form below to alert your publisher to this opportunity or to notify our representative directly.

Dear Publisher:

Please contact Exhibit Promotions Plus, Inc., 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City MD 21042-1539 (Phone: 410-997-0763; Fax: 410-997-0764; email: exhibit@erols.com) concerning promotion of my title(s) listed below at the XXIII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association, September 6-8, 2001, in Washington, DC:

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

# FILM FESTIVAL AND FILM EXHIBIT AT LASA2001

Latin American Studies Association XXIII International Congress  
Washington, DC, USA -- September 6-8, 2001

Film and video materials not integrated into a panel, workshop, or other regular Congress session may be featured at LASA2001 in three venues:

**I. LASA2001 FILM FESTIVAL:** You may submit a film or video to compete for the juried designation of "*LASA 2001 Award of Merit in Film*," which is given for "excellence in the visual presentation of educational and artistic materials on Latin America." Approximately 15 such designations will be made. These films and videos will be screened free of charge in the **LASA2001 Film Festival**. Selection criteria for this designation are: artistic, technical, and cinematographic excellence; uniqueness of contribution to the visual presentation of materials on Latin America; and relevance to disciplinary, geographic, and thematic interests of LASA members, as evidenced by topics proposed for panels, workshops, and special sessions at recent Congresses. Films and videos released *after March 2000* and those that will *premiere* at the LASA Congress will be given special consideration, if they also meet the above criteria. LASA membership is not required to compete.

To enter the competition for the **LASA2001 Film Festival**, mail one copy of the COMPLETED SUBMISSION FORM, along with a **VHS copy of your film or video** to: **LaVonne C. Poteet**, Coordinator, LASA2001 Film Committee, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837. Tel: 570-523-1408; fax: 570-524-0933; email: [poteet@bucknell.edu](mailto:poteet@bucknell.edu). Send a **duplicate copy** of the form (without materials) to: **Reid Reading**, LASA, 946 Wm. Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, PITTSBURGH PA 15260. *Candidate films for the Film Festival must be received no earlier than April 1, 2001, and no later than May 15, 2001.*

**II. LASA2001 FILM EXHIBIT:** Films and videos **NOT** selected for screening in the LASA2001 Film Festival, as well as films and videos that were not entered for the **Festival** competition, may be screened in the **LASA2001 Film Exhibit**, for a fee of \$50 for the first 30 minutes of screening time, and \$1.00 per minute thereafter. Exhibit films are shown with the Festival films in the same auditorium.

To submit film and/or video materials directly to the non-competitive **LASA2001 Film Exhibit**, please fill out both the SUBMISSION FORM on this page and the RESERVATION FORM on the reverse side. Exhibit screening time is limited. Submit your reservation early to ensure a place. A confirmation and invoice for the cost of this commercial screening will be issued after the Exhibit closes. Send **BOTH FORMS** to: Exhibit Promotions Plus, Inc., c/o LASA Exhibit Management, 11620 Vixens Path, ELLICOTT CITY MD 21042-1539. Tel: 410-997-0763; fax: 410-997-0764; email: [exhibit@erols.com](mailto:exhibit@erols.com) Submissions for the Film Exhibit are due by March 1, 2001.

**III. LASA2001 EXHIBIT BOOTHS AND PROGRAM AD RESERVATIONS:** Distributors of visual materials who wish to **publicize their products** at LASA2001 may also do so in one of the following ways:

- A. By reserving space in the book/literature exhibit—full booth or in a combined "take one" literature display; or
- B. By placing an ad in the LASA2001 program booklet.

*See reverse side for submission forms for booths and program ads*

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## LASA2001 VISUAL MATERIALS SUBMISSION FORM: FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

Submissions for the Film Festival will be received *only* from April 1-May 15, 2001. Submissions for the Film Exhibit are due by March 1, 2001

Submission for the LASA2001: Film Festival \_\_\_\_\_ Film Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

Title of work enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

Format: \_\_\_\_\_ Film (16mm) \_\_\_\_\_ Video (available formats): \_\_\_\_\_

Distributor (name, address, phone, fax and email): \_\_\_\_\_

Director: \_\_\_\_\_ Producer: \_\_\_\_\_

Year/country of release: \_\_\_\_\_ Screening time: \_\_\_\_\_ Languages/subtitles: \_\_\_\_\_

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

If your film/video is not selected for the **LASA2001 Film Festival**, do you want it included in the LASA Film Exhibit for the fees stated?

YES  NO Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (if not in address): \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (office) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (home): \_\_\_\_\_ fax: \_\_\_\_\_ email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

# RESERVATION FORM FOR THE LASA2001 EXHIBIT

## ● EXHIBIT OF INDIVIDUAL FILMS OR VIDEOS

Fee is \$50 for the first 30 minutes of viewing time, and \$1.00 per minute thereafter. If you wish to designate your film or video to be screened *exclusively* in this *noncompetitive* LASA2001 Film Exhibit, please submit the form on **this page** and the reservation form on the reverse. Send **both forms**, with check payable to EXHIBIT PROMOTIONS PLUS, INC., to LASA Exhibit Management, c/o Exhibit Promotions Plus, 11620 Vixens Path, ELLICOTT CITY MD 21042-1539. Telephone: 410-997-0763; fax: 410-997-0764; email: [exhibit@erols.com](mailto:exhibit@erols.com). **There is limited space in the Film Exhibit, so reserve your screening time early.**

## ● FULL EXHIBIT SPACE (10' X 10')

\_\_\_\_\_ \$725 Commercial Vendor \$\_\_\_\_\_ \$625 Each Additional Commercial  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$625 Nonprofit/Charitable \$\_\_\_\_\_ \$525 Each Additional Nonprofit/Charitable  
\_\_\_\_\_ Check here if you require staffing at a modest fee

## ● TAKE-ONE LITERATURE DISPLAY \_\_\_\_\_ \$75 (Unlimited quantity and variety--recommend 350-400 pieces)

## ● LASA2001 PROGRAM BOOKLET ADVERTISING (Camera-ready copy due **June 1, 2001**)

\_\_\_\_\_ \$375 Full Page (7-1/4 x 9-1/2) \_\_\_\_\_ \$225 Half Page (7-1/4 x 4-3/4)

### \*\*SPECIAL VALUE\*\* EXHIBIT AND PROGRAM ADVERTISING DISCOUNT PACKAGE

\_\_\_\_\_ \$975 Commercial Booth plus Full Page Ad (Save \$100)  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$900 Commercial Booth plus Half Page Ad (Save \$75)  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$900 Non-Profit Booth plus Full Page Ad (Save \$75)  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$825 Non-Profit Booth plus Half Page Ad (Save \$50)

Mail camera-ready copy of program booklet ads to: Reid Reading, LASA, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. Telephone 412-648-7180; fax 412-624-7145; email [lasa+@pitt.edu](mailto:lasa+@pitt.edu).

**TERMS OF PAYMENT/CANCELLATION:** A nonrefundable \$100 deposit per booth reserved is due within two weeks of the invoice date. Final payment for booths is due by **June 1, 2001**. Reservations received after June 1 will require payment in full within two weeks of invoice date.

Space assignments are based on a point priority system and will be subject to the approval of the exhibitor.

Written cancellations received *after* June 1, 2001 will be charged the full exhibit space rental fee. No refund will be made if the exhibitor fails to occupy the space. Cancellations are not valid until received in writing by the LASA Exhibit Management. No refund is given for materials not arriving or arriving late.

Company/Distributor \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Submitted by \_\_\_\_\_ Title of Submitter \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: (office) \_\_\_\_\_ (home) \_\_\_\_\_ fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
email \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed, a check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Please bill us: PO# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Political Earthquake: The 70 Days That Shook Peru

by Carmen Rosa Balbi  
Universidad Católica del Perú  
and David Scott Palmer  
Boston University  
palmer@bu.edu

Peru's extraordinary political transformation began on September 14 with a leaked videotape showing an opposition legislator-elect, Alberto Kouri, receiving \$15,000 in cash to become a government supporter.<sup>1</sup> It ended on November 22 with the opposition president of congress, Valentín Paniagua, being sworn in as Peru's interim president.

Alberto Fujimori, Latin America's longest sitting head of state (1990-2000) except for Fidel Castro, was out, his office ignominiously vacated, *in absentia*, for "moral incapacity." This is the individual who had ridden a tidal wave of popular support for years for successfully bringing Peru back from the abyss of hyperinflation, economic collapse, and generalized political violence. But along the way, he abused that legitimacy to construct a self-perpetuating democratic dictatorship that alienated many. He was then overtaken by a succession of events that, quite unexpectedly, rapidly spun out of his control. How could this have happened?

## Antecedents: Appearances are Deceiving

Until mid-September, when viewed from afar, at least, Fujimori and his supporters appeared to be firmly in charge. They had won the presidency in an uncontested runoff on May 28, however questioned by the opposition and the international community. They had triumphed diplomatically at the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting in June held in Windsor, Ontario. With the support of Brazil and Mexico, they beat back efforts to invoke Resolution 1080,<sup>2</sup> and accepted instead an OAS mission to Peru to work out democratizing measures on an indefinite timetable. Such important external actors as the United States, which had pushed for application of 1080, had accepted this watered-down initiative and had cast its lot with the tainted—but in charge—third Fujimori administration.

Furthermore, congress had reverted to government control in a mid-July leadership vote (70 to 50), even though opposition parties originally won a majority of seats in the April 7 elections (68 of 120). In addition, the military had formally declared its support for the new Fujimori presidency in an atypical pre-inauguration ceremony clearly designed to undercut the regime's opponents. The government, evoking images of past Shining Path guerrilla violence, used the opposition strategy of mobilizing popular protest to show the need for a strong hand at the helm. Government-controlled media also presented the opposition as dispirited, divided, and disorganized.

In fact, when viewed from within Peru, such appearances were deceiving. The April 8 vote count manipulations not only provoked strong international protests and pressures, but also stirred large numbers of Peruvians to demonstrate against the government. The July 28 inauguration of President Fujimori's third term provoked a peaceful mass march on Lima from the provinces, but was marred by violence and arson that many saw as staged by the Servicio Nacional de Inteligencia (SIN).

The decisive turning point came with the August 21 revelations of arms trafficking to the Colombian guerrilla organization, Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (FARC), of weapons purchased by the Peruvian military from Jordan when they were shown to be acts by corrupt officers and SIN head Vladimiro Montesinos. They provoked public disbelief and then outrage, galvanizing popular opinion against the government. They probably contributed as well to the decision by the United States to cut its long standing ties through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to Montesinos.

President Fujimori tried to maintain control by a number of belated responses to some of the international and opposition concerns. The government agreed to negotiations with the opposition through the OAS redemocratization initiative. It granted a new trial for U.S. citizen Lori Berenson, sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in 1995 for her alleged involvement with the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (MRTA). It restored the Peruvian citizenship of Baruch Ivcher, former owner of a leading opposition television station, Frecuencia Latina. It named an independent public prosecutor, José Ugaz, to investigate the activities of Montesinos. These efforts proved to be too little, too late, given growing public indignation over continuing official political machinations and military corruption.

## The Beginning of the End: The Leaked Videotape

A few weeks later, Fujimori was gone and the opposition was in power. The most important event in this dramatic political turnaround was the SIN video aired on the one remaining independent television station, *El Comercio's* cable Canal N. It blew the lid off of the *faux* democratic façade the Fujimori government had constructed over the years, particularly after his reelection in 1995.<sup>3</sup> The rumors that had swirled around Lima for weeks that legislators were being bought off were definitively confirmed. The government's *eminence gris*, Vladimiro Montesinos, was revealed on the screen as the corrupt individual many had believed him to be as he personally handed over the

bribe in cash. There was no way for the government to dissemble on this patent display of official malfeasance.

This event exposed the total illegitimacy of the congressional majority that the Fujimori government had fashioned to be able to govern "legally" (i.e., as it saw fit) over the five-year term. President Fujimori grasped the gravity of the situation immediately. First he tried to save himself and his government by forcing Montesinos to resign. He failed.<sup>4</sup> Two days later, with the president and his intelligence chief locked in an internal power struggle, Fujimori appeared on television, almost without notice, with the startling announcement that he would end his term in one year and hold new elections in which he would not be a candidate. With this stratagem, Fujimori hoped to get Montesinos out, save his government, and preside over a transition process over which he would retain ultimate control. Congress quickly approved the constitutional changes required to make this possible with the opposition's enthusiastic support, and set the vote for April 8.

After some days of uncertainty, Fujimori appeared to gain the upper hand. With the help of U.S. Ambassador to Peru John Hamilton and OAS Secretary César Gaviria, he succeeded in getting Montesinos out of Peru and into Panama, persuading reluctant Panamanian authorities that a *coup* was likely if he stayed. After Fujimori made a series of hastily arranged visits to military commands, the armed forces announced their support for the president. Congress unanimously passed a bill to disband SIN. The opposition worked out an electoral timetable with the government through the OAS mission led by Ambassador Eduardo Latorre of the Dominican Republic. President Fujimori made a brief trip to Washington, where he met with Secretary of State Madeline Albright, National Security Director Sandy Berger, and OAS Secretary General César Gaviria, among others, to solidify their support. It appeared that the president was back in charge.

However, on October 13 congress's leadership, still in the hands of Fujimori loyalists, extended its session through the end of the month in violation of an OAS-brokered agreement. The government also presented a blanket amnesty plan to protect military and civilian personnel alike as a prerequisite for implementing the electoral transition. Once again, it appeared that the government was trying to maneuver its way out of the crisis by imposing its own conditions.

At this point, the opposition, outraged, broke off discussions. The country united behind them as evidence emerged that it was the military leadership who was demanding the amnesty to protect itself from being held accountable for its corruption. Fully 65 percent of the public, in an Analistas & Co. poll, thought that the armed forces were indeed involved in illicit activities. Public indignation mounted further when it was learned that Montesinos was also involved in pulling strings by telephone from Panama. Demands for an immediate change in the leadership of congress and Fujimori's resignation increased daily.

## Sealing Fujimori's Fate, Part One: The Return of Montesinos

Fujimori's temporary re-ascendancy was also undone by two key events. The first was the return of Montesinos to Peru on October 23. Although the president himself led a very public and almost laughable quest to track down Montesinos, it appeared designed more to demonstrate who was in charge and to suggest a break with his former confidant than to effect an arrest. Most of the public (73 percent, according to Apoyo, a leading private polling organization in Peru) did not believe Fujimori was serious. The president's authority was weakened further by the resignation in protest over Montesinos's return of first vice president Francisco Tudela, respected scholar and former foreign minister.

The dramatic revelation by Swiss authorities in late October, probably with U.S. assistance, that Montesinos had illegal bank accounts there of at least \$48 million, totally discredited him and made it unlikely that he would be able to muster support among his erstwhile allies to regain influence. However, Montesinos remained at large, and as long as he succeeded in eluding capture he was a threat to Fujimori's plan to oversee and control the political transition.

Symbolizing the divisions in the military over Montesinos's return, army Captain Ollanta Humala Tasso rebelled on October 29 with some 100 troops in Arequipa to denounce the corruption of the armed forces. Quixotic as his protest was, he was hailed as a hero by much of the public. Fujimori's increasingly shaky standing was further undermined during this period by the recollections of the brother of Colombian drug king pin Pablo Escobar, published in Colombia on November 11, that Montesinos had accepted one million dollars from him in 1989 to help finance Fujimori's first presidential campaign.<sup>5</sup>

The always fecund and frequently accurate Lima rumor mill began to suggest that Fujimori was going to resign. It was even rumored that U.S. Ambassador Hamilton had met with the president to talk him out of that course of action. However, Fujimori headed off to the Asia-Pacific Summit in Brunei on November 15 with all the surface indications of a head of state confident enough in his position that he could continue to leave the country to play the role of international statesman.

## Sealing Fujimori's Fate, Part Two: The Opposition Wins Control of Congress

A day later the second galvanizing event occurred. The opposition, now swelled with defections from the Fujimori majority over the scandals, ousted from congress the government leadership led by Martha Hildebrandt. Career politician Valentín Paniagua of the Popular Action Party (AP), one of the few remaining members of the traditional parties, was the opposition's consensus choice to replace Hildebrandt as president of congress.

For the first time since the early 1990s, President Fujimori had to face an opposition-controlled legislature. In 1992, rather than



continue to engage in the give and take of pluralist politics, Fujimori carried out a self-administered *coup (autogolpe)*, suspending congress, the judiciary, and the Constitution of 1979. In 2000, rather than work through a transition with the opposition, he chose to resign. His ignominious departure was as dramatic as his political victory in 1990. This first electoral success was based fundamentally on his popular appeal as a non-politician. His presidencies were characterized, above all, by the politics of anti-politics<sup>6</sup>—a systematic refusal to engage in the give and take of democratic interaction. At the end, when faced with the prospect of having to be a politician, he abandoned the fray and left his supporters hanging out to dry. As soon as he was no longer able to make the rules of the political game, he decided that he would take his ball and go home...to Japan!

A second motive for Fujimori's resignation and self-exile in Japan was to escape the growing torrent of claims that he was himself involved in the corruption. Many had ceased to believe that he could preside over the government for more than ten years while Montesinos engaged in all manner of illicit activities without his knowledge or without being involved himself. As the independent prosecutor, José Ugaz, began to explore accusations against him and the judiciary, for years very much the instrument of official manipulations but now showing signs of regaining some autonomous capacity, Fujimori left Peru to avoid their reach.<sup>7</sup>

Congress, indignant, chose not to accept Fujimori's long distance resignation by fax, and decided by a 62 to 9 vote on November 21 that the presidency was vacated due to the "moral incapacity" of its incumbent, a designation allowed by Peru's 1993 Constitution. The next day, having accepted the resignation of both first vice president Tudela and second vice president Ricardo Márquez, the constitutional succession to the presidency passed to the president of congress. Valentín Paniagua was sworn in as interim president until July 28, 2001. A new era began in Peruvian political life. The opposition, weak, divided, and systematically discredited over the years by the Fujimori governments, has united behind this historic opportunity.

### **The New Government: Transitional, but Very Much in Charge**

Early signs suggest that the transition government may be equal to the task.

1. The new cabinet includes respected figures across the political spectrum. Former United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar is the new prime minister and foreign minister. Diego García Sayán, long-term head of the Andean Jurists Commission (CAJ), is minister of justice. Javier Silva Ruete, finance minister during the last three years of the military government (1968-1980) who restored economic order then, is back in that position.
2. One of President Paniagua's first acts was to restore to their posts the three members of the Constitutional Tribunal who had been dismissed in 1997 for ruling that a third Fujimori presidency would be unconstitutional.
3. In another early initiative, he also retired key Montesinos

supporters in the armed forces who were in line to take over the highest commands in January and replaced them with "institutionalists." They included 16 army generals most identified with the former intelligence chief. And by mid-December, fourteen general officers of the air force and 32 from the police, as well as 138 other officers had also been retired by Paniagua.

4. A specialized police unit headed by General Ketín Vidal, the police officer who led the intelligence group that rounded up Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán Reynoso in September 1992, was established to track down and capture Montesinos.<sup>8</sup>
5. The system of temporary judges and presidential judicial oversight commissions set up under the Fujimori government in 1992 and 1993 to influence legal decisions has been ended.
6. New, politically independent heads of the national election commissions, the Junta Nacional de Elecciones (JNE) and the Oficina Nacional de Procedimientos Electorales (ONPE), have been named.
7. The cases of 117 career diplomats summarily dismissed by President Fujimori in December 1992 are to be reviewed for reinstatement.
8. The destination of some \$9 billion in government income from privatizations over the Fujimori years is to be investigated; it is feared that hundreds of millions of dollars may have been siphoned off into illicit offshore bank accounts.
9. Baruch Ivcher returned to resume control of the television station he owned until running afoul of Montesinos for broadcasting material critical of him and his SIN activities in 1997.

These are truly significant initiatives by the new government in such a short time in office, and suggest its determination to undo the excesses and abuses of the Fujimori governments.

Interim president Valentín Paniagua appears to embody the qualities of a true politician—a consensus builder who works to find points of agreement among differing perspectives. This appears to be exactly what Peru needs at this moment. Circumstances have permitted an endangered political species to be brought back to life. If all continues as promisingly as it has started, the re-legitimization of partisan pluralistic democracy may be at hand. Paniagua and his government are aided by an outpouring of popular support as the citizenry begins to regain its confidence in the state. The rapidity, range, and perceived necessity of the new regime's initiatives reinforce public confidence and further legitimate its actions.

### **The Challenges Ahead**

Nevertheless, challenges abound in both the political and economic arenas. In politics, one significant hurdle is how to transform electoral procedures, mechanisms, and institutions from manipulated and opaque to autonomous and transparent before the scheduled April 8 vote. Much needs to be done to be fully prepared, and time is short. Both the official electoral oversight organization, JNE, and the vote counting entity, ONPE, were seriously compromised in the 2000 elections. Both must be

completely overhauled. In addition, voting lists need to be updated, and important decisions about such basic matters as the kind of electoral district and voting system need to be made and implemented. Although reversing the trend towards a virtual collapse of political parties in recent years is a long-term challenge, mechanisms need to be found right away to at least begin their re-strengthening.

Fortunately, the OAS Permanent High Level Mission to Peru, established in June, had in place a template to restore democratic institutions before the crises drove Fujimori from office. In June and July, the government, the opposition, and civil society had agreed to 29 specific measures in five broad areas: 1) administration of justice reform; 2) freedom of expression and media; 3) electoral reform; 4) government accountability; 5) civilian control of the armed forces and intelligence services. Some progress had been made, but there was a widespread perception among many Peruvians that full compliance, even within the unexpectedly shortened time frame, would be difficult with President Fujimori still presiding and his majority still in charge of congress. The crisis and its *denouement* changed all that. The interim government, with strong popular backing, is pushing forward rapidly. Prospects for a free and fair election on April 8 have improved dramatically.

Attention is beginning to focus on possible presidential candidates. Several have attracted interest in the early going. A national Apoyo poll on presidential voting intentions published on December 16 put Alejandro Toledo, runner-up in the April 2000 elections and putative head of the opposition, first with 25.5 percent—up almost ten percent from the previous week. He was followed by former first vice president Tudela, with 13 percent, down over twelve percent from the earlier poll. Then came Jorge Santisteban, with 9.6 percent. He had resigned in late November as public defender, perhaps the only public office not tainted by the Fujimori government, to run for president at the head of a new group, Causa Democrática. Fourth was opposition legislator Fernando Olivera of the Frente Moralizador Independiente (FIM), conduit for the now infamous bribery video leak, with 7.4 percent. Mayor of Lima Alberto Andrade, whose 2000 candidacy was irresponsibly trashed by a variety of SIN-supported activities, received 6.4 percent, and former Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) legislator Lourdes Flores Nano, had 5.8 percent. The candidate of the Fujimori political organization, Vamos Vecinos, former Finance Minister Carlos Boloña, received a scant 2.1 percent. Such a strong group of candidates will not assure strong political organizations by any means, but they do hold out the promise of a vigorous, constructive, and open campaign for the first time in a decade.

Another significant political challenge is how to deal with one of the important accomplishments of the Fujimori governments. A group of new agencies were created in the early 1990s to reestablish an official presence in large swaths of Peru that had been occupied by Shining Path and/or abandoned by previous administrations. These were designed to respond to the needs and demands of the poorest sectors of the population. Most of their projects are small, most respond to specific needs as

identified by the populations themselves, and many include local organizations with specific responsibility for their implementation and oversight. They contributed to a significant reduction in extreme poverty between 1993 and 1997 and to a strengthening in many cases of civil society at the grassroots. Because some of these initiatives, particularly the Comedores Populares and the Vaso de Leche program, are viewed as clientelistic and paternalistic, designed largely to generate votes for Fujimori, they are undergoing a careful review. Early signs suggest that some of the most effective of these agencies, such as the Fondo de Compensación y Desarrollo Social (FONCODES), will be preserved, but as components of municipal governments in order to stimulate effective and long overdue governmental decentralization.

Economic issues may be more difficult to deal with. Peru is in recession. The economy has eroded by some 10 percent over the last year and a half. Foreign debt has increased to \$28 billion, with \$3 to \$4 billion in repayments due over the next eighteen months or so. The government deficit could be as high as 3 percent, well above International Monetary Fund (IMF) stipulations that it not exceed 1.5 percent. In this period of uncertainty, it is doubtful that the international community will make significant economic commitments until a new government is elected and in place. In the meantime, temporary assistance must be found from the international financial institutions in spite of the evidence emerging that significant resources that should have gone into government coffers went instead into the pockets of Montesinos and others in his circle. These are not going to be easy times economically for much of the Peruvian population and could affect the prospects for a successful political transition.

### **Conclusions: A Time of Promise**

Who could have predicted that there could be such a rapid change in Peru in such a short time or that such change could be orderly and constructive rather than chaotic? Peru's "authoritarian democracy," once put to the test, quickly collapsed. The antecedents of this collapse are to be found in the mounting popular protest over the government's insistence in using whatever means were necessary to ensure a third successive election. But the direct and immediate cause over 70 tumultuous days between mid-September and late November was a mounting and more and more generalized popular consensus that the regime's maintenance was based on a strategy of corruption designed by Montesinos with the acquiescence, if not the connivance, of Fujimori himself. This strategy was seen to involve large sectors of the armed forces, the judiciary, and the media, with SIN as the base of operations. As the independent prosecutor, José Ugaz, put it on December 12, "One cannot speak of individual corruption in the past government, but rather a criminal apparatus that involved the entire public sector."

Only now is the extent and pervasiveness of the corruption in the Fujimori governments becoming clear to the new authorities and the general population. Montesinos's outing and ousting by one of his own creations was the thread that, when pulled,

unraveled the entire apparatus. Fujimori has attempted to portray himself as removed from this pervasive corruption. However, the public no longer believes him. And instead of remaining to defend himself, he has fled to Japan and used his long hidden trump card—Japanese citizenship—to ensure that he not be extradited to be held accountable for his transgressions. This is the ultimate disgrace for a president once hailed as the savior of Peru.

The erstwhile opposition, now in power, has in just a few weeks given ample evidence that it has a good chance of being able to

meet the multiple challenges Peru now faces. Its first priority is to take apart the corrupt official mechanisms that had been constructed by the prior regime in order to reestablish public confidence in state institutions. The transitional government's resolve is reinforced by the legitimizing effects of broad based popular support and by the almost daily revelations of corruption that now seems to be much larger—perhaps over a billion dollars—than anyone had imagined. While there are many problems still to be met and overcome, Peru now seems to be on its way at last to a more open and pluralistic democracy.

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> This contribution is drawn in part from a forthcoming article in *Current History*. The principal sources for this piece are news accounts in U.S. and Peruvian media and first-hand observations by co-author Balbi in Lima. Co-author Palmer is grateful for access to breaking news appearing on Red Democrática (<http://tpisol.homepage.org>) and the LASA-Peru Section commentaries and member news item selections. Carmen Rosa Balbi teaches sociology at the Universidad Católica del Perú and comments regularly in the media on political and social issues. David Scott Palmer teaches Latin American politics and U.S.-Latin American relations at Boston University. He was an Organization of American States (OAS) observer in the Department of Lambayeque for the April 2000 elections and co-directed a Boston University summer program in Ayacucho in July and August. Both have written extensively over the years on Peruvian politics and society.
- <sup>2</sup> The historic agreement reached among OAS member states in their June 1991 Santiago, Chile, meeting to convoke an emergency meeting of foreign ministers to decide what measures to take when democracy was threatened in a member country.
- <sup>3</sup> For a summary of the most significant government initiatives in this vein between 1995 and 1999, see David Scott Palmer, "Democracy and Its Discontents in Fujimori's Peru," *Current History* 99:634 (February 2000), 61-62.
- <sup>4</sup> As later recounted by then Prime Minister Federico Salas, when he called Montesinos at President Fujimori's request to ask for his resignation, Montesinos coldly rebuffed and insulted him and threatened a military *coup*.
- <sup>5</sup> Roberto Escobar's recollections may be correct, but Susana Higuchi, President Fujimori's former wife and finance manager of his first

election campaign, asserted that her husband could not have been involved. She stated that Fujimori was not acquainted with Montesinos at that time and that she would have known, given her position, if such a large sum had been contributed to the campaign.

- <sup>6</sup> A concept developed in Brian Loveman and Thomas M. Davies, Jr. *The Politics of Anti-Politics: The Military in Latin America* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1978).
- <sup>7</sup> It was subsequently revealed that Alberto Fujimori's parents had registered him as a Japanese citizen at birth in the Consulate of Japan in Lima. This meant that, under Japanese law, he could remain in Japan as long as he wished and could not be extradited. According to an *Analistas & Co.* poll taken at the end of November, 75 percent of the Peruvian public believed that Fujimori was admitting that he was corrupt by resigning. The same poll indicated that 65 percent had concluded that the former president had directly benefited from Montesinos's illegal activities.
- <sup>8</sup> News reports on December 13-15 announced that Montesinos had escaped from Peru on October 29 in a sailboat ostensibly competing in an international regatta, with the assistance of high military officials, including then armed forces commander-in-chief, General José Villanueva Ruesta, now retired and a fugitive himself. After a brief stay in Costa Rica, it was reported that Montesinos had flown to Aruba in a small private plane. This information appears to confirm the suspicion of many that former President Fujimori, as well as the military high command, were accomplices to Montesinos's flight. For a trenchant, somewhat tongue-in-cheek analysis of Montesinos, see Mark Schapiro, "Postcard from the Edge: Applying Kremlinology to Peruvian Spymaster Vladimiro Montesinos," *Harper's Magazine*, January 2001, 74-75. ■

## LASA MEMBERS

Go to <http://www.pitt.edu/~lasa/Lasacongresspapers.htm>  
to see more than 400 Congress papers from LASA2000 in their entirety!

# From the Executive Director

by Reid Reading  
University of Pittsburgh  
lasa@pitt.edu

Greetings from the Secretariat. It is our collective wish that all our members, spread far and wide, will have a productive and happy 2001!

## **A Loss at LASA: Angela Schroeder Departs**

Angela Schroeder, who joined LASA as Assistant to the Executive Director in August of 1998, is moving to Hawaii. Her last day with us was November 30. We will especially miss her interest and thoroughness in responding to member inquiries and her record-keeping accuracy. Her organizational skills—as manifested at LASA2000—were particularly notable. Good luck, Angela!

## **The International Congresses: The Long Road to Finding Venues**

The process that leads to the signing of a contract for a LASA Congress site seems to be ever more involved and time-consuming. Compounding the search is the fact of ever-larger meetings, with now more than 600 panels, workshops and special sessions.

It may be of interest to Association members to have a brief look at what it takes to actually establish a place to meet, and the difficulties that LASA (and other) meeting planners face now and are likely to continue to face at least in the near future.

### *Factors Perennially Considered*

Since LASA began sponsoring meetings, those involved in the planning process always have had to take into account at least five essential requirements: meeting dates, facilities, accessibility, affordability, and rotation of venues. Tom Holloway, current LASA President and Program Chair for LASA95, recently formulated a set of observations for the LASA Executive Council about these aspects of the Congresses. Here is the thrust of his remarks, combined with some of mine:

*LASA members are accustomed to meeting Thursday-Saturday during a period from mid-September to mid-October in a given year, and then from mid-March to mid-April 18 months later. This is convenient to the calendar of most LASA members, and normally avoids conflicts with the meetings of other professional associations to which LASA members belong.*

*Necessary facilities include 40-45 meeting rooms within reasonable proximity of each other, plus sufficient space for registration, staff offices, and storage. LASA also needs some 1,500 guest rooms on peak night, and tries to make sure that at*

*least 1,000 of them are at the headquarters hotel. (LASA always attempts to provide some 500 rooms at nearby "overflow" hotels that offer lower room rates than at the headquarters hotel).*

*Accessibility refers to the need to get more than 3,000 Congress attendees into and out of the site of the meeting, primarily via airline connections and airport facilities, with reasonable efficiency.*

*Affordability refers to both the average individual and the aggregate cost of transportation to and from the site, along with the cost of lodging for attendees, and the cost of the convention facilities themselves. That LASA traditionally meets in "high season" means paying premium guest room rates in most locations, especially in "first tier" cities such as Washington DC.*

*LASA tries to ensure that locations for the Congresses are varied among regions in the United States, and that possibilities for meeting in Latin America are thoroughly explored. Congresses now are so large that LASA is very limited in where it can go in Latin America, but we continue to explore the possibilities. In fact, much effort and some expense have gone into looking into Latin American sites, with discouraging results from the standpoint of one or more of the essential factors of facilities, accessibility, and cost.*

*There are, of course, as many secondary factors or "wish lists" as there are LASA members, but these are some of the main general parameters planners (and contract negotiators) must keep in mind. No site can be expected to be ideal from all standpoints, and weighing one factor against others, given the immense variability of specific situations, is a complex and eventually qualitative process.*

### *More Complexities: The Newer Realities of the Marketplace*

In the recent past headlines like "Coping in a Seller's Market," and "Scant Supply of New Hotels Will Put Squeeze On Groups" have kept shouting from the pages of the meeting trade magazines. With hotels having the upper hand in the supply/demand context, it is not a "fun" time to be a meeting planner.

Having the upper hand means not just that hotels can charge high prices for rooms, and food, but also that headquarters hotels (especially) can exact heavy penalties if groups do not fill their contracted guestroom blocks. Thus guestroom contracting and post-contract "block management" becomes a much more exacting task than in the past, and requires constant attention in the days leading up to the meeting.

Since attrition penalties can be extremely costly (hotels can collect for meeting room rentals and/or require monetary damages if the blocks are not met) all professional associations urge their members to make reservations in the headquarters hotels—and as soon as possible after preregistration materials arrive.

LASA joins this call for Washington D.C. in September 6-8, 2001 and for Dallas, March 27-29, 2003. As for LASA2004, we are in tough negotiations and will keep you posted. Exploration of Latin American and Caribbean venues is a constant.

#### **Some Ongoing Projects: A Brief Progress Report**

LASA is also well underway toward meeting our goals for enhanced electronic communication services for our members. With a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation secured by the Task Force on LASA and the 21st Century, we embarked on a multi-phase project which included 1) for *LARR*, the creation of a searchable index of all articles from 1966 forward, as well as the table of contents and abstracts of the current issue, and password-restricted access to current issue articles; 2) information technology training at the two most recent LASA Congresses; and 3) the application of new information technology at the LASA Secretariat.

In the area of information technology training, grant funding made possible two initiatives at the 1998 Congress Chicago 1) A hands-on Internet Training Workshop conducted for Congress participants, and 2) a panel for organizational presentations on information technology services. Workshop activities and the use of a computer room for Internet and email access were also

provided for LASA2000.

In our efforts to apply new information technology, and encouraged by member responses to our recent survey, we have obtained the necessary hardware and are proceeding to establish database linkages which will allow individual members, via assigned password, to view their personal data and indicate any necessary changes, as well as to use on-line forms to renew membership and to register for LASA Congresses. This opportunity should be available within the next couple of months, and in time for on-line registration for the LASA2001 Congress.

The next Mellon project involves the creation of a searchable on-line database of members' research interests, accessible by member password. Members will soon be asked to provide their specific information to get this latest project underway.

#### **Finally, Want to Help LASA Immensely But Are Not Serving in an "Official" Capacity?**

Many people are engaged in volunteer work for LASA, including serving on the Executive Council and as heads and members of the Association's numerous committees. I continue to marvel at the considerable time and effort these members dedicate to the membership. Thanks again to all!

You can dedicate yourself to serving your LASA colleagues even if you do not serve "officially." And, your "service" ranges from costing you nothing to saving you lots of time and money—a real deal for you, and for the Association. Refer to the box below to see how you can help LASA! ■

**Two of the BEST no-cost services you ALWAYS can provide  
LASA  
(and they are immensely appreciated)**

- **Renew your membership before the beginning of each year**  
**Mailing back issues costs plenty!**
- **Always preregister for the Congresses**  
**Here you save considerable money—and so does LASA!**  
*Watch for your packets in the next few weeks*

**You AND the Association win when these two easy steps are taken!**



## CALLING ALL MEMBERS

### FINAL CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR TWO LASA AWARDS

#### 2001 LASA/OXFAM AMERICA MARTIN DISKIN MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP

*Deadline: March 15, 2001*

The Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship is offered at each LASA International Congress to an outstanding individual who combines the commitment of Diskin to both activism and scholarship. The person so honored at LASA's next Congress will deliver the memorial lecture at the Washington DC Congress, September 6-8, 2001.

This distinguished lectureship is made possible largely by a generous contribution from Oxfam America, an organization committed to grassroots work and one with which Martin Diskin was associated. Ricardo Falla, S.J., was the 1998 Diskin Lecturer. Gonzalo Sánchez Gómez of the Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales Universidad Nacional de Colombia, received the Lectureship in 2000.

Members of the 2001 Diskin Lectureship Selection Committee 2000 are:

Lynn Stephen, Chair  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Oregon  
Eugene OR 97405.

Leigh Binford  
Calle Indiana 21, Interior 201  
Col. Vista Alegre  
Puebla PUE 72590  
Mexico

Elizabeth R. Leeds  
Ford Foundation - Rio Office  
320 E 43<sup>rd</sup> St  
New York NY 100017-4816

Ray Offenheimer, President  
Oxfam America  
26 West St  
Boston MA 02111

Nominations, including self-nominations, are welcome. A nomination should include the complete street address of the nominee, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, as well as a statement justifying the nomination. They should be sent by mail to Professor Stephen, or electronically to: [stephenl@oregon.uoregon.edu](mailto:stephenl@oregon.uoregon.edu) by **March 15, 2001**.

#### LASA MEDIA AWARD

*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 Verdugo 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](mailto:dsommer@fas.harvard.edu)

Other Members of the committee are: Medea Benjamin, Global Exchange; Suzanne Bilello, The Freedom Forum; and Mary Jo Dudley, Cornell University. ■

## BOLIVIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION FORMED

Based at Loyola University in New Orleans, the recently formed Bolivian Studies Association (BSA) is the only U.S.-based professional association dedicated exclusively to the scholarly study of Bolivia. The mission of BSA is to "to advance and promote research and knowledge of Bolivia through providing an interdisciplinary forum and resource for collaboration, research, publication, study, funding and employment opportunities."

Membership includes:

- Subscription and an invitation to submit articles to the official biannual electronic journal of the BSA, *The Bolivian Studies Review*.
- Subscription to the quarterly newsletter of the BSA, *Willaykunas*, which contains information on events, conferences, opportunities and news on Bolivia.
- An invitation to participate in the first of BSA's conferences, held every eighteen months. The inaugural conference is scheduled for March 10-21, 2002, hosted by Loyola University in New Orleans.
- Access to listings of grants, awards, employment and other scholarly opportunities.

- Access to the Member's Directory, enabling you to establish contact and explore collaborative opportunities with other members.
- Access to the Publisher's Directory, which lists publishers who have produced works on Bolivia.
- Access to and ability to submit announcements on the BSA listserv, which links and promotes scholarly collaboration among Bolivianists worldwide.
- Access to a comprehensive links page on Bolivia.
- Access to and an invitation to submit information on the Traveler's Notes section, where members share their experiences and suggestions concerning travel in Bolivia.
- Access to and an invitation to submit exhibits on the Virtual Exhibit page, featuring exhibits of textiles, art and other forms of creative expression.

See the BSA website at [www.bolivianstudies.org](http://www.bolivianstudies.org) for more details and information about how to become a member. The BSA invites suggestions, input, announcements and other content from its members toward the creation of a strong and unprecedented sense of scholarly community, collaboration, and the advancement of knowledge of Bolivia.

## LASA 2001 RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions intended for consideration at the next International Congress must carry the original signatures of at least thirty (30) individuals who are members for the year 2001 and must reach the LASA Executive Director on or before **August 6, 2001**, thirty days before the Washington DC meeting. The Executive Director records the date of the submission, and sends the signed document to the LASA Subcommittee on Resolutions for review. The Subcommittee may confer with the signers about the text of the submission as it sees fit, and ultimately makes recommendations about the submission to the full LASA Executive Council (EC). The Council, by a two-thirds vote, can refer the proposed resolution to the LASA Business Meeting. Assuming Council approval, and a quorum at the Business Meeting (ten percent of the number of LASA members registered for the Congress), the proposed resolution can be discussed and voted on by secret ballot. A proposed resolution approved by a majority of voters at the Business Meeting is submitted to the entire membership for a vote.

The LASA Executive Council, during the presidency of Jane Jaquette, agreed on a new set of procedures that can be carried out under the LASA By-Laws. The following is taken largely from her report in the Summer 1996 *LASA Forum*, with minor modifications and insertion of dates relevant to the 2001 meeting:

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

*Although the formal deadline for submitting proposed resolutions will continue to be one month before the Congress as the Bylaws stipulate, sponsors of a proposed resolution can submit it for possible inclusion in the issue of the LASA Forum that*

*comes out prior to the Congress [for Washington, this is Summer 2001, with deadline for submission to the Executive Director of June 1, 2001]. Such a proposal will be sent on immediately to the Subcommittee on Resolutions, vetted as appropriate, reviewed by conference, and be published in the Forum if approved by the Executive Council. It will reach members by [mid-August of 2001] at the latest.*

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

*Proposed resolutions that are submitted later, between the Forum deadline above and the resolutions deadline (thirty days before the Congress), will be reviewed by the EC at its Wednesday meeting before the opening of the Congress. As usual, copies of these, as well as previously approved, resolutions will be printed up immediately after the EC meeting and made available in the immediately area to the Congress attendees sometime on Thursday (the day before the Business meeting).*

If you are interested in pursuing any of these possibilities, please make sure that you comply strictly with the deadlines. ■



## NEWS FROM LASA

### LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

With Thanksgiving Day in the recent past, we are prompted to think again about all those things for which we can be truly grateful. In LASA's case, this takes on a special significance, as we recall those many members who continue to give to LASA. Several members have again chosen to earmark a particular fund for a contribution when they renewed for 2001. Our special thanks to all of you! Please also keep in mind that there are many opportunities to make a gift throughout the year: LASA Life Memberships (a full 80 percent of the \$2500 cost is a contribution to the Endowment Fund and therefore tax deductible); memorial gifts; gifts of any level to the Endowment Fund, the John Martz Fund (part of the Endowment), or the Travel Fund; or by naming LASA in a bequest.

With grateful thanks we acknowledge David Schodt for his support of the **John Martz Fund**, and these donors to the **General Endowment Fund** since our report in the Spring 2000 *LASA Forum*:

Barry Ames	Christian Freres	Martin Poblete
Rico Aranda-Alvarado	Henry Frundt	Alejandro Portes
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Emilie Bergmann	Andrea Goldstein	Peter Ranis
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Also these donors to the **Humanities Endowment Fund**:

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Michael Doudoroff	Diane Marting	Molly White
Pamela Finnegan	Daniel Mato	



And these generous contributors to the **LASA Travel Fund**, whose support will assist scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean participating in the LASA2001 Congress:

Richard Adams	David Garrett	Teresa Méndez-Faith
Maureen Ahern	Rachel Garst	Deanna Mihaly
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Helene Anderson	Daniel Grippo	Marta Morello-Frosch
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Jack Child	Jon Jonakin	Roberto Diego Quintana
Martin Comack	Beth Jorgensen	Peter Ranis
Luis Córdoba Ochoa	Christine Kovic	Miles Richardson
Liliana Cotto	Leonard Kurz	J. Timmons Roberts
Evelina Dagnino	John Landreau	Susana Rotker
Stuart Day	Catherine LeGrand	Jeffrey Rubin
Susan Deeds	Andrés Lema-Hincapie	Alicia Noemí Salomone
Edward Dew	William LeoGrande	Clay (Matt) Samson
Antonio Dimas	Bradley Levinson	Lidia del Carmen Schiavoni
Rut Diamint	Eloise Linger	Linda Seligmann
Francisco Domínguez	Lois Lorentzen	Andrew Stein
Ariel Dorfman	Elsa Llenderrozas	Joan Supplee
Paul Dosh	Maurides Macêdo	Judith Sweeney
Rosemary Feal	Kathleen Mahoney-Norris	Millicent Thayer
M. Elisa Fernández	Elizabeth Markovits	Joseph Thome
Kathleen Fine-Dare	Yolanda Martínez-San Miguel	Susana Torres
Edward Fischer	Yolanda Massieu Trigo	Miren Uriarte
J. Samuel Fitch	María Massolo	Rodrigo Villar
Jonathan Fox	Daniel Mato	Thomas Walker
Cornelia Flora	Rachel McCleary	Ronald Waterbury
Jan Flora	Cynthia McClintock	Angus Wright
Lessie Jo Frazier	Seth Meisel	Michele Zebich-Knos
Henry Frundt	Scott McKinney	Princeton University Program in Latin American Studies
Denise Galarza Sepulveda	Leonardo Mello e Silva	
María Antonia Garces	Johanna Mendelson Forman	

If you would like information about any of these gift opportunities, please contact the LASA Secretariat at 412-648-1907. ■

### LASA 2000 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:

**Alexander, Robin**, Can the Labor Side Agreement of NAFTA be Used to Improve Occupational Health and Safety Across Borders?.

**Couso, Javier A. and Lisa Hilbink**, An Assessment of Judicial Review in Chile: The Recurso de Protección After Twenty-Five Years.

# Results of Survey on Electronic Enhancements Reported

by Sandy Klinzing

Over 1600 LASA members responded to a recent Association survey on electronic services. The polling was made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and was undertaken to allow the membership to indicate electronic services that would be of most use to them. We are grateful to all who took their valuable time to share their opinions with us.

A total of nineteen items were included under the headings "General Information Services", "Services for LASA Members" and "Research Services". Respondents were asked to indicate whether the service was very useful (scored as "3"), somewhat useful (scored as "2") or not very useful (scored as "1"). The number following the rank ordering of each item below, is the mean score for that item.

1. The ability to search the LASA web site for members in the same area of research (2.87)
2. The opportunity for members to renew memberships and register for LASA Congresses on line (2.77)
3. The opportunity for members to electronically review and revise current member information (2.77)
4. The ability to search the LASA web site for key words (2.75)
5. A link to the hotel venue of the next LASA Congress (2.55)
6. A link to the web site of the city of the next LASA Congress (2.43)
7. Email addresses for current members of the LASA Executive Council (EC) (2.41)
8. A link to LASA institutional member web sites (2.39)
9. A listing of LASA award winners for the most recent Congresses (2.28)
10. The work of the LASA Task Forces and contact information for the chair (2.25)
11. The work of standing committees and contact information for the chair (2.20)
12. A link to the sponsoring university of the association (2.17)

13. A link to "Current Items" on the LASA web site (2.12)
14. The LASA Constitution and By-laws (2.10)
15. A site for student members only, accessible via password (2.10)
16. Information on placing ads in the *LASA Forum* (2.03)
17. A brief history of the association and the names of recent EC members (1.95)
18. Information on mailing label acquisition (1.93)
19. An annual listing of donors to LASA funds (1.76)

As expected, responses tended to vary depending upon the individual's current professional status and years as a LASA member. Students were much more likely to favor the creation of a site for student members only. (Ninety percent of student respondents found this item very useful or somewhat useful.) Information on mailing label acquisition and on placing ads in the *LASA Forum*, traditionally of interest to institutions and organizations outside the association, were rated not very useful by the LASA membership. And not surprisingly, the degree of perceived usefulness of all items was related to the degree of frequency with which respondents accessed the Internet.

All responses, including those to, particularly an open-ended item with members' recommendations about additional new services, are being reviewed. Membership renewal and on-line LASA Congress registration (items ranked second and third above) are already well on the way to realization, and the Secretariat is about to embark on the creation of a searchable database of member research interests, the item assigned highest priority by LASA members.

If you have any additional questions about the survey or wish to discuss potential electronic services, please contact Milagros Pereyra-Rojas, Communications Specialist, at 412-648-7929, or email her at [lasa@pitt.edu](mailto:lasa@pitt.edu).

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



## PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

The Modern Language Association of America has announced its tenth annual Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize for an outstanding book published in English in the field of Latin American and Spanish literatures and cultures. The winner is **Idelber Avelar** of Tulane University for his book *The Untimely Present: Postdictatorial Latin American Fiction and the Task of Mourning* (Duke University Press). The Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize was established in 1990 by a gift from the parents of the late Katherine Singer Kovacs. Professor Kovacs was a specialist in Spanish and Latin American literature and film. She taught at Stanford University, the University of Southern California, and Whittier College.

**Joy Elizabeth Hayes**, The University of Iowa, is the author of *Radio Nation: Communication, Popular Culture, and Nationalism in Mexico, 1920-1950* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press). Hayes investigates the intersection of radio broadcasting and nation formation in post-Revolutionary Mexico with case studies of early government broadcasting, the rise of Mexico City media elites, and the "paternal voice" of presidential addresses.

*The Maya Diaspora: Guatemalan Roots, New American Lives*, co-edited by **James Loucky** and **Marilyn M. Moors**, has just

been published by Temple University Press. Among the contributing authors are LASA members Deborah L. Billings, Antonella Fabri, W. George Lovell, Christopher H. Lutz, Victor Montejo, Michael C. Stone, Clark Taylor, as well as both co-editors.

Babson College has appointed LASA member **Carlos Rufin**, Assistant Professor, Management Division. Prior to Babson, Rufin worked as a business executive and consultant in Europe and the U.S. His interests include the role of entrepreneurship in explaining differences in regional development within countries, regulatory interface between business and governments, and the challenges of globalization and liberalization for domestic and foreign firms in Latin America.

The University of Pittsburgh Press has published *The Tequila Effect*, by LASA member **Sidney Weintraub**. He holds the William Simon Chair in Political Economy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington D.C. In the press release, the book is described as an examination of "why experienced and competent economic managers in Mexico made what turned out to be wrongheaded decisions with disastrous consequences" in the country's economic meltdown of 1994-95. ■



## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Foreign Languages, **Kutztown University of Pennsylvania**, invites applications for one full-time, one semester, non-tenure track position in Spanish at the University at the Instructor A or Assistant Professor level beginning January 2001. Native or near-native fluency. Must show evidence of excellence and effectiveness in undergraduate language teaching and demonstrate a commitment to culturally diverse groups. Successful on-campus interview and class demonstration required. Masters degree in Spanish required; ABD preferred. Candidates should send application, CV, official transcripts and three current letters of recommendation which address teaching abilities to:

Dr. Dawn Slack, Chair of Search Committee  
Department of Foreign Languages,  
Kutztown University  
PO Box 730  
Kutztown, PA 19530-0730

Review began on December 14 and will continue until position is filled.

**Albright College** is a private, four-year liberal arts College of 1500 students, in Southeastern Pennsylvania, within seventy minutes of Philadelphia and three hours of Washington and New York City. Further information about the College is available at <http://www.albright.edu>. The Christian A. Johnson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies at Albright College announces a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning in August 2000. The successful candidate will be a gifted individual who will bring leadership and vision to coordinate and define a combined concentration in Latin American Studies in cooperation with other departments. A person of broad training and sympathies willing to work flexibly across disciplines in the context of a liberal arts institution is essential. Responsibilities include teaching three courses per semester, advising students in the context of quality, teaching-centered undergraduate education and organizing the activities of the center. Requirements: Ph.D. in Latin American Studies strongly preferred but those with a Ph.D. in other programs concerning Latin American Studies will be considered seriously. These areas would include Anthropology, Sociology, Political Economy or International Studies, with evidence of

scholarly promise; teaching experience preferred. Send cover letter detailing research interests and teaching philosophy, CV, and three letters of recommendation to:

Office of Academic Dean,  
Search Committee of Johnson Center for Interdisciplinary  
Studies  
Albright College  
P.O. Box 15234  
Reading, PA 19612-5234

Review of applications began November 15, 2000 and continue until the position is filled. Albright College is an AA/EOE/ADA employer and actively committed to diversity within its community.

The **University of Connecticut** in Storrs is searching for a permanent director to assume a leadership role in the administration and continued growth of the Puerto Rican and Latino Studies Institute. Applicants for this position must be qualified for appointment as an associate or full professor, hold a doctorate in the social sciences, humanities or related field, and have a demonstrated commitment to, and a strong record of, scholarship and teaching experience in Latino Studies. The successful candidate will be one whose research, publication, and teaching records focus primarily on Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and/or other Latinos in the continental United States, and who is culturally grounded in the U.S. Latino community. Administrative experience is also preferred. The director will be responsible for the management and development of all phases of the Institute's research, teaching, fund-raising, publications, and outreach programs. The director will serve for a minimum of five years and hold one of the Institute's several joint academic appointments. The tenure home of the candidate will be the academic department to which his or her doctorate corresponds. The appointment is for ten months per year, salary is negotiable depending on the applicants qualifications, and the teaching load will be one course per semester. The effective hiring date is September 1, 2001. The University of Connecticut is an equal opportunity employer and actively encourages applications from underrepresented groups including minorities, women and people with disabilities. Interested candidates should send a letter of application, CV, a statement of background and interest, and three letters of recommendation to:

Dr. Blanca G. Silvestrini, Interim Director  
Puerto Rican and Latino Studies Institute  
354 Mansfield Road, Beach Hall, Unit 2137  
Storrs, CT 06269-2137.

Applications will be considered until the position is filled.

The **University of Connecticut** invites nominations (including self-nominations) for the Gladstein Visiting Distinguished Professor of Human Rights. This is a one-semester (either fall or spring of 2001-2) appointment. Besides teaching an interdisciplinary seminar and pursuing research or writing, he or she would be expected to assist in developing a University-wide interdisciplinary Human Rights program based in the Humanities and Social Sciences. At the University of Connecticut, Human Rights is emerging as a major interdisciplinary field. In addition to the Gladstein endowment, which provides for a one-semester

visiting scholar each year, the University has laid important groundwork for building a comprehensive program. The Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, dedicated in 1995 by President Bill Clinton, is committed to the collection and preservation of archival materials and oral histories related to Human Rights issues. There are strong collections focused on the Nuremberg Trials and the Alternative Press in the United States. Moreover, the University has recently formalized an important partnership with the African National Congress that emphasizes the preservation of its records, oral history and the sponsorship of a broadly based academic program in comparative Human Rights. We would expect the Visiting Professor to consult with faculty about developing Human Rights courses in a variety of fields, deliver one major public lecture and be available to interact with students and faculty on an informal basis. For information, contact:

Kenneth J. Neubeck  
Associate Professor  
Department of Sociology  
344 Mansfield Road, Unit 2068  
University of Connecticut  
Storrs, CT 06269-2068  
Phone: 860-486-4425  
Fax: 860-486-6356  
Email: Kenneth.Neubeck@uconn.edu

The **University of Texas at Austin** is seeking a Head Librarian for the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection of The General Libraries. The Benson Latin American Collection (<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/Benson>) is a comprehensive collection of Latin American and Latino materials. The Head Librarian is responsible for the administrative oversight of the Benson budget, staff, collections, services, facilities, and programs for the delivery of library and information services in Latin American and Latino studies. A complete description may be seen at <http://www.big12plus.org/jobs/ut-headlibrarian.htm>. Requirements include a combination of an advanced degree in an area of Latin American studies plus an MLS (from an ALA accredited graduate program or equivalent) or a doctoral degree in an area of Latin American studies; experience in management and administration of substantive Latin American library services and collections, focusing on strategic and tactical planning and overarching issues; fluency in Spanish; and experience with Mexican publishers, publishing and culture. Salary range is \$65,000 - \$80,000 or more, depending upon qualifications and experience. UT Austin is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. To apply, send a letter of interest, salary requirements, a resume, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to:

Carol Sisson  
E-mail: [csisson@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:csisson@mail.utexas.edu)  
The University of Texas at Austin  
The General Libraries  
P.O. Box P  
Austin, Texas 78713-8916  
Job #00-12-05-02-0080

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

The Department of Criminal Justice, Sociology, Social Work and Women's Studies, **Northeastern Illinois University**, invites applications for Coordinator of Latin American/Caribbean Studies Program. Appointment will be in Criminal Justice, which has a strong social justice/critical criminology orientation. We seek a dynamic and culturally sensitive teacher who is committed to student advocacy and social justice and who can work collaboratively and imaginatively to build an interdisciplinary program in Latin American/Caribbean Studies. Responsibilities include teaching in criminal justice, Latin American and/or Caribbean Studies, and cross-listed sociology courses, and coordination of an interdisciplinary Latin American/Caribbean Studies program. NEIU is an urban commuter campus with 10,800 students in Chicago, dedicated to access, diversity, and excellence. The most ethnically diverse university in the Midwest, it was recently federally designated an Hispanic serving institution. Ph.D. in sociology or related social science preferred. Commitment to community involvement in teaching and research is a plus. Appointment begins August, 2001. NEIU is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Applicants should send a letter of interest, CV, a statement of teaching philosophy (not to exceed two pages), copies of transcripts, and three letters of reference (at least one addressing leadership and teaching effectiveness) to:

Kingsley Clarke  
Chair, Search Committee  
Criminal Justice Department  
Northeastern Illinois University  
5500 N. St. Louis Ave  
Chicago, IL 60625-4699

Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until position is filled.

**Clark University** seeks to fill a tenure-track position in international development at the advanced Assistant Professor level to begin September 2001. Clark's interdisciplinary programs in International Development, Community Planning, and Environment include a small core faculty and a larger group of affiliate faculty engaged in interdisciplinary and teaching, research, and programmatic activities. Discipline and area are open (though a focus on Africa would be particularly attractive). Candidates should be able to teach in two or more of the following areas: environment, sustainable development, gender and development, community participation and empowerment, nongovernmental organizations, project management, and globalization. The Ph.D. is required. Field research and/or applied experience in developing countries is essential. Responsibilities include undergraduate and graduate teaching, student advising, research, publication, and programmatic responsibilities. AA/EOE. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Send CV and detailed statement of interest to:

Chair, Search Committee, IDCE  
Clark University  
950 Main Street  
Worcester MA 01610

Review of applications began December 15th and will continue until the position is filled.

The Latin American, Latino, and Caribbean Studies Program (LALACS) and the Department of Government of **Dartmouth College** seek candidates for a joint tenure-track appointment at the Assistant Professor level. Candidates should have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. degree at the time of appointment and must demonstrate research and teaching expertise in Latin American political economy, development, or allied fields. Research programs are open as regards theoretical framework, methodology, and comparative focus but must entail a long-term commitment to the Latin American region. Teaching obligations will be divided equally between the Government Department and LALACS. Dartmouth College is an AA/EO employer. Women and minorities are particularly encouraged to apply. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, CV, and the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and (if possible) e-mail addresses of three references to:

Prof. Marysa Navarro  
Chair, Latin American Political Economy Search Committee  
304 Sherman House  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

The Search Committee will begin reviewing files on January 30, 2001, and will continue until the position is filled.

The Institute of Latin American Studies, **University of London**, wishes to appoint a well-qualified social scientist to the post of Lecturer. Applications are welcome in any social science discipline. The Institute wishes to give particular emphasis to work on Mexico but welcomes applications from scholars with interests in any country or region of Latin America. The Institute is the largest centre for the study of Latin America in the United Kingdom and plays a major national and international role in the development of postgraduate teaching and research on Latin America. The Lecturer will participate fully in the teaching, research and publications programmes of the Institute. He/she will teach two Master's courses and supervise PhD students. He/she will take a responsible part in the Institute's programme of workshops, seminars, conferences and study groups. Applicants must have a strong research record *and/or* demonstrate potential and an ability to facilitate and collaborate in the research of others. The post is full-time, for four years in the first instance. Salary will be on the Lecturer scale, between £20,865 and £33,101 including London Allowance. The starting date will be 1 September 2001. Further information may be obtained from the Institute (direct or on its website). Interviews are scheduled to begin on 26 March. Applications should include a full CV, a research profile, and the names and addresses of three referees. Applications should be sent to:

Professor James Dunkerley, Director  
Institute of Latin American Studies  
31 Tavistock Square  
London, WC1H 9HA  
UK  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7862 8870  
Fax: +44 (0)20 7862 8866  
E-mail: [ilas@sas.ac.uk](mailto:ilas@sas.ac.uk)  
Website: [www.sas.ac.uk/ilas/](http://www.sas.ac.uk/ilas/)

Application deadline: 28 February 2001. ■



## RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

University of Oxford, Centre for Brazilian Studies announces the Research Fellowship in Economics within the Centre for Brazilian Studies. Research Support Staff scale 1A: £16,755 - £25,213. Applications are invited for a postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Economics within the Centre for Brazilian Studies. Candidates should have completed a doctorate in economics within the past five years and have either an existing interest in some aspect of the Brazilian economy, or an interest in working on Brazil. The Research Fellowship will be tenable for one year from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2001. There is a possibility of an extension for a further period subject to satisfactory performance and continued financial support. An affiliation to St Antony's College may be available. Further particulars can be obtained from:

Mrs M. Hancox  
Centre for Brazilian Studies  
92 Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 7ND  
E-mail: [margaret.hancox@brazil.ox.ac.uk](mailto:margaret.hancox@brazil.ox.ac.uk)

Applications, including a CV, information on work in progress/publications and an outline (up to five pages) of the research the applicant intends to carry out, should be sent to Mrs Hancox for receipt not later than **16 February 2001**. Applicants are asked to arrange for three references to be sent to the above address by the closing date. There is no application form.

**The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign/University of Chicago** Joint Center for Latin American Studies announces its annual Summer Visiting Scholars Competition for faculty from non-research US universities and colleges. Recipients research and write on a Latin American topic for one month during the summer of 2001 at the Urbana/Champaign and/or the University of Chicago campus and enjoy access to university libraries and resources. Awards include \$3,000 for living expenses at University of Chicago or \$2,500 for living expenses at Urbana, and up to \$500 for travel to and from the recipient's home institution to either school. Summer residence must be completed by August 14, 2001 (due to grant cycle end date). To apply, send a letter of interest, a current curriculum vitae, one letter of reference, and a brief project proposal (approx. 500 words). There is no additional application form. Material must be submitted by **March 1, 2001** to:

University of Chicago  
Center for Latin American Studies  
5848 S. University Avenue, Kelly Hall 310  
Chicago, IL 60637

The **National Endowment for the Humanities** announces its 2001 Summer Seminars and Institutes for Schoolteachers. Participants receive between \$2,800 and \$3,700, depending on the length of the seminar or institute, to cover the costs of travel, books and other research expenses, and living expenses. Detailed information on programs, eligibility, and application procedures can be obtained from project directors. When using e-mail, please include your regular mailing address, since directors will send

application materials through the mail. A year 2001 program of relevance to Latin American studies is "*Derrumbando Fronteras* /Breaking Boundaries: Institute for the Integration of Mexican American and Latino Literatures and Cultures into the Secondary Curriculum" (June 25-July 20, 2001 [four weeks]). Directors: Ellen R. Clark, Louis Mendoza, and Ben Olguin. For information, contact:

Ellen Clark  
E-mail: [eclark@utsa.edu](mailto:eclark@utsa.edu)  
Tel: 210-458-5575.

Application deadline is **March 1, 2001**

The Latin American Studies Center at the **University of Maryland College Park** is pleased to announce a new competition for residential fellowships to begin in Fall 2001. For the current competition, the Center will particularly welcome proposals that address issues related to culture and democracy, governance and civil society, literature and ethnicity, and migration studies. Fellows are required to be in full-time residence at the University of Maryland during the period of award. They will be asked to teach a seminar within the unit appropriate to the Fellows' discipline. Resident fellowships are limited to post-doctoral applicants (Ph.D. or equivalent). Senior and junior scholars from any country are eligible. Applicants need not have an academic affiliation. Two Fellows, one for Fall 2001 and a second for Spring 2002, will be selected. Fellows will receive \$20,000 for one semester. Applications for resident fellowships must include: 1) the application form; 2) a description of the proposed research (2,500 words approximately) that defines the project to be carried out while in residence; 3) samples of pertinent publications if available (non returnable); 4) curriculum vitae; 5) three letters of reference. Complete applications are due on **March 1, 2001**. Announcement of awards will be made on April 1, 2001. For further information and applications contact:

The Latin American Studies Center  
4205 Jiménez Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
Phone: (301) 405-6459  
Fax: (301) 405-3665  
e-mail: [al68@umail.umd.edu](mailto:al68@umail.umd.edu)  
webpage: <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Colleges/ARHU/Depts/LAS/grants/postdoc.html>

The Elliott School of International Affairs, **George Washington University**, will award three C.V. Starr Fellowships to mid-career professionals from Eastern Europe, Russia, the former Soviet Republics, South Asia, Latin America and Africa to pursue the Master of International Policy and Practice (M.I.P.P.) Program during the 2001-2002 academic year. The fellowships, made possible by a generous grant from the Starr Foundation, will cover tuition, fees, and a living stipend (for a total value of approximately \$35,000). The fellowships are ideal for professionals taking a

sabbatical from their organization, though they are not limited to that use. The fellow will have one year to complete the M.I.P.P, a 27-credit-hour masters program for mid-career professionals. The program prepares international affairs professionals to understand complex global trends, and analyze and forecast international events. Candidates must have a B.A. plus either eight years of professional work experience or an advanced degree to be eligible for the fellowship. GREs are strongly recommended but not required. A TOEFL score of 600 (250 on the computer test) is usually required for admission. For details, contact:

Office of Graduate Admissions  
The George Washington University  
Elliott School of International Affairs  
2013 G Street, NW, Rm. 102  
Washington DC 20052  
Tel: 202-994-7050; Fax: 202-994-9537  
E-mail: mipp@gwu.edu  
Website: <http://www.gwu.edu/~elliott>

Deadline for application: **April 15, 2001.**

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces a **May 1, 2001** postmark deadline for applications for Fellowships for university teachers and for college teachers and independent scholars. NEH Fellowships provide opportunities for individuals to pursue advanced research in the humanities. Research projects may contribute to scholarly knowledge or to general public understanding of the humanities. The tenure period is from six to twelve months; the earliest beginning date is January 2002; and the maximum stipend is \$40,000. For application materials and information, visit the Endowment's web site at:

<http://www.neh.gov/grants/onebook/fellowships.html>  
E-mail: [fellowships@neh.gov](mailto:fellowships@neh.gov)  
Tel: 202-606-8467.

El Programa Globalización, Cultura y Transformaciones Sociales de la **Universidad Central de Venezuela** anuncia la apertura del Concurso de Becas para Investigadores Residentes con apoyo de la Fundación Rockefeller. El Programa está dedicado a estudiar cómo en los presentes tiempos de globalización ciertas representaciones sociales que juegan papeles relevantes en tanto articuladoras de sentido de las prácticas de organizaciones y movimientos sociales son producidas en contextos de intensos intercambios entre actores locales y globales. Cada uno de los tres años del Programa estará dedicado a estudiar casos de producción social de representaciones articuladas en torno a un conjunto particular de ideas socio-políticamente relevantes: 2.001-2.002 representaciones de identidades y diferencias culturales, étnicas, y/o raciales; 2.002-2.003: representaciones de ideas de ciudadanía, sociedad civil, y participación social y 2.003-2.004: representaciones de ideas de medio ambiente, biodiversidad, y desarrollo sustentable. El Programa otorgará cuatro Becas de Investigación por año académico, dos en el período 20/septiembre-20/diciembre y dos en el período 1/febrero-30/abril. Al final de cada año se realizará un Taller con participación de las/os becarias/os del año, miembros del equipo de investigación del Programa sede y tres especialistas internacionales. Además, en combinación

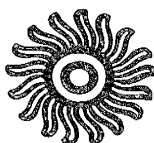
con este Taller, se realizará un Coloquio abierto al público. Cada año se publicará un libro con los artículos resultantes de estas investigaciones. Las becas podrán ser otorgadas a postulantes de cualquier nacionalidad y país de residencia, pero los idiomas de trabajo del Programa serán el castellano y el portugués. Las/os postulantes deberán poseer experiencia de investigación demostrada mediante publicaciones y/o realización de tesis de Maestría o preferentemente de Doctorado. No se aceptarán solicitudes por fax ni correo electrónico. Para obtener más información sobre las Becas favor contactarse con:

Daniel Mato, Coordinador  
Programa Globalización, Cultura y Transformaciones Sociales  
Apartado Postal 88.551  
Caracas-1080.  
Venezuela.  
Para obtener información adicional:  
Website: [http://www.geocities.com/global\\_cult\\_polit/](http://www.geocities.com/global_cult_polit/)  
E-mail: [globcult@reacciu.net](mailto:globcult@reacciu.net)

Fechas límite de recepción de las solicitudes para cada año son:

- a) para Becas de Sept-Dic/01 y Feb-Abr/02: **01/Abr/01**
- b) para Becas de Sept- Dic/02 y Feb-Abr/03: **01/Abr/02**
- c) para Becas de Sept-Dic/03 y Feb- Abr/04: **01/Abr/03.**

**The Latin American, Caribbean & Iberian Studies Program (LACIS) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will offer an Intensive Portuguese Institute in Summer 2001.** This special eight-week course is designed for people wishing to study intensively beginning Brazilian Portuguese. Graduate students, faculty, and other researchers, and advanced undergraduates who need to develop communication skills and reading knowledge for research will find this special Institute particularly useful. The Institute will take place during the eight-week summer session at UW-Madison, June 18-August 10, 2001. There will be an orientation scheduled for June 15, 2001. Instruction is five days a week, four hours a day, and the course (listed as Portuguese 301-302) carries 8 semester hours of credit. The institute will be directed and taught by Professor Severino Albuquerque who will be assisted by a lecturer or teaching assistant. Knowledge of Spanish is required (2-3 years equivalency). The application deadline is **April 30, 2001**. Forms and details are available from the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, 1018 Van Hise, 1220 Linden Drive, UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706, (608) 262-2093. A limited number of Title VI FLAS Fellowships are available to graduate students in conjunction with the Institute. Contact LACIS, 1155 Observatory Drive, 209 Ingraham Hall, (608)-262-2811.



Summer 2001  
at the University of Chicago

The Center for Latin American Studies announces

## Intensive Aymara

June 18 - August 25, 2001

- Three-course intensive sequence in beginners' Aymara, an indigenous language of Bolivia and Peru.
- Course stresses conversational skills, grammatical structures and culture.
- Intensively taught to reach beyond intermediate speaking skills, Aymara 1,2,3 is equivalent to fifteen quarter hours or ten semester hours of credit.
- Funding available through participating FLAS, CIC, and FLEP granting institutions.

For further information and application procedures contact:  
Center for Latin American Studies | 5848 S. University Avenue  
Kelly Hall Room 310 | Chicago, IL 60637  
Phone: 773-702-8420  
<http://clas.uchicago.edu/graphics/index1.html>

## Latin American Cultural History Tour

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The closing dates for receipt of applications are: **Monday 12 March 2001** (decisions will be notified in June 2001) and **Monday 22 October 2001** (decisions will be notified in January 2002). **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](mailto:population@wellcome.ac.uk)**

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



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Participation in these programs is by application only and is limited due to US restrictions with respect to travel to Cuba. Please call Marazul Tours at 800-223-5334 or write to [cultureprograms@marazultours.com](mailto:cultureprograms@marazultours.com) for dates, information, and applications.

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The University Center for International Studies at UNC-Chapel Hill invites Fellowship applications from scholars with Ph.D. degrees and from non-academic practitioners and artists for our Rockefeller Humanities Program - Creating the Transnational South. This project addresses political, social and cultural changes associated with globalization and economic restructuring in the southern United States due to new flows of people and capital between the North American South and Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and elsewhere. Fellows will contribute to our seminar and, at their choice, to other seminars and workshops at UNC and in the Research Triangle region of North Carolina. Fellows receive a stipend of approximately \$30,000, health insurance, plus partial assistance with relocation expenses. To apply for this Fellowship, please send a letter describing your project (not to exceed 4 single-spaced pages), one writing sample in English (or brief portfolio equivalent for artists), CV, and three professional letters of reference to: Dr. Niklaus Steiner, Transnational South, UCIS, 223 E. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-5145. The deadline is March 1, 2001 and the Fellowship year starts after July 1, 2001. For more information, contact [nsteiner@unc.edu](mailto:nsteiner@unc.edu) or visit [www.unc.edu/depts/ucis/academics/transnational.htm](http://www.unc.edu/depts/ucis/academics/transnational.htm)



## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

*Meridians Inaugural Conference*, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063 - *March 9th and 10th 2001*. The Meridians Inaugural Conference will be a convergence of scholars, activists, film makers, performance artists and poets interrogating the identities, politics, and practices associated with 'feminist', 'third world' and 'women of color.' *Meridians* is a new, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journal that offers a forum for scholarship and creative work by and about women of color in United States and international contexts ([www.smith.edu/meridians](http://www.smith.edu/meridians)). Opening Keynote by Angela Y. Davis; participants include Karin Aguilar-San Juan, Mei-Mei Berssenbrugge, Rosa Linda Fregoso, Angela Ginorio, Evelyn Hammonds, Barbara Harlow, Joy James, Kamala Kempadoo, Lisa Majaj, Lauren Martin, Elizabeth Martinez, Deepa Mehta, Kathy Moon, Geeta Patel, Obioma Nnaemeka, Banu Subramanian, Rea Tajiri and Denise Uyehara. Conference free but pre-registration required. For more information contact:

Kum-Kum Bhavnani  
E-mail: [meridians@smith.edu](mailto:meridians@smith.edu)  
Tel: 413-585 3388  
Fax: 413-585 3362.

Graduate students associated with the Program in Latin American Studies at **Princeton University** are hosting a conference *March 2-3, 2001* entitled "*Beyond the Lost Decade: Indigenous Movements and the Transformation of Development and Democracy in Latin America.*" Indigenous leaders from Bolivia, Ecuador and Mexico in dialogue with scholars and development practitioners will discuss achievements and shortcomings of indigenous political activity over the past two decades. The conference critically explores the utility of existing theories and policies in meeting the challenges of democracy and development in multi-ethnic societies. For more information and free pre-registration, visit:

PLASWeb at: <http://www.princeton.edu/plasweb>.

International Conference headed by the Global Studies Institute at **Lincoln University**: *March 21-24, 2001*. The theme of this conference is, "*The Caribbean and Latin America in the 21st Century: Problems and Solutions.*" Suggested topics for panel presentation, round table discussions and plenary sessions include, but are not limited to:

- \*Diplomacy and the Changing Global Environment.
- \*Globalization, Sustainable Development and Democracy.
- \*International Transportation, Safety, and the Environment.
- \*"Sustainable" Sources of Energy.
- \*Privatization, International Trade and Development.
- \*The Global Impact of Drugs, AIDS/HIV, Poverty and Unemployment
- \*The Role of Computers and Technology, Including Bio-Technology.
- \*The Role of Multinational Organizations and the International Monetary Fund
- \*Race and Ethnicity.
- \*Religion
- \*Cultural Trends

Abstracts are due on or before January 31- 2001. Registration is \$125.00. To pre-register, please fax, mail, or e-mail your full name, address, and contact numbers to:

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

The forty-sixth **Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM)** will be held in Tempe, Arizona, on May 26-29, 2001, hosted by the Arizona State University Libraries. **LATIN AMERICAN IDENTITIES: RACE, ETHNICITY, GENDER & SEXUALITY** will be the conference theme. The panels will address these topics from multidisciplinary perspectives and examine new areas of study, such as gender studies, as they relate to the population of Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting will highlight research centers, special collections and scholarship relevant to the study of Latin American identities as well as collection development initiatives. Additionally, exhibits by book dealers and publishers specializing in Latin American and Caribbean publications will showcase print, non-print, and electronic sources. Conference lodging, the majority of the meetings, and the book exhibits will take place in the Tempe Mission Palms Hotel and Conference Center located in downtown Tempe, a short walk from the ASU campus. Invitations and registration materials for SALALM XLVI will be mailed in January, 2001. For more information, including deadline for submitting proposals, contact:

Víctor F. Torres  
 President, SALALM  
 University of Puerto Rico  
 PO Box 21927  
 San Juan PR 00931;  
 Phone: 787-764-0000, ext. 7920/5260  
 Fax: 787-763-4611  
 E-mail: vtorres@upracd.upr.clu.edu.  
 Internet: www.asu.edu/lib/salalm/

The **Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE)** will be holding its Eleventh Annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Coral Gables, Florida, *August 2-4, 2001*. ASCE invites papers on a variety of subjects related to the Cuban economy and society, including: macroeconomics, banking and finance, agriculture and the sugar industry, social and political aspects of economic development, education, health, environmental policy, law and legal institutions, civil society, gender issues, governance, infrastructure and civil-military relations. Abstracts should be forwarded by **February 28, 2001** to:

Jorge Pérez-López, Chair, Program Committee  
 5881 6th Street, Falls Church, VA 22041  
 E-mail: perezlop@erols.com

Persons interested in serving as discussants or session chairs or in organizing a roundtable discussion should also communicate with the Chair of the Program Committee.

"Conservation of Biodiversity in the Andes and Amazon Basin: Linking Science, NGO'S and Indigenous People," 24-28 September 2001, Cusco, Peru. This international interdisciplinary congress will deal with the conservation of biodiversity in the Andes and Amazon Basin, with a special focus on the countries of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The main objective of the congress is to stimulate an exchange of knowledge and viewpoints among scientists, NGOs and indigenous peoples. Investigators are invited to present their scientific results, whereas NGOs should present their project experiences in endangered areas. Indigenous and local peoples are invited to talk about their requirements for development and their interests in conserving their environment. A form is available on the Internet: [www.inka-ev.de](http://www.inka-ev.de). Send the completed form to:

Email: Sigrun.Lange@inka-ev.de  
 Fax :49-89-45-91-19-20

The **Society for Ethnomusicology** will hold its 2001 Annual Meeting *October 25-28, 2001* at the Marriott Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan. The meeting is sponsored by the University of Michigan. The conference theme is *Teaching and Learning in the Twenty-First Century*. For information, contact:

SEM 2001 Program Committee  
 Society for Ethnomusicology  
 Morrison Hall 005  
 Indiana University  
 Bloomington IN 47405  
 Email: sem@indiana.edu  
 Website: <http://www.ethnomusicology.org>

Proposal deadline is **March 7, 2001**.

#### CORRECTION

The e-mail address of **Jack Hammond**, chair of LASA's Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, was listed incorrectly on page 23, last edition of the *LASA Forum*. The correct e-mail address is:

**jhammond@hunter.cuny.edu**



## PUBLICATIONS

From the Guatemalan rainbow that adorns Mayan women to the tango-inspired dress of Argentina, Latin American dress has long been a source of inspiration to designers from around the world. The scope and diversity of dress within Latin America, however, has long been overlooked. *The Latin American Fashion Reader*, an edited volume to be published by Berg Publishers, will present a series of interdisciplinary essays that explore the multicultural significance of dress, fashion and textiles in Latin America. Topics related to Latin American fashion might include, but are in no way limited to: textile traditions and ethnic-inspired cooptations; fashion as a means of protest and social transformation; the politics of fashion writing; fashion "diasporas" and other responses to globalization; the legacy of authoritarianism and the pedagogy of design in Latin America; issues related to gender and sexuality; cultural identity and postcolonialism; and the

representation of popular culture icons - from Frida Kahlo to Che Guevara. Please send a three-to five-page abstract, a bibliography, a short biography and your curriculum vitae before April 30, 2001. Abstracts may be submitted in Spanish provided that the final version of the article is presented in English. Send submissions to:

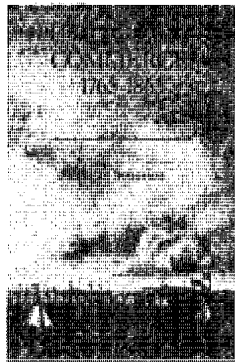
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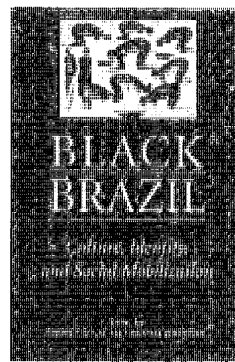
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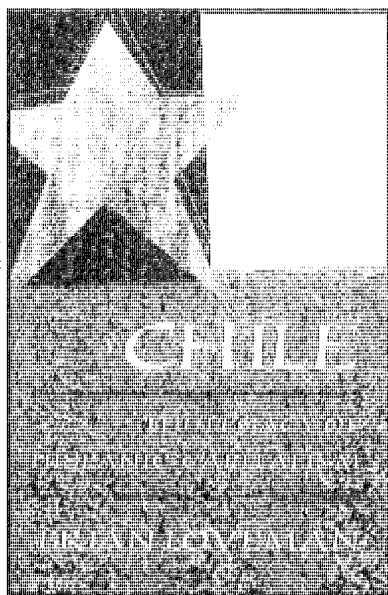
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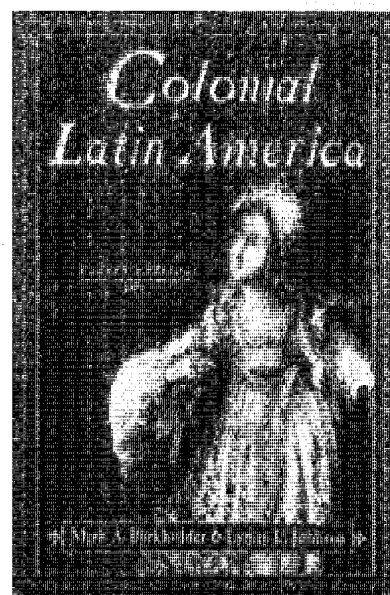
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