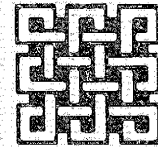


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FORUM

LASA

LASA'S 35th
YEAR

LASA Forum

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Thomas Skidmore

Recipient of Silvert Award for 2001

Thomas E. Skidmore has been named recipient of the LASA Kalman Silvert Award for 2001. Past President Franklin Knight will present the award at the XXIII International Congress in Washington, D.C. Details about the format of the Silvert panel session and the participants will be provided in the final meeting program booklet.

Skidmore is Carlos Manuel de Céspedes Professor of Modern Latin American History, Professor of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies, and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. He has taught at Brown for thirteen years.

He received a Bachelor of Arts, with majors in Philosophy and Political Science, from Denison University in 1954, an additional B.A. and an Master of Arts from Magdalen College, Oxford University. He received the Ph.D. from Harvard in 1960, with a concentration in Modern European History.

After completing his dissertation, Skidmore was named Instructor in Modern European History at Harvard and was a Doctoral Research Fellow there from 1961 to 1964 before accepting an appointment at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He was named Professor of History at Wisconsin in 1968, and remained there for twenty years until accepting the position at Brown.

Professor Skidmore has been the recipient of numerous awards, including fellowships from the Kellogg Institute at Notre Dame University, the Guggenheim Foundation, the Social Science Research Council and the American Philosophical Society, in addition to Harvard. He was a Fulbright Fellow at Oxford and received Fulbright Fellowships to conduct research in Brazil and Argentina. He has been a consultant on Latin America to the Ford Foundation.

Professor Skidmore is one of the best known interpreters of Brazil in the United States, and the author, co-author or editor of eight books and countless scholarly articles. Among his books are: *Modern Latin America* (Oxford, 2000), co-authored with Peter H. Smith. This highly regarded publication, widely read by students and researchers alike, is in its 5th edition. In 1999 he published *Brazil: Five Centuries of Change* (Oxford). Five years earlier his *Brasil Visto de Fora* was published by Editorial Paz e Terra, São Paulo. Three of his earlier books, *Politics in Brazil 1930-1964: An Experiment in Democracy* (1967), *Black Into White: Race and Nationality in Brazilian Thought* (1974), and *The Politics of Military Rule in Brazil: 1964-1985* (1988) are now acknowledged as classics in the field of modern Brazilian history, and have become

academic best sellers in the United States, Brazil and Europe. Professor Skidmore is co-editor of the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Latin America and the Caribbean*, and is on the editorial board of *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History*.

All of Professor Skidmore's books in English have been translated into Portuguese and have sold a total of 60,000 copies. He has appeared frequently on Brazilian Television and in Brazilian newspapers and has often expressed his view that it is vital that his work on Brazil be widely available in the country.

Among the courses Professor Skidmore has taught at Brown University are Modern Brazilian History, Brazilian Economic History, Modern Latin American History, Biography and Autobiography as a Source for Modern Brazilian History, and The Encounter of Two Worlds. He has served on over 40 dissertation committees for doctoral students in history, political science, development studies, anthropology, agricultural economics, educational policy studies, Portuguese, and geography.

Skidmore was a member of the LASA Executive Council from 1968 to 1973, serving as President of the Association in 1972. In 1989 he won the Association's first Bryce Wood Book Award for his *Politics of Military Rule in Brazil*. The posts he has assumed in his service to the profession are too numerous to list, exceeding fifty.

In a note to the *Forum* editor, Professor Skidmore writes:

As for LASA, I feel that one of our accomplishments was to preserve our existence as a single organization, and not split into two as what happened to the Africanists. I suspect that LASA has a greater integration of Latin Americans into the organization than is true for the scholars in the relevant regions on which other regional associations focus. Much of the credit for this long-term effort must go to historian Bryce Wood, who handled Latin American affairs for the Social Science Research Council for many years

I have been fortunate to have taught at three universities, Harvard, Wisconsin, and Brown, where support for Latin American Studies has been strong. In my view, the field has never been more lively or productive in the forty years since I traded German history for Latin American history.



Thomas Skidmore

President's Report

by Thomas Holloway

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The LASA Executive Council (EC) held its "between Congress" meeting in mid-February and dealt with several items about which it might be helpful to provide some background and context. One general issue that has received some of the attention of the EC recently is what LASA could or should be doing, either in the realm of improving existing programs and services, or in taking on new initiatives. It is important to me that the EC act in ways consistent with the needs and interests of the membership, and with what LASA members would like to see the organization do, or do better. The only way we can know about such matters is through communication, so if you have thoughts on such general issues, please send them to me at <thholloway@ucdavis.edu>.

Several efforts to innovate in directions consistent with members' preferences are now in the works, based on the responses to the recent survey on electronic services (reported in the Winter 2001 issue of the *Forum*). One is a searchable database of member areas of research interests, which should be up and running soon. This was assigned the highest priority by those who responded to the survey. Several other innovations on the LASA website are being developed as this report is submitted, including on-line membership renewal and LASA2001 preregistration.

The Ford-LASA Special Projects Fund

From the beginning of the endowment campaign we have hoped that the yield from a large endowment would provide stable funding for travel grants to Congress participants from Latin America and the Caribbean. The LASA Endowment still needs to grow, but with the major contribution from the Ford Foundation we have gone a long way toward achieving that goal. An important condition of the Ford grant, however, was that some of its proceeds would be used for special projects. Now that income from the endowment has begun to accrue, the EC has formalized this program and established procedures and timetables for its implementation. Without repeating the wording of the announcement about the first project (see page 34 of this issue), I provide here the reasoning behind the timetable for implementing the program.

LASA operates on cycles of approximately 18 months from Congress to Congress, so the timetable for receipt of proposals, announcement of awards, implementation of the funded projects, and final reporting, is tied to that cycle. Spurred by the announcement of the program, we hope that LASA Sections or

ad hoc groups of members will begin exchanging ideas on what sorts of projects they might propose. Such preliminary discussions, we hope, will culminate in face-to-face meetings during the LASA2001 Congress, to advance the proposals toward final formulation.

Following the Washington Congress, groups will have two months to finalize their proposals and submit them for review. The review committee will then have a similar interval in which to review the proposals, and by the first days of 2002 the successful applicants will be informed of the award. The timetable set out in any proposal, then, should anticipate carrying out the project

between early 2002 and the Dallas Congress scheduled for March 27-29, 2003. It is anticipated that members of the project group will meet in Dallas to take stock of what was accomplished and arrange for a report to be submitted to the Secretariat by mid-2003, a year and a half after the announcement of the award. By that time we will be well into the second cycle of Ford-LASA Special Projects funding, which will be tied to the period between the Dallas Congress and the subsequent Congress, now set to take place October 7-9, 2004 at the Riviera Hotel and Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada.

LASA2004

In the last issue of the *Forum*, Executive Director Reid Reading provided an accounting of what goes into site selections for LASA Congresses. It is a complex process with much to keep in mind: facilities must be able

to accommodate the considerable scale of our current meetings; the cities must be accessible to participants the world over, and travel and lodging costs should be affordable—and of course dates must be compatible with LASA's traditional meeting times.

Over the past year or so LASA officers and consultants actively engaged in a wide-ranging search for a site for the 2004 Congress. Harve Horowitz, esq., of Exhibit Promotions Plus, who has been LASA's agent for longer than the 14 years the LASA Secretariat has been at Pittsburgh—and who handles the LASA book exhibits—is instrumental in the initial searches. Harve has more than 30 years experience in the field, a thorough acquaintance with LASA's needs and sound knowledge of the intricacies and pitfalls of hotel contracts. We all sorted through information about the possibilities in various cities, including sites in Latin America and the Caribbean (hereafter, "the region"). We concluded that most of the venues we looked at would involve



LASA President Thomas Holloway

too much expense, have too little meeting space, or both.

The Association has a tradition of holding large and diverse gatherings in which a relatively very high proportion of the total membership finds a place in the Congress programs. I am not among those who might think that bigger is automatically better, but I am concerned that a Congress that is either much smaller or much more expensive than we have been accustomed to, will be a Congress with less diversity and less participation by younger scholars.

There are several facilities in the region with large, open convention halls that accommodate commercial fairs and exhibits, but affordable and accessible venues with the required 40-plus meeting rooms in reasonable proximity to one another, and contiguous to or near facilities that can provide up to 1,500 sleeping rooms, are as yet unknown to us. I think that very few dedicated Congress attendees would appreciate trying to hold an academic discussion in a curtained-off section of a cavernous hall or having to hail a cab to get from one session to another in a different location, or needing to travel by shuttle bus from their hotel to the location of the panel sessions and meetings. But we're working on it, and we hope that prospects in the region will be better than they are now, for a meeting in March or April of 2006.

Meanwhile, we needed to lock in a site for LASA2004—one that could combine the best mix of considerations I have mentioned. Las Vegas is a primary convention location in North America. It has many airline flights from all major U.S. locations (including entry points from Latin America and elsewhere) that are relatively inexpensive because of the volume of air traffic and competition among carriers. The airport is very convenient to the main hotel area.

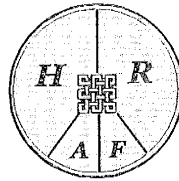
The initial discussions with the Riviera Hotel and Convention Center were promising, and this past November Reid Reading and I made a site visit. We came away favorably impressed with the facilities, accessibility, and cost. In the Riviera Convention Center complex there are some 45 spaces available for panel sessions and/or group meetings, and facilities that can be reconfigured into larger rooms for plenaries and similar events. All this space is under one roof, on two adjacent floors, and conveniently laid out and connected with wide lobby/hall passages interspersed with registration desks and office spaces. It is contiguous to both large-volume buffet restaurants and smaller eating facilities, on both the dining room and fast food ends of the spectrum. All this, in turn, is adjacent to hotel space appropriate for our needs. From the standpoint of the dedicated LASA Congress attendee, this site has many positive qualities—and was one of the few Las Vegas properties that would accommodate large meetings over weekends. The EC approved the site, and Reid signed a contract with the Riviera in early February.

LASA2004 Congress attendees will be paying a quite an extraordinary \$132.00 for a single or double occupancy. Harve Horowitz notes that city officials routinely share information about group bookings and that the terms of the LASA contract become widely known within the hospitality industry. Long-term professionals from convention bureaus and major hotel chains viewed the Las Vegas contract as virtually unprecedented and “the envy of other groups as well as of cities who simply could not compete,” as Harve relays it.

So, mark you calendars, and we will see you in Las Vegas, October 7-9, 2004!



Washington in 2007!



El Caso *La Tablada*: El derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y las obligaciones de los poderes del Estado de ponerlo en práctica

by Alejandro M. Garro
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[This article is one in a series commissioned by the LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom. Documentation available from the author on request].

El ataque al cuartel de *La Tablada* por un grupo de civiles armados y la respuesta política y jurídica del gobierno constitucional argentino demuestran las dificultades para reconciliar el derecho interno con los imperativos del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos. Luego del juzgamiento y condena de los atacantes al cuartel, la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos de la Organización de Estados Americanos (“CDHI” o la “Comisión”) condenó al Estado argentino por haber desconocido ciertos derechos fundamentales que la Convención Americana de Derechos Humanos (la “Convención”) garantiza aún a los condenados por los delitos más horrendos.

Esta reseña del “caso La Tablada” apunta a destacar la falta de respuesta del gobierno argentino a las recomendaciones de la Comisión Interamericana y la necesidad de contar con una visión institucional clara y adecuada acerca de la obligación de cada uno de los poderes del Estado de tomar las medidas necesarias para armonizar el derecho interno con el derecho internacional, partiendo de la premisa de que el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, tal como se refleja en la Convención Americana, forma parte integral del orden jurídico argentino.

Los sucesos de La Tablada en el contexto histórico-político argentino

En la madrugada del 23 de enero de 1989, 42 personas armadas atacaron el cuartel militar del Regimiento de Infantería Mecanizada No. 3 ubicado en *La Tablada*, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Los atacantes militaban en la agrupación “*Movimiento Todos por la Patria*” (MTP), un movimiento político que agrupaba un reducido grupo de jóvenes liderados por Enrique Gorriarán Merlo, líder del MTP y ex integrante de la organización guerrillera “*Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo*” (ERP). Sin que esto implique una aceptación acrítica de las motivaciones que

precipitaron el ataque al cuartel, lo cierto es que según declaraciones de Gorriarán, emitidas varios años después de los sucesos, los atacantes habrían tenido la intención de abortar un golpe de Estado militar contra el gobierno constitucional del Presidente Raúl Alfonsín.

El cuartel fue recuperado luego de un combate que se extendió por aproximadamente 30 horas. En la mañana del día siguiente 24 de enero, el saldo había sido de 39 muertos (29 atacantes y 10 agentes de las fuerzas de seguridad) y más de 70 personas resultaron heridas. El cuerpo de algunos de los atacantes no pudo ser identificado, luego de haber sido capturados con vida. También se destaca en el informe de la Comisión que otros de los atacantes fueron salvajemente torturados y ejecutados por las fuerzas de seguridad luego de haberse rendido.

Es importante ubicar estos sucesos dentro del contexto histórico-político por el que atravesaba el país. Seis años antes del ataque al cuartel de *La Tablada*, en diciembre de 1983, la Argentina retornaba a un gobierno constitucional luego de casi ocho años de dictadura militar. El gobierno del Presidente Alfonsín ya se había enfrentado a otros levantamientos armados, comenzando por aquella jornada durante la Semana Santa de 1987, cuando Alfonsín despidió a una muchedumbre agrupada en la Plaza de Mayo, conmocionada por la rebelión de los “carapintadas”, con un tristemente célebre “váyanse tranquilos...la casa está en orden...”. Este episodio fue un prelude a otras concesiones del ex-presidente Alfonsín a planteamientos militares que apuntaban a ser exonerados de responsabilidad por lo ocurrido durante los años de la “guerra sucia”.

La solución de compromiso con sectores de las Fuerzas Armadas a la que había arribado el gobierno de Alfonsín produjo un descontento generalizado. La ciudadanía no estaba dispuesta a seguir tolerando asonadas militares ni cuartelazos que interrumpieran la vida institucional recientemente reanudada, por lo que la contundente represión del ataque al cuartel encontró un apoyo generalizado en la población.

Juzgamiento y condena bajo la "Ley de Defensa de la Democracia"

Los miembros de MTP involucrados en el ataque fueron juzgados bajo la denominada "Ley de Defensa de la Democracia", sancionada al poco tiempo del retorno a la democracia. A pesar de los términos amplios de la ley, uno de sus objetivos fundamentales era brindar una respuesta jurídica eficaz, dentro del Estado de Derecho, a todo atentado contra "el orden constitucional y la forma de vida democrática", especialmente los motines, rebeliones y asonadas que fueron las causales de interrupción más frecuente de la continuidad institucional durante gran parte del siglo pasado. Esta ley prevé un procedimiento especial, de competencia exclusivamente federal, para juzgar de manera expedita y punir severamente todo acto de violencia dirigido contra el orden constitucional.

El 5 de octubre de 1989, la Cámara Federal de Apelaciones de la ciudad de San Martín condenó a veinte de los atacantes del cuartel de *La Tablada* (causa caratulada "*Abella, Juan Carlos y otros*") que sobrevivieron al ataque y a sus cómplices a penas de prisión que oscilaron entre los 10 años y la prisión perpetua. La condena no pudo ser apelada, porque el Artículo 87 de la Ley de Defensa de la Democracia expresa que la sentencia pronunciada bajo este procedimiento especial no es susceptible de recurso alguno. El único recurso teóricamente admisible era el recurso extraordinario ante la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación, circunscripto en principio a cuestiones de derecho federal y constitucional y que fue denegado tanto por la Cámara como por la Corte Suprema.

Entra el derecho internacional. La Convención y sus órganos de protección: la Comisión y la Corte.

Los condenados en la causa *Abella* presentaron una petición ante la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, a quien solicitaron se declare responsable al Estado argentino por haber violado la Convención, que es un tratado internacional ratificado por la Argentina, también conocido bajo el nombre "Pacto de San José de Costa Rica." La Convención incorpora una serie de derechos y libertades que los Estados miembros no pueden violar sin incurrir en responsabilidad internacional. Junto con más de 20 países del continente americano (con la conspicua excepción de Estados Unidos y Canadá), la República Argentina firmó y ratificó la Convención en 1984. Siguiendo el modelo originalmente diseñado por la Convención Europea de Derechos Humanos, la Convención no se limita a enunciar derechos sino que además incorpora un mecanismo de protección a cargo de dos órganos supranacionales: la CIDH y la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos ("Corte Interamericana" o "Corte").

La CIDH es un organismo de la Organización de los Estados Americanos y de la Convención Americana, con sede en Washington D.C., encargado, entre otras muchas funciones, de velar por los derechos humanos en la región. La CIDH se compone de siete personas elegidas a título personal por la Asamblea General de la OEA, por un término de cuatro años, de una lista de candidatos propuesta por los Estados Miembros. Es un

organismo semi-político o quasi-judicial, cuyo mandato bajo la Convención es el de decidir conforme a derecho, luego de examinar las peticiones y hacer lo posible para que la víctima y el gobierno lleguen a una solución amistosa. Si tal arreglo no fuere posible, la Comisión pasa a funcionar como una especie de tribunal frente al cual se lleva a cabo un procedimiento en el que el Estado y el peticionario tienen la oportunidad de presentar su caso y producir pruebas.

El procedimiento ante la Comisión culmina con la elaboración de un par de informes en donde la Comisión expone su opinión y sus recomendaciones. Si la Comisión determina que un Estado Miembro de la Convención Americana ha violado uno de los derechos allí consagrados, redacta un primer informe, generalmente identificado como "informe preliminar", con las propuestas y recomendaciones que juzgue pertinentes para el Estado involucrado cumpla con la Convención. La propuesta puede consistir, por ejemplo, en la modificación del derecho interno para armonizarlo con los estándares mínimos que establece la Convención, o bien en indemnizar a las víctimas de la violación por el daño causado. Si dentro de los tres meses de enviado el primer informe el Estado infractor no ha cumplido con las recomendaciones, la Comisión puede, o bien expedir un segundo informe con sus recomendaciones, o enviar el caso a la Corte Interamericana si el Estado en cuestión ha aceptado la competencia de la Corte o se encuentra dispuesto a aceptarla para este caso en particular.

A diferencia de la Comisión, la Corte Interamericana es un órgano netamente judicial a quien le compete, en caso de verificar una violación de la Convención, expedir una sentencia de condena contra el Estado infractor. La Corte puede ejercer su jurisdicción contenciosa sólo en aquellos casos en los que se encuentra involucrado el gobierno de un Estado Miembro de la Convención Americana que haya aceptado expresamente someterse a la competencia de la Corte. A pesar de que la República Argentina es uno de los países que ha aceptado la competencia de la Corte Interamericana en asuntos contenciosos, ni la Comisión ni el Gobierno argentino optaron por someter el caso *La Tablada* ante la Corte Interamericana.

A mediados de 1997 la Comisión expidió su informe preliminar, condenando al Estado argentino por las violaciones a la Convención cometidas por agentes del Estado contra los que habían depuesto las armas. Las conclusiones de hecho y recomendaciones fueron reiteradas en un segundo informe, publicado en diciembre de 1997, cuatro años después de recibir la queja de los condenados en la causa *Abella*.

Las violaciones a la Convención Americana verificadas por la CIDH

Los hechos a la luz de las pruebas producidas

En su informe, la Comisión destacó que los jóvenes civiles del MTP que tomaron el cuartel se convirtieron en blancos militares legítimos durante todo el tiempo que mantenían su condición de participantes activos en el conflicto. A juicio de la Comisión, "

...las muertes y heridas sufridas por los atacantes antes del cese de las hostilidades..., “ no constituyeron violación alguna de la Convención por tratarse de una legítima reacción del gobierno ante el ataque armado al cuartel. Tampoco encontró la Comisión mérito alguno en la pretendida justificación al ataque basada en que se había inspirado en la obligación constitucional de defender al gobierno constitucional contra un golpe de Estado, que no permite que cada ciudadano interprete a su modo el método y la oportunidad de defender a la patria y su Constitución.

Lo que la Comisión no estuvo dispuesta a tolerar fue la conducta de los agentes del Estado que procedieron a torturar y ultimar salvajemente a los sobrevivientes del ataque una vez que éstos depusieron sus armas y se rindieron ante las fuerzas de seguridad. A partir de ese momento, cuando los sobrevivientes se encontraban a merced de la policía y miembros del Ejército, cuya superioridad numérica con relación a los atacantes era muy significativa, las pruebas arrojadas a la causa, incluyendo cintas de video y numerosos testimonios, revelaron el uso desmedido de la fuerza para torturar y ultimar en el suelo a varios de los atacantes que habían sido capturados.

El derecho aplicable: Responsabilidad del Estado por torturas y ejecuciones sumarias

En la medida en que el ataque al cuartel involucró una operación militar contra un objetivo militar característico (un cuartel militar), la Comisión recurrió al derecho internacional humanitario y caracterizó el marco jurídico de los acontecimientos como un “conflicto armado sin carácter internacional,” sujeto al Artículo 3 común a los cuatro convenios de Ginebra de 1949, esta disposición obliga tanto a los agentes del Estado como a los insurrectos a tratar “con humanidad” a los que “hayan depuesto las armas” o quedado “fuera de combate”.

Además, conforme al encuadro normativo que brinda la Convención Americana, la Comisión responsabilizó al Estado argentino por la ejecución sumaria de nueve de los atacantes, lo que implica una violación al derecho a la vida (Artículo 4 de la Convención). También responsabilizó al Estado por los tormentos sufridos por veinte de los atacantes (Artículo 5.2). La Comisión también constató que el Estado faltó a su deber de emprender una investigación seria y responsable destinada a identificar los agentes de policía o del ejército responsables por los tormentos y las ejecuciones, privando a las víctimas del derecho a un recurso sencillo y efectivo contra las violaciones a sus derechos (Artículo 25.1).

Violación del derecho a la “doble instancia” en el proceso penal

Respecto de aquellos condenados en la causa *Abella* por la Cámara Federal de San Martín, la Comisión Interamericana declaró que la Argentina era responsable de haberles negado la posibilidad de recurrir el fallo condenatorio ante un juez o tribunal superior, tal como lo exige el Art. 8.2(h) de la Convención Americana de Derechos Humanos. Este derecho a una “doble instancia” requiere una explicación.

Entre las garantías procesales mínimas de las que debe gozar

todo inculpa de un delito, el Artículo 8 de la Convención Americana incluye la de poder recurrir a un tribunal superior al que dictó la sentencia a efectos de reexaminar si el tribunal inferior ha aplicado correctamente el derecho. En aras de no alargar el proceso, el Artículo 87 de la Ley de Defensa de la Democracia no prevé recurso alguno contra la sentencia de condena expedida por la Cámara Federal de Apelaciones, excepto el recurso extraordinario ante la Corte Suprema, que la Corte Suprema argentina no cumple la función de un recurso ordinario de apelación.

Además, la Comisión reprochó al Gobierno argentino por las condiciones carcelarias inhumanas de la Unidad Carcelaria No. 1 de Caseros en donde los condenados en la causa *Abella* purgaban su condena.

Los remedios propuestos por las “recomendaciones” de la Comisión

Las recomendaciones de la Comisión al Estado argentino fueron las siguientes:

1) Que proporcione los mecanismos y las garantías necesarias para realizar una investigación independiente, completa e imparcial de los hechos, con el objeto de identificar y sancionar a los responsables.

2) Que adopte las medidas necesarias con arreglo a sus procedimientos constitucionales, a fin de hacer plenamente efectiva, en lo sucesivo, la garantía judicial del derecho de apelación a las personas procesadas bajo la Ley de Defensa de la Democracia.

3) Que adopte las medidas más apropiadas para reparar el daño sufrido por las víctimas o sus familiares.

Con excepción de la obligación de llevar a cabo “una investigación independiente, completa e imparcial” de lo acontecido en *La Tablada*, el resto de las recomendaciones fueron demasiado imprecisas para identificar cuáles eran los pasos concretos a tomar y dentro de qué plazo. ¿Qué tipo de “medidas” son las apropiadas para reparar el daño sufrido por las víctimas? Ni la violación del derecho a la vida ni las infracciones a la integridad corporal pueden ser efectivamente “reparadas”, excepto en el sentido figurado que se traduce en una compensación monetaria a los parientes cercanos de las víctimas o a los sobrevivientes de las torturas. ¿Qué es lo que determina que dichas medidas sean “necesarias” y las “más apropiadas”? ¿Qué organismo del gobierno se encuentra obligado a tomarlas y dentro de qué plazo?

La carencia de una vía recursiva debía ser remediada, “en lo sucesivo”, mediante la derogación del Artículo 87 de la Ley de Defensa de la Democracia que impide toda apelación y la concesión de un derecho a apelar la condena ante un tribunal superior. Este tribunal bien podría ser la Cámara Nacional de Casación Penal, que fue creada pocos años después de dictarse la condena en la causa *Abella* para revisar la legalidad de las sentencias dictadas por las cámaras federales de apelación. Este remedio quedaba claro “para lo sucesivo”, pero con respecto a los condenados por el caso *La Tablada*, que purgaban su pena de prisión al momento de que la Comisión expidió su informe condenatorio,

¿cuál es la medida “más apropiada” para remediar la violación al derecho a la doble instancia que les corresponde conforme al Artículo 8.2(h) de la Convención?

Ninguna de las recomendaciones de la Comisión brinda una respuesta específica y concreta a estas preguntas. Esta falta de definición en la formulación de las recomendaciones de la Comisión es responsable, aunque sea en parte, de la lucha institucional que se planteó dentro del gobierno argentino para determinar quién y cómo cargaría con la responsabilidad de otorgarles a los condenados el derecho a recurrir la sentencia pronunciada en *Abella*.

El Congreso de la Nación: su reticencia a pagar el “costo político” de cumplir con las recomendaciones de la Comisión

La indiferencia generalizada por la falta de cumplimiento con las recomendaciones de la Comisión comenzó a cambiar ante el rechazo terminante del gobierno a decretar un indulto, al que se agregó la resistencia del Congreso a pagar el “costo político” de dejar en libertad a los que habían osado desafiar con la violencia al flamante gobierno constitucional. Profundas discrepancias entre jueces federales de diversas instancias respecto a la seriedad institucional con la que deben recibirse las recomendaciones de la Comisión impidió sentar sobre bases jurisprudenciales firmes de qué manera el Estado argentino debe armonizar su derecho interno con las exigencias del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos.

No es sorprendente que el nuevo gobierno del Presidente Fernando de la Rúa haya rechazado de entrada la posibilidad de un indulto. El perdón presidencial, inmune en principio a impugnaciones judiciales y control parlamentario, sería asociado con un pasado de impunidad que incluye a la ley de “obediencia debida” promovida por el gobierno de Alfonsín para favorecer militares de rango diverso y el indulto otorgado por Menem a aquellos oficiales de alta graduación que todavía podían ser procesados, incluyendo a los comandantes que cumplían pena de prisión por los crímenes cometidos durante el gobierno militar.

Por otra parte, los bloques parlamentarios antagónicos, el Partido Justicialista y la Alianza del Frepaso y la Unión Cívica Radical, que llevara al poder al Presidente De la Rúa, también tenían sus razones para distanciarse del caso La Tablada. El proyecto de ley apoyado por el Poder Ejecutivo fue anunciado como una medida que desembocaría en la libertad automática de los condenados, en lugar de la mera concesión de un recurso ante un tribunal superior. Esta complicación en el trámite jurídico de reforma legislativa se relaciona con la aplicación de una ley especial, conocida como “dos por uno”.

La apertura del recurso y eventual aplicación de la ley del “2 x 1”

El proyecto de ley auspiciado por el gobierno para satisfacer las propuestas de la Comisión fue presentado desde un comienzo como una medida que convertiría a los “condenados” en meros

“procesados”, a la espera de una decisión final sobre su culpabilidad en el ataque al cuartel. En este caso, según la versión periodística más difundida, debería aplicarse la ley conocida como del “2 x 1”.

A fin de evitar que aquellos que disfrutaban de la presunción de inocencia no sufran un período excesivamente largo de prisión preventiva, la ley conocida popularmente como “2 x 1” dispone que la detención padecida por una persona sometida a juicio sin sentencia firme no puede ser superior a dos años. Transcurrido el plazo de dos años, cada día de detención debe computarse por dos a los efectos del cumplimiento efectivo de la pena. Conforme a una interpretación textual de esta ley, la concesión de un nuevo recurso implicaría la reapertura de la causa, pasando los “condenados” a adquirir la calidad de “procesados” sin sentencia firme. El tope de dos años, sumado al cómputo del 2 x 1 desembocaría, según esta versión, en la libertad automática de los presos al cabo de 11 años de prisión efectiva.

No estoy de acuerdo con esta interpretación, plausible desde una perspectiva puramente exegética de la ley del 2 x 1, pero poco imaginativa si se repara en que el único objetivo de esa ley es la de acortar los plazos de prisión preventiva a fin de implementar la garantía de la presunción de inocencia y la obligación del Estado de someter a una persona a juicio dentro de un término razonable, tema este totalmente ajeno a la situación de los condenados por los sucesos de *La Tablada*. Claro que podría haberse introducido en el proyecto de ley una disposición expresa en el sentido de que la ley del 2 x 1 no se aplicará en aquellos casos en que la sentencia de condena es impugnada al sólo efecto de cumplir con el requisito de la doble instancia. Esta posibilidad también fue contemplada por el Congreso, pero aún así no se logró un consenso para sancionar una ley.

El fracaso de las iniciativas parlamentarias

Una vez difundida la noticia de que un proyecto de ley conduciría a la libertad automática de los presos, se sucedieron una serie de anteproyectos que apuntaron a disipar el temor de que no se podía conceder un recurso sin considerar la libertad automática de los presos en virtud del “2 x 1”. Así, mientras que el proyecto del diputado Torres Molina se limitaba a conceder un recurso de casación, otro proyecto impulsado por el Senador Alberto Rodríguez Saá impulsaba una reforma al Código de Procedimientos Penal de la Nación por la cual se incluía a las decisiones de organismos internacionales (tales como la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos y el Comité de Derechos Humanos de la ONU) entre aquellas causales susceptibles de habilitar el recurso de revisión de una condena pasada en autoridad de cosa juzgada. El re-examen de la condena por la vía del recurso de revisión apuntaba a asegurar que al no perder la calidad de “condenados” no cabría la aplicación de la ley del “2 x 1”. Otros proyectos alternativos agregaban de manera expresa que el plazo máximo de dos años y el cómputo del 2 x 1 no era aplicable al supuesto en que se concedería la revisión de la condena.

La huelga de hambre y el incremento de la presión para que el Gobierno cumpla con las recomendaciones de la Comisión

Luego de infructuosas gestiones de la Comisión ante el gobierno y el fracaso de las diversas iniciativas parlamentarias, en mayo del 2000 trece de los presos iniciaron una huelga de hambre. La legitimidad del reclamo de los huelguistas, con apoyo en las recomendaciones de la Comisión, fue tomada como bandera de lucha por intelectuales y artistas identificados con la izquierda. Entre los meses de mayo y diciembre de ese año el reclamo de los presos de *La Tablada* se politizó de manera significativa. Algunos sectores exigían la libertad inmediata de los presos, destacando que luego de once años de prisión habían cumplido con una pena mucho más severa que la purgada por los comandantes militares responsables por graves violaciones a los derechos humanos, cuyo cumplimiento efectivo fue abortado por un indulto presidencial. Otros sectores más conservadores veían con desagrado que el gobierno se mostrara dispuesto a ceder ante la presión de la huelga de hambre y organismos internacionales que propugnaban la libertad de un grupo de guerrilleros que habían osado levantarse contra un gobierno legítimamente elegido por el pueblo. En el mes de noviembre, cuando los medios de difusión comenzaban a discutir acerca de quién debería asumir la responsabilidad por la muerte eventual de algunos de los presos en huelga de hambre, el gobierno intentó el último recurso de que sean los jueces los que dieran una solución definitiva al asunto.

El Poder Judicial: Las recomendaciones de la Comisión no son vinculantes

El precedente de la Corte Suprema en la causa “Acosta”

En un fallo expedido en diciembre de 1998, en una causa caratulada “Acosta” (que es el apellido de otro de los condenados en *Abella*), al cumplirse un año de la publicación del informe de la Comisión, la Corte Suprema de Justicia rechazó una acción de habeas corpus interpuesta por los presos que perseguía, por falta de otro remedio procesal, obligar al Estado a cumplir con las recomendaciones de la Comisión. Entre otros fundamentos, la Corte Suprema destacó que ninguna de las recomendaciones de la Comisión podía interpretarse como exigiendo la libertad de los presos, que es la medida a la que apunta una acción de habeas corpus. Seis de los nueve miembros de la Corte aprovecharon la oportunidad que les brindaba esta causa *Acosta* para sentar su opinión en el sentido de que dejar las recomendaciones de la Comisión no tienen fuerza vinculante para los jueces argentinos, sin perjuicio del su valor como guías interpretativas del derecho interno. En opinión de la mayoría de los jueces, ninguna decisión emitida por un organismo internacional tiene fuerza jurídica para alterar lo decidido en una sentencia firme con valor de cosa juzgada, que protege la “seguridad jurídica”. Dos años después, como se verá a continuación, la Corte reconsideró esta postura, pero sin conmovir el principio de que las recomendaciones de la Comisión carecen de fuerza vinculante.

La apertura del recurso por la Sala II de la Cámara Federal de San Martín

En noviembre de 2000, encontrándose en curso la huelga de hambre y sin un consenso en el Congreso acerca de qué tipo de reforma legislativa sería la más apta para cumplir con las recomendaciones, los presos de *La Tablada* recurrieron una vez más ante la Cámara Federal de San Martín. En lugar de intentar otra acción de habeas corpus, esta vez pidieron simplemente la concesión de un recurso ante la Cámara Nacional de Casación Penal (“Cámara de Casación”) que re-examine la legalidad de la condena. La revisión de la condena fue solicitada, entre otras razones, propugnando una interpretación amplia y flexible del recurso de revisión, que permite la reapertura de una causa penal en algunos supuestos, tales como la aparición de nuevas pruebas que demuestren la inocencia de quien ha sido declarado culpable, o la sanción de una ley más benigna para el imputado sobreviene al dictado de la condena.

Contra la opinión del Fiscal de Cámara, la Sala II de la Cámara Federal de San Martín, un panel de tres jueces distinto al que decidió la causa *Abella*, accedió a conceder el recurso ante la Cámara de Casación. En esta oportunidad, la Cámara Federal expresó la obligación de los jueces de “compatibilizar los actos internos con las exigencias de los organismos internacionales” a fin de evitar la responsabilidad internacional del Estado. Las razones para habilitar el recurso ante el tribunal superior no fueron muy extensas, pero le dió la oportunidad a la Cámara de Casación Penal para pronunciarse de manera contundente contra la posibilidad de reabrir la causa.

El rechazo del recurso por la Cámara Nacional de Casación Penal.

En la causa cartulada *Felicetti, Roberto y otros s/ revisión*, el Fiscal General ante la Cámara de Casación—al igual que su colega ante la Cámara Federal de San Martín—pidió el rechazo del recurso. La sugerencia fue aceptada por el tribunal de casación, contra las expectativas del Poder Ejecutivo. Según los jueces de la Sala II de la Cámara de Casación, una sentencia firme pasada en autoridad de cosa juzgada sólo puede ser revisada en aquellos supuestos taxativamente enumerados en la ley procesal (v.gr. si la sentencia se hubiera fundado en pruebas falsas, o hechos sobrevinientes demostraran que el hecho no existió o el condenado no es culpable). En opinión unánime de los tres jueces de la sala, los jueces no pueden ampliar esas causales para reabrir una causa, a menos que la ley lo permita de manera expresa, pasando la pelota de esta manera al Congreso de la Nación.

En cuanto a la supuesta aplicación del principio de “ley más benigna”, la Cámara de Casación expresó que sólo puede aplicarse cuando sobreviene una nueva ley sustantiva que reduce la pena impuesta en la sentencia, no pudiendo extenderse ese supuesto a todo caso en que una ley procesal más favorable al condenado sobrevenga a la condena. Para rematar su rechazo, la Cámara de Casación recordó que la Corte Suprema, en *Acosta*, ya había expresado la imposibilidad de que los jueces de la nación tuvieran la facultad (mucho menos el deber) de modificar una sentencia

firme a efectos de cumplir con recomendaciones de la CIDH, cuyo carácter no vinculante la Casación se ocupó de recordar una vez más.

El recurso ante la Corte Suprema en la causa "Felicetti"

Ante el revés sufrido en la Casación y el consentimiento tácito prestado a esta sentencia por los presos, que por razones que desconozco no apelaron la sentencia, el Poder Ejecutivo decidió interponer un recurso extraordinario ante la Corte Suprema. Como ni el Fiscal de Cámara ante la Casación (que representa los intereses del Estado ante la Cámara de Casación), ni el Procurador General de la Nación (que cumple igual función ante la Corte Suprema) estaban de acuerdo con la concesión del recurso que pedía la Comisión Interamericana, el Presidente De la Rúa recurrió al único abogado del Estado obligado a seguir sus instrucciones, esto es, el Procurador General del Tesoro. Así, vía decreto presidencial, el presidente le dió instrucciones para que interponga un recurso extraordinario ante la Corte Suprema impugnando la denegatoria de la revisión de la condena.

Los fundamentos en apoyo del interés del Procurador del Tesoro para impugnar la sentencia eran, por así decirlo, por lo menos cuestionables. Desde un punto de vista de política jurídica, se alegó el interés alegado por el presidente de evitar la responsabilidad internacional del Estado argentino que podría derivar de su incumplimiento de la Convención Americana. La fundamentación normativa, era, sin embargo, mucho más endeble. Se basó en una legislación destinada a enfrentar una situación de emergencia económico-financiera, que autorizaba al Procurador del Tesoro para representar al Estado en aquellos casos en que fuera demandado en cuestiones civiles. El poder de representación alegado por el Procurador del Tesoro, sin embargo, no procede en causas penales en las que el Estado interviene en ejercicio de la acción pública, cuyo ejercicio pertenece al Ministerio Público Fiscal. Este organismo, representado ante la Corte Suprema por el Procurador General, cuenta con independencia y autonomía política y funcional frente al Poder Ejecutivo, por lo que no se encuentra sujeto a instrucciones que puedan emanar del presidente de la nación..

Así fue como el Procurador General se opuso de manera terminante a la procedencia del recurso extraordinario presentado por el Procurador del Tesoro. Por cinco votos contra cuatro, la Corte Suprema en *Felicetti* coincidió con la opinión del Procurador General, confirmando el rechazo del recurso de los presos de La Tablada y sellando de manera definitiva la opción de cumplir con las recomendaciones de la Comisión mediante por la vía judicial.

A pesar de que el recurso fue rechazado por razones formales, los jueces que llevaron la voz de la mayoría aprovecharon para pronunciarse sobre el fondo del asunto, reiterando que las recomendaciones de la Comisión no obligan al Poder Judicial argentino. Algunos jueces optaron por fundamentar su rechazo en razones más estrechas, recordando que el texto mismo de la recomendación, expresando que la doble instancia debía ser otorgada "en lo sucesivo". Uno de los jueces que votaron en disidencia recordó a sus colegas que la Comisión se había

encargado de aclarar, en una comunicación posterior al informe, que el remedio de la doble jurisdicción debía ser otorgado también a los condenados en *Abella*. Pero la mayoría de la Corte insistió en que, diga lo que diga la Comisión, ningún pronunciamiento internacional puede tener la virtud de conmovir una sentencia firme con autoridad de cosa juzgada. Reitero una vez más que este criterio equivoca el camino jurídico surcado durante los últimos años por el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y por el Artículo 75(22) de la Constitución argentina de 1994.

Epílogo: La conmutación de las penas como último recurso

Agotadas las posibilidades de una salida institucional por vía legislativa o judicial, y cerrada la opción del indulto presidencial de triste memoria, el Presidente Fernando de la Rúa optó finalmente por promulgar un decreto "de necesidad y urgencia" destinado a acortar la condena de los presos. El decreto concediendo el beneficio de la conmutación de penas fue otorgado al finalizar el año. Así, los presos comenzaron a disfrutar del beneficio de salidas transitorias a comienzos de 2001 y podrán gozar de libertad a partir del 2002.

La vulnerabilidad constitucional del decreto presidencial es evidente, y una vez más, como ocurrió durante la administración del Presidente Alfonsín y del Presidente Menem, la práctica de legislar por decreto volvió a empañar los esfuerzos por reconstruir un Estado de Derecho. Este cumplimiento defectuoso y tardío, mediante un decreto presidencial adoptado en el marco de poderes de emergencia, forma parte de una práctica institucional que se ha caracterizado por una demora e indecisión por parte de los poderes del Estado para cumplir con las obligaciones internacionales de la República Argentina.

La lección más importante que deja el caso La Tablada es la necesidad de cambiar esta visión del sistema interamericano en favor de una cultura jurídica, reflejada en la política exterior, orientada al cumplimiento cabal de las obligaciones internacionales, especialmente en aquellos casos en que las medidas a llevar a cabo surgen de una decisión de la Comisión Interamericana expedida en un caso concreto en donde se ha declarado la responsabilidad internacional del Estado. Un paso eficaz hacia el cumplimiento de este objetivo sería la adopción de reformas legislativas o legislación especial destinada a viabilizar la revisión judicial de condenas pasadas en autoridad de cosa juzgada, cada vez que dicha revisión es impuesta por un tribunal internacional. Mientras no exista legislación idónea, cabe esperar que los órganos administrativos y jurisdiccionales cumplan con su obligación de adoptar las medidas necesarias para cumplir con la Convención y las decisiones emitidas por los órganos supranacionales encargados de su aplicación. Esto implica la comprensión de que el orden jurídico argentino se integra por la Convención Americana de Derechos Humanos. Por lo tanto, no puede afirmarse que la revisión de la cosa juzgada en virtud de una decisión de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, interpretando la Convención dentro de su órbita de competencia, pueda conllevar una violación al derecho interno.





ON LASA 2001

Washington, Here We Come! A Note from the LASA2001 Program Committee

by Philip Oxhorn

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As you will quickly realize when you see the preliminary program included in this issue, the LASA2001 Congress promises to be the biggest yet. Thanks to the Herculean efforts of the Track Chairs and, in particular, Gilda Lebron and her able staff, more than 1,600(!) submissions were processed. Fortunately, the Marriot Wardman Park Hotel has provided us with an unusually large number of rooms, so we did not have to reject any panels solely due to space limitations. The result is that we will have up to 50 events going on at any time, including receptions, business meetings and various other special events. With more than 700 events programmed for the three days, we expect well over 4,000 people at the Congress (so register now and beat the long lines!).

Thanks to the quality of the submissions and the diligence of the Program Committee, the hundreds of panels and workshops promise to offer a rich experience for all. With so many events, it is hard to imagine what might have been left out in terms of the topics to be explored—and we have done our best to keep similar panels and workshops in different time slots. Since the Congress will be taking place in Washington, D.C., we are also working on several featured events that hope to take advantage of the unique human resources that the venue offers. For example, Mexico's new Foreign Minister, Jorge Castañeda, has already agreed to

give a plenary address. In conjunction with the Chilean Embassy, we are organizing several sessions which will bring together prominent female politicians and policymakers from Chile and the United States. There will be several prominent sessions including policymakers and academics discussing Plan Colombia, the recent declassification of United States CIA and State Department documents relating to U.S. involvement in Chile during the 1970s, and the impact of Pinochet's 1998 arrest in London for advancing human rights. We are also planning a special session analyzing Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank policies regarding citizen participation.

Not everything, however, will be determined by the Washington D.C. venue. Other featured events will explore the ethical dimensions of fieldwork on the Yanomani in Brazil, and Cuba in the Caribbean, for example. The full preliminary schedule is now available on the LASA 2001 Congress Internet page: <http://lasa.international.pitt.edu/preliminaryschedule2001.htm>.

Enough said (for now). We look forward to seeing you at what promises to be a marvelously stimulating and rich gathering in September of the best that Latin American Studies has to offer.

LASA2001 FILM FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

Film and video materials not integrated into a panel, workshop, or other regular Congress session may be featured in any one of three venues. Please see the previous two editions of the *Forum* for hard-copy forms. To download the forms from the Internet, please visit LASA's site at <http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>, click on "2001 Congress in Washington DC," on "Film Festival and Film Exhibit at LASA2001" and on "Reservation Form for the LASA2001 Exhibit."

ATTENTION AUTHORS

Your colleagues can see your monographs and articles first hand if your publishers exhibit at the 2001 Congress. To find out if your publisher has reserved a booth or table to date, please contact Harve Horowitz, Exhibit Promotions Plus, 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City MD 21402 Phone: 410-997-0763; Fax: 410997-0764. Email exhibit@erols.com.

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XXIII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association LASA2001

The Marriot Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., September 6-8, 2001

SOME PROGRAM FEATURES

- Jorge Castañeda, Mexican Foreign Affairs Minister, will give a plenary address on "Mexico and the Americas: A New Approach to Hemispheric Affairs."
- With the Chilean Embassy in Washington, we are organizing a panel bringing together prominent women politicians from the United States and Chile, entitled "Women and Politics: Differences and Similarities in the U.S. and Chilean Experiences" (FEA12).
- Also in conjunction with the Chilean Embassy, prominent female policymakers will participate in the session "Families of the 21st Century: Realities and Hopes" (FEA11).
- Peter Kornbluh of the National Security Archives has organized "Chile Declassified: Inside the Clinton Administration's Chile Declassification Project," which will bring together policymakers and analysts to discuss the significance of the recent release of U.S. Government documents from the 1970s (FEA10).
- Paul Sigmund of Princeton has organized a special panel "The Political and Legal Impact of the Pinochet Case," that will explore the implications stemming from Augusto Pinochet's 1998 arrest in London on charges of human rights violations (DEM56).
- Taking advantage of our location, we are organizing a special session titled "Promoting Citizen Participation in Development Projects: Assessing Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank Policies" (FEA13).
- The LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom has organized a special session "Human Rights, Professional Ethics and Field Research on the Yanomani," which will bring together an interdisciplinary group to discuss the allegations raised by Patrick Tierney's controversial book, *Darkness in El Dorado: How Scientists and Journalists Devastated the Amazon* (FEA08).
- Several panels have also been organized to discuss the growing U.S. involvement in Colombia, bringing together prominent analysts and policymakers from North and South America.
- At least three book launchings and the launching of the Spanish language version of the journal *Foreign Affairs*.
- Presentations of LASA Awards, including the Kalman Silvert, Bryce Wood, Premio Iberoamericano, and Media Awards, as well as the LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship.
- LASA President Tom Holloway will host a luncheon for all graduate students attending the congress.

Special Program Note: *Two events will be taking place outside of the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, and people interested in participating should contact the sponsors to indicate their interest:*

- "Hands-on Computer Session: Put Your Latin American Studies Course on the Web" will be held at 2:45 on Saturday, September 8, at American University (main campus), Nebraska and Massachusetts Avenues, NW. (The exact location will be announced at a later date). Jack Child, organizer, should be contacted at (202) 885-2385, or by email at <jchild@American.edu> for further information and/or to reserve a spot in the session.
- "From Columbus to the Internet" is a panel on the resources produced by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress from the 1930s to the present to improve access for research on Latin America and Iberia. It will take place on Thursday, September 6, from 4-6 at the Digital Library Learning Center, Library of Congress. A reception will follow. Interested people should contact Georgette Dorn at <gdor@loc.gov>.
- The Film Festival
- The Book Exhibit
- LASA2001 Paper Sales

And no one should forget the Gala Opening Reception on Wednesday at about 7 and the *Gran Baile* on Friday at 9!

This is a preliminary schedule for the 2001 LASA Congress. *Some changes may be made in the final schedule due to conflicts or additions to the program.* Each line contains the following information:

SESSION NUMBER, Session Title/Day and Starting and Ending Times

Day abbreviations: THU=Thursday, September 6; FRI=Friday, September 7; SAT=Saturday, September 8

All regular sessions begin at the following times: 8AM, 10:15AM, 12:30PM, 2:45PM, and 5PM. Meetings and other sessions with start times earlier than 8:00 (e.g., 7:30) are evening times. Sessions are planned to last two hours, with a 15-minute recess to clear rooms and to move between meeting rooms. Actual locations will be listed in the final program booklet.

SESSIONS

Agrarian and Rural Life: Horacio Mackinlay and Linda Wilcox Young

- AGR01 Campesinos e indígenas en el México de hoy: Respuestas locales ante procesos globales de cambio (económicos, políticos, sociales, culturales y ambientales) /FRI 12:30-2:30
- AGR02 Challenges and Opportunities in the Natural-Resource-Based Rural Development in Latin America /FRI 5:00-7:00
- AGR03 Changing Gender Relations in Rural Brazil /FRI 12:30-2:30
- AGR04 "Política y movimientos del cooperativismo en Cuba", Nora Cardenas Toledo /FRI 12:30-2:30
- AGR05 El cambiante papel de la mujer y de la organización doméstica en el desarrollo rural /FRI 2:45-4:45
- AGR06 Estrategias campesinas en México frente al reto del Estado /SAT 5:00-7:00
- AGR07 Las reformas de la tenencia de la tierra en América Latina /SAT 2:45-4:45
- AGR08 Nuevas formas de organización del trabajo en el sector rural latinoamericano /SAT 12:30-2:30
- AGR09 Peasant Production, the Environment, and Sustainable Development in Latin America /SAT 10:15-12:15
- AGR10 The Experience of Small Producers in Latin America within the Context of Globalization /SAT 8:00-10:00
- AGR11 Dinámica de los mercados de tierra rurales en América Latina /FRI 5:00-7:00
- AGR12 En torno al poder y el maíz: Perspectivas desde abajo y desde arriba /FRI 2:45-4:45
- AGR13 Genetically Modified Foods and Latin American Agriculture: The Socioeconomic and Political Analysis /THU 2:45-4:45
- AGR14 Grassroots-based Rural Development in the Context of Structural Adjustment: The Case of Ecuador /SAT 12:30-2:30
- AGR15 Imágenes del mercado de trabajo agrícola en países centrales y periféricos al fin del milenio I /FRI 8:00-10:00
- AGR16 Imágenes del mercado de trabajo agrícola en países centrales y periféricos al fin del milenio II /FRI 10:15-12:15
- AGR17 La agricultura de riego en México: Problemáticas y perspectivas /FRI 2:45-4:45
- AGR18 Peasants and Globalization in the Americas /THU 2:45-4:45
- AGR19 Reconceptualizing Commodity Chains: Social and Political Perspectives on the Commercialization of Mexico's Agricultural System
SAT 10:15-12:15
- AGR20 Re-thinking Remittances, Savings and Development in Rural Mexico /FRI 10:15-12:15
- AGR21 La producción y el comercio exterior agrícola de los principales fondos exportables cubanos. Situación actual y perspectivas
SAT 8:00-10:00
- AGR22 The City and the Country in Brazil: Reconceptualizing Identity, Linkages and Networks /THU 8:00-10:00
- AGR23 The Dynamics of Agrarian Structure in Central America in the 1990s /FRI 10:15-12:15
- AGR24 The Efficiency and Equity Impacts of Market-Based Reforms in Latin America /FRI 12:30-2:30

Arts and the Media: Kathleen Newman

- ART01 Bodies That Matter: Performance and Cultural Politics /THU 2:45-4:45
- ART02 Questions of National Cinema in Latin America /THU 5:00-7:00
- ART03 Contemporary Afro-Latin American/Caribbean Theater and Performance /FRI 8:00-10:00
- ART04 From Inside and Out: Representing Cuba /FRI 2:45-4:45
- ART05 Imagen, palabra, memoria: Arte en Argentina /FRI 5:00-7:00
- ART06 Imagens Brasileiras no Cinema /SAT 10:15-12:15
- ART07 Latin American Cinema: International Trajectories /SAT 12:30-2:30
- ART08 Latin American Urban Landscapes /THU 8:00-10:00
- ART09 Latinoamérica en el cine: Violencia, política doméstica y cambio social /THU 10:15-12:15
- ART10 Lugares incómodos: Narrativas de la modernidad en Perú y Chile, siglos XIX y XX /FRI 10:30-12:30
- ART11 Moving Forward While Looking Back: Latin American Art and History at the Cusp of the Millenia /FRI 12:30-2:30
- ART12 Música e identidad en la modernidad latinoamericana /SAT 8:00-12:00

Cities and Citizenship: Bryan Roberts

- CIT01 A Late Socialist City Encounters the Global Economy: Foreign Investment, Heritage Development, and Spatial Transformation in Havana, Cuba /THU 2:45-4:45
- CIT02 Changing Urban Morphologies in Contemporary Latin America /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CIT03 Family, Enterprise and Urban Public Policy /THU 10:15-12:15
- CIT04 Urban Segregation, Inequality and Violence /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CIT05 Ciudadanía, identidades y multiculturalismo: Hacia una perspectiva comparada /SAT 12:30-2:30
- CIT06 Habitat, Landscapes and Livelihoods in Caribbean Cities /THU 12:30-2:30
- CIT07 La complejidad de la participación en Chile: De la acción social al control social /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CIT08 Rehabilitación y renovación urbana en ciudades latinoamericanas /SAT 2:45-4:45
- CIT09 Sister Cities and U.S.-Cuba Relations /THU 8:00-10:00
- CIT10 Sustentabilidad y globalización en el ambiente construido de la Habana /FRI 8:00 -10:00
- CIT11 The Effects of Restructuring and Maquiladora Growth on Northern Mexican Communities /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CIT12 The Fragmentation of the Social Body: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Citizenship and Exclusion and Inclusion in Urban Latin America /SAT 5:00-7:00
- CIT13 What's Next? Challenges Facing Urban Research in Mexico in the 21st Century /THU 12:30-2:30

Culture and Power: Carmen A. Ferradas

- CUL01 Antropología de la frontera México-Estados Unidos /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CUL02 Chile y América Latina: Una nueva mirada desde los estudios culturales /THU 8:00-10:00
- CUL03 Cultural Politics and Political Culture after the Cuban Revolution /THU 8:00 -10:00
- CUL04 Democratization and Political, Social and Cultural Policies /SAT 2:45-4:45
- CUL05 Development and Environmental Imaginaries /SAT 10:15-12:15
- CUL06 Education and Power /THU 10:15-12:15
- CUL07 Exploring Latin American Cultural Politics Through Time /THU 12:30-2:30
- CUL08 The Encounter of the Colonial World with Indigenous and African Knowledge Systems and Intellectuals /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CUL09 The Spaces of Indigenous Activism and Identity Formation /SAT 5:00-7:00
- CUL10 Theorizing Colonialism, Postcolonialism, and Globalization in a Latin American Context /FRI 5:00 -7:00
- CUL11 Conflict, Contestation and Territorialization in Transnational Spaces /SAT 5:00-7:00
- CUL12 Consecuencias políticas y culturales de la controversia en torno a Rigoberta Menchú /SAT 2:45-4:45
- CUL13 Critical Reflections on Textuality and Historical Understanding /SAT 12:30-2:30
- CUL14 Critics and Masses: Representations of the Latino/Latin American Intellectual /SAT 12:30-2:30
- CUL15 Cuba: Sociedad y política en los inicios del nuevo milenio /SAT 2:45-4:45
- CUL16 Cuba: The Elusive Nation /SAT 10:15 -12:15
- CUL17 Cultura y pensamiento crítico desde los andes /SAT 10:15-12:15
- CUL18 Cultura y populismo en América Latina /SAT 10:15-12:15
- CUL19 Culture and Politics in Contemporary Argentina /FRI 8:00-10:00
- CUL20 Culture and Society During the Cuban Republic: a Multidisciplinary Overview /FRI 5:00-7:00
- CUL21 Culture, Memory Transmissions and Authoritarian Legacies in the Southern Cone /SAT 8:00-10:00
- CUL22 Derechos humanos, cultura y utopía en Latinoamérica a las puertas del siglo XXI /FRI 12:30-2:30
- CUL23 Educational Exchange in Latin America: Perspectives from the Field /FRI 5:00-7:00
- CUL24 From Colonial Ties to Postcolonial Anxieties: Latin American and European Cultural Relations /FRI 5:00-7:00
- CUL25 Fronteiras e Identidades: Brasil, Andes, e Cuba /SAT 8:00-10:00
- CUL26 Global Projects and Local Variation: The Role of the National State and Other Intermediary Agents /FRI 12:30-2:30
- CUL27 Globalización, crisis y sectores sociales en México /THU 12:30-2:30
- CUL28 Hacia una genealogía crítica del particularismo en América Latina /FRI 12:30-2:30
- CUL29 Héroes de papel /FRI 2:45-4:45
- CUL30 Identidades nacionales y globalización /FRI 2:45-4:45
- CUL31 Imágenes e identidades de las mujeres en el Ecuador: Diálogo en el cruce entre la antropología y la historia /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CUL32 Intelectuales y poder entre las Islas /FRI 8:00-10:00
- CUL33 Interculturalidad al fronterizar poder, política y representación en México, Guatemala y los Andes /FRI 10:15-12:15
- CUL34 Language Policy Issues: Current Conditions and Future Expectations /THU 8:00-10:00
- CUL35 Latinoamérica ilegal: Piratas, rebeldes y narcocorridos /THU 2:45-4:45
- CUL36 Marketing Research and the Making of Cultural Subjects and Consumers /FRI 2:45-4:45
- CUL37 Meanings and Materiality /FRI 8:00-10:00
- CUL38 Menemismo y cultura en la Argentina neoliberal de los noventa I /SAT 10:15-12:15
- CUL39 Menemismo y cultura en la Argentina neoliberal de los noventa II /SAT 12:30-2:30
- CUL40 My Country's Keeper: Practitioners of Science Constructing Nations in 19th century Latin America /THU 12:30-2:30

- CUL41 Pensamiento latinoamericano: Pensamiento occidental o pensamiento de fronteras? /THU 8:00-10:00
 CUL42 Post-Colonial Guilt and Anxiety Disorders /THU 2:45-4:45
 CUL43 Re-Articulations: Contemporary Argentine Culture and the Politics of Memory /THU 12:30-2:30
 CUL44 Representaciones imperiales en Latinoamérica /THU 2:45-4:45
 CUL45 Romancing the Culture: The Wages of Identity /THU 10:15-12:15
 CUL46 The Repeating Utopia: Vision and Mirage in Cuban Letters and Narrative /FRI 10:15-12:15
 CUL47 Virgins, Sacrifice and Evangelization: Negotiating Domination and Resistance at the Colonial Contact Zone /THU 10:15-12:15
 CUL48 Shaping Identities in a Context of Violence /FRI 2:45-4:45
 CUL49 Roundtable: National Identity and Nationalism in Contemporary Mexico /THU 12:30-2:30
 CUL50 Roundtable: Traveling "Nuestra America": Culture, Power and the Creation of Nation in the Touristic Encounter /THU 10:15-12:15
 CUL51 Transmissions of Memory and Experience in Latin America 1): Simultaneous roundtables /FRI 10:15-12:15
 CUL52 Transmissions of Memory and Experience in Latin America 2): Simultaneous roundtables /FRI 12:30-2:30

Democratization: Wendy Hunter and Kurt Weyland

- DEM01 Actores en la democratización de América Latina y el Caribe: Alcance y limitaciones de la acción social y política /THU 10:15-12:15
 DEM02 Assessing the Explanatory Power of Actors, Organizations and Institutions in the Process of Democratization /FRI 8:00-10:00
 DEM03 Civil Society and Accountability /THU 10:15-12:15
 DEM04 Civil Society, Public Sphere and Democracy in Latin America /SAT 10:15-12:15
 DEM05 Colombia: Democracy in Trouble /SAT 10:15-12:15
 DEM06 Democracies, Parties, and Elections /SAT 10:15-12:15
 DEM07 Democracy, Human Rights, and Public Safety /FRI 10:15-12:15
 DEM08 Democracy, Populism, Participation: Theoretical and Conceptual Issues /THU 12:30-2:30
 DEM09 The Military and Democracy in Latin America /THU 12:30-2:30
 DEM10 Brazilian Democracy in the 1990s /THU 8:00-10:00
 DEM11 Democracy and Institutions /SAT 2:45-4:45
 DEM12 Democracy, Participation, and Civil Society /SAT 10:15-12:15
 DEM13 Issues and Problems of Democracy in Latin America /SAT 12:30-2:30
 DEM14 Chilean Democracy in the 1990s /FRI 10:15-12:15
 DEM15 De los delitos de la represión a los crímenes de lesa humanidad: Conflictos entre política y justicia /THU 10:15-12:15
 DEM16 Democracia migrante: El voto de los mexicanos en el extranjero /THU 8:00-10:00
 DEM17 Democracia, militares y nuevas amenazas: Argentina y Brasil /FRI 2:45-4:45
 DEM18 Democracia, seguridad pública y criminalidad compleja en la Argentina /FRI 12:30-2:30
 DEM19 Democracy and the Revival of Civil Society in Latin America: Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives /FRI 12:30-2:30
 DEM20 Democracy through Mexican Lenses: Influential Trends into the Millennium /SAT 5:00-7:00
 DEM21 Democratization in Central America: Competing Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives /THU 10:15-12:15
 DEM22 El poder legislativo en México: Marco institucional y equilibrios de gobierno /SAT 12:30-2:30
 DEM23 Elections with "Adjectives" in Contemporary Latin America /FRI 10:15-12:15
 DEM24 Elites, Political Economy, and Hegemony in Postwar Guatemala /THU 2:45-4:45
 DEM25 Entre el populismo y la ciudadanía: La batalla por la sociedad civil /SAT 12:30-2:30
 DEM26 Gobernabilidad, ciudadanía y "accountability" en Argentina y Brasil comparados /SAT 5:00-7:00
 DEM27 Gobernabilidad, democracia y procesos sociales en América Latina /SAT 5:00-7:00
 DEM28 Human Rights and Citizen Participation during Democratization /THU 12:30-2:30
 DEM29 Institutionalizing Autonomy? Federalism, Indigenous Representation and Subnational Elections /THU 5:00-7:00
 DEM30 La derecha chilena después de Pinochet /SAT 12:30-2:30
 DEM31 La reforma política en Argentina y Uruguay /FRI 10:15-12:15
 DEM32 La reaparición de los militares en la escena política latinoamericana /THU 8:00-10:00
 DEM33 Los nuevos desafíos democráticos de América Latina en el marco del proceso global /SAT 2:45-4:45
 DEM34 Los retos para las universidades Latinoamericanas en el marco de la democratización y la globalización /THU 2:45 -4:45
 DEM35 Luchas por las memorias y la represión en el Cono Sur y el Perú I /FRI 8:00 -10:00
 DEM36 Luchas por las memorias y la represión en el Cono Sur y el Perú II /FRI 10:15 -12:15
 DEM37 Mexico's New Politics: A One-Year Retrospective /FRI 12:30-2:30
 DEM38 Mexico's New Ruling Party: Challenges for the PAN /FRI 10:15-12:15
 DEM39 Partidos políticos y gobernabilidad en América Latina /THU 8:00-10:00
 DEM40 Peace Processes in Latin America: Negotiation and Implementation /THU 5:00-7:00
 DEM41 Perspectivas de la cultura política latinoamericana /THU 2:45-4:45
 DEM43 Political Careers in Latin America /SAT 10:15-12:15
 DEM44 Political Participation and Representation in Contemporary Mexico /FRI 8:00-10:00
 DEM45 Political Parties and Democratization in Latin America /THU 12:30-2:30
 DEM46 Post-Reform Elections in Latin America /SAT 12:30-2:30

- DEM47 Post-Transition Institution Building: El Salvador in Comparative Perspective /THU 12:30-2:30
- DEM48 Problemas de la ciudadanía en un mundo globalizado a comienzos del siglo XXI /SAT 8:00-10:00
- DEM49 Reconciliación política en Chile: Entre la mesa de diálogo y los juicios de derechos humanos /SAT 5:00 -7:00
- DEM50 Rediscutiendo la democracia local en México después del 2 de julio /THU 12:30-2:30
- DEM51 Revolutionary and Democracies: Elections and Democratization in Nicaragua /THU 8:00-10:00
- DEM52 Subaltern Groups and Paraguay's Transition to Democracy /FRI 12:30-2:30
- DEM53 Surprising acts by Latin American Militaries /FRI 8:00-10:00
- DEM54 The End of Dominance: Mexico's PRI Before and After the 2000 Elections /FRI 2:45-4:45
- DEM55 The Mexican Election Campaign in 2000: How Did It Actually Matter? /SAT 10.15-12.15
- DEM56 The Political and Legal Impact of the Pinochet Case /FRI 5:00-7:00
- DEM57 The Reconfiguration of Civil Society in Post-Transition Chile: Collective Action, Social Movements and State-Society Relations
SAT 2:45-4:45
- DEM58 The Return of the Caudillos: Support for Authoritarian Leaders in Latin America /FRI 2:45-4:45
- DEM59 The Transformation of Mexican Politics and the 2000 Elections /SAT 12:30-2:30
- DEM60 Venezuela's Bolivarian Republic: Policies, Support, Duration /FRI 12:30-2:30
- DEM61 Why Does Local Democracy Matter? Elections, Clientelism and Mobilization in Mexico's Federal Elections /FRI 10:15-12:15
- DEM62 After a Hundred Days, What's New about the Fox Government? /SAT 8:00-10:00
- DEM63 America Central: Red institucional de apoyo al municipio y cultura política en torno a la descentralización /FRI 8:00-12:00
- DEM64 Challenges to Democracy in Latin America /SAT 8:00-10:00
- DEM65 Democratic Identities in Latin America: Institutions, People, and Power /THU 8:00-10:00
- DEM66 Globalization In Mexico and its Impact on Democracy /THU 10:15-12:15
- DEM68 Transición y gobernabilidad en México /FRI 2:45-4:45
- DEM69 When Elections are Not Enough: Reframing Executive Accountability in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
- DEM70 México: Un balance de su tránsito democrático /SAT 2:45-4:45

Economics and Development: Pamela Starr and Sylvia Maxfield

- ECO01 A Short History of Cigars, Cattle and Credit: Institutional Economics in Latin America /SAT 5:00-7:00
- ECO02 Banking and Finance in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina /SAT 10:15-12:15
- ECO03 Cadenas globales y política industrial: La experiencia del desarrollo cubano de los 90 /SAT 8:00-10:00
- ECO04 Can Latin American Corporations Claim World Leadership? /SAT 8:00-10:00
- ECO05 Capital humano, empleo y pobreza /FRI 5:00-7:00
- ECO06 Colombia en crisis: Alternativas de política económica y social /SAT 2:45-4:45
- ECO07 Cuba: Los retos del desarrollo en la época de la globalización /FRI 10:15-12:15
- ECO08 La recuperación de la economía cubana: Sostenibilidad, oportunidades y retos /THU 8:00-10:00
- ECO09 Dollarization and Quasi-dollarization in Latin America /FRI 10:15-12:15
- ECO10 Economic Reform and Growth /FRI 8:00-10:00
- ECO11 Economic Reform in Brazil and South America /THU 5:00-7:00
- ECO12 Employment and Human Capital in Latin America /FRI 2:45-4:45
- ECO13 Globalization and Economic Sovereignty: The Case of Latin America /FRI 12:30-2:30
- ECO14 Latin American Industry in a Global Setting /SAT 5:00-7:00
- ECO15 Local Development in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
- ECO16 Local Politics and the Distribution of Decentralized Resources among Local Governments /SAT 2:45-4:45
- ECO17 México más allá del TLC. Contribuciones para el debate económico europeo /THU 5:00-7:00
- ECO18 New Approaches to Grassroots Development in Latin America: Role of Social Capital and External Actors /THU 12:30-2:30
- ECO19 New Stakeholders? Indigenous Politics and Donor Politics in the Andes /THU 8:00 -10:00
- ECO20 Political Systems, Reform, and Growth in Latin America /SAT 2:45-4:45
- ECO21 Poverty and Wage Inequality in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
- ECO22 Privatization, Liberalization, and Regulatory Reform /THU 12:30-2:30
- ECO23 Programs for Increasing Learning Achievement in Public Primary Schools: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico /SAT 12:30-2:30
- ECO24 The New Economic Model in Latin America: Achievements and Challenges /SAT 8:00-10:00
- ECO25 The Political Economy of Banking Crises in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
- ECO26 The Politics and Economics of Corruption /FRI 5:00-7:00
- ECO27 The Politics of Economic Reform /THU 10:15-12:15
- ECO28 The Rise of Economists and the Economics Profession in Latin America /THU 8:00-10:00
- ECO29 Trade Politics in North America /FRI 2:45-4:45
- ECO30 Latin America and the World Economy /FRI 10:15-12:15
- ECO31 Poverty: Causes and Course of Action /THU 8:00-10:00
- ECO32 Regional Integration and Global Strength: A New Political and Economic Agenda for South America /FRI 8:00-10:00
- ECO33 Integración latinoamericana /SAT 12:30-2:30

ECO34 Development under Democratic Regimes /SAT 10:15-12:15

Environment and Ecology: Roberts J. Timmons

- ENV01 Aportes para la paz: La resolución alternativa de conflictos sobre RRNN en Colombia /SAT 10:15-12:15
ENV02 Communities and Conservation: Exploring Potential and Pitfalls of Participatory Approaches /FRI 12:30-2:30
ENV03 Biodiversity and Conservation in the Andes and the Chaco /SAT 5:00-7:00
ENV04 Brazilian Environmental Politics from Above and Below /SAT 12:30-2:30
ENV05 New Insights Into Land Use in the Brazilian Amazon /SAT 2:45-4:45
ENV06 Sustainability and Nonsustainability in Mexico /FRI 5:00-7:00
ENV07 Bioethics, Culture, Globalization, and the Environment in Latin America /THU 5:00-7:00
ENV08 Coastal and Marine Resource Issues: Comparative Views /THU 2:45-4:45
ENV09 Restructuring, Natural Disasters, Landscapes and Discourses in the Caribbean Basin /FRI 8:00-10:00
ENV10 Cooperation or Conflict? Business, Local Communities, the State and Natural Resources in the Andes I /FRI 10:15-12:15
ENV11 Cooperation or Conflict? Business, Local Communities, the State and Natural Resources in the Andes II /FRI 12:30-2:30
ENV12 Ecología política en América Latina y el Caribe /THU 8:00-10:00
ENV13 Environment and Community in the Dominican Republic /FRI 2:45-4:45
ENV14 Frontier Urbanization and Environmental Change I: Urban-Rural Linkages and Rural Landscape Change /THU 10:15-12:15
ENV15 Frontier Urbanization and Environmental Change II: Urban Expansion and Regional Environmental Challenges /THU 12:30-2:30
ENV16 Sustaining Andean Livelihoods in the 21st Century /SAT 12:30-2:30
ENV17 The Environmental Frontier: The Cultural Contexts of U.S. and Mexican Environmental Policies and Practices /SAT 12:30-2:30

Featured Sessions

- FEA02 Hands-on Computer Session: Put Your Latin American Studies Courses on the Web. See "Special Program Note," above
FEA03 Internet Demonstration: From Columbus to the Internet. See "Special Program Note," above
FEA04 Student Member Luncheon Meeting /SAT 12:30-2:30
FEA05 Elsa Chaney Memorial /FRI 5:00-7:00
FEA06 Kalman Silvert Award Presentation and Lecture /FRI 10:15-12:15
FEA07 Live Poetry Reading, Poética, cuerpo de letra: Viaje /THU 7:30-11:00
FEA08 Human Rights, Professional Ethics and Field Research on the Yanomami /SAT 10:15-12:15
FEA10 Chile Declassified: Inside the Clinton Administration's Chile Declassification Project /THU 2:45-4:45
FEA11 Families of the 21st Century: Realities and Hopes / SAT 10:15-12:15
FEA12 Women and Politics: Differences and Similarities in the U.S. and Chilean Experiences / FRI 2:45-4:45
FEA13 Promoting Citizen Participation in Development Projects: Assessing Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank Policies
FRI 10:15-12:15
FEA14 Cuba and/in the Caribbean Project /THU 7:30
FEA15 Martin Diskin Memorial Lecture Presentation and Award /SAT 2:45-4:45

Gender and Sexuality: Amy Lind

- GEN01 Gender, Labor and Development /SAT 12:30-2:30
GEN02 Genders, Bodies and Sexualities in Latin America /FRI 10:15-12:15
GEN03 Historical and Literary Narratives of Gender and Sexuality /FRI 8:00-10:00
GEN04 Queer Histories and Transnational Sexual Politics in Latin America /SAT 12:45-2:45
GEN05 Reproductive Health and Domestic Violence in Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela /FRI 12:30-2:30
GEN06 Reproductive Health and Sexual Politics in Argentina /FRI 2:45-4:45
GEN07 The Politics of Gender and Sexuality in Brazil /SAT 10:15-12:15
GEN08 Construcción y reconstrucción de identidades en la formación de las políticas públicas en América Latina, el Caribe, y los EE.UU.
THU 10:15-12:15
GEN09 Culinary Fictions: Practical Recipes for Latin American Feminist Criticism /THU 12:30-2:30
GEN10 Del closet a los medios masivos: Los riesgos de la visibilidad /FRI 5:00-7:00
GEN11 Familia y condiciones de vida /FRI 5:00-7:00
GEN12 Gender in Central America: The Most Recent Books /FRI 5:00-7:00
GEN13 Gender, Memory and Sexuality in Nicaragua /FRI 2:45-4:45
GEN14 Getting to Know Women Entrepreneurs in Latin America: On Enhancing National Statistical Systems /SAT 8:00-10:00
GEN15 Hybridity in Latin America /THU 8:00-10:00
GEN16 La mujer como sujeto corporal y reflexivo en el teatro mexicano actual /SAT 10:15-12:15
GEN17 Modelos de identidad femenina en el Cono Sur /THU 10:15-12:15
GEN18 Moved Bodies: Narrative of Female Migration /SAT 12:30-2:30

- GEN19 Political Awakenings, Invisible Participants: Gender in Mexico's 1968 Student Movement /FRI 10:15-12:15
- GEN20 Puertoricón: Aspectos de la cultura gay en Puerto Rico/THU 12:30-2:30
- GEN21 Reestructuración económica, género y mercado de trabajo en América Latina: Distintos abordajes teórico-metodológicos /FRI 8:00-10:00
- GEN22 Reimagining Gender and Development in the Americas /THU 12:30-2:30
- GEN23 Sexualidad y control social en el porfiriato /SAT 8:00-10:00
- GEN24 Tejiendo los géneros de la memoria: mujeres y Cono Sur /FRI 12:30-2:30
- GEN25 The Queer Versus the Nationalist Discourses of Latin American and Latino/a Cultures /FRI 5:00-7:00
- GEN26 Transcultural and Multi-Gendered Investigations of Gender /FRI 2:45-4:45
- GEN27 Traveling Theory and Feminist Journals: The Transnational Politics of Translation in the Latin Americas /THU 10:15-12:15
- GEN28 Wit in Latin American Jewish Women's Writing: Self-Reflection, Subversion, and Parody /THU 8:00-10:00
- GEN29 Cuba: Cambios e impacto socio-cultural en sujetos y comunidad (Siglos XIX y XX) /THU 8:00-10:00
- GEN30 Power and Transgression: Latin American Women "Writing" Subaltern History /FRI 8:00-10:00
- GEN31 Rethinking Gender Politics in Latin America I /SAT 8:00-10:00
- GEN32 Rethinking Gender Politics in Latin America II /SAT 10:15-12:15
- GEN33 Cuerpo, género y poder /FRI 8:00-10:00
- GEN34 Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender, Property, and Empowerment: Land, Estate and Market in Latin America /FRI 12:30-2:30
- GEN35 Mujeres, negociaciones y reproducción social /SAT 8:00-10:00
- GEN36 Relaciones de género y generaciones: Cambios en la vida familiar /SAT 5:00-7:00
- GEN37 Las mujeres en el magisterio: Discursos y prácticas pedagógicas /SAT 5:00-7:00
- GEN38 Gender-Sensitive Policing and Legal Reform in Latin America / SAT 8:00-10:00
- GEN39 Género y relaciones de poder en el norte de México /THU 8:00-10:00
- GEN40 ¿Quiénes y cómo somos?: Identidades de mujeres latinas /FRI 5:00-7:00
- GEN41 Aberrant Bodies /FRI 8:00-10:00
- GEN42 Mujeres en Chiapas I: Relaciones interétnicas y multiculturales /SAT 12:30-2:30
- GEN43 Mujeres en ChiapasII: Procesos organizativos y participación política /SAT 2:45-4:45

History: Julie A. Charlip

- HIS01 "Telling Stories": Narratives and History in the Colonial Andes /THU 5:00-7:00
- HIS02 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Chilean Women: Public and Private Spheres and the End of the Dichotomy /THU 10:15-12:15
- HIS03 Anarchists in Early Twentieth Century Argentina: Dangerous Immigrants /SAT 8:00-10:00
- HIS04 Beauty, Politics and Nation: A Comparative Perspective /FRI 12:30-2:30
- HIS05 Between Boom and Bust: Landed Elites, Commercial Economies, and Politics in Central America and the Hispanic Caribbean, 1910-1930
FRI 5:00-7:00
- HIS06 Beyond the Nation? Political Imagination in 19th century Latin America /FRI 12:30-2:30
- HIS07 Building Institutions, Building the Nation: Disciplinary Sites in 20th Century Mexico and Argentina /THU 12:30-2:30
- HIS08 Catholic Sociability and Civil Society: Catholic Law Organizations in the 19th Century /SAT 5:00-7:00
- HIS09 Culture, Commerce, and the City: Fin de Siecle Buenos Aires /SAT 10:15-12:15
- HIS10 Cultures of Urban Discipline in Colonial Capitals /FRI 12:30-2:30
- HIS11 El Porfiriato y revolución en Durango /THU 2:45-4:45
- HIS12 Family Conflict and Violence in Late Colonial and Early National Latin America /SAT 12:30-2:30
- HIS13 Género y mercados de trabajo en Cuba: Una visión de largo tiempo, siglos XIX y XX /SAT 10:15-12:15
- HIS14 Héroe y nación: Una aproximación a los mitos fundantes en Latinoamérica /FRI 5:00 -7:00
- HIS15 ¡La calle donde tú vives!: Changes and Continuities of Latin American Urban Areas, 16th to 20th Centuries /SAT 8:00- 10:00
- HIS16 La República de Jose Martí: Proyecto y actualidad /FRI 8:00-10:00
- HIS17 Multiform Hegemonies: Brazil and the United States, 1930-1960 /FRI 2:45-4:45
- HIS18 New Directions in the History of Argentine Foreign Relations /SAT 2:45-4:45
- HIS19 *Nuestro gran mundo*: Elite Identities in the Argentine, 1860-1940 /THU 2:45-4:45
- HIS20 Peripheral Feminism, Feminist Periphery: Women's Organizing in Post-Revolutionary Yucatán /FRI 5:00 -7:00
- HIS21 Pleasure and Popular Entertainment in Rio de Janeiro, 1880-1930 /SAT 5:00-7:00
- HIS22 Violencia y política en Venezuela: Unos enfoques históricos /FRI 2:45-4:45
- HIS23 Recovering the Indigenous History of Minas Gerais, Brazil /FRI 12:30-2:30
- HIS24 Reinterpreting the Independence Period /FRI 2:45-4:45
- HIS25 Resistant Strains: Cultural Aspects of Cuban-U.S. Relations from War to Dictatorship, 1860-1930 /FRI 5:00-7:00
- HIS26 Rethinking Puerto Rican Labor Formation (in Puerto Rico and the U.S.), 1870s to 1940s /FRI 12:30-2:30
- HIS27 Revising Mexico's History: New Views of Old Themes /THU 12:30-2:30
- HIS28 Science and Power in Colonial and Post-Colonial Latin America /SAT 2:45-4:45
- HIS29 The Circulation of Ideas in Latin America /SAT 12:30-2:30
- HIS30 The Historical Atlas of Central America /THU 10:15-12:15
- HIS31 The Limits of Identity: State Boundaries and Ethnicity in Latin American Frontier Regions /FRI 5:00-7:00

- HIS32 The Lower Classes Build the State: Political Participation in Latin America /SAT 8:00-10:00
- HIS33 The Problem of Urban Petty Commerce in Latin American History /SAT 2:45-4:45
- HIS34 Transforming Identity in Nineteenth Century Venezuela /SAT 12:30-2:30
- HIS35 The Voice of Otherness: African and Asian Diasporas in the Caribbean, Spanish America, and Brazil /FRI 8:00-10:00
- HIS36 Women Behind Leaders: Powerful Partners in Latin America /SAT 10:15-12:15
- HIS37 Ciencia y sanción moral: Prácticas médicas y salud en México y Argentina, 1860-1930 /SAT 5:00-7:00
- HIS38 Death and Disease: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Infant and Child Health /THU 8:00-10:00
- HIS39 Race and Nation in the Western Caribbean, 1920s-1940s I /THU 8:00 -10:00
- HIS40 Race and Nation in the Western Caribbean, 1920s-1940s II /THU 10:15-12:15
- HIS41 Elites provinciales del Mercosur: Del régimen oligárquico a la democracia de masas /SAT 10:15-12:15
- HIS42 Fascism/Anti-Fascism, Peronism/Anti-Peronism: Political and Ideological Conflicts in Argentina, 1930-1955 /THU 8:00-10:00
- HIS43 Frontera, integración regional e intercambio en el contexto americano, siglo XIX-XX /FRI 8:00-10:00
- HIS44 Historia ambiente y sociedad: Lo rural en las transformaciones económicas y sociales en América Latina (Siglos XIX y XX) /FRI 2:45-4:45
- HIS45 Mexico de cara al Caribe /FRI 8:00-10:00
- HIS46 Redes sociales, familia y empresas: Nuevas perspectivas de análisis en los estudios históricos sobre América Latina /THU 2:45-4:45
- HIS47 Rethinking Liberalism and Republicanism in Nineteenth Century Latin America /SAT 2:45-4:45
- HIS48 Revisiting 'La República Neocolonial': New Perspectives on the Cuban Republic /SAT 8:00-10:00
- HIS49 The New Religious History of Colonial Mexico /THU 5:00-7:00
- HIS50 The Radicals and Politics and Society in Argentina Between 1916 and 1930 /FRI 5:00-7:00
- HIS51 A Amazônia em questão: História, ciência e desenvolvimento da região I /THU 8:00 -10:00
- HIS52 A Amazônia em questão: História, ciência e desenvolvimento da região II /THU 10:15-12:15
- HIS53 Highland Indians and the State in Modern Ecuador I /THU 12:30-2:30
- HIS54 Highland Indians and the State in Modern Ecuador II /THU 2:45-4:45
- HIS55 Latin America and the Cold War: Cross-Fertilizing Two Fields /THU 8:00-10:00
- HIS56 What We Still Do not Know: Towards a Historiography of the Latin American Cold War /FRI 2:45-4:45
- HIS57 Childhood, Charity and Education in Historical Perspective /THU 12:30-2:30
- HIS58 Divorce and Domestic Violence in Latin America, 18th-20th Centuries /FRI 8:00 -10:00
- HIS59 Export Agriculture, International Markets, and Eco-social change in Latin America /SAT 10:15-12:15
- HIS60 The Economic History of Latin America: From Inward-looking Development to the New Economic Model /THU 10:15-12:15
- HIS61 The Economic History of Latin America: Land, Labor, and the Environment from the Colonial Era to c. 1850 /THU 12:30-2:30
- HIS62 The Economic History of Latin America: The World Economy, Factor Endowments and Institutions /FRI 12:30-2:30
- HIS63 The Economic History of Latin America: Sectoral Performance in the Colonial Era to 1850 /FRI 2:45-4:45

International Relations: Augusto Varas

- INT01 Colombian Foreign Relations in the 1990s /THU 5:00-7:00
- INT02 Local Foreign Policies /THU 2:45-4:45
- INT03 Cuban Foreign Relations /FRI 8:00-10:00
- INT04 Institutions and Regionalism /THU 5:00-7:00
- INT05 International Politics and Foreign Policies /FRI 10:15 -12:15
- INT06 Security in the Americas /SAT 5:00-7:00
- INT07 El Plan Colombia y su impacto subregional /THU 10:15-12:15
- INT08 Entre la dolarización y la plurinacionalidad: Ecuador visto desde la globalización /SAT 2:45-4:45
- INT09 La crisis colombiana y sus implicaciones para la seguridad regional /SAT 2:45-4:45
- INT10 La participación de la sociedad civil en el proceso de integración hemisférica /SAT 8:00-10:00
- INT11 La sociedad civil en la agenda de Las Cumbres de las Américas /SAT 10:15-12:15
- INT12 Las relaciones interamericanas bajo la sombra de la Enmienda Platt /SAT 5:00-7:00
- INT13 Latin American Foreign Policy in the Midst of Change /THU 5:00-7:00
- INT14 Los escenarios de integración en Sud América: Nuevas y variadas condicionantes /THU 12:30-2:30
- INT15 Multinational Research for a Transnational U.S.-Dominican Century /THU 5:00-7:00
- INT16 Operation Condor and its Context: Analyzing the New Evidence /THU 10:15-12:15
- INT17 Panama's Role in the New International System: Possibilities and Problems /FRI 5:00-7:00
- INT18 Población y sociedad cubana: Visiones desde instituciones académicas de Cuba y los Estados Unidos de sus intercambios /SAT 8:00-10:00
- INT19 Política y geopolítica de la integración regional en ALCA y ALCAS en el inicio de un nuevo siglo /SAT 10:15-12:15
- INT20 Relaciones internacionales en América Latina y el Caribe /SAT 12:30-2:30
- INT21 Repensando las relaciones interamericanas en el siglo XXI /SAT 2:45-4:45
- INT22 Seguridad nacional y seguridad humana en América Latina hoy: Perspectivas comparadas /SAT 5:00-7:00
- INT23 The Drug War and other Interventions: The U.S. in Colombia /FRI 8:00-10:00
- INT24 The Drug War in Colombia: A Debate on U.S. Foreign Policy /FRI 10:15-12:15
- INT25 The U.S.-Mexico Border Region in Comparative Perspective /FRI 2:45-4:45

- INT26 U.S.-Cuban Relations: Is the Cold War in the Caribbean Thawing? /THU 12:30-2:30
 INT27 U.S. Policy toward Latin America at the Onset of the 21st Century /THU 8:00-10:00
 INT28 U.S.-Cuban Relations /SAT 10:15-12:15
 INT29 Ventures and Adventures: The Mechanics of Organizing Successful Study Abroad Programs in Cuba /FRI 2:45-4:45
 INT30 Diversos enfoques sobre la integración de las Américas I: Aspectos empíricos /FRI 2:45-4:45
 INT31 Diversos enfoques sobre la integración de las Américas II: Aspectos teóricos /FRI 12:30-2:30
 INT32 Integración en el Gran Caribe /FRI 5:00-7:00
 INT33 The Future of Western Hemisphere Integration /SAT 5:00-7:00
 INT34 Los conceptos de seguridad y de defensa nacional en Latinoamérica /SAT 2:45-4:45

Labor Studies and Class Relations: Salvador A. M. Sandoval

- LAB01 Changing Labor Relations in Latin America: A Comparative Perspective /SAT 12:30-2:30
 LAB02 Employment Structure and Working-Class: Youth Today in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
 LAB03 Processes of Consolidation of the Informal Sector /THU 12:30-2:30
 LAB04 Processes of the Informalization of Work in Latin America /THU 10:15-12:15
 LAB05 The Impact of Economic Policies on the Latin American Working Classes /SAT 10:15-12:15
 LAB06 Economic Restructuring and the Cultural Politics of Labor in Contemporary Agro-Industries /THU 5:00-7:00
 LAB07 El Sindicalismo mexicano ante la transición política /THU 5:00-7:00
 LAB08 Labor Markets in Research and Development Centers in Latin America /SAT 2:45-4:45
 LAB09 Labor Reform and Labor Rights in the Americas /THU 2:45-4:45
 LAB10 Mass Movements, Popular Nationalism and the State in Cuba, 1898-1940 /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LAB11 Trabajo e ingresos: Desigualdades de géneros y generaciones /THU 12:30-2:30
 LAB12 Brasileiros em Boston: Relações de Gênero, Trabalho e Comunidade /SAT 8:00-10:00
 LAB13 Company Practices and Changing Working-Class Culture in Latin America /FRI 8:00-10:00
 LAB14 Experiences of Unemployment and Occupational Shifts under Neo-Liberalism /THU 10:15-12:15
 LAB15 Changing Working Class Life Styles in Latin America /THU 8:00-10:00
 LAB16 Relaciones laborales en la maquiladora: Entre la tradicionalidad y la modernidad /THU 8:00-10:00
 LAB17 Historical Studies of Labor Struggles in Latin America /FRI 8:00-10:00

Latinas/os in the U.S.: Felix Masud-Piloto

- LAT01 Diásporas visuales: la comunidad puertorriqueña en fotos, videos, murales y grafitis /SAT 10:15-12:15
 LAT02 "Latinos invertidos": Queering Latinidad in the Classroom /THU 8:00-10:00
 LAT03 "Livin' La Vida Loca": From Exile to Ethnic" /THU 10:15-12:15
 LAT04 Black versus Brown? The Case for Coalitions Between African-Americans and Latinas/os in the United States /THU 2:45-4:45
 LAT05 Central American Voices in Washington D.C. /THU 12:30-2:30
 LAT06 Economics /FRI 8:00-10:00
 LAT07 Issues of Identity /THU 2:45-4:45
 LAT08 Literature /SAT 8:00-10:00
 LAT09 Creating Alternative Discourses in the Education of Latinos /THU 5:00-7:00
 LAT10 Documenting Latina/o "Queer" Lives in the San Francisco Bay Area /FRI 10:15-12:15
 LAT11 Identidades diaspóricas: La migración transnacional, del Caribe hispánico /FRI 12:30-2:30
 LAT12 Latina/os and U.S. Foreign Policy /FRI 2:45-4:45
 LAT13 The Place of Latino Studies in Philanthropy /FRI 2:45-4:45
 LAT14 The Self, Imagining the Other: New Research in Pan-Intra and Inter-Latina/o Studies /SAT 10:15-12:15
 LAT15 Toward a Redefinition of National Literature?: La región menos transparente de la literatura de la diáspora /SAT 12:30-2:30
 LAT16 The Commodification of Latino/a Identity and Aesthetic in United States Media /THU 12:30-2:30

Law, Jurisprudence and Crime: Carlos Aguirre

- LAW01 Authoritarian Legacies and Institutions of Coercion: Legal Reform and the Rule of Law in Latin America /THU 10:15-12:15
 LAW02 Crime and Violence in Latin America /FRI 5:00-7:00
 LAW03 Judges, Access to Justice, and Judicial Reform in the Southern Cone /THU 8:00-10:00
 LAW04 Law, Justice, and Democracy in Theory and Practice /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LAW05 Criminalización, violencia y castigo en Puerto Rico, Cuba y Venezuela /THU 5:00-7:00
 LAW06 Dangerous Times: Political Transition and the Meaning of Crime I /SAT 2:45-4:45
 LAW07 Dangerous Times: Political Transition and the Meaning of Crime II /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LAW08 El control democrático de los servicios de inteligencia en Guatemala: Debates conceptuales sobre el Estado de Derecho /THU 5:00-7:00
 LAW09 Justicia, delito, y castigo en los siglos XIX y XX /THU 2:45-4:45

- LAW10 Public Security Reform in Transitional Societies: Defining Success and Learning from Failure /THU 5:00-7:00
 LAW11 The Challenge of Crime to Latin American Democratization: A Comparative Approach /THU 12:30-2:30
 LAW12 Violencia criminal en América Latina: Diagnóstico y desafíos /FRI 5:00-7:00
 LAW13 Acceso a la justicia en Guatemala: Los Centros de Justicia /THU 10:15-12:15
 LAW14 De viajes y desplazamientos: Representaciones indígenas y occidentales del otro /THU 5:00-7:00

Literature: Thomas Morin

- LIT01 "Negotiation to Resistance: New View of Colonial Creole Culture" /SAT 12:30-2:30
 LIT02 One-hundred Years of Women Writing the Argentine experience /THU 12:30-2:30
 LIT03 A Formação de discurso crítico Latino-Americano /THU 2:45-4:45
 LIT04 Agonies of Historicity and Latin American Studies /SAT 2:45-4:45
 LIT05 América Hispánica desde una mirada brasileña /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LIT06 Asian Cultures in Twentieth Century Latin American Literature /FRI 5:00-7:00
 LIT07 Borges and Alrt: Revisiting the Idea of Opposing Paradigms /FRI 12:30-2:30
 LIT08 Children Confronting Social Injustice /THU 12:30-2:30
 LIT09 Ciudad, nomadismo y deseo: Prácticas urbanas en la literatura latinoamericana (Peru, Mexico, Brasil, Argentina) /FRI 12:30-2:30
 LIT10 Argentina: Late Nineteenth Century Discourse and the Twentieth Century Vanguard /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT11 Argentina: Represión, poder, posmodernismo /FRI 5:00-7:00
 LIT12 Borgian Discourse /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LIT13 Chile: Gender, Sexuality and Power in Chilean Women Writers /SAT 8:00-10:00
 LIT14 Colonial Literature: Columbus, Poetry and Cultural Discourse /THU 5:00-7:00
 LIT15 Colonial Literature: Authority, Power, and Space in the Cultural Discourse of the Colonial Period /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LIT16 Contemporary Latin American Theater and Discourse /SAT 2:45-4:45
 LIT17 Cuba: The Special Period Generation and the Exile Theme /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT18 Cuban Cultural and Political Prose Discourse: From the End of the Nineteenth Century to the Middle of the 20th /FRI 2:45-4:45
 LIT19 Cultural Discourse in the Contemporary Narrative of Brazil /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LIT20 Culture, Violence and Power in the Latin American Novel /THU 5:00-7:00
 LIT21 El fenómeno del género y su política en la narrativa y poesía latinoamericana /SAT 8:00-10:00
 LIT22 Gender Conflicts in Latin American Literature /SAT 5:00-7:00
 LIT23 La visión andina en la literatura contemporánea peruana /SAT 10:15-12:15
 LIT24 Literatura centroamericana contemporánea /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT25 Literatura ecuatoriana: El desarrollo del espacio y cultura en las letras ecuatorianas /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT26 Poetic and Philosophical Discourse in the Writings of Jose Lezama Lima and Alejo Carpentier /FRI 12:30-2:30
 LIT27 Problems of Race and Ethnicity in Latin American Literature /SAT 12:30-2:30
 LIT28 The Text and the Media in Contemporary Latin American Literature and Culture /FRI 8:00-10:00
 LIT29 Transcultural Space and Migration in the Literature of Border Crossings /SAT 8:00-10:00
 LIT30 Construcciones literarias urbanas en la narrativa hispanoamericana /SAT 8:00-10:00
 LIT31 Contesting Fictions, Contesting Histories: Mexico in the 19th and 20th centuries /THU 5:00-7:00
 LIT32 Cosas y casos de dios: Religiosidad y religión durante la colonia /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT33 Crítica y política /SAT 10:15-12:15
 LIT34 Cuerpo masculino y prácticas de nacionalización: Alegoría y diferencia /SAT 12:30-2:30
 LIT35 Doble crimen: El discurso crítico de la novela neopolítica latinoamericana y la novela negra española /FRI 5:00-7:00
 LIT36 Dos estrategias de escritura: Pedro Lemebel y Diamela Eltit /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT37 Ecos del margen: Los lenguajes del género y el erotismo en la literatura latinoamericana /FRI 2:45-4:45
 LIT38 El Paraguay y sus códigos: El enigma de la traducción en la literatura paraguaya actual /SAT 2:45-4:45
 LIT39 El 'yo' cubano: Autobiografía en la isla /THU 10:15-12:15
 LIT40 Elementos culturales, políticos de Mexico y biográficos de Elena Garro en su obra /THU 2:45-4:45
 LIT41 Entre el regionalismo y el nacionalismo en literaturas andinas: Nuevas miradas /FRI 8:00-10:00
 LIT42 Entre política y subjetividad: Escrituras del yo en la literatura Latinoamericana del siglo XX /FRI 10:15-12:15
 LIT43 Estrada: Discursivas de la constitución de lo femenino-público /SAT 2:45-4:45
 LIT44 Ficción, política y memoria /FRI 10:15-12:15
 LIT45 Fisura, fracturas y montajes: Identidad y nación en el teatro latinoamericano /THU 10:15-12:15
 LIT46 Géneros errantes y escrituras responsables /THU 10:15-12:15
 LIT47 Imaginarios culturales de la Modernidad en Argentina /SAT 12:30-2:30
 LIT48 Indagaciones multidisciplinares del neonacionalismo: Revisión de la identidad en Puerto Rico /SAT 5:00 -7:00
 LIT49 Interactions of Poetry and Art in Twentieth Century Spanish America /THU 8:00-10:00
 LIT50 La cultura material en la colonia y la época precolombina: Arqueología, cuerpo, mercancía, comida, portadores de sienos /THU 5:00-7:00
 LIT51 La Inquisición en Latinoamérica: Heterogeneidad, sátira y religión /SAT 5:00 -7:00
 LIT52 La obra del poeta, crítico y teórico de la literatura de Roberto Faez Retamar /THU 8:00-10:00

- LIT53 La región más transparente: Configuraciones espaciales y narrativas Latinoamericanas /SAT 8:00-10:00
- LIT54 La región menos transparente: Del regionalismo y otros demonios en los países bolivarianos /SAT 5:00-7:00
- LIT56 Las islas imaginadas: Identidad y nación en el Caribe hispánico contemporáneo /THU 2:45-4:45
- LIT57 Latin America's 19th Century in Translation /FRI 2:45-4:45
- LIT58 Lectura de los periódicos y cambio cultural en el siglo XIX /SAT 12:30-2:30
- LIT59 Leyendo la naturaleza desde La Nación en el siglo XIX /SAT 10:15-12:15
- LIT60 Literatura brasileira contemporánea: algumas aproximações /FRI 8:00-10:00
- LIT61 Literatura y neoliberalismo: México, 1988-2000 /THU 12:30-2:30
- LIT62 Migrações e errâncias no espaço da literatura /SAT 2:45-4:45
- LIT63 Militarismo, politización y literatura latinoamericana /SAT 8:00-10:00
- LIT64 Modernidades e independencias /THU 12:30-2:30
- LIT65 Multiple Modernities: The Alien Body /FRI 10:15-12:15
- LIT66 Mutant Textualities: Contemporary Latin American Cultural Production /SAT 2:45-4:45
- LIT67 Nación y marginalidad en la literatura colombiana /THU 12:30-2:30
- LIT68 Narrativas de Amir Hamed /FRI 10:15-12:15
- LIT69 Nuevos discursos literarios en el Chile postdictatorial /FRI 8:00-10:00
- LIT70 Poesía desencadenada /THU 10:15-12:15
- LIT71 Políticas del Latinoamericano actual /SAT 5:00-7:00
- LIT72 Prácticas y escritura de la memoria /FRI 2:45-4:45
- LIT73 Producciones de madre (el desmadre) de la literatura latinoamericana /FRI 5:00-7:00
- LIT74 Reading Chiapas: A Critique of Aesthetic Agency in Times of Crisis /FRI 8:00-10:00
- LIT75 Regionalismos, nacionalismos y los límites de la representación (pos)nacional en la literatura mexicana del siglo XX /SAT 10:15-12:15
- LIT76 Rethinking Approaches to Cultural Politics, Literature, and Social Ethics in Venezuela /THU 8:00-10:00
- LIT77 Sabor a extravío: alegorías de la identidad /SAT 8:00-10:00
- LIT78 The Transition from Transition in Latin America /THU 10:15-12:15
- LIT79 Transmisión e instituciones de la palabra: Literaturas del conocimiento indígena /FRI 5:00-7:00
- LIT80 Dramáticas tecnoperceptivas en la era de la globalización: Un encuentro con los nuevos creadores /THU 5:00-7:00
- LIT81 Venezuela: Siglo XX /FRI 12:30-2:30
- LIT82 Walter Benjamín y el debate cultural en América Latina /THU 2:45-4:45
- LIT83 La Tradición de la tradición: Dinámicas y avatares de la modernidad en América Latina I /SAT 2:45-4:45
- LIT84 La Tradición de la tradición: Dinámicas y avatares de la modernidad en América Latina II /SAT 5:00-7:00
- LIT85 Travelers, Explorers, and Scholars: Inventing Mesoamerica /SAT 12:30-2:30
- LIT86 Latin American Cultural Studies II: Academic Institutionalization and/ or Political Intervention /FRI 12:30-2:30
- LIT87 Latin American Cultural Studies III: The Swan Song? /FRI 2:45-4:45
- LIT88 Latin American Cultural Studies I: Tradition and Rupture /FRI 10:15-12:15
- LIT89 Sexualidades neobarrocas/Neobaroque Sexualities /THU 8:00 -10:00

Meetings

- MTG01 Lesbian and Gay Issues Section Business Meeting /SAT 5:00-7:00
- MTG03 Social Studies of Medicine Business Meeting /THU 5:00-7:00
- MTG05 Defense, Democracy and Civil-Military Relations Business Meeting /SAT 8:00-10:00
- MTG06 Peru Section Meeting /THU 7:30
- MTG07 Business Meeting of the Section on Scholarly Research and Resources /FRI 10:15-12:15
- MTG08 Breakfast Meeting of the International Advisory Council of the Center for U.S.- Mexican Studies /SAT 8:00 -10:00
- MTG09 Central America Section Business Meeting /THU 5:00-7:00
- MTG10 Environment Section Business Meeting /SAT 8:00-10:00
- MTG12 Business Meeting for Latino Studies Section /FRI 5:00-9:00
- MTG13 Meeting of Editors of *Latin American Perspectives* /SAT 8:00-10:00
- MTG14 Reunión de la Asociación de Paraguayistas: Evaluando lo realizado y planeando el porvenir /FRI 7:30-11:00
- MTG15 Business Meeting for Paraguay Section /FRI 8:00-10:00
- MTG16 Business Meeting for Political Institutions Section /FRI 7:30-11:00
- MTG17 UCAB Publications Breakfast meeting /FRI 8:00-10:00
- MTG18 Mellon Sociology of Latin America Fellowships Program /THU 5:00-7:00
- MTG19 Culture, Power, and Politics Section Business Meeting /THU 5:00-7:00
- MTG20 Ecuadoran Section Business Meeting /SAT 8:00-10:00
- MTG21 Incorporating Latin American Studies into the High School Curriculum /FRI 10:15-12:15
- MTG23 Business Meeting of Guatemala Scholars Network /FRI 7:30-11:00
- MTG24 Business Meeting of Rural Studies Section /THU 5:00-7:00
- MTG25 Section for Scholarly Relations with Cuba Business Meeting /SAT 5:00-7:00

MTG26 Brazil Section Business Meeting /THU 5:00-7:00
MTG27 Business Meeting for Educación y Políticas Educativas en América Latina Section /FRI 8:00-10:00
MTG28 Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom /FRI 10:15-12:15
MTG29 Business Meeting for Decentralization and Subnational Governance Section /THU 5:00-7:00
MTG30 Workshop on Study Abroad in Cuba /SAT 2:45-4:45
MTG31 Business Meeting for Law and Society Section /FRI 5:00-7:00
MTG32 Business Meeting for Haiti Section /FRI 5:00-7:00
MTG33 Business Meeting of the Section on Venezuelan Studies /THU 5:00-7:00
MTG34 Meeting of Section Chairs /FRI 2:45-4:45
MTG36 Business Meeting of the Colombia Section /THU 5:00-7:00
MTG37 Labor Studies Section Business Meeting /FRI 12:30-2:30
MTG39 Gender and Feminist Studies Section Business Meeting /FRI 5:00-7:00
MTG40 Business Meeting of Business and Politics Section /FRI 5:00-7:00
MTG42 Program Directors-Open Meeting /THU 10:15 -12:15
MTG43 Business Meeting of Latin America and the Pacific Rim Section /SAT 8:00-10:00
MTG44 Southern Cone Section Business Meeting /FRI 7:30-9:30
MTG45 Homenaje a Montserrat Ordóñez /FRI 7:30-9:30

Migration and Transnational Issues: Lisandro Perez

MTI01 Family, Gender and Community Issues Among Latin American Migrants to the U.S. /SAT 5:00-7:00
MTI02 Going North: Issues in Contemporary Mexican Emigration /SAT 12:30-2:30
MTI03 Latin American Immigrant Communities in the Northeastern U.S. /SAT 10:15-12:15
MTI04 El exilio republicano español en Latinoamérica /THU 2:45-4:45
MTI05 Migration, Transnationalism and Cross Border Alliances /THU 5:00-7:00
MTI06 New Origins, Actors, and Theoretical Perspectives in Mexican Migration: The Case of Veracruz /SAT 8:00-10:00
MTI07 Regional Integration and Brazil /SAT 8:00-10:00
MTI08 They Came Before: Cubans in Key West and Tampa /FRI 5:00-7:00
MTI09 *Transfronteriza* Training Programs in Health Research along the U.S./Mexico and Mexico/Guatemala Borders /FRI 5:00-7:00
MTI10 Transnational Networks and International Migration /THU 2:45-4:45
MTI12 Mobile Livelihoods in the Peruvian Andes /SAT 2:45-4:45

Politics and Public Policy: Peter R. Kingstone

POL01 Business, Labor and the State in the Neo-Liberal Era /SAT 2:45-4:45
POL02 Education and Adult Education Policy /THU 8:00-10:00
POL03 Issues in Party System Formation and Party Competition /SAT 12:30-2:30
POL04 Issues in Urban Politics and Policy /SAT 10:15-12:15
POL05 The Role of Ideas in Politics and Policy /FRI 2:45-4:45
POL06 Institutions and Womens' Health Policies in Latin America /SAT 5:00-7:00
POL07 Conscriptos y ciudadanos: El papel del servicio militar en la construcción de la nación en Latinoamérica /THU 10:15-12:15
POL08 Cuba at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Areas of Social Change /THU 5:00-7:00
POL09 Democratic Legitimacy and Political Accountability: Political Opinions and Political Participations /THU 12:30-2:30
POL10 Diferentes perspectivas del desarrollo de la gestión local: Experiencias y retos /SAT 12:30-2:30
POL11 Enfoque y comportamiento de los actores frente a la innovación en América Latina /THU 12:30-2:30
POL12 Federalism, Sub-national Politics and Public Policy in Brazil /THU 2:45-4:45
POL13 Haiti: Political Crossroads /SAT 12:30-2:30
POL14 Infocommunication Policies: Governance and Equity /FRI 12:30-2:30
POL15 La economía política de las reformas de la seguridad social en América Latina /SAT 10:15-12:15
POL16 La reforma del estado en la Argentina /THU 8:00-10:00
POL17 La Remunicipalización en Chiapas: Actores, conflictos y la paz /FRI 10:15-12:15
POL18 New Managerialism and Public Policy in Mexico /THU 12:30-2:30
POL19 New Trends in Cuban Medicine /SAT 8:00-10:00
POL20 Partidos de izquierda en América Latina: Entre la oposición y el gobierno /THU 10:15-12:15
POL21 Pensamiento político latinoamericano (Jose Marti, José C. Mariátegui, Ernesto Che Guevara) /FRI 2:45-4:45
POL22 Perspectiva de los partidos y del sistema de partidos en México /THU 2:45-4:45
POL23 Policy Advocacy in Central America: New Visions of Politics and Participation by Civil Society /SAT 8:00-10:00
POL24 Public Opinion Dynamics in Latin America /FRI 2:45-4:45
POL25 Social Policy Effects of Economic and Political Change in Latin America /SAT 2:45-4:45
POL26 State Politics and Economics in Latin America /FRI 12:30-2:30

- POL27 The PAN in Power: Politics, Policy, and Mexico's Partido de Acción Nacional /THU 2:45-4:45
- POL28 Analyzing Legislative Politics /SAT 2:45-4:45
- POL29 Conflict and Change in the Andes: Ethnicity, Gender and the Struggle for Human Rights I /FRI 8:00-10:00
- POL30 Conflict and Change in the Andes: Neoliberalism, Reform and the Challenge of Democratic Governance II /FRI 10:15-12:15
- POL31 Los nuevos temas de la agenda política de Uruguay /FRI 12:30-2:30
- POL32 *Plan Colombia* in National and Regional Context: Toward the Renewal of Civil Society and a Peaceful Solution to the War in Colombia
FRI 2:45-4:45
- POL33 Policymaking, Politics and the Subnational Level I /FRI 12:30-2:30
- POL34 Culebra and Vieques /FRI 5:00-7:00
- POL35 The Social Construction of Public Health in Latin America /THU 10:15-12:15
- POL36 Old Actors, New Roles: The Effects of Global Changes on Domestic Politics /SAT 5:00-7:00
- POL37 The Politics of Budget Balance in Latin America /FRI 12:30-2:30
- POL38 El conflicto Cuba-EEUU: Dimensiones bilaterales e internacionales en el siglo XXI /SAT 2:45-4:45
- POL39 Mercosur/Melcosur I: Domestic Politics, Political Economy, and Civil Society /SAT 2:45-4:45
- POL40 Mercosur/Melcosur II: The Changing International Context /SAT 5:00-7:00
- POL41 Market Reform Politics in Mexico and Argentina: The Challenges of Second State Reform /THU 12:30-2:30
- POL42 Venezuela: Actualidad y perspectivas de los partidos y el sistema de partidos /FRI 8:00-10:00
- POL43 Rethinking the State in the Southern Cone: Conflict and Consensus /THU 10:15-12:15
- POL44 When is Decentralization Better?: Participation in Local Government /FRI 8:00-10:00
- POL45 Ecuador: Crisis y democracia /THU 5:00-7:00

Race and Ethnicity: Michael G. Hanchard

- RAE01 Abolitionism and Literature in Latin America /THU 10:15-12:15
- RAE02 African and African-Descended Kings, Queens, and Festivals in the Atlantic World /FRI 12:30-2:30
- RAE03 Black Land Rights in Latin America /FRI 2:45-4:45
- RAE04 Caribbean Voices: "Walking in a Certain Kind of Way" /FRI 5:00-7:00
- RAE05 Considerations of Race and (in) Justice: The Social-Legal Bind /SAT 12:30-2:30
- RAE06 Economic Development in Afro-Latin American Communities: Opportunities and Challenges /FRI 5:00-7:00
- RAE07 Ethnicity, Citizenship and Violence /SAT 12:30-2:30
- RAE08 Etnia, raza e identidad en la cultura cubana /THU 8:00-10:00
- RAE09 Impure Bodies: Construction of Race, Gender and Authority in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
- RAE10 Indigenous Issues, Social Movements and Cultural Politics in Bolivia /FRI 8:00-10:00
- RAE11 Race, Racism and the State in Twentieth-Century Mexico /SAT 2:45-4:45
- RAE12 Rethinking the Ties That Bind: Reflections on Race and Gender in Cuba and Brazil /SAT 5:00-7:00
- RAE13 The Indian Movement in Ecuadoran National Politics and Elections /THU 10:15-12:15
- RAE14 Violence in Latin America: Policing the Margins of the Nation-State /THU 5:00-7:00

Religion: John S. Burdick

- REL01 Cambio religioso y construcción de identidades /FRI 2:45-4:45
- REL02 Hispanic/Latino Religiosity in the United States /SAT 5:00-7:00
- REL03 Issues on the History and Development of Latin American Protestantism /THU 10:15-12:15
- REL04 New Approaches to the History of Religion in Modern Latin America /SAT 2:45-4:45
- REL05 New Voice in Latin American Religion /THU 5:00-7:00
- REL06 Religion and Religious Change from a Latin American Perspective /FRI 10:15-12:15
- REL07 Religiosidad popular y evangelización en la Nueva España, siglos XVII-XVIII /SAT 8:00-10:00
- REL08 Physicians and Spiritists: Treating Illness and Society in Brazil, Puerto Rico and the United States /FRI 8:00-10:00

Presentations of LASA Sections

- SEC01 "Community Development and Community Participation in Havana" /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC02 "El papel del intelectual y la vida pública en Colombia" /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC03 Roundtable: Human Rights and Humanitarian Law: Implications of the Pinochet and the Argentine Cases /FRI 12:30-2:30
- SEC04 Advancing Praxis on EL Salvador: Academics and Activists Confer on Collaboration Strategies /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC05 As Travessias do Grande Sertão Rosiano /FRI 10:15-12:15
- SEC06 Candidate Selection Processes in Latin America /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC07 Central American Cultural Studies in the Age of Globalization, Neo-Liberalism and Subaltern Social Movements /FRI 2:45-4:45
- SEC08 Cine, arte y literatura en Venezuela /SAT 2:45-4:45
- SEC09 Conflictos, violencia y castigos en una perspectiva comparada: Argentina y México, 1850-1930 /FRI 10:15-12:15

- SEC10 Cuba: TB, AIDS, and Infectious Disease in a Time of Crisis /FRI 5:00-7:00
- SEC11 Desmistificando el capital social campesino I: El debate teórico/THU 10:15-12:15
- SEC12 Desmistificando el capital social Campesino II: Lecciones del terreno /THU 12:30-2:30
- SEC13 El estado de los estudios sobre Cuba /FRI 2:45-4:45
- SEC14 Elections and Political Regime in Peru /SAT 12:30-2:30
- SEC15 Europe and Latin America Inter-Regional Linkages and Comparative Processes /SAT 12:30-2:30
- SEC16 Household Workers Organization: Making Bridges-the Elsa Chaney Legacy /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC17 Institutions, Incentives and Accountability: Presidents and Legislatures /FRI 5:00-7:00
- SEC18 Judicial Access and Functioning /SAT 12:30-2:30
- SEC19 Manifestações religiosas e cultura popular /SAT 5:00-7:00
- SEC20 Mega-elections, Public Opinion, and Social Change in Venezuela /FRI 5:00-7:00
- SEC21 Memorias del Cono Sur: Estudios de cultura mediática /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC22 Narrativa peruana del siglo XX: La tradición y sus desafíos /THU 5:00-7:00
- SEC23 Nicaraguan Politics at the Turn of the Century /SAT 2:45-4:45
- SEC24 Os Sem-Terra, Sem-Teto e outros movimentos sociais /THU 10:15-12:15
- SEC25 Policymaking, Politics and the Subnational Level, Panel II /FRI 2:45-4:45
- SEC26 Political Careers in Latin America /SAT 10:15-12:15
- SEC27 Politics and Public Policy in Contemporary Peru /THU 2:45-4:45
- SEC28 Propuestas sociales de las revistas culturales cubanas de hoy /FRI 12:30-2:30
- SEC29 Queering Latin American Studies: Mapping the Local, National and Transnational /FRI 12:30-2:30
- SEC30 Regional Integration and Economic Development /SAT 10:15-12:15
- SEC31 Roundtable Among Researchers, Academics and NGOs on Community- Based Conservation in Latin America and the World
SAT 10:15-12:15
- SEC32 Cultural Policies: Latin and Latino Americans in the New International Division of Cultural Labor /FRI 2:45-4:45
- SEC33 The Alemán Administration and the Shape of Nicaraguan Politics: Reinventing *Caudillismo* /THU 12:30-2:30
- SEC34 The Ecuadorian Crisis: Fostering Realms Of Inclusion and Exclusion? /FRI 12:30-2:30
- SEC35 The Internally Displaced and Politically Motivated Migration in Colombia /FRI 10:15-12:15
- SEC36 The Peace Process in Colombia /FRI 12:30-2:30
- SEC37 Trayectorias profesionales, innovación y mercado de trabajo /FRI 10:15-12:15
- SEC38 U.S.-Cuban Relations: Past and Future /THU 10:15-12:15
- SEC39 Violencia contra los niños y violencia en la escuela /THU 12:30-2:30
- SEC40 Vista multidisciplinaria con destino Paraguay /THU 5:00-7:00
- SEC41 Reforma laboral y transformaciones sindicales /FRI 2:45-4:45
- SEC42 Balance: El impacto de las políticas activas de empleo hacia el mercado de trabajo /FRI 5:00-7:00
- SEC44 Mesa redonda: Feminismo versus neoliberalismo /FRI 10:15-12:15
- SEC45 Roundtable: Political Asylum and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered Issues /SAT 2:45-4:45
- SEC46 Roundtable: The Future of Haiti in Light of its Past /SAT 2:45-4:45
- SEC47 Culture and Human Rights in the Americas: De los derechos humanos a los derechos civiles I /SAT 10:15-12:15
- SEC48 Culture and Human Rights in the Americas: De los derechos humanos a los derechos civiles II /SAT 12:30-2:30

Social Justice and Social Movements: Judith Adler Hellman

- SMO01 From Migration to Electoral Mobilization: The Scope of the Farm Worker Movement in Florida /THU 10:15-12:15
- SMO02 Rethinking Violence: Issues of Justice and Memory in Contemporary Local Practices /THU 12:30-2:30
- SMO03 Alternative Truth-Telling in Post-Authoritarian Societies /THU 5:00-7:00
- SMO04 Comparative Perspectives on Indigenous Movements /FRI 5:00-7:00
- SMO05 Comparative Social Movements: Neighborhood Activism, Squatters' Movements and Land Conflicts /SAT 8:00-10:00
- SMO06 New Forms of Resistance to Globalization in Mexico /SAT 10:15-12:15
- SMO07 New Perspectives on the Contemporary Political History of Argentina /SAT 10:15-12:15
- SMO08 Social Movements and the Military /SAT 12:30-2:30
- SMO09 Sustainability, Peasant Enterprises and Rural Social Movements in Mexico /SAT 2:45-4:45
- SMO10 Dominican Identity Politics and Social Movements /SAT 10:15-12:15
- SMO11 Globalization, Social Justice and Research-Activism /SAT 12:30-2:30
- SMO12 Historical Perspectives on Armed Struggles in 20th Century Mexico and Guatemala /SAT 5:00-7:00
- SMO13 Land and Violence in the Americas: A Fresh Look /SAT 5:00-7:00
- SMO14 Popular Responses to Neoliberal Policies in Contemporary Bolivia /THU 8:00-10:00
- SMO15 Researchers' Politics and Field Work /THU 12:30-2:30
- SMO16 Sociedad civil en Cuba /THU 2:45-4:45
- SMO17 The MST and Agrarian Reform in Brazil /SAT 2:45-4:45

Technology, Scholarly Resources, and Pedagogy: David Block

- TEC01 "Alternate Pedagogical Approaches for Incorporating Latin American Studies into Undergraduate Education" /SAT 5:00-7:00
TEC02 "Trabajo docente y reforma escolar en América Latina" /THU 12:30-2:30
TEC03 Aspectos históricos, globopolíticos y cognitivos de la educación bilingüe aborigen en la República Argentina /THU 2:45-4:45
TEC04 Brave New Worlds: The Impact of Technology on Libraries, Learning and Latin America /FRI 5:00-7:00
TEC05 Cambio institucional y su efecto en las trayectorias de los académicos en América Latina /FRI 8:00-10:00
TEC06 Educational Technology in Latin American Studies /SAT 10:15-12:15
TEC07 Pedagogical Theory and Research /SAT 5:00-7:00
TEC08 Restructuring and Reforming Latin American Education /FRI 5:00-7:00
TEC09 Desarrollos en pedagogía universitaria /SAT 8:00-10:00
TEC10 Digital Information Resources /FRI 12:30-2:30
TEC11 Políticas de educação na América Latina: o público e o privado em questão /THU 10:15-12:15
TEC12 Problemas de la educación post-obligatoria /SAT 10:15-12:15
TEC13 Reformas educativas en América Latina: Los casos de Argentina y Chile /SAT 2:45 -4:45
TEC14 Schooling and the Political Socialization of Latin American Youth in the 21st Century /SAT 12:30-2:30
TEC15 The Challenges of Publishing in the Electronic Age /FRI 2:45-4:45
TEC16 Universidad, política científica y trabajo /FRI 5:00-7:00
TEC17 Using Simulation to Study U.S.-Latin American Relations: The MOAS /FRI 12:30-2:30
TEC18 Latinoamérica se (re)define: Márgenes/identidades, cultura/canones, medios masivos /FRI 8:00-10:00
TEC19 Sociedad civil, gobierno, y educación en América Latina: Beneficiadas/os y excluidas/os en la pugna distributiva /THU 10:15-12:15
TEC20 Trends in Latin American Studies in the New Millennium /THU 8:00-10:00



HLAS ONLINE DEBUTS PORTUGUESE HOMEPAGE

On January 18, 2001, the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress unveiled the Portuguese version of *HLAS Online*. The website can be accessed at [The Portuguese homepage](#) features a translation of the description of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and includes links to the translated search page, help menu, and feedback page, as well as acknowledgements and copyright information. With the addition of Portuguese, *HLAS Online* is now available in three languages, including English and Spanish. It is expected that French will added within the next several years.

HLAS Online is a searchable database containing approximately 400,000 bibliographic records from Volume 1 (1935) to Volume 61 (2004) of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. The *Handbook*, a multidisciplinary bibliography on Latin America, consists of works selected and annotated by more than 130 respected scholars. Edited by the staff of the Hispanic Division and published by the University of Texas Press, the print version of the *Handbook* alternates annually between the social sciences and the humanities, reviewing important works in the fields of anthropology, economics, geography, government and politics, international relations, sociology, art, history, literature, poetry, music, and philosophy. In addition, the *Handbook* examines newly emerging topics such as ethnohistory, political economy, and the environment. It

also surveys the growing number of electronic resources available for the study of Latin America.

Offering both basic and expert-level searching, *HLAS Online* allows researchers to locate citations using keywords or phrases in any or all of the following fields: author, title, subject and annotation. Researchers are also provided with a means of searching by discipline, country and time period. *HLAS Online* also provides a Subject Term Glossary and a Journal Abbreviation list to help researchers locate works. Introductory essays from Vols. 1-49 are also available online.

The *Handbook* continues to be available in other formats, as well. A CD-ROM version contains approximately 250,000 records corresponding to all annotated bibliographic entries and scholars' introductory essays in the print editions of the *Handbook*, Volumes 1-55. It is produced by the Fundación Histórica TAVERA in Madrid, Spain and can be purchased from DIGIBIS, Publicaciones Digitales, Duque de Medinaceli, 12 - 1ª Dcha. 28014 Madrid, Spain. Telephone: (91)420-10-74 or (91)429-80-03; Fax: (91)429-80-71.

The *Handbook's* database also is searchable via the Library of Congress online catalog, at <http://catalog.loc.gov>. Users can limit the search by date, language and, in some cases, format. The searched records can be downloaded and/or emailed.



CALLING ALL MEMBERS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE SLATE

The LASA Nominating Committee presents the following slate of candidates for vice president and members of the Executive Council (EC). The winning candidate for vice president will serve in that capacity from November 1, 2001, to April 30, 2003 and as president from May 1, 2003 until October 31, 2004. The three winning candidates for EC membership will serve a three-year term beginning November 1, 2001.

Nominees for

Vice President: Marysa Navarro
Marifeli Pérez-Stable

Nominees for

Executive Council: Carlos Acuña
Avecita Chicchón
Arturo Escobar
John French
Florencia Mallon
Andrés Serbin

A statement by each candidate follows the biographic entry.

THE CANDIDATES

Marysa Navarro Aranguren studied at the Instituto José Batlle y Ordoñez and the Instituto Artigas of Montevideo, Uruguay, before doing her graduate work at Columbia University. She is presently Charles Collis Professor of History, and Chair of the Latin American, Latino and Caribbean Studies Program at Dartmouth College, where she has taught since 1968. She has also held visiting appointments at the Universidad de Barcelona (Spain), the University of California (Santa Cruz), University College (London), La Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay (Uruguay), La Universidad del País Vasco (Euskadi, Spain), and La Universidad Internacional de Andalucía (Spain). She is the author of *Los nacionalistas* (1969) and *Evita* (Corregidor, 1981; Planeta 1994 and 1998). She is coeditor of *The Reader's Companion to U.S. Women's History* (Houghton Mifflin, 1998), *Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (Indiana, 1999), *La construcción de un nuevo saber: ¿Qué son los estudios de mujeres?* (vol. 1; *Sexualidad, género y roles sexuales*, Vol. II; *Cambios sociales, económicos y culturales*, vol. III [all Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1999 and 2000]) and some sixty articles and chapters in books dealing with right wing thought in Argentina, the *Tupamaros*, Eva Perón, women and the labor movement, gender and democratization, and the Latin American feminist movement. She has received grants from the Social Science Research Council, the American Philosophical Society, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. She is the Director of the LASA/Ford Foundation Committee on Women's

Studies in the Americas. She has been a member of the Editorial Board of *Signs* (1976-1996) and is on the board of *Revista de Estudos Feministas* (Brazil), *Debate Feminista* (México) and *Política y cultura* (México). She was a member of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges for two terms (1990-98) and President of New England Council for Latin American Studies (1981-82). She has attended LASA Congresses since the second national meeting held in Washington, DC in April 1970 and has been a member of the LASA Task Force on Women since 1976, chairing it from 1983-88. She was a member of the LASA Commission on Compliance of Esquipulas II (1985), the LASA Commission on Constitutional Revisions (1985), the LASA Media Award Committee (1991), the LASA Bryce Wood Award Committee (1991), and the Executive Committee (1992-95). She was co-chair of the Program Committee for the XXII International Congress held in Miami, in March 2000.

Navarro Statement

In 1966, a group of 75 Latinamericanists founded LASA in Washington, DC. Their purpose was to foster the study of Latin America from a multidisciplinary perspective, support training, teaching and research in Latin American studies and create a forum for all individuals interested in the development of this field. LASA has come a long way since then. With a membership of close to 5000, it is presently the principal international scholarly association for all those concerned with Latin America and its International Congresses are unique scholarly and cultural events, attended by increasing numbers of Latin Americans and specialists in Latin America from all over the world. I have strongly supported the transformation of LASA from a national association into an international association, its policy of openness to all those concerned with Latin America, and its efforts to establish a special relationship with Latin American scholars and ensure their presence at the International Congresses. These Congresses demand an enormous amount of work from many people, but especially from the Secretariat. As a general rule, I would see my role to support all the positive actions undertaken by the present leadership of LASA and to promote programs that would strengthen the mission of the association as we enter the twenty-first century. Therefore I would continue the initiatives supporting the Secretariat, especially in matters dealing with the organization of our International Congresses. I would also pursue efforts to increase the participation of scholars from Latin America. However, for that and other initiatives, it is necessary to maintain the financial well being of the association. Furthermore, if we want LASA to continue in the path it has taken in the last decade it needs to plan its future, elaborating a strategic plan and seeking new funds.

Marifeli Pérez-Stable: My degree is in sociology, but my approach to the social sciences is humanistic. Over nearly three decades, Cuba has forced me to cross boundaries. How else could I have begun to make sense of the island's experience and the effect it has had on my life? A personal quest, no doubt, motivated me to place Cuba at the heart of my scholarship. I have been lucky, though, for the island has been at the crossroads of fundamental concerns in history and the social sciences: among them, empires/colonies, state formation, nationalism, social revolution, social movements, state socialism, the breakdown of transition to democracy. Studying Cuba has been and continues to be a special challenge. *The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course, and Legacy* (Oxford, 1993; 2nd edition, 1999) was the result of close to two decades of thinking, research, and off-and-on writing. I was delighted when Madrid's Editorial Colibrí translated the second edition for I very much wanted to reach a Spanish-speaking audience. I am now working on what I hope will be a reinterpretation of Cuban politics, *Cuba's Long Twentieth Century* (1868-2000). In a work-in-progress, *Intimate Enemies*, Rafael Hernández (Temas, Cuba) and I present two views of post-cold war Cuba-U.S. relations. We both participated in a project on U.S.-Latin American relations in the 1990s sponsored by Harvard University and the Instituto Tecnológico de México (ITAM); our book will be one of ten in a series published by Routledge. I am just now starting a new undertaking on national reconciliation in emerging democracies. With an NSF POWRE award, I spent 2000 at Florida International University; I seem to be close to finding a new professional home there. This spring I am a Fulbright fellow at Madrid's Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset where I am conducting a seminar on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. I am also continuing research I started last summer on Cuba's nineteenth century. I am a member of the editorial boards of *Cuban Studies*, *Latin American Politics and Society*, and *Encuentro*; I am a past president of the Instituto de Estudios Cubanos, a former member of NACLA's board of directors, and a founding member of the Cuban Committee for Democracy. I have published opinion pieces in *El País*, *El Excelsior*, *El Clarín*, *Miami Herald*, *El Nuevo Herald*, and *The Nation*. Since last spring, I have been doing an occasional column for *El Nuevo Herald* on Cuban history, which has raised eyebrows on both sides of the Florida Straits. If it hadn't, I'd worry. A decade or so ago I chaired the working group on migration under LASA's old Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba and coordinated a meeting in New York City between four academics each from the island and the diaspora. Between 1997 and 2000, I served on LASA's Executive Council. I am presently chair of the newly created Membership Committee of LASA. I have missed only one or two LASA meetings since my first in San Francisco (1974) when I was a graduate student, and I look forward to many more.

Pérez-Stable Statement

In 1997, I began to learn how LASA worked first hand. I had just been elected to the Executive Council and quickly realized that LASA has done wonders with modest resources. Increasing membership, larger congresses, and the Ford Foundation endowment grant are but three recent hearty signs. LASA, no

doubt, is today a different organization than it was ten years ago. The EC needs to continue and expand recent efforts to reflect upon our purpose and strengthen member participation. I served on the EC just when the Sections were coming to life. When I read about their creation in the Forum, I applauded; when I was privy to EC meetings, I was even more enthusiastic. The Sections are reshaping LASA from within and provide an avenue for members to network and make the association more their own. Though growing pains have been inevitable, the membership, the EC, and the Secretariat have ably handled the transition. Still, LASA and the Sections are not fully settled yet. Our Congresses' rapid growth has made some members feel lost in seas of panels and waves of people. The Sections are ideal for giving our membership a handle on and into LASA; they can become—indeed, are becoming—natural communities of scholars, especially important for younger faculty and graduate students. As Sections flourish, so does the parent organization: that is the experience of other associations, and LASA's thus far confirms it. In the past 18 months, I have chaired LASA's new Membership Committee. A key concern, which I believe should also be the EC's, are graduate students. They are 20 percent of our membership and, more important, they are the future of LASA as an organization and Latin American studies as a field. LASA needs to tend more to the needs of graduate students—providing some funds for Congress travel, helping them network better, and establishing an award for the best paper, for example. We also need to think of new ways in which graduate students can register their voices on LASA matters. Obtaining major support from the Ford Foundation was a stellar accomplishment. LASA aimed high and won. The award is a distinctive marker that has called for a commensurate response from the association's leadership. Recent presidents have moved the EC to reflect upon LASA's mission, to establish priorities accordingly, and to decide how best to implement them. Each has left his/her mark and advanced this process a bit further. I would welcome the opportunity to follow in their steps.

Carlos H. Acuña defendió su Tesis Doctoral en Ciencia Política en la University of Chicago en 1995 (tema: *La Lógica de Organización y Comportamiento de la Burguesía Industrial como Actor Político: Argentina como Estudio de Caso*); cuenta con una Maestría en Metodología de la Investigación, Universidad de Belgrano, 1980 (tema de Tesis de Maestría: *Weber y su Práctica Metodológica*) y es Licenciado en Ciencia Política, Universidad del Salvador, Argentina, 1975. Actualmente es miembro de la Carrera de Investigador Científico (con la categoría de Investigador Independiente) y miembro de la Comisión Nacional Asesora de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas, del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (CONICET-Argentina); fue Investigador Titular del Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), 1985-1997, y Research Fellow, Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, 1994-1995. Como Profesor Asociado, es Director de la Maestría en Administración y Políticas Públicas y Profesor de materias de grado y posgrado en la Universidad de San Andrés, Buenos Aires. Dictó cursos de posgrado como Profesor Invitado en la University of Chicago y la University of Notre Dame; fue Profesor Titular en

Programas de Maestría de la Escuela de Altos Estudios de la Fundación Patricios y la Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, y en carreras de grado en la Universidad Di Tella, así como Profesor Asociado en la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Es autor de numerosos artículos en la Argentina y en el exterior. Libros: *Juicio, Castigos y Memorias*; *Los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia en la Política Argentina* (con coautores) y *La Nueva Matriz Política Argentina* (comp.), ambos Nueva Visión, Buenos Aires, 1995; *Latin American Political Economy: Theoretical Perspectives in the Age of Neoliberal Reforms and Democracy, Markets and Structural Reforms in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Mexico*, ambos comp. con W. Smith y E. Gamarra y publicados por North-South Center/Transaction, New Brunswick, 1994. En proceso de culminación: *La Lógica de Organización y Comportamiento de la Burguesía Industrial como Actor Político: Argentina como Estudio de Caso* (Paidós, Buenos Aires, publicación esperada 2001). Su actividad editorial se inicia en 1978 como Director de la revista *Temas de Ciencias Sociales, Filosofía y Psicología* (Argentina) y actualmente es miembro del Consejo de Redacción de Desarrollo Económico (Argentina), del Comité Editorial de la *Revista Argentina de Ciencia Política* y del Comité Editorial del *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*. Su especialización abarca la metodología de investigación, política comparada, políticas públicas y lógica del comportamiento de actores políticos. Temas de análisis: reformas estructurales y del estado, la política de procesos económicos, la política de las políticas sociales, relaciones cívico-militares, fuerzas armadas como actor político, derechos humanos y procesos políticos. Su especialización e intereses han resultado, más allá del compromiso académico, en asesorías/consultorías relacionadas a políticas sociales, reforma de Estado y reforma Política, tanto a diversas áreas del Estado Argentino como a organismos multilaterales (PNUD, Unicef, Unesco, Banco Mundial, BID). Finalmente, la temática de derechos humanos ha constituido en su trayectoria un foco de análisis e investigación, así como objeto de una larga militancia: se incorporó como miembro activo del Servicio Paz y Justicia (SERPAJ) en 1977, a poco del inicio de la última dictadura militar en Argentina. Cumplió las funciones de Responsable del Área "Derechos Humanos" y Miembro de la Coordinación Nacional del SERPAJ durante 1980-1981 y de Representante del Servicio Paz y Justicia frente a organismos no-gubernamentales, gubernamentales e internacionales en U.S.A. de 1981 a 1985, para retornar al país como Asesor de la Coordinación Nacional del Servicio Paz y Justicia de 1986 a 1991. Es en esa instancia que centra su trabajo ligado a los derechos humanos en el análisis e investigación comparada del Cono Sur latinoamericano.

Acuña Statement

LASA es, sin dudas, la más importante asociación de científicos sociales y académicos cuyo foco de trabajo se centra en América Latina. Cuatro son los pilares que han sostenido y fortalecido a la Asociación a través del tiempo: rigurosidad académica, pluralismo teórico-metodológico, pluralismo disciplinar y el diálogo entre pares del "norte" y del "sur". Acepté la nominación como candidato a miembro del Executive Council con el compromiso de fortalecer estos cuatro pilares con una

visión latinoamericana, desde "el sur". Las ciencias sociales en América Latina muestran una preocupante tendencia de debilitamiento de la investigación. Paradójicamente, la irrupción de nuevas temáticas y campos de investigación empírica se da en forma simultánea a una importante caída en los niveles de financiamiento y el mantenimiento de significativas debilidades institucionales. El riesgo que enfrentamos como comunidad intelectual es que la producción de teoría se concentre en el "norte", con previsibles riesgos: transpolación acrítica de marcos generados en contextos diversos, emigración de profesionales de calidad de las regiones que más los necesitan hacia regiones más "activas" y debilitamiento del intercambio entre los propios latinoamericanos. En consecuencia, una profundización de las diferencias regionales "norte"- "sur" dentro de la comunidad de latinoamericanistas. El proceso descrito atenta no sólo contra los pilares que han sostenido la fortaleza y el sentido de LASA sino, en general, contra la producción de conocimiento sobre nuestras sociedades y, por ende, contra la posibilidad de responder a las necesidades que enfrenta la región. La alternativa no es la producción teórica autónoma sino el fortalecimiento de los intercambios de una comunidad intelectual cuya producción muestre pluralidad de intereses, prioridades, experiencias y aspiraciones. En este contexto es que sitúo mi interés en fortalecer los pilares que dan cimiento a LASA. Como espacio institucional riguroso y plural en términos teórico-metodológicos y disciplinares, es clave su papel de sostén del diálogo entre disciplinas y entre pares académicos de diversas regiones, respondiendo a la necesidad de fortalecimiento que hoy enfrenta América Latina. Por ello, la prioridad de mi actividad como miembro del Council en caso de que sea electo será fortalecer desde LASA las actividades de estudio e investigación en América Latina, así como la participación de los académicos e intelectuales latinoamericanos en el diálogo entre pares, afianzando tanto los canales de comunicación, trabajo conjunto y debate "norte-sur" como los "sur-sur".

Avecita Chicchón received her Bachelor's degree in social sciences (anthropology) from Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú in 1985; master's degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1986, and her Ph.D. in social anthropology from the University of Florida in 1992. Her dissertation was based on fieldwork among the Tsimane people of eastern Bolivia. She is currently Program Officer for Latin America in the Conservation and Sustainable Development Area within the Program on Global Security and Sustainability at the MacArthur Foundation. Her grantmaking responsibilities include support for institutions on the themes of conservation science and education, environmental law and policy, sustainable development, and managed landscapes. From 1992 to 1998, she was Conservation International's Peru Program Director based in Lima, Peru. In this capacity, she designed and managed conservation and sustainable development projects in the Tambopata, Vilcabamba and Condor regions of eastern Peru. This work resulted in a number of articles and reports that have been used to establish or expand protected areas with local stakeholders' participation; and to develop economic

opportunities for rural peoples. Her research interests include indigenous and colonist natural resource use, gender issues, development of economic opportunities, human rights, and management of natural areas. She has taught at the Catholic University in Peru on Amazon issues, and has served as a board member for SEPIA (Seminario Permanente de Investigación Agraria – Perú). She was a Conservation and Development Forum (CDF) board member from 1996 to 1999. From 1997 to 1999 she was a member of the Maryland Group, a group of ten Peruvians that were selected to establish productive dialogue with Ecuadorian counterparts to consolidate peace among members of civil society. Some of her recent publications include "Conservation Theory Meets Practice," in the journal *Conservation Biology* (October 2000), and *Fauna en la Subsistencia de los Tsimane, Reserva de la Biósfera del Beni, Bolivia* in SI/MAB series (Smithsonian Institution 2000).

Chicchón Statement

My work in the environment field has been enriched by fruitful exchanges I have developed with LASA colleagues from different countries and a variety of disciplines. I have been active in LASA since 1992 when I was invited to be a member of a Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the Natural Science Community. I served in this Task Force until 1995. In 1997, I organized a panel on gender and natural resource management where selected researchers presented case studies on how a gender perspective improved our understanding of social processes affecting the use of natural resources in fragile areas. Whenever I have had the opportunity to present a paper at LASA, I was certain I was going to participate in open discussions that would improve the collective understanding of the theme at hand. If I were elected to serve on the Executive Council, I would commit to maintain LASA's high academic standards, and to promote an active dialogue among different academic disciplines that are not well represented in LASA. I will make a special effort to reach out to colleagues in the natural sciences that are interested in building bridges with the social sciences. Furthermore, I would commit to encourage the participation of scholars and practitioners based in Latin American countries, especially those who participate in national networks such as SEPIA in Peru.

Arturo Escobar was born and grew up in Colombia, where he studied Chemical Engineering before moving to the U.S. His interest in problems of hunger and malnutrition took him to Cornell University, where he got a Master's degree in Nutrition and Food Science and where he started to shift his interest towards a more general questioning of the concepts and strategies of development. He obtained an interdisciplinary Ph.D. in Development Philosophy, Policy and Planning (UC Berkeley, 1987), after which he taught at UC Santa Cruz (1986-1989), Smith College (1989-94), and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. In January, 2000 he moved to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he is the Kenan Distinguished Teaching Professor of Anthropology. His research interests fall under four general headings: discourses and strategies of development and

the possibilities for alternative forms of development in the so-called Third World; social movements as the space for new visions of social life and world-making projects generally; political ecology, global/local environmental conflicts, and local/regional ecological design; and the anthropology of new information, computer, and communications technologies. His publications to date reflect closely this set of interests: two co-edited anthologies on Latin American social movements (*The Making of Social Movements in Latin America*, with Sonia E. Alvarez, 1992; and *Cultures of Politics/Politics of Cultures*, with Sonia E. Alvarez and Evelina Dagnino, 1998); a book and many articles on development issues (*Encountering Development*, winner of the Best Book Award by the New England Council of Latin American Studies, NECLAS); and an edited volume on his work in the Colombian Pacific (*Pacífico, Desarrollo o Diversidad*, with Alvaro Pedrosa, 1996). Practically all of his published works in English have also appeared in Spanish, including the recent collection, *El Final del Salvaje: Cultura, Naturaleza y Política en la Antropología Contemporánea*, 2000). He is currently completing a book on his ongoing research in the Pacific rainforest region of Colombia, *Hybrid Natures: Cultural and Biological Diversity at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century*. This work is in many ways a collaborative research project with activists of the Process of Black Communities, a network of black social movement organizations in the Pacific. Since 1993, this ongoing research and writing project has been funded by the SSRC, the Heinz Endowment, the Arts and Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, and the MacArthur Foundation. Of particular relevance to institutional Latin American studies are the following: He was the first full-time lecturer at the nascent LAS Program at UC Santa Cruz (1986-89); Acting Director of the LAS Program at UMass, Amherst (1995-96); active in the new LASA Culture and Politics and Colombia Sections; involved at Chapel Hill's Institute of Latin American Studies and the Duke-UNC Program in Latin American Studies, for instance through the coordination of the Andean Studies Working Group (with Marisol de la Cadena and Walter Mignolo); and member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Latin American Anthropology* and other journals and book series. Finally, he has been Visiting Professor at universities in Cali, Rio de Janeiro, and Barcelona.

Escobar's Statement

It would be a pleasure and an honor for me to serve in LASA's Executive Council. For many of us, LASA is a very special professional and institutional base. I am drawn to its commitment to interdisciplinarity, its efforts to straddle borders and cultures in its support of knowledge production, its persistent attention to important social, cultural and political developments in the continent, and –of great importance– its not infrequent support for progressive attempts at social change and the denunciation of insufferable situations and forms of violence and oppression. LASA has known how to adapt in the light of changes in the context for knowledge production and the social transformations of the day. I would like to work to incorporate appropriate responses to what I consider to be novel changes at present. There are certainly new knowledge

producers that need to be better represented (social movement activists in particular); transformations that are especially acute at present and so in need of heightened attention (e.g., ubiquitous environmental degradation); poorly-understood regional dynamics (e.g., political and economic crisis in the five Andean countries, even more confounded by Plan Colombia, but also characterized by rich and significant ethnic mobilizations by indigenous and black communities); and, needless to say, a transformation in the geopolitics of knowledge production. I am interested in the re-figuration of area studies in its encounter with what so hastily perhaps is described as "globalization." Here lies the opportunity for a truly transnationalization (or mundialización) of knowledge production, away from only established actors and epistemological centers and peripheries. Lastly, I am fully committed to maintaining as large a travel fund as possible to enable Congress participation by junior and not-so-junior scholars from Latin America; to exploring possibilities for holding the Congress in other parts of Latin America; and to the continued institutional development of LASA's new organizational structure.

John D. French, Associate Professor of History at Duke University, co-founded the annual Latin American Labor History Conference at Yale University in 1984 where he got his Ph.D. the following year. A specialist in labor and politics in the region, he is author of *The Brazilian Workers' ABC: Class Conflict and Alliances in Modern São Paulo* (1992) and co-editor, with Daniel James, of a volume entitled *The Gendered Worlds of Latin American Women Workers* (1997). Throughout the 1990s, he has worked on a series of research projects on "Labor, Free Trade, and Economic Integration: National Trade Union Responses to a Transnational World" leading up to his forthcoming book, *Globalizing Protest: The Fight for Worker Rights in World Trade* (2002). In the last two years, he has been awarded a twelve month Fulbright-Hays Fellowship for research in Brazil and a \$75,000 preservation grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to make available the rich primary source materials collected by pioneering Latin Americanist Robert Alexander. At a series of recent conferences, he has been deeply engaged with attempts to synthesize our accomplishments in Latin American and Caribbean labor studies as a step towards a new international and comparative labor history appropriate for this age of global capitalism. Among his recent articles are: "The Latin American Labor Studies Boom," *International Review of Social History*, 45 (2000); "'They Don't Wear Black-Tie': Intellectuals and Workers in Modern São Paulo, 1958-1981," *International Labor and Working Class History* #59 (Spring 2001); "The Missteps of Anti-Imperialist Reason: Bourdieu, Wacquant, and Hanchard's Orpheus and Power," *Theory, Culture, & Society*, Vol. 17 #1 (February 2000); "Drowning in Laws but Starving (for Justice?): Brazilian Labor Law and the Workers' Quest to Realize the Imaginary," *Political Power and Social Theory* Volume 12 (1998); co-author with Alexandre Fortes of *Urban Labor History in Twentieth Century Brazil* (Albuquerque: Latin American Institute/University of New Mexico, 1998); and "Comercio y Trabajo en el Mundo: Hacia la Cláusula Social,"

Nueva Sociedad (Caracas), #148 (1997).

French Statement

Today is an exciting time to be an active Latin Americanist. The region is once again on the move—from Mexico to Venezuela to Perú—and neo-liberal certainties have rightly entered into crisis. It's a time for bold initiatives, innovative ideas, and challenging gambles. I believe that LASA must use its resources in the humanities and social sciences to develop an intellectually compelling approach to today's vital intellectual and political controversies. What do we have to say about the dangers of renewed U.S. interventionism, especially in Colombia, or the prospects of a western hemispheric free trade agreement? What can we contribute to the renewed debate regarding equitable and sustainable development and the growing inequalities between and within nations? Where do we stand in relation to the threat of environmental degradation and market-driven cultural homogenization? And finally, what can we offer to encourage a new hemispheric dialogue about race and color, gender, and class? Given today's intellectual, moral, and political imperatives, the challenge is to maintain the delicate balance between passionate posturing, on the one hand, and academic obtuseness on the other. Resisting complacency and national and disciplinary compartmentalization, we must combine our in-depth "local" and localized knowledge of Latin America with a broader regional, hemispheric, and global perspective. As we do so, however, we must actively combat the tendency toward an abstract "universalized" discussion, "western" or OECD in nature, that effectively erases the radically different historical trajectories and experiences of the peoples of different parts of the world. It is not a question of emphasizing the "similar" over the "different," or of choosing the "local" over the "global," since either would be an error. Rather, we must position the striking results of our specialized studies within a transnational and comparative context—with an eye on public policy when relevant.

Florencia E. Mallon received her Ph.D. in Latin American History from Yale University in 1980, when her dissertation received the John Addison Porter Prize in the Humanities. She is currently Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where she has taught since 1982. In 1995 she received the Emil H. Steiger Distinguished Teaching Award given by the University of Wisconsin, and in 1999 was awarded the Doris Slesinger Award for Excellence in Mentoring by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Women Faculty Mentoring Program. She is currently Director of the Lilly Teaching Fellows Program for Junior Faculty, and was just appointed to a Five Year Residency at the Institute for Research in the Humanities. Mallon is the author of two books, *The Defense of Community in Peru's Central Highlands: Peasant Struggle and Capitalist Transition, 1860-1940* (Princeton, 1983), which received the Honorable Mention for the Bolton Prize of the Conference of Latin American History in 1984; and *Peasant and Nation: The Making of Postcolonial Mexico and Peru* (Berkeley, 1994), which received the 1995 Bryce Wood Book Award given by the Latin American Studies Association.

She is also the author of over thirty articles on social theory and on agrarian, political, and social history. Since 1996 she has been researching the relationship between the Mapuche indigenous people of southern Chile and the Chilean state, focusing on the twentieth century. She is the editor and translator of the testimony of Rosa Isolda Reuque Paillalef, *When a Flower is Reborn: The Life and Times of a Mapuche Feminist* (forthcoming, Duke U. Press, 2002) and is completing a book, *The Mapuche Indigenous Community of Nicolás Ailio and the Chilean State, 1906-1999*. She has also held numerous national fellowships, including a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship (1996-97), a Ruth Landes Senior Fellowship, Research Institute for the Study of Man (1996-97), an NEH Fellowship for College Teachers (1990-91), a Fulbright Faculty Research Abroad Fellowship (1984-1985), and an SSRC Postdoctoral Grant (1981). In 1990-1991 she was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California. She has performed professional service in the following capacities: Chair, Bryce Wood Book Award Committee, Latin American Studies Association (1997-98); Chair, Selection Subcommittee for Latin America, CIES Fulbright Scholars Program and Member of the Board, Council on the International Exchange of Scholars (1994-96); President, Conference on Latin American History (1994); Board of Editors, *Latin American Research Review* (1992-96); Editorial Board, *Political Power and Social Theory* (1991-present); Committee on the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the John H. Dunning Prize, American Historical Association (1991-1993); Academic Specialist and Consultant on the History Master's Program, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Quito, Ecuador (1990); Program Committee, Conference on Latin American History (1989); Selection Committee, SSRC Dissertation Fellowships, Latin America and the Caribbean (1988-1989); Bolton Prize Committee, Conference on Latin American History (1988); Program Committee, 1986 Congress of the Latin American Studies Association; and Participating Editor, *Latin American Perspectives* (1982-1999).

Mallon Statement:

If elected to the LASA Executive Council I would like to focus my energies on two basic issues which I believe LASA can appropriately address in a more concerted and organized way: 1) The need to address more systematically the cross-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary challenges facing Latin American Studies. While I believe that much innovation in area studies happens at the boundaries or crossroads between disciplines, I also believe that we can further foster a mutual appreciation of the history and nature of disciplinary conventions—of argument, evidence, and how “claims to truth” are made and substantiated. I believe that special sessions at upcoming LASA meetings, as well as fora in LARR addressing these issues, would be very beneficial both to scholars and graduate students in our various fields, and I would like to work to make these a reality; 2) A clearer and more focused discussion of the intellectual and human rights impact of globalization and marketization on Latin American societies. Whether through a special Task Force or through special panels or fora at our meetings or in our publications, or all of the above, I think LASA could appropriately address at least the following two impacts of

globalization: a) The impact of globalization and privatization on the Latin American university system, and how this also has an impact on the working lives of Latin American intellectuals and changes the conditions of intellectual exchange and collaboration that are possible between Latin Americanists in Latin America and those of us who make our home in the United States or Europe; b) The extent to which human rights issues intensified by globalization can be addressed by our professional organization, specifically working conditions in export processing industries, environmental degradation, and the impact of globalization on indigenous peoples and indigenous rights.

Andrés Serbin is Full Professor (Profesor Titular) at the Central University of Venezuela and holds the highest research category (Investigador III) at the Venezuelan National Council of Science and Technology (CONYCIT) since 1991. He is a founding member, former Executive Director (1988-1993) and current President of the Board (1993-2000) at the Venezuelan Institute of Social and Economic Research (INVESP) based in Caracas, Venezuela. Serbin is the President (1997-2002) of the Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (CRIES), a Managua-based network of 54 research centers and NGOs from the Caribbean Basin; President of Concertación Centroamericana, a Central American network of NGOs, and the coordinator of the Board of the Greater Caribbean Civil Society Permanent Forum, a broad regional platform of civil society organisations. Since 1986, Serbin has coordinated and directed 12 regional projects, including the most recent Ford Foundation-funded studies on “Regional Integration and Civil Society in Latin America and the Caribbean” (1996-2000), based at INVESP and on “Democratic Governability and Citizen’s Security in Central America” (1999-2001), based at CRIES. He taught at the Universidad de La Plata and Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina (1972-1974); at the Universidad Simón Bolívar, Venezuela (1978-1990); at the Université des Antilles-Guyane, Guadeloupe (1985-1990) and at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Dominican Republic (1987-1994). He had been Leverhulme Fellow at the Centre for Caribbean Studies, Warwick University, United Kingdom (1987-1988); Visiting Professor at the Summer Program of the Wharton Business School, University of Pennsylvania, USA (1989-1991); Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, USA (1994-1995), and Visiting Professor (1995) and Associate Senior Researcher (1995-2001) at the Doctorat de Sciences Politiques, Université d’Aix en Provence, France. Professor Serbin has received numerous national and international awards and has authored seven books; edited and co-edited 18 volumes in Spanish and English on different regional issues, and more than 100 articles on Latin American and Caribbean politics and international relations. His most recent book in English is *Sunset over the Islands. The Caribbean in an Age of Global and Regional Challenges* (London: MacMillan, 1998). He has been member of the Boards of 12 academic journals (including *Latin American Research Review [LARR]*) in Latin America and the Caribbean, the United States and Europe, and he is currently the Director of *Pensamiento Propio*, a bilingual journal of social sciences of the Caribbean Basin. He is a member

of several professional associations such as the Caribbean Studies Association (where he served as President in 1987-1988); LASA (where he served as Chair and Co-Chair of the Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on different occasions, on the program committee of the 1992 International Congress, and as a LARR Board member); the Latin American Sociological Association (ALAS); International Studies Association (ISA); the Iberoamerican Political Studies Association (where he served as Vice-President during 1991-1996), and others. He is a founding member of the Asociación Argentina de Semiótica; the Asociación Venezolana de Psicología Social (AVEPSO) and the Asociación Venezolana de Estudios del Caribe (AVECA), where he served as President for the period 1985-1987. He is currently a member of the International Board of the Canadian Forum for Latin America (FOCAL). Serbin also served as Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Venezuela (1991-1993); Special Adviser for Caribbean Affairs to the Latin America Economic System (SELA), 1995-1997, and as a consultant to national and international organizations such as Petróleos de Venezuela (PDVSA), the Venezuelan National Congress, the South American Peace Commission; the Institute of European-Latin American Relations (IRELA), UNESCO, the Interamerican Development Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), among others. He holds a degree in Social Anthropology from the Universidad de La Plata, Argentina (1973); a Mg. Sc. in Social Psychology from the Universidad Simón Bolívar, Venezuela (1978) and a Doctorate in Political Science from the Universidad Central de Venezuela (1987). His main fields of research have been ethnicity in Latin America and the Caribbean; international relations and regional integration, and he is currently focusing his research on civil society participation in regional and multilateral organizations.

Serbin Statement

If I am elected, my best effort will be directed to: a) contribute to develop and deepen the links between U.S. and Latin American and Caribbean scholars, particularly in the case of Central American and Caribbean researchers; b) increase the participation at LASA Congresses of researchers and students from the Caribbean Basin universities and research centers; c) establish a closer relation between academic organizations and civil society and social movement networks in the Americas through the exchange of information and the dissemination of research results. Creo especialmente importante la función, en el marco de LASA, de propiciar el desarrollo de un espacio de debate de alta calidad académica que constituya, a la vez, un espacio de intercambio equitativo y plural para las/los investigadores de todas las subregiones del hemisferio.

LASA members may propose additional candidates for the vice presidency by submitting petitions signed by at least one hundred LASA members in good standing for each candidate. Additional candidates for the Executive Council may be proposed through submission of petitions signed by at least 20 members in good standing for each candidate. The deadline for receipt of petitions at the LASA Secretariat is June 30, 2001

The 2001 Nominations Committee consisted of Marianne Schmink, University of Florida, chair; Reid Andrews, University of Pittsburgh; David Barkin, UAM-Xochimilco, Mexico; Maria Cook, Cornell University; Rosario Espinal, Temple University (as Executive Council liaison); and Ileana Rodriguez, Ohio State University.

The Ford-LASA Special Projects Fund:

LASA is pleased to announce the inauguration of the Ford-LASA Special Projects Fund, made possible by the Ford Foundation Endowment Grant. The Fund will support such activities as transregional research initiatives, conferences, working groups, the development of curriculum and teaching resources, and similar projects organized and carried out by LASA Sections or by ad hoc groups of LASA members. Proposers are encouraged to think creatively about how this funding might be used to advance the principles of hemispheric collaboration among Latin American Studies scholars and teachers.

Proposals should identify the participants in the proposed activity, the objectives of the project, and the process by which those objectives are to be achieved. The total amount requested in each proposal may not exceed \$10,000. Grants may be combined with other sources of funding, and may be used to initiate projects that continue with funding from other sources. No project or group will be funded more than once.

Proposals of no more than five single-spaced pages in length are to be submitted to the LASA Secretariat within two months after each LASA Congress. Thus the deadline for the first funding cycle is November 8, 2001. Proposals will be reviewed by a panel of four LASA members appointed by the President for each program cycle, chaired by the Vice President of LASA. Applicants will be informed of the results within two months after the submission deadline.

Preference will be given to projects that involve transregional collaboration in the Western Hemisphere, and which are intended to result in publication of project results. It may be possible for LASA to disseminate project results, including conference papers, through its website, which would not preclude eventual publication in other media. Within 18 months of the award announcement all project groups will be required to submit a report on the activities undertaken with Special Project funding, suitable for publication in the *LASA Forum*.



SECTION NEWS

Latino Studies Section's Research and Dissertation Award for 2001

The Latino Studies Section (LSS) of the Latin American Studies Association announces its 2001 Research and Dissertation Award and invites nominations and submissions.

The Award is given for the best doctoral dissertation, in English or in Spanish, that focuses on Latino communities, issues, and topics. Preference will be given to dissertations that apply a comparative approach within national, hemispheric and/or international contexts to enhance our understanding of the Latino experience. The work may be grounded in any disciplinary field. The competition is open to Ph.D.s from institutions in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean who completed their dissertation in 2000-2001.

The award will be presented at the 2001 LASA meeting to be held in Washington, DC, on September 6-8, 2001.

Those interested in submitting entries for consideration should send three copies of the dissertation, one each to the three committee members listed below. The submissions will be read by a committee of LSS officers.

All nominations for the award must be received by **June 1, 2001**.

For further information, please contact any of the following:

Iraida López
Ramapo College, Spanish/Latino Studies
505 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NJ 07430-1680
E-mail: LunaMaga@aol.com

Roberto Marquez
Latin American Studies
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Ma. 01075
E-mail: rmarquez@mtholyoke.edu

Vilma Santiago-Irizarry
Cornell University
265 McGraw Hall
E-mail: vs23@cornell.edu

Rural Studies

On March 1, 2001 the Rural Studies Section launched Lasarural Forum, its E-mail discussion list. The list is open to anyone interested in rural and agrarian issues; you need not be a member of the section. For more information and to subscribe to the list, contact Ronald Waterbury <waterbury@qc.edu>.

We have also changed the host for our web site. Now that our webmaster, David Myhre, has left Princeton for the Ford Foundation we had to find a new host. Happily, thanks to the

efforts of Gerardo Otero, Simon Frazer University has agreed to be our new host. Myhre will continue as webmaster. The new address is: www.sfu.ca/lasa-rural. Give it a visit.

At LASA 2001, Rural Studies will be sponsoring two sessions on "Desmistificando el Capital Social Campesino." The first session is subtitled: "El Debate Teórico," the second: "Lecciones del Terreno."

Primera Pre-Conferencia de la Sección de Estudios sobre Cono Sur

La Sección de Estudios Sobre Cono Sur de LASA convoca a los miembros de la Asociación y a especialistas en temas vinculados con el estudio del Cono Sur (Argentina, Chile y Uruguay) a participar de su Primer Pre-Conferencia. La Pre-Conferencia se llevará a cabo el día 5 de septiembre del año en curso en Washington D.C., un día antes de iniciarse las actividades del Congreso de LASA 2001 en esa misma ciudad.

La Pre-Conferencia es un espacio ideal para el intercambio académico, la discusión de distintas temáticas vinculadas con el Cono Sur y la difusión de las actividades y de los objetivos de la Sección. A fin de hacer efectivas estas metas, la Pre-Conferencia estará orientada hacia una reflexión sobre problemáticas presentes del Cono Sur, enfocadas desde diversas disciplinas y

orientaciones metodológicas. Como resultado, la Pre-Conferencia apunta a trazar una agenda de trabajo común para investigadores de diversas especialidades. Por ende, las actividades de la Pre-Conferencia están dirigidas a que los participantes puedan asistir a debates de temas dentro y fuera de sus áreas específicas de trabajo para que puedan encontrar ideas rectora y preocupaciones comunes con colegas alejados de sus propias especialidades o de distintos ámbitos culturales y/o académicos.

Para mas información, contactar a
Silvia G. Kurlat Ares
Coordinadora
silviakares@hotmail.com

New Section Approved

The newest LASA Section to be approved is "Southern Cone Studies." The Section will be added as an option to the 2002 membership form. Section officers will hold a planning meeting at LASA2001 in Washington DC. For information please contact Silvia G. Kurlat Ares, chair and organizer, at silviakares@hotmail.com. An abbreviated mission statement follows:

The Southern Cone Study Section aims to increase communication and interdisciplinary work among scholars and researchers from different disciplines and professional backgrounds of the countries in the region (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay). The section will assist researchers, students and practitioners in creating common scholarly interests and goals related to the study of the Southern Cone. The Section will provide a forum for collaborative research and joint activities.



LETTER

[The author submitted the following under the heading "The Empire Strikes Back: Grupo Hank and the Threat to Academic and Press Freedom" for publication. Given its nature, it was agreed that the appropriate placement was as a letter. As with all letters, the views are not necessarily those of the Latin American Studies Association.]

Last August, an extraordinary lawsuit was filed in Cleveland, Ohio. In part, the action was notable for the political and financial empire behind it and the broad—and almost surrealistic—nature of the charges being levied. But it was also remarkable because there was considerably more here than met the eye. This was not an isolated move, but rather part of a wide-ranging counteroffensive launched by the family and associates of Carlos Hank González, for decades one of the wealthiest and most influential powerbrokers in Mexico, against their perceived enemies in the U.S. government, academia, the press and elsewhere.¹ The objective: to root out and punish the members of this "grand conspiracy," redeem the reputation of the Hanks and their allies, and—most important—intimidate and deter all those who might be tempted to delve into the purported criminal and political activities of "Grupo Hank".

The case pits Laredo National Bank (LNB), its holding company, Laredo National Bancshares, Inc., and their CEO, Gary G. Jacobs, against the author of this letter. The charges stem from alleged actions I committed while I was a professor at the U.S. Army War College (USAWC). The accusations are multiple and varied—a classic "slap suit" ranging from invasion of privacy, defamation of character, and tortuous interference with business, to conspiracy to violate the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). Sifting through the legal rhetoric, however, the complaint comes down to a claim that I infiltrated a U.S. intelligence agency—the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)—for purposes of corrupting Operation "White Tiger," a wide-ranging, multi-agency investigation of the Hank Group's purported involvement in money laundering, narco-trafficking and related criminal activities. Specifically, I am accused of having given false and defamatory information on the Hank family and its businesses and associates (which include LNB and Gary Jacobs), which was incorporated into an 800-page report, as well

as a detailed executive summary that was leaked to reporters. Allegedly, I conspired in these activities with a number of unidentified individuals for purposes of my own financial or other gain.

I am flattered that the Hanks think I have these capabilities. That a humble college professor could infiltrate the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities and "corrupt" their investigations is certainly a remarkable feat. And that this professor should also be the central player in a vast conspiracy to bring down the Hanks! Truly, this Schulz must be the Prince of Darkness. (Or, as Dostoevsky might have put it, the Grand Conspirator.)

Unfortunately, this portrait is only tangentially related to reality. At the time of these alleged events—1998-99—I was a research professor on U.S.-Latin American security issues at the USAWC's Strategic Studies Institute, the Army's think tank on strategic and military matters. As part of the annual program, I was working on a study entitled "Narcopolitics in Mexico." During the course of this project, I talked with people both within U.S. government agencies and outside them, including academics and journalists, for purposes of gathering information for my report. These contacts were within the scope of my legitimate research activities, and did not in any way constitute an attempt to "corrupt" an official investigation or defame the plaintiffs. Among the agencies I visited was NDIC, which was preparing a report on "Grupo Hank" and its purported links to money laundering and drug trafficking. Subsequently, I was given a draft of the report's executive summary, which I still possess. Contrary to the claims of the plaintiffs, I did not "leak" the document for purposes of publication. But even if I had, the report is not classified. It is neither "Top Secret," "Secret," nor even "Confidential." The Department of Justice is fully aware that I still have the document, and has made no effort to retrieve it. Nor has the DOJ ever accused me of having done anything illegal.

There are a number of issues here, but the most important concerns the threat being posed to the First Amendment rights of free speech and free press—in particular, the right of private scholars, as well as government investigators and journalists, to research

and write about organized crime and other threats to national security. I am not the only target. Gary Jacobs has publicly bragged about how the “cockroaches in the government are going to run for cover” once he files all the lawsuits he is preparing. Jacobs is convinced that there is “a lot of people on the Federal Reserve Board staff, and perhaps even higher than the Board staff” that are waging a racist campaign against Carlos Hank Rohn. (Hank Rohn, the eldest son of Carlos Hank González and majority shareholder in Laredo National Bank, is currently being sued by the Fed for questionable banking practices.) Nor are his charges limited to the Federal Reserve. Jacobs has accused personnel in U.S. Customs, the FBI, the DEA and the CIA of lying about him and his institution.² The lawsuit filed against me lists unidentified John Does as co-defendants, and several employees from these agencies are identified as having given me misinformation, apparently as part of this conspiracy. During preliminary efforts to settle the case out of court, it was suggested I wear a wire and allow my phone to be tapped in order to flush out other “co-conspirators”. I rejected the offer. Indeed, I could not have complied had I wanted to since, to the best of my knowledge, there is no conspiracy.

Nor are U.S. Government researchers the only targets. A separate lawsuit had previously been filed against an investment banker, Christopher Whalen, for allegedly providing damaging information to the Federal Reserve, which then prevented Carlos Hank Rohn from acquiring Mercantile National Bank.³ A number of other individuals and periodicals, including *El Andar*, *El Financiero*, the *Washington Post*, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, have been threatened with suits. The *El Andar* case is particularly disturbing since the journal has very limited resources to defend itself. *El Andar* is a small bilingual magazine covering Latino politics and culture, which had the temerity to publish a series of articles critical of the Hanks.⁴ In response, a Hank/LNB lawyer, Ricardo Cedillo, demanded an apology and

retraction, \$10 million, and the right to pre-screen anything the magazine wrote about his clients. “Should you elect to do nothing,” he ominously intoned, “you act at your own peril.”⁵

The object of these threats, I believe, is abundantly clear: it is an attempt to intimidate government researchers, scholars, and journalists in order to deter them from investigating the Hanks and their associates. *El Andar*, Whalen, myself, and others are to be made object lessons to those who might be tempted to write or provide information on these matters. If the Hanks can get away with this, other suspect groups, whether criminal or political, will be encouraged to adopt similar tactics.⁶ The result will be a serious blow to academic and press freedom.

In response to this harassment, some of my colleagues suggested I set up a legal defense fund. I have only modest financial means—certainly not enough to defend myself against plaintiffs who have, almost literally, unlimited resources. Thus, one of the reasons for this letter. Any readers who would be interested in making a contribution to my defense, and in the process perhaps deterring those who might use these tactics against others, can send a check, payable to the “Donald Schulz Legal Defense Fund,” to:

Philip Althouse, Attorney at Law
2012 West 25th Street, Suite 715
Cleveland, OH 44113

Any help, no matter how modest, would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Donald E. Schulz
Professor and Chair
Political Science Department
Cleveland State University

NOTES

¹ On the Hanks, see especially Jamie Dettmer, “Family Affairs,” *Insight*, March 29, 1999; Joaquín Herrera, *Hank: las élites del poder en México*, Mexico, D.F.: Parmon, 1997; and Ruanova Zárate, *Hank: el sello de la impunidad*, México, D.F.: Editorial Posada, 1995.

² See Jacobs’ interview with Frontline, “Drug Wars,” on the Internet; also, National Public Radio, “All Things Considered,” October 9, 2000.

³ On the Whalen case, see especially Louis Dubose, “Carlos Hank’s NAFTA Bank,” *Texas Observer*, March 17, 2000.

⁴ See, in particular, Julie Reynolds’ articles on “The NAFTA

Gang,” Summer/Fall 1999; “The Cleanup Crew,” Spring 2000; and “Hank-owned Bank Violated U.S. Election Laws,” Fall 2000; and J. Jesus Blancornelas, “Death of a Journalist,” Summer/Fall 1999.

⁵ Armando Acuna, “Journal Takes on Powerful Mexico Family,” *Los Angeles Times*, November 14, 1999.

⁶ Indeed, this may already be happening. Late last year, Mexico’s largest bank, Banamex, sued two left-wing publishers for accusing its owner of being involved in a cocaine smuggling operation. See Cynthia Clips, “Mexican Banker Sues ‘Narco News,’” *Village Voice*, December 20-26, 2000. ■



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Mellon / Sawyer postdoctoral position available at the **University of Washington's Center for the Study of Ethnic Conflict and Conflict Resolution** for one year. With a grant from the Mellon Foundation, the Center will run a Sawyer Seminar in 2001-2002 on ethnic conflict in the modern world. Recent Ph.D.s in any social science (including history) who are specialists in this area, covering any part of the world, are encouraged to apply. Responsibilities will include assisting in the running of the seminar and teaching one quarter of a senior honors undergraduate seminar on the topic. Salary will be approximately \$30,000 plus benefits. The University of Washington is building a multicultural faculty and strongly encourages applications from female and minority candidates; the institution is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Please submit a description of your research and a sample of your written work. Include two letters of reference in sealed, signed envelopes with your application letter. The appointment will run from September 15, 2001 to June 14, 2002.

Write to:

Professor Daniel Chirot or to Professor Resat Kasaba,
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
Box 353650
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195.

Application deadline: **May 15, 2001.**

The Guatemala Accompaniment Project (G.A.P.) of the Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala seeks qualified candidates to volunteer as human rights accompaniers in returned refugee and internally displaced villages as well as other communities affected by the violence. G.A.P. matches trained volunteers with U.S. sponsoring communities that support the accompanier's stay for six months to one year. The accompanier acts as a human rights observer and helps to strengthen the sister relationship between the U.S. and Guatemalan communities. The accompanier's presence provides the Guatemalan villages with a vital link to the international community as their families re-build their lives after years of war and displacement. Accompaniers share in everyday life, observe and report on conditions, and monitor the peace process and the human rights situation. In some cases, accompaniers may assist in community development or community projects. The presence of the accompanier provides a measure of security to communities that suffered the brutal repression of the war and still fear for their safety. Training includes the following: The philosophy of international human rights accompaniment; Understanding the role of non-violent action in social change; Role plays that train participants to live and work in rural Guatemalan communities; Background on the Guatemalan civil war, displaced communities and the refugee return process; The peace accords and human rights in Guatemala and human rights monitoring and reporting. Prospective candidates should be at least 21 years old, live in the U.S. or Canada and have: Spanish proficiency or demonstrated ability to develop proficiency within six weeks; The ability to live and work in rudimentary conditions and in situations that may involve some risk; Cultural sensitivity and good judgment; Ability to write reports and undertake human rights monitoring; Availability for a minimum of six months (in

addition to training and language study); Previous experience in Guatemala or Latin America (preferred). Benefits include accommodation and food in the community, a small stipend and health insurance. Accompaniers are expected to contribute towards the cost of their stay through fundraising. For an application packet and more information on this or future trainings please contact:

G.A.P.

1830 Connecticut Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20009

Phone: 202-265-8713

nisguagap@igc.org

Application deadline: **May 15, 2001**

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte is looking for a tenure-track assistant professor with research and teaching interests in Brazilian Studies, to begin August 2002, assuming favorable action on the budget by the state legislature. Candidates should have demonstrated research competence and have a strong interest in helping to develop an undergraduate curriculum in Latin American Studies. Candidates will be considered from across the humanities and social sciences. Geography, literature and cultural studies, and sociology are the preferred disciplines, but candidates from any discipline with research and teaching interests in Afro-Brazilian topics will be considered. Ph.D. required by August 2002. Send C.V., cover letter, and three letters of recommendation to:

Brazilian Search Committee

Dept. of History, UNC Charlotte

Charlotte, NC 28223.

Review of applications will begin August 1, 2001, and will continue until the position is filled. Preliminary interviews will be held at the LASA Congress in Washington, D.C.

The Center for International and Area Studies at Prairie View A&M University in Prairie View, Texas invites applications for an Instructor of Portuguese Language. This will be a part-time, non-tenure-track position beginning Fall 2001. The selected applicant will develop and teach a four-sequence Portuguese language course (Elementary Portuguese I & II and Intermediate Portuguese I & II). Applications accepted immediately. Position will remain open until filled. Prairie View A&M University is a member of the Texas A&M University System and is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer. Send letter of interest, curriculum vitae, three letters of reference, and official transcripts to:

Dr. Fredoline Anunobi, Head

Division of Social Work, Behavioral and Political Sciences

Box 686

Prairie View A&M University

Prairie View, TX 77446

Position will remain open until filled.

The History Department at Plattsburgh State University of New York invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track position at the rank of assistant professor to begin Fall 2001. The position requires a specialization in environmental history, with an ability to teach U.S. or global history surveys and potential for long-term scholarly research. The candidate is required to have the

Ph.D. by September 2001. Teaching experience and scholarly publications preferred. Teaching load is nine credit hours per semester. Salary is \$38,000-\$43,000 with excellent benefits. Applications from women and minority candidates are especially welcome. Plattsburgh State University is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. Please send or fax letter of application, a statement of teaching philosophy, three letters of reference, and other pertinent materials to:

Chair, Search Committee (PJ#2529-LASA)
Human Resources
Plattsburgh State University of New York
101 Broad Street
PLATTSBURGH NY 12901-2681
Fax: 518-564-5060.

Review of applications begins immediately and continues until position is filled.



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The Carter Center invites applicants for its internship program, with interests in the study of real-world contemporary international and domestic issues. Internships are offered in the following areas: Latin America and the Caribbean, Conflict Resolution, Democracy, Global Development, Human Rights, Mental/Physical Health, Conferencing and Special Events, Public Information, and Art Services. A strong background in the applied area is necessary for consideration. Applicants must be undergraduate juniors or seniors, recent graduates, or graduate/professional students. International students may apply also. Deadline for applications are: Fall (September to December), June 15; Spring (mid-January to May), October 15; and Summer (two sessions available: May through mid-August-20 hours per weeks and June through mid-August-40 hours per weeks), March 15. The Carter Center is a non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit organization dedicated to fighting disease, increasing crop production in the developing world, protecting human rights, monitoring free elections, resolving conflicts and strengthening democracy. For application materials visit our website at www.cartercenter.org or call our hotline for any further questions at 404-420-5157.

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) announces the 2002-2003 competition for Fulbright Lecturing/Research Grants in some 140 countries. Opportunities are open not only to college and university faculty and administrators, but also to professionals from the business community and government, as well as to artists, journalists, lawyers, independent scholars and many others. Awards vary from two months to an academic year or longer. While foreign language skills are needed for some countries, most lecturing assignments are in English. Contact CIES:

3007 Tilden St., N.W., Suite 5L

Washington, DC 20008-3009

Tel: 202-686-7877

E-mail: apprequest@cies.iee.org

Information and applications form available at www.cies.org.

Application deadline for worldwide lecturing and research grants in academic year 2002-2003: **August 1, 2001.**

The United States Institute of Peace invites applications for the 2002-2003 Senior Fellowship competition in the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution created by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Fellowships are awarded annually to scholars and practitioners from a variety of professions, including college and university faculty, journalists, diplomats, writers, educators, military officers, international negotiators and lawyers. The Institute funds

projects related to preventive diplomacy, ethnic and regional conflicts, peacekeeping and peace operations, peace settlements, post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation, democratization and the rule of law, cross-cultural negotiations, nonviolent social movements, U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century, and related topics. Fellows reside at the Institute for a period of up to ten months to conduct research on their projects, consult with staff, and contribute to the ongoing work of the Institute. Projects that demonstrate relevance to current policy debates will be highly competitive. The fellowship award includes a stipend, an office with computer and voicemail, and a part-time research assistant. The competition is open to citizens of all nations. Women and members of minorities are especially encouraged to apply. For more information and an application form, please visit the Institute's website at www.usip.org, or contact:

Jennings Randolph Program

U.S. Institute of Peace

1200 17th Street, NW, Suite 200

Washington DC 20036-3011 USA

Phone: 202-429-3886

Fax: 202-429-6063,

E-mail: jrprogram@usip.org.

All application materials must be received in our offices by **September 17, 2001**

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars announces the opening of its 2002-2003 Fellowship competition. The Center awards approximately 20-25 residential fellowships annually in an international competition. Successful applicants submit outstanding proposals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities on national and/or international issues—topics that intersect with questions of public policy or provide the historical framework to illumine policy issues of contemporary importance. Fellows should be prepared to interact with policymakers in Washington and with the Wilson Center staff who are working on similar topics. Men and women from any country and from a wide variety of disciplines may apply. For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the *postdoctoral* level, and normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their scholarly development by publication beyond the Ph.D. dissertation. For other applicants, an equivalent level of professional achievement is expected. Fellows are provided offices, access to the Library of Congress, computers or manuscript typing services, and research assistants. The Center holds one round of competitive selection per year. Further information and application forms may be obtained from:

Scholar Selection and Services Office

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

One Woodrow Wilson Plaza

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20004-3027
Tel: 202-691-4170
Fax: 202-691-4001
E-mail: fellowships@wwic.si.edu
Web site: www.wilsoncenter.org

Application deadline: **October 1, 2001**

The United States Institute of Peace invites applications for the 2002-2003 Peace Scholar dissertation fellowship competition of the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. The Peace Scholar program supports doctoral dissertations that explore the sources and nature of international conflict, and strategies to prevent or end conflict and to sustain peace. Dissertations from a broad range of disciplines and interdisciplinary fields are eligible. Peace Scholars work at their universities or appropriate field research sites. Priority will be given to projects that contribute knowledge relevant to the

formulation of policy on international peace and conflict issues. Citizens of all countries are eligible, but must be enrolled in an accredited college or university in the United States. Applicants must have completed all requirements for the degree except the dissertation by the commencement of the award (September 1, 2002). The dissertation fellowship award is \$17,000 for one year and may be used to support writing or field research. For more information and an application form, please visit the Institute's website at <www.usip.org>, or contact:

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

All application materials must be received in our offices by **November 1, 2001**



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Center for Black Music Research is pleased to announce the *2001 Inter-American Conference on Black Music Research*, May 23-27, 2001. This is the first conference that the Center has held outside the United States, and it is a special honor to join the Society for American Music at the Trinidad Hilton in Trinidad and Tobago. Collaborative programming and paper sessions will be presented by each organization and all sessions will be open to both groups. For more information please see our website, <http://www.cbmr.org/con/2001.htm>

The European Council for Social Research in Latin America (CEISAL) announces its Third Congress to be held in Amsterdam on July 3-6, 2002. The Congress will be organised by the Netherlands Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (NALACS). The Congress' central theme is *Crossing Borders in Latin America*. This event will draw together some 500 Latin American and European scholars from different disciplines. Papers will be presented in 100 sessions, organised around some 20 thematic networks. Debates in the various networks will focus on the following themes: rural societies and agrarian frontiers; environment and sustainable development; globalisation and new cultural frontiers; democratisation and decentralisation; human rights; state and civil society; gender relations; economic integration; crossing linguistic frontiers; literature; migration and mobility; social and ethnic movements; economic and institutional reforms; regionalisation and internal frontiers; religion; international relations; urban dynamics and the urban-rural divide; violence and illegality. The Congress' working languages will be Spanish and English. For more information please visit our site www.cedla.uva.nl/ceisal-2002 or mail to: ceisal02@cedla.uva.nl. Proposals for sessions and abstracts of papers must be submitted to the Organising Committee. Please use the forms available at the Web site.
Proposal deadline: **May 31, 2001**

The North Central Council of Latin Americanists (NCCLA) invites proposals from all disciplines for participation in an interdisciplinary conference, "Neighborly Adversaries: The Flow of Influence between Latin America and the United States." The conference will be held at Simpson College, October 12-13, 2001.

Submission of proposals via electronic mail is highly encouraged. Suggestions for panels (including Spanish and Portuguese language panels) are most welcome. Teaching panels (strategies, methods, etc.) are especially encouraged. The Program Chair issues a special invitation for panel presentations on the subject of *the Influence of Latin America on U.S. Culture* (Literature, Music, Films, etc.), and *the Influence of the United States on Latin American Development*. Those interested in chairing sessions are invited to contact the Program Chair. Graduate student and advanced undergraduate student participation is encouraged. Up to six student travel grants of up to \$100 each are available (for full-time students who are not professionally employed). Apply with abstract. Conference presenters are eligible for NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards. Send abstracts and proposals to:

Mariano J. Magalhães
Program Chair (NCCLA 2001)
Roosevelt University
1400 N. Roosevelt Blvd.
Schaumburg, IL 60173-4348
Phone: 847-619-8570
E-mail: mmagalha@roosevelt

Proposal submission deadline is **July 13, 2001**.

The V International Seminar of Caribbean Studies will be held in Cartagena de Indias, Barranquilla, Colombia, July 30 to August 3, 2001. The seminar theme is "Identity, Memory and Culture." In August of 1993, scholars, artists and investigators from universities, research and art institutes in different countries of the Caribbean and the world assembled in Cartagena de Indias for the first Seminar. In 1997, the International Institute of Caribbean Studies was established, with the collaboration of national and international organizations and individuals involved with the Seminars. The Institute is dedicated to promoting investigation and instruction about Caribbean culture and history and to encourage relationships among countries of this region. The year 2001 seminar will cover topics like origins and contributions of cultural manifestations in the Caribbean today, its contemporary values, the meaning of its identity through history, its current role in the international scene and, in this

context, the recuperation and compilation of its historical and cultural memory. As in previous Seminars we count on the participation of researchers from the United States, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Germany, Spain, Cuba, Honduras, Panamá, France and Colombia, and we expect this year to incorporate academics from Brazil and Mexico. For 2001, we hope to include researchers from English-speaking Caribbean countries. To participate in this event please send a resume of your presentation and a CV to: and for any additional information, contact:

The International Institute of Caribbean Studies
incaribe@ctgred.net.co
Fax 57-656-7966

The newly established **Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies at the Graduate Center of The City University of New York** announces its inaugural conference, "Latino New York." Scheduled for October 12, 2001, our one-day gathering will explore historical, political and cultural perspectives of the Latino presence in New York City, with special attention to the dramatically changed demography of those communities over the last three decades. In addition to two major addresses by internationally recognized experts in the field of global cities and contemporary pan-ethnic diasporas, we will convene two discussion panels with academic and non-academic public commentators, as well as a luncheon bringing together members of the Center and the Graduate Center administration, conference participants, and leading Latino political and public figures of New York City who have been supportive of efforts to establish the Center. An evening reception will feature an exhibit of Latino visual art, musical accompaniment, and socializing among all involved. The Conference will be held in the first floor Recital Hall starting at 9:00 AM, October 12. *Bienvenidos todos!* All are welcome! The conference program will be available in more detail at the Center's Web Site (<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/lastudies>) in April 2001. For information please contact Prof. Juan Flores, the conference director, at jflores@igc.org.

Convocamos a todas las personas interesadas en participar con ponencias en la comisión de trabajo número 19, "Arte, cultura y sociedad: producción, políticas, estéticas y público," que se realizará como parte del XXIII Congreso de la **Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología (ALAS)** y tendrá lugar en la ciudad de Antigua, Guatemala del 29 de octubre al 2 noviembre del año 2001. A partir de esta fecha abrimos la preinscripción de propuestas de ponencias para participar en esta Comisión de trabajo. Los resúmenes, de no más de una carilla, deben ser enviados a las siguientes direcciones electrónicas del Comité Organizador: aquinte@yahoo.com y aewortman@ciudad.com.ar. El Comité organizador de la Comisión realizará una selección de los abstracts de acuerdo a la pertinencia del tema y su fundamentación. Asimismo, en dicha página se deberá indicar en tres líneas una síntesis curricular del participante, indicando grado académico, ámbito de trabajo y mencionar las tres últimas publicaciones. Posteriormente se comunicará a los participantes la inclusión o no de su trabajo. De acuerdo a la respuesta obtenida en este vasto campo, dividiremos las presentaciones atendiendo a las dimensiones expuestas en el título de la Comisión y en las preocupaciones expresadas en el texto inicial. La fecha límite de presentación de abstracts es el **15 de mayo de 2001**.

The Fourth International Conference on Caribbean Literature will be held in Martinique, November 7-9, 2001. You are invited to submit a one-page abstract on any topic relevant to any area of Caribbean Literature. Papers may be presented in English, French or Spanish. Deadline for abstracts is **June 30, 2001**. Send abstracts of papers to be delivered *in French or in Spanish* to Conference Co-Director Jorge Román-Lagunas, and send abstracts of papers, which are to be delivered *in English* to Conference Co-Director Melvin Rahming. Information concerning registration, accommodations and travel will be supplied no later than June 30, 2001. If you need information previous to this date please contact either co-director. Contact information:

Jorge Román-Lagunas
Purdue University Calumet
Foreign Languages and Literatures
2200 169th Street
Hammond IN 46323
Telephone: 219-989-2632
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La Unión Nacional de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (UNEAC) convoca al *VI Simposio de Traducción Literaria*, evento de reconocido prestigio internacional y cuya realización será del 27 al 29 de noviembre del 2001, en la sede de la UNEAC, en 17 y H, Vedado, La Habana. Las temáticas a abordar en mesas redondas, talleres y plenarias serán fundamentada y práctica de la Traducción Literaria; Historia de la TL; Enseñanza de la TL; Las realidades culturales en el trabajo de TL; Particularidades de la TL por géneros: Cuento; Novela; Poesía; Ensayo; Traducción y comunicación intercultural; Traducción e identidad; Bilingüismo y Traducción; Traducción de lenguas minoritarias; Traducción de literatura para niños y jóvenes. Se entregarán los resúmenes en soporte electrónico (Word 6 para Windows, o Word Perfect 5.1 para DOS). Las intervenciones no excederán de 30 minutos. Los resúmenes de las ponencias deberán presentarse antes del **1ro de noviembre del 2001**.

Los interesados pueden dirigirse a:

Lourdes Arencibia Rodríguez, presidenta del Comité Organizador
Aurora Fibla, Vicepresidenta
Liliam Comas, especialista en promoción de eventos, UNEAC

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The Bildner Center/Cuba Project announces a call for papers for a conference "The Cuban Republic and José Martí, 1902-2002," December 6-8, 2001, at the Graduate Center, City University of New York. Organizers are Professors Mauricio Font and Alfonso Quiroz. The Cuban Republic was born in the first years of the twentieth century with formidable tasks ahead. Several historical legacies among the new republican leaders and institutions vied for articulating Cuban identity, the state, and civil society. One legacy in particular, the nationalist and political ideas of José Martí, took a central stage among the followers of the Cuban pro-independence martyr and "apostle." Today few would doubt the centrality of Martí's legacy to the Cuban sense of identity and nationality. The approaching centennial of the origins of the symbiosis between the Cuban republican reality and Martí provides a symbolic opportunity to evaluate the results and future of this essential Cuban counterpoint. In commemorating one hundred years of the formal inauguration of the Cuban Republic,

the conference seeks to debate the relationship between the Republic and Martí from multiple perspectives, including its hemispheric consequences. Papers on the following main topics of the conference are welcomed: Cuban republican national identity and Martí; The challenges of the early Republic (1902-1920); The Cuban Republic, the United States, and Latin America; The views of twentieth-century historians and intellectuals on Martí; Martí and radical movements during the twentieth century; Racial issues during the Republic; Civil society during the Republic; and Spanish immigrants in the twentieth century. Invited Participants are: Rafael Rojas (Colegio de Mexico); Marifeli Pérez-Stable (FIU); Rafael Tarragó (University of Minnesota); Alejandro de La Fuente (University of Pittsburgh); Paul Estrade (University of Paris); Consuelo Naranjo (CSIC, Madrid); and guest speakers from Cuba. Some of the papers will be selected from submitted proposals. If interested, please send an inquiry and abstract to Professor Alfonso Quiroz: zoriqx@yahoo.com or bildner@gc.cuny.edu.



PUBLICATIONS

Abstracts are solicited for a publication on the topic of feminine relationships and influences on the works of Latin American women writers and artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The publication is expected to be titled *Echoes, Icons, Muses and Friends: Inspirational Voices and Influences in Latin American Feminism*. Essays may explore direct influences that European or North American authors have had on one or several writers of Latin America (for example, Simone de Beauvoir's influence in the works of Rosario Castellanos and/or Beatriz Guido) or they may also explore epistolary relationships and friendships between creative women (such as correspondence between Victoria Ocampo and her collaborators in *Sur*). Particularly welcome are essays that consider family influences and connections (like the Ocampo sisters) as well as those which study the close interaction between collaborators and members of ideological, artistic, and/or literary movements (such as Surrealist women in Mexico or the South American *Vanguardistas*). The main objective of this collection is to explore the relationships between creative women and their relevance on the development of a feminist discourse and culture in Latin America. Abstracts and essays must be in Spanish. Send the material along with a brief vita and e-mail address by mail or by e-mail attachment to:

María Claudia André
Associate Professor
Dept. of Modern and Classical Languages
Hope College
Holland MI 49423
Andre@Hope.edu
Phone: 616-395-7911

Deadline for submission is **15 June 2001**.

Submissions are invited for a collection of essays titled *Reading Music: Listening to Culture and Identity in Spanish America*. The volume will include a diverse spectrum of essays that will examine the manner in which identity is "played out" in different musical genres from the Caribbean, the Andes, the Southern

Cone, Mexico, Central America and the U.S. Latino population. Potential essays should be 15-20 pages, written in English, and might analyze literature, art, performance, culture, gender, politics or history, always via the common thread of music. Authors are invited to send queries, abstracts or completed essays to:

Robert Neustadt
Department of Modern Languages
PO Box 6004
Northern Arizona University
Flagstaff AZ 86011-6004
Tel: 520-523-2411
Fax: 520-523-0963
E-mail: Robert.Neustadt@Nau.edu

The *Journal of Women's History* is soliciting articles for a special issue entitled "Revising the Experiences of Colonized Women." We seek manuscripts from individuals around the world that provide new perspectives on the experiences of colonized women during the colonial and neocolonial periods that incorporate research on such topics as gender, sexuality, national identity, political and social activism, feminism, and pedagogy. This issue, guest edited by Nupur Chaudhuri and Claire Robertson, will appear in early 2003. For more details on our submission policy, email jwh@osu.edu or see the Notice to Contributors page in any recent issue of the *Journal of Women's History*. Send four one-sided, double-spaced copies of your manuscript (no more than 10,000 words, including endnotes) to:

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c/o Department of History
The Ohio State University
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Deadline for submission: August 1, 2001

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