



# Latin American Studies Association

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LASA'S 35th  
YEAR

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# President's Report

by Thomas Holloway

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As I noted in my first presidential report a year ago, LASA has grown tremendously, not only in size but as a reflection of the diversity that has come to be subsumed under the "area studies" umbrella. That overall growth trend and increased internal diversification have made our Congresses the largest and most varied gatherings of Latin America specialists on the planet. These developments challenge the notion that globalization has rendered area studies irrelevant.

## Area Studies and Globalization

In response to the globalizing buzz of the past few years suggesting that "area studies is dead," I reply: "Long Live Area Studies!" This is not to suggest that the paradigm of the 1960s, which I sometimes refer to as "the ethnocentric US vs. the exotic OTHER," is adequate or appropriate for the future that is now. It may well be that funding and the proliferation of area studies programs in U.S. academic institutions had their origins in the perceived policy needs of the Cold War era. But Latin American studies specialists have taken the resulting opportunities in directions not perceived nor necessarily welcomed by policy makers and funding agencies.

The work of area studies scholars, teachers, programs and professional associations over the past four decades, it must be recognized, has done much to create the current environment of multi-lingual skills, intercultural awareness, and an increased level of international understanding, both in the United States and in other regions of the world. Many people in the United States are now less monolingual, monocultural, and ethnocentric due in part to our efforts, and those efforts must continue. Whether the label is Latin American, Hemispheric, Inter-American, or some variant, the work of areas studies programs and the people connected to them remains vital. So too the work of LASA continues to be important in advocating for area studies, for maintaining such interdisciplinary journals as the *Latin American Research Review*, and for periodically convening thousands of scholars, teachers, students, and other professionals from the western hemisphere and other parts of the world for an intense period of intellectual and social interaction that LASA Congresses have become.

The western hemisphere has always been a complex and diverse region, of course. An important contribution of Latin American area studies over the past several decades is that it is now *understood* as more complex and varied. Whatever globalization

has come to mean, and however the current policy scene differs from that of the 1960s, globalization should not be understood as a general transition toward homogenization. In many ways the opposite is true. Now and into the future it will be even more important to try to understand and to teach about the abiding differences of language, literature, historical experience, culture, ethnicity, gender, social relationships, access to economic resources, styles and levels of political participation, and other sources of difference in the Americas.

As the indigenous peoples of the hemisphere have reclaimed their distinctive voices, as African-Americans (understood in "our," hemispheric sense) have emerged with distinctive voices, as the United States itself becomes more "Latin" in demographic and cultural terms, as the social world is increasingly seen as gendered, as the diversity and fragility of the natural environment is increasingly recognized, and as the hegemonic projects of globalizing economic and political elites bump up against both the old and the new sources of difference, area studies becomes more important, not less. In a sense the development of Latin American studies reflects the commonplace that the more we learn the more we find how much we do not know, compounded by the commonplace that the world continues to change. And like education more generally, the task of conveying to the coming generations both what we claim to know and a sense of how much there is yet to know, is never done.



*LASA President Thomas Holloway*

This leads me to a point closer to home, regarding LASA as an organization and the importance of membership-particularly student membership.

## Membership

The benefits LASA could derive from having more Latin American studies scholars and specialists involved in its activities, as well as the benefits that non-members could derive by joining up, mean that LASA could and should continue to grow. I venture that many readers of these words who are based in institutions of higher education could think of colleagues whose scholarship and/or teaching focuses on Latin American or hemispheric issues, but who are not members of LASA. I think it is even more likely that many directors of Latin American programs/centers/institutes could think of institutional colleagues, including some who are affiliated with their programs, who are not members of LASA. Others probably have colleagues based in Latin America whose work could be facilitated and better disseminated through LASA

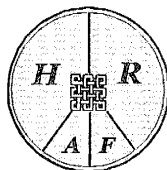
participation, in the activities of specialized Sections and in our International Congresses. If you fall in these categories, I urge you to act in the reciprocal interests of LASA and your colleagues by urging non-members to become members.

Of particular importance in this regard is the need to make area studies specialists who are training for the professional ranks, primarily those completing advanced degree programs, aware of the professional and intellectual benefits to be derived from LASA membership. To me, one of the positive aspects of LASA Congress programming guidelines and informal procedures is that younger scholars, including graduate students, have been welcome to propose papers and panels for the Congress program, and that no invidious distinctions have been made between members who hold advanced degrees and those still working to earn them. Much of the freshest research in Latin American studies, closest to the cutting edge, is done in the course of thesis research and gets its first public airing at a LASA Congress. I have known many people whose first participation in a LASA Congress occurred while they were still candidates for advanced degrees. For LASA to continue to reflect the best in area studies scholarship, we need to ensure that our graduate students establish a professional connection with LASA early on, through membership and Congress participation.

I am all in favor of retaining lower dues rates for graduate students, but such discounts will only have the desired effect if those eligible are made aware of the advantages of joining. We who

consider LASA a normal part of our networks need to remember that such connections began at a specific point in our professional formation. If you have students or know of other graduate students who are looking forward to a career in Latin American studies, I urge you to take the initiative to suggest to them that they become LASA members. A more proactive approach would be for area studies programs/centers/institutes to make LASA membership an inherent aspect of graduate student affiliation and funding. One way to do this is to ensure that all students who receive fellowship or research grant funding from Latin American centers have LASA membership included in the financial package, paid from institutional funds. This small gesture alone, recognizing the importance of LASA membership but at small cost relative to overall budgets, could do much to insure continual recruitment of those who should be LASA members.

Meanwhile, I hope we can continue such recently established traditions as having a luncheon meeting during LASA Congresses for graduate students and LASA officers. These and similar events are a way to recognize the importance of student members, and they provide an opportunity for productive exchanges of information and opinion. If you are a graduate student I look forward to seeing you for lunch on Saturday, September 8, in the 12:3-2:30 time block. If you know of graduate students who will be attending LASA2001, remind them of this event. Check the program book for location.



## The Changing Context of Human Rights in Mexico and in US-Mexico Relations

by John L. Hammond

Hunter College

Chair, LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom

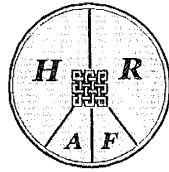
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The Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom presents two articles on current issues in Mexico and across the border. The election of Vicente Fox brings to Mexico a government pledged to give new attention to human rights and to overcome the abuses of past regimes. Judith Adler Hellman interviewed Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda on these issues and reports on the government's new commitments. As Castañeda makes clear, bilateral immigration relations between the United States and Mexico are high on the agenda of the Fox administration.

The right of immigration is itself an important human rights issue, as are abuses of immigrants' human rights which are side effects of exclusionary policy. The LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom is concerned not only with human rights in the countries of Latin America but in the entire hemisphere

including the United States itself, especially on issues that have a particular resonance for Latin Americans. It is in that perspective that we present the report by Karl Eschbach, Jacqueline Hagan, and Nestor Rodriguez on the deaths of immigrants due to increased enforcement by the U.S. Border Patrol.

Immigration rights constitute a key test case of respect for human rights in the contemporary world. Traditionally, the nation-state has been assumed to be the protector of the rights of its own citizens. In a globalized world, as more and more people live outside the country of their birth, the claims of universal human rights increasingly raise challenges to national sovereignty. Eschbach, Hagan, and Rodriguez reveal the tragic cost when the United States fails to respect the rights immigrants have even if they enter this country illegally.



# Human Rights in Mexico: An Interview with Jorge Castañeda

by Judith Adler Hellman

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Mexican President Vicente Fox Quesada, candidate of the Partido de Acción Nacional (PAN), took office in December 2000 after seventy-one years of unbroken rule by the Partido Institucional Revolucionario (PRI). In the year leading up to his election, Fox's campaign was intentionally vague on the subject of exactly how the candidate intended to carry out a comprehensive transformation of the Mexican political system. However, once his victory was confirmed hours after the polls closed on July 2, 2000, Fox began to sketch the changes he would seek to reinforce the halting process of democratization that had brought him to power.

Principal among those promised changes was a rejection of the abusive human rights practices of previous administrations. Indeed, from the first day of his administration, highest priority went to the resolution of the most aggravated human rights issue in Mexico, the seven-year-long standoff between the Zapatista National Liberation Army in Chiapas and the Mexican state. The main focus of the changes that Fox proposed to implement centered on persuading the *zapatistas* to return to the bargaining table. To do this, it was clear that he would need to definitively demonstrate his commitment to human rights by demilitarizing Chiapas and giving clear recognition to the rights of the *zapatistas*, their supporters, and their imprisoned *compañeros*.

In addition to offering a new approach to the *zapatista* rebels, the Fox administration promised to change the policies previously implemented with respect to foreign human rights observers and solidarity activists. During the administration of Ernesto Zedillo (1994-2000) foreigners with long-term commitments to scholarly and social assistance projects found themselves under attack from the regime. Their involvement in Mexico—and particularly in the state of Chiapas—was portrayed by the Zedillo administration in sinister terms, and their purported “meddling in Mexican affairs” was posed as a principal reason for the lack of a resolution to the crisis in southern Mexico. Rather than negotiate seriously with the *zapatistas* or offer policy initiatives to resolve the impasse in Chiapas, the Zedillo government summarily expelled and deported foreigners and imposed tortuous visa restrictions for those who wished to carry out research, monitor human rights, or observe elections. The expulsion and deportation of 144 foreigners in 1998 alone belied official Mexican claims that foreign citizens who visit or live in Mexico enjoyed the full protection of the law. (See my report in the Human Rights and Academic Freedom column in *LASA Forum*, Fall 1999, highlighting a range of abuses to which foreigners were increasingly subjected under Zedillo).

On April 18, 2001, I interviewed Fox's foreign minister, Jorge Castañeda, during a stop in Ottawa on his way to the Summit of the Americas in Quebec. Professor of Political Science at the National University of Mexico and a LASA member, Castañeda was by most accounts the principal architect of Fox's electoral victory in July 2000. Our conversation ranged widely, but I was particularly anxious to know to what extent the “changes” promised by the candidate of the *Alianza para el Cambio* would or could transform the disgraceful human rights record of past administrations with respect both to Mexican citizens and to foreigners.

**Q:** *Mexico has signed every major international accord on human rights and yet both domestic and international human rights organizations have published thick volumes documenting the abuses to which citizens and visitors are commonly and systematically subjected. As you know, in the case of foreigners who enter Mexico, the Mexican Constitution of 1917 has been given some quite contradictory interpretations. On the one hand it explicitly guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, movement and the rights to due process and a fair trial to everyone in Mexico, citizen and non-citizen alike. However, the Constitution also gives the Mexican president complete discretion and authority to expel any foreigner he claims is meddling in Mexican politics. Is this a power that Vicente Fox is likely to use?*

**A:** Just in the four months since President Fox took office, the problem of foreigners' rights in Mexico has been resolved. The same Italians who were expelled or deported by Zedillo for their solidarity activities in Chiapas have been allowed to return and, in fact, formed the “security detail” for Marcos and the *zapatista* leadership during their march to Mexico City in February and March 2001. In fact, three hundred fifty foreigners—mostly Spaniards and Italians—participated in the *zapatista* march. We didn't have a single incident along the way. There was not a single incident in any airport or at any border—no problems whatsoever for any foreigner who wanted to come to Mexico to support the *zapatistas* or to attend the Indigenous Congress. Those who had been expelled under the last administration had to request a waiver of their expulsion order. But this was just a formality. It was granted in every case.

**Q:** *The constitutional authority of the president to expel foreigners seems arbitrary enough but the process through which visas have been issued has been equally haphazard and*

*seemingly designed to preclude a rapid international response to the kind of human rights emergency that may arise at any moment in Mexico such as the massacre of women and children in a church in Acteal, Chiapas or the murder of a truck-load of peasants on their way to a demonstration in Aguas Blancas, Guerrero. The application of a human rights observer must be made sixty days in advance and must specify all the places to which the visa holder will travel and all the people with whom he or she intends to speak.*

A: Well, this is no longer the case. These requirements were in place under the last administration, but since President Fox assumed office, we have removed the visa requirements for human rights monitors, researchers, foreign observers of any kind. Gone! No more visas. Now a foreigner like you comes to Mexico, as before, with the same automatic ninety-day permission that tourists are entitled to receive. You have to renew if you want to stay beyond three months. You have to respect and obey the laws of Mexico while you are in Mexico. But nothing else is required. Now you can come to Mexico and you go where you want, carry out research, report on human rights, observe political life, visit Chiapas, visit Oaxaca, whatever you want to do. We are not interested in where you go, who you visit, what you do. You just have to obey the law as you must in any country.

Q: *Actually, I heard that one of the places that the foreign Zapatistas visited in Mexico City was your home.*

A: Well, not all of them. But I did host a reception at my house for the foreigners I know who had accompanied the *Zapatistas*: Alain Touraine, Sami Nair, José Bove, Bernard Cassen, and Raymond Chao. And—good for them—they came to my home and we had a very good time celebrating the success of the march.

Q: *In your speech to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (March 20, 2001) you provided a long list of the priorities of what you described as the "ambitious human rights agenda" of the Fox administration. Probably the commitment that has received the most attention in the North American press is the promise to defend the rights of Mexicans working abroad—above all, documented and undocumented workers in the United States.*

A: This, and the safety of would-be migrants as they cross the border are key priorities. We are also committed to carrying out an integral reform of the justice system, to opening more space for political participation by the organizations of civil society, and to bringing Mexican legislation on human rights into line with international standards.

Q: *But with respect to Fox's demand for full rights for Mexican workers in the United States, you are no doubt aware that this call has occasioned a lot of discussion in the press to the effect that Fox is calling for protection for Mexicans abroad that farm workers do not enjoy in Mexico, including workers in the Fox family's own vegetable packing plant in Guanajuato.*

A: The entire area of workers' rights in Mexico is a tremendous problem and is central to the changes we are trying to effect as we work to overcome a history of corruption and corporatist control of labor. Our proposed labor law reform provides for a

secret ballot in union elections in order to guarantee workers' right to associate freely with no pressure to join a union favored by the government. And more resources are now going to meet the basic needs of migrant farm workers in Mexico than to any other program of social spending by the Ministry of Social Development. In general, these efforts are part of a complex range of commitments to overcome marginalization, poverty and historic injustices in Mexico, above all those that impact on indigenous people.

Q: *With respect to indigenous people, I have heard you describe the Zapatista march, the participation of the Zapatistas in the Indigenous Congress in Michoacán, and the address of the Zapatista leadership to the Congress as a very positive development, a kind of "great day" for all Mexicans.*

A: Well, you or I may think that the autonomy of indigenous communities is a great step forward for them, or maybe we think that it won't improve their condition very much. But this is *their* demand. This is what they want. So the Fox government wants to make sure this is what they get, that is, that the Law [of Indigenous Rights and Culture] will pass in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate.

Personally, I think the substance of this law is less important than its symbolism. The most important development is the new opportunity for indigenous people to organize and make claims on the system. In this respect the *Zapatista* march had an enormous impact on indigenous organizations all over the country; they recognized that Marcos was tremendously effective in putting their demands forward. The issue of whether they support Marcos or not, or whether he represents them or not is less important than the fact that their demands are now on the agenda.

Q: *Your March 20<sup>th</sup> speech to the UN Human Rights Commission raised hopes in Mexico that your administration would take a more critical position with respect to human rights violations in Cuba. On that occasion you decried the "selective" denunciation of human rights abuses by countries (presumably, the United States). But you also held out the prospect for a policy shift when you said, "We do not accept the thesis whereby some states have tried to justify the violation of human rights as a response to foreign hostility or aggression."*

*Knowing you held this position, a very wide assortment of Mexican human rights organizations and a broad spectrum of intellectuals including Carlos Monsivais, Sergio Aguayo, Héctor Aguilar Camín, Enrique Krause and Federico Reyes Heróles all called upon you to join those countries that explicitly condemn both the U.S. blockade and the violation of citizen's rights in Cuba. But when the time came to vote on the resolution, Mexico abstained. How do you explain this in light of your own words to the UN Commission?*

A: We voted this way because public opinion in Mexico is not yet ready for a new, more critical position on Cuba. A change in policy on Cuba would take a lot more time. You have to remember that Cuba is not a foreign policy issue in Mexico or in the United States. It's not a foreign policy matter for any country. It is always a domestic issue around which domestic political forces



face off against one another. Fidel is not going to be pushed from power with a blockade. And he will not be persuaded to change his policies through a program of "constructive engagement." In fact, internationally, you can't do anything to change what goes on in Cuba. There is no pressure to be exerted. This is why it's not a foreign policy issue for us or anyone else; there's simply nothing you can do one way or the other.

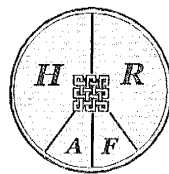
I don't believe that [the abstention] was a shift in our position vis-à-vis Cuba. Mexico's explanation of why it voted the way it did in Geneva dovetailed with my speech at the Human Rights Commission in March. After casting our vote, we explicitly stated that we were concerned about the human rights situation in Cuba, that we had sought access to human rights activists in the island and were denied that possibility, while at the same time underscoring our belief that the voting process in Geneva is one-sided and tainted with political and partisan agendas. The abstaining vote was thus a response to this situation rather than a non-committal position.

*Q: Finally, I would like to talk about your assertion that for all the serious violations of human rights in Mexico such as the massacre in Tlatelolco, the repression of social movements in*

*the 60s and 70s, and the more recent tragedies in Acteal and Aguas Blancas, these are relatively isolated cases that don't reflect a systematic policy of massive human rights abuses such as occurred in other Latin American countries. You have said that the most pernicious legacy of the years of authoritarianism under the PRI is not repression, but rather the problem of corruption. Why do you say this?*

A: I am in no way minimizing what has occurred in Mexico in the past. Tlatelolco, Acteal and Aguas Blancas have left deep scars that need to be addressed and healed. However, there is a clear difference between what happened in other Latin American countries throughout the seventies and eighties and what has occurred in Mexico. Corruption, on the other hand, has been endemic and is related to many of Mexico's current problems. Accountability will not take root in Mexico's government and civil society unless and until the huge abuses of the past are dealt with.

*[Judith Adler Hellman is Professor of Social and Political Science at York University in Toronto, editor of the Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies, and a member of the LASA Task Force on Human Rights].*



## Migrant Deaths at the U.S.-Mexico Border: Research Findings and Ethical and Human Rights Themes

by Karl Eschbach, Jacqueline Hagan, and Nestor Rodriguez

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Every year, more than three hundred people die while attempting to enter the United States clandestinely from Mexico as a result of intensified border enforcement policies, mainly because entry attempts have been pushed away from densely populated areas to more dangerous areas of the border. We draw that conclusion from an analysis of official vital registration statistics (described in more detail below), taking account of environmental conditions, the shifting location of enforcement activity, homicide, and estimates of the increased number of illegal entry attempts.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the United States has ratified, gives people the right to leave any country including their own. But there is no corresponding right to enter a country. This right depends on a host of national policies of immigration and political asylum, all of which are grounded on the assumption of national sovereignty. In the post-medieval era of nation-state formation, the concept of national

sovereignty has achieved sacrosanct status in the name of national security, and national policymakers assume that a country's right to protect its borders is absolute. This assumption underlies the restrictive 1996 immigration law, which some have called the "Mexican Exclusion Act," and the intensification of border enforcement in such campaigns as Operation Hold the Line and Operation Gatekeeper. These border operations appear logical in the context of massive undocumented immigration of over one-million illegal entry attempts per year, but they represent a clear contradiction to the historical importance of immigration in building the nation, as well as to the key role of undocumented workers in the labor force across a wide spectrum of occupations.

Mexican border songs and folk knowledge told about the dangers of clandestine immigration long before sociologists and other migration experts arrived on the border to assess migrant mortality systematically and empirically. This knowledge frightens many

mothers in the migrants' home villages and towns, who attempt to dissuade their children—though usually unsuccessfully—from migrating north. The knowledge and fear of border death also helps many a smuggler to maintain a steady stream of migrant customers wanting to reach the labor markets in the north—the present-day *El Dorado* for many Latin American workers.

The new U.S. efforts to prevent unauthorized entry on the southwest border have had two main effects on undocumented migration flows. Illegal border crossing patterns have been spatially redirected to circumvent areas of intense border enforcement, and the border region from Texas to California has become increasingly dangerous for undocumented migrants. Attempts to cross the U.S.-Mexico border surreptitiously in less patrolled but more dangerous areas, the greater use of unknown smugglers, predatory border bandits, abnormally high temperatures—all have combined to increase the risk of undocumented border crossings. Not surprisingly, the greater exposure to risk has led to an increasing number of deaths as undocumented immigration has grown in the late 1990s.

While this increase has been widely recognized, our study is the first to assess mortality from a standardized empirical data source, that is, a source which maintains consistent measurement criteria across time and space, and the first to compare the incidence of migrant deaths before and after the implementation of intensified border campaigns in the 1990s (Eschbach, Hagan and Rodriguez, 2001). We use a single, standardized data set—official vital registration data pertinent to the border research area—and subject the data to systematic analysis, from the standpoint of a host of causes of deaths, for the period 1985 to 1998. A key concern of our study is to see if time-series death data fluctuate with respect to the time points and areas of intensified border enforcement.

The study's findings concerning migrant deaths at the southwest border between 1985 and 1998 include the following:

- Deaths due to exposure to extreme environmental conditions (heat or cold) is the only border-wide data series that rises sharply because of the redirection of migration flows after enhancement of border enforcement.
- A portion of the increase in environmental deaths in 1998 is attributable to the increased migration flow in the late 1990s, a portion is attributable to the unusually hot summer that year, and the remainder is attributable to redirected flows caused by intense border enforcement.
- Deaths due to unknown causes show a U-shaped pattern, decreasing from 1985 to 1995 and then increasing, that is consistent with the change of the volume of undocumented migration between 1985 and 1998.
- Drowning deaths increased in Imperial County, California, and in El Paso County, Texas. The increases in Imperial County are directly related to the redirection of migrant flows, but the increases in El Paso County reflect a persistent problem

with drowning exacerbated by the opening of an additional canal segment, and thus cannot be associated with redirected migration.

- Drowning death totals in Texas outside the El Paso area were suppressed by the low water flow volume in segments of the Rio Grande River below the Amistad Reservoir.
- Auto-pedestrian accidents declined in San Diego County and in El Paso County. These declines were related to targeted border enforcement that deflected flows from dangerous urban crossing locations.
- Homicide deaths of foreign migrants and unidentified persons declined along the border, especially in San Diego County. The causes of these declines are manifold, and increased border control in urban crossing places, especially San Diego, is probably one cause of the decline.
- Other causes of death from external accidents and injury do not appear to have been affected by the spatial restructuring of undocumented immigration at the U.S.-Mexico border.
- There appears to have been a net increase in undocumented migrant fatalities along the southwest border because of spatial restructuring through 1998, since deaths due to environmental causes have increased more than deaths due to other causes have decreased.
- The multiplier of observed to unobserved environmental deaths is not known; consequently, the true effects of flow redirection may not be fully known. In general, redirection of flows from urban to rural crossing points is likely to lead also to a redirection to causes and places of death that decrease the probability that a death will be discovered and registered.

The empirical findings on migrant border deaths raise several issues. Some who are less sympathetic to undocumented migrants lay the blame for migrant border deaths on the migrants themselves or on Latin American governments. Indeed, some even argue that the migrants' deaths are yet another cost of illegal migration for local border government agencies that must handle the migrants' remains. From this perspective the undocumented migrants are seen as victims of their own willful decision to undertake a clearly illegal act to enter the United States; their own governments are partly to blame because they fail to promote economic growth and full employment.

Others who are more sympathetic to undocumented migrants place the blame on the U.S. government for implementing a policy of border control that callously disregards the impact on human lives. Operation Gatekeeper in San Diego County is particularly blamed for having redirected migrants to high risk areas in adjacent deserts. From this latter perspective, some have even called for an international court to review the impact of U.S. border enforcement policy on migrant deaths.

Sociologists Gideon Sjoberg and Ted R. Vaughan (1993, 1971)



offer an additional perspective from which we can examine migrant border deaths in the light of human rights questions. Sjoberg and Vaughan argue that in the period of transition to modern, industrial society (1300-1800) where religion loses its role as the primary basis for the formulation of people's world views, nationalism and allegiance to the nation-state emerge as a dominant ideology, making this social system the moral unit of analysis. From this nationalistic perspective, social actions undertaken to protect and enhance the nation-state are deemed ethical, regardless of how destructive these actions are to minorities or non-members of the nation-state; the destruction of European Jews and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are presented as major examples. Sjoberg and Vaughan are concerned to counter what they see as the nationalistic tendency of sociology. They argue for a trans-national basis—the dignity of humankind in general—for the moral unit of analysis. This they see as being consistent with the universalizing claim of science, since it is ultimately concerned with the general rather than with the particular. The mission of science is to be useful for all of humankind, and not only for particular nation-states.

Those who make the nation-state the moral unit of analysis may view the more than three hundred migrant border deaths per year as an acceptable mortality bill, or at least not worry too much about the ethical implications of those deaths. Identifying unauthorized entrants as threats to the nation-state, these observers show little concern for the effect of enforcement on the targeted migrants as long as it succeeds in excluding them. Making nationalism the moral imperative, they see undocumented migrants as less than human, or as "aliens" who threaten national security. This form of human degradation reduces the chances for sensing a common humanity with unauthorized entrants and makes it easier to accept the dire consequences of enforcement activities.

Soon after we released our first report on migrant border deaths (Eschbach, Hagan, Rodriguez, Hernandez-Leon, and Bailey, 1996), the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) announced several changes to address concerns about migrant safety on the southwest border. The changes included designating a safety officer in each border sector, equipping Border Patrol vehicles with safety and rescue equipment, programming radio announcements in Latin America to warn potential undocumented migrants of migration hazards, and organizing a special desert rescue team in Arizona. These changes have saved migrant lives, but they do not compensate for the lethal combination of redirected migration, unusually hot weather, and elevated undocumented migration flows in the late 1990s. The changes, while much appreciated, amount to a "Schindler's List" approach where luck and serendipity are the major variables reducing mortal risk.

We think it is helpful to briefly review some human rights themes to put migrant border deaths and border enforcement in a broader structural context. Again, the work of Sjoberg and Vaughan is key, since they have specifically highlighted the human rights context of large-scale bureaucratic organizations like the INS.

Sharing the views of other human rights theorists like Ronald Dworkin, Sjoberg and Vaughan take human dignity—"equal concern and respect"—as the central principle for the concept of human rights. They see transnational universality, human agency, reflectivity, the ability to take the roles of others, and human interdependence as key factors operating in the human rights plane.

Among these concerns, we emphasize human interdependence, since we see this as a major motivating force for international migration, legal and extralegal. From this perspective, international labor migration expands human interdependence. Among other levels, human interdependence occurs across economic categories (employers and workers) and within segmented, transnational households. U.S. employers and immigrant workers have pursued this interdependence vigorously throughout U.S. history, and the U.S. government has promoted this relationship particularly in the case of Mexican foreign labor. For foreign migrant workers, migration provides an opportunity to achieve a satisfactory quality of life. To the extent that migration becomes a prerequisite for maintaining a decent quality of life it becomes a human need, and the right to pursue it a human right; within family units, it can become a human obligation.

Yet the human right of migration is cast upon a political terrain segmented by national borders. Immigration agencies, such as the INS, charged with entry inspections at border points mainly operate according to national policies in pursuit of particular political interests, and not according to the universal code of human rights. The difference between the human right of communities to acquire resources for a livable life and the political right of governments to control border areas is at the base of the over three hundred migrant border deaths per year that we find in our research.

The gap between the human rights of migrants and their families and the political right of nation-states might be considered as a cultural lag, that is, nation-state concepts of political border control are falling behind human rights concepts in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world. On the other hand, the gap might be quite appropriate within a global system organized along political-economic principles where the social elite and social privileges are partly maintained through a stratified world order, in which the power to migrate within the world system is controlled by national governments. From this perspective, the actions of state immigration agencies take on a political function serving the principles of global social stratification.

Finally, migrant border deaths cannot be attributed purely to border enforcement activities. Yes, within the context of abnormally hot summers and elevated migration flows, border enforcement campaigns like Operation Gatekeeper will push the migrant mortality count up, but behind these border campaigns stands immigration policy. It is policy that ultimately determines the increase in border deaths. In a world in which human need will continue to propel persons in less economically prosperous regions to seek economic opportunity abroad, there really are only two ways to significantly reduce the migrants' risk of border

death. One way is to completely seal the border and stop undocumented immigration; the second way is to acknowledge

how much we all rely on migration and to give greater legal opportunity to the country's undocumented labor force.

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## Center Directors Discuss the Future of Latin American Studies

The directors of five U.S. Latin American centers met at UCLA on October 7, 2000, to explore future directions of Latin American studies in the United States. The roundtable discussion, the concluding event of a three-day conference organized by the Latin American Center at UCLA, titled "The Evolving Political Economies of Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico: Economic Restructuring, Democratization, and Turmoil," was hosted by Carlos Alberto Torres, director of the UCLA center. Torres's compilation of the roundtable follows:

*Professor Torres began the session with comments on three broad themes: the relationship between area studies and global studies, the kind of discourse that accounts for changes in the field of Latin American studies and the field's intellectual repositioning, and areas of investigation that deserve additional research and programmatic attention.*

#### **Carlos Alberto Torres, Director, UCLA Latin American Center**

With respect to global studies, I believe there are changes at the economic, political, and cultural levels that tend to promote and reinforce a more global perspective on social policy. At the economic level, these changes include modifications in trade relations and regulations and the formation of new free trade regions; new banking processes and global forms of access to credit and funds; new technologies for the transmission of capital, data, and information; the rise of a knowledge economy, an expanded service sector, and an invigorated tourism and cultural

industry; the formation of truly global corporations unencumbered by loyalties to any national base or boundary; a more mobile labor force as well as more mobile companies; and new patterns of consumption that favor convenience over value.

At the political level, the nation state is faced with trying to balance its response to four political imperatives: its response to transnational capital, to global structures, to domestic pressures, and to its own internal needs. A common question is whether the state is an actor or a neutral referee in social confrontations at the local and national levels. We now know that the state plays all these roles at once. The state deals not only with traditional civil society, in the Hegelian sense, but also transnational civil society. The latter poses tremendous challenges to local states. Moreover, we need to acknowledge the transnational legal order as well because the whole notion of citizenship becomes reshaped when issues of human rights are taken into account.

Finally, at the cultural level we have seen the expansion of global media and the concept of a common culture (epitomized by the worldwide presence of McDonalds, Nike, the United Colors of Benetton, etc.); the availability of instant communication via telecommunications, satellite, and the Internet; the increased visibility of global religions that transform local rituals into international ones; and the phenomenon of worldwide sports (such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup) and apparel marketing.

Returning to the question of Latin American studies and its future in an increasingly global world, recall that Latin American studies was built in the context of the Cold War and created its own cast of characters—both those who address an audience and the audience itself. This audience is represented by universities, foreign affairs offices, NGOs, development agencies, and the media and advertising communities. Nevertheless, in my view, it is very difficult to determine the core set of principles that Latin American studies entails and equally difficult to assemble a core set of methodologies that can be used to move that knowledge forward. In short, what theories and methodologies can help navigate the changing nature of society, the changing relationship between Latin America and the global world, and the intersection of globalization and Latin American studies?

The theories that we all used to use to discuss these matters, such as dependency theory, for example, may no longer be useful. But what is useful is the nudge we felt from the dependency theorists to think in a more bidimensional way—historically and structurally. And this approach presents a challenge for us because of the hybrid, multidisciplinary nature of Latin American studies. So is there any new model that will help move our understanding forward?

At the risk of sounding too radical, I don't think there is any new model. The only one to emerge in the past fifteen to twenty years—postmodernism—has proved politically indefensible and intellectually lightweight. Moreover, it failed to reach the deep core of the disciplines in the social sciences. I do think, however, that postmodernism made a serious contribution to Latin American studies in two ways—its approach to identity and to questions of the body.

While Latin Americanists have traditionally discussed identity in the framework of highly aggregated forms such as nationalism, postmodernism addresses identity first as a complex negotiated set of premises that individuals struggle to understand in their own lives: sexual, cultural, religious, linguistic identities. Second, identities are defined not only by geography but also by community. Third, geographically and community-defined identities are crystallized in the individual's view of life and the pursuit of happiness. This focus on identity which postmodernism brought to the social sciences is an important one and should be retained and expanded with this notion of *aufheben* that Hegel told us about.

The second area where postmodernism was extremely relevant relates to the body. By focusing on the body, postmodernism has given us a new sense of direction. The interesting linkage with Latin American studies is through feminism because feminism tells us that the personal is political and directs our attention to the notion of feelings and not only to the understanding of reason a la Hegel or Kant. In Latin American studies if we are not able to understand the importance of feelings in the constitution of identity and the constitution of the body, then anything else we do may be irrelevant.

To conclude, let me mention three areas that I believe Latin

Americanists need to pay more attention to—multiculturalism, conflict studies, and narcotraffic. Somehow, we have managed to neglect multiculturalism. To a professor of education like myself, this is a particularly disturbing fact. I tell my colleagues here at UCLA, "Listen. The cause of a lot of the problems having to do with identity in Los Angeles, a community of communities, is the fact that the population of Latin Americans in Los Angeles as well as people from many other parts of the world has increased, making this a multicultural, multilingual community. What do we educators know about the cultures of the places these groups come from? What do we know about the systems that educated or didn't educate them? What do we know about the conditions where they grew up?" Here is where area studies could help a great deal, and indeed there is a most important role for Latin American studies to play. Clearly, we need to give far greater attention to issues of multiculturalism if are going to build much-needed bridges to Chicano studies, ethnic studies, and global studies.

Another area of neglect, in my view, is conflict studies. We have always looked at conflict as a clash between nations. But nowadays the issue is violence—among groups, individuals, and corporations rather than simply nations. The separation between public and private has become far more distinct. As we pursue many more activities and pursuits in the comfort and privacy of our homes, the street has become a hostile environment. Issues related to violence affect human life in many ways and have become central concerns in urban and rural Latin America.

And finally, if we are going to justify Latin American studies in terms of United States geopolitical interests, then we must concern ourselves with narcotraffic. If you want to study the poems of Borges, you take no personal risk beyond the dilemmas of knowledge. But if you decide to study narcotraffic in Cali or Medellín your life is at stake. Nevertheless, narcotraffic is a critical issue in U.S.–Latin American security especially since the *narcotraficantes* no longer confine their political control to the regions where they have traditionally operated, but now control politics in several regions of Latin America, at the national level in some countries, and through political emissaries.

*The second speaker on the panel, Nicolas Shumway, University of Texas at Austin, addressed the issues of agenda and audience. He urged educators in Latin American studies to resist efforts by others to set our research agenda, know who our audience is, and remain focused on what universities do best—teaching and research.*

**Nicolas Shumway, Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin**

It is wonderful to think that we academics set the agenda in Latin American studies, but anyone who works in this field knows this is not the case. In many instances, our agenda is set by the funding agencies—the people who pay the bills—and what their funding priorities happen to be. Another group setting the agenda for us is the foundations, which can be very prescriptive and formative— "This is what we'll fund because this is what we

think is important." We are dying to ask, "Who authorized you to tell us what is important?" Sadly, our agenda is being set by people who are not informed about our field.

We can see in the history of Latin American studies how much the Cold War set the agenda. One of the reasons Latin American studies and area studies generally has gone into "crisis" is that we do not have Communists to fight anymore and we have no more Latin Americans to keep from going Communist.

In addition to determining who sets the agenda, we educators must have a clear idea of the audience we serve. Our primary audience is our students and the intellectual community. We are teaching students, giving them information, and training them in research methods. At the same time, in a way, we are teaching our colleagues. When I read a scholarly article I want its author to teach me something and from that teaching, from that research, we are increasing knowledge. The university has two major functions that simply cannot be done by other institutions—teaching and research. And these two functions ought to be what value us, what define us. The farther we get from teaching and research, the more we will look like the ACLU, the Baptist Church, or the Rotary Club. These are wonderful organizations but they don't do these two things nearly as well as we do, and we have to get back to our core reason for existence. And, I repeat, the farther away we get from teaching and research the less we are a university.

I think we have to send a very powerful message that we set the agenda. Nobody out there knows better than we do what a university is and what it should be. We can take considerable pride in saying that American universities are in many ways the most successful institutions this country has produced. Moreover, they are institutions that, for better or for worse, are being widely imitated abroad.

Now, who created these universities? Not government agencies, funding agencies, nor the director du jour at the Mellon Foundation. They were created by faculty members serving on committees, talking about curriculum, talking about programs, setting up research projects. We also have a product that is worth a great deal. If we want to be materialistic about it, our students get jobs, our students make lots of money. But I think we can also make the argument that our students have rich lives because they are intellectually engaged with the world. They have come to the point in education where the subject takes over, where they don't need the teacher as a catalyst anymore. The teacher can be treated like Kleenex—used and discarded. When this happens to students, it's very exciting. Students are our primary audience and our agenda has to be to train those students.

I would also say that this notion of whether area studies is valid or not rests on a very invalid premise—that somehow the way we have organized the university is a proper reflection of reality. Now Carlos said that reading Borges's sonnets is not dangerous. I disagree. Reading Borges is extremely dangerous because one of the things that he teaches is that all categories are by nature

arbitrary. We have no way of knowing whether the way we organize reality has anything to do with reality. The question is: do the structures that we use perform adequately, or in some cases excellently, the tasks of teaching and research? And I would say, yes, there are thousands of ways to organize a university but the way we have chosen happens to be area studies and a tremendous amount of extremely good work in teaching and research is being done through area studies. Of course we can organize a university in another way; we can say academic departments need to change, and they do need to change. Universities evolve and maybe some day Latin American studies, or area studies in general, will also evolve, but in the meantime we can make a powerful case for the fact that we are doing a very good job in teaching and research. Although other structures may be possible, intellectually defensible, maybe even intellectually better, what we have is a very well functioning vehicle.

And, finally, we need to define our audience. I have said that our primary audiences are our students and our colleagues. But we also have to take a much greater interest in the public itself. We need to be sure that our outreach programs work, that our speakers systems work, that we explain what we do and why we do it particularly well.

Finally, we also have to realize that our audience is the foundations, the people who fund research and other projects. We have to engage in a dynamic and aggressive dialogue with government agencies that would try to tell us how to do our business. If that means recruiting our senators, then let's do it. There is no reason not to be politically involved. We also have to educate our millionaires. I have found Texas millionaires to be remarkably receptive to different ideas about Latin American studies, to the point that they actually give us money and give us a kind of independence.

To summarize, we set the agenda, we define our audience. Although we are a profession besieged by fads, we are a profession that is doing a spectacularly good job. We have to be convinced of that and we have to convince the public of it.

*The third panelist, Gilbert W. Merckx, University of New Mexico, spoke about Latin American studies as four different enterprises: a field, a profession, a form of social organization at the university, and as content.*

**Gilbert W. Merckx, Director, Latin American and Iberian Institute, University of New Mexico**

Latin American studies faces challenges from at least four different directions, depending upon the context in which it is defined. The four contexts are Latin American studies as an academic interdisciplinary field, Latin American studies as a professional enterprise, Latin American studies as an interest group or community in certain universities, and Latin American studies as a body of knowledge with a specific content.

As an academic field, Latin American studies represents a subset

of the foreign language and area studies movement in the United States. As such, the fortunes of Latin American studies rise or fall along with those of the broader area studies movement. Federal funding for area studies in general was in part a product of the Cold War, but more fundamentally it was an aspect of a broader initiative of the federal government to invest in basic research and training. That initiative led not only to the National Defense Education Act and its Title VI funding for area studies, but also to other institutions such as the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

Unfortunately, the premise that foreign area studies are as basic and important to national interest as scientific research has come into question—in Washington, within the academy, and among charitable foundations. The challenge to area studies is a real one and one that we have been diffident in responding to. Different branches of the federal government, such as the Congress, ask what we deliver besides criticisms of American foreign policy. Some of our colleagues in the academy claim that area studies produce very little that is hard, in contrast to what is being produced in economics, political science, or sociology. The foundations ask why our needs are more important than those of advocacy movements devoted to causes such as human rights, the environment, and indigenous communities. Such questions require thoughtful and effective responses from all the area studies fields, including our own, if we are to continue to receive significant external funding.

As a profession, the major issue for Latin American studies has to do with the institutions that define the profession. These include the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), the regional Latin American studies associations such as RMLCAS, PCCLAS, and SECOLAS, and the various journals devoted to research on Latin America. The journal that I edit, *Latin American Research Review*, was the first interdisciplinary journal of its type. Now there are more than twenty, strong evidence of the professionalization of Latin American studies. From modest beginnings in 1966, LASA now hosts an international meeting every eighteen months that attracts some four thousand to five thousand attendees.

Like the other big professional associations, LASA has become somewhat depersonalized and confronts new challenges resulting from its sheer size. Smaller, more meaningful communities of scholars, often more regional or thematically focused, are beginning to form, such as BRASA, BALAS, and LACEA. In response, LASA has initiated sections devoted to countries or topics, which may reduce the sense of anomie and increase participation. But like other similar associations, LASA may need to reassess its character and role to maintain its importance. The success of LASA in becoming a very large professional association carries its own challenges.

If Latin American studies is viewed as consisting of communities of real people on certain university campuses, we see another set of challenges. Center directors are all too familiar with the constant struggle to retain core faculty, attract the best students, secure funding, and organize programs in a way that works for both the

community as a whole and the individuals within it. Other campus programs, particularly disciplinary departments, resent interdisciplinary programs and would like to lay claim to their resources. The loss of a key area studies faculty member to retirement or recruitment immediately places that position at risk. The reality is that, compared to departments, interdisciplinary programs are weak in funding and in control over faculty lines. This relative weakness in the campus context reinforces the importance of external funding to Latin American studies, and the potential cost of losing traditional support from the federal government. It also reinforces the importance of the community dimension of Latin American studies on a campus because a strong sense of community provides the basis for an effective lobbying effort that can help a program survive.

Latin American studies faces intellectual challenges that differ in character from those of the past. In the pre-*LARR*, pre-*LASA* period of the 1950s, theoretical perspectives on the underdeveloped world in general and Latin America in particular were dominated by what came to be known as “modernization theory,” which was in turn associated with “structural-functionalism.” This dualist approach viewed social change in world perspective as a linear transition from traditional to modern societies.

Popular or not, modernization theory with its vision of a single global process did not sit well with intellectuals in Latin America or with scholars of Latin America. Latin Americanists largely took the exceptionalist view that Latin America was simply different from North America and the United States for reasons of history, ethnicity, natural endowment, and economic relationships. This shared conviction of Latin America’s special character was a motivating factor in the establishment of both *LARR* and *LASA*. The view of Latin America as a special region was given further shape by the work in the 1950s and 1960s of the talented social scientists at the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America (ECLA or CEPAL). *Cepalista* doctrine included the view that Latin America as a region was different in large part because of its economic relationship with the advanced capitalist nations. This view, a rationale for import substitution industrialization (ISI) policy, became enormously influential in Latin American studies. While dependency theory was merely one variant of the exceptionalist view of Latin America, all the variants shared the underlying assumption that Latin America should be viewed in regional terms rather than from the global perspective of modernization.

The gradual failure of the import substitution development policies led in the 1970s to the collapse of democracy in much of Latin America and in some countries to a descent into military repression of a type never previously experienced. O’Donnell’s influential formulation, “bureaucratic authoritarianism,” became the dominant approach to understanding this new phenomenon. But if military rule was common in Latin America, bureaucratic authoritarianism was not. Research on the roots of such extreme repression led increasingly to social and political factors at the national, rather than the regional or global, level.

The debt crisis of 1982 marked the end of both the import substitution model and the bureaucratic authoritarian state, as well as the start of new processes of redemocratization and neo-liberal economic development strategies. While the debt crisis was a shock experienced by all of Latin America, its aftermath has been marked by additional diversity, not just of national trajectories but also of regional and local experiences. The shrinking role of the national state in Latin America since 1982 has given renewed salience to regional, local, and ethnic factors, to non-state actors, and to new forms of consciousness and identity.

Thus the conceptual challenges posed by Latin America are no longer couched in global or regional terms, and somewhat less in national terms. Perhaps the current focus could best be called "institutional." Thinking about Latin America now is increasingly focused on the community level or on the organizational level. In a Gramscian sense, attention is being given to small spaces as opposed to big spaces. This raises questions such as the significance of democracy or development not only at the formal national level but also at other levels of society.

The shift away from overarching explanations implies a more grounded level of interpretation and understanding, which can be anchored in a variety of approaches, such as theories of microeconomic behavior, collective action, symbolic interaction, or phenomenological construction. This new level of focus may well offer a way to recapture the intellectual high ground from the disciplinary critics of area studies.

*The next speaker, Charles H. Wood, University of Florida, continued on a note of optimism. Citing examples from his experience as director of the Center for Latin American Studies, he focused on the institutionalization of area studies in the context of the forces that are impinging upon universities today.*

**Charles H. Wood, Director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville**

Carlos began this discussion by painting a broad intellectual agenda that we confront as a consequence of globalization, and eloquently spoke of the new substantive topics on the horizon in the field of Latin American studies. Gil followed with insightful observations concerning Latin American studies as a professional enterprise and as an academic field. One way for me to build on the important issues that both of the speakers have raised, is to turn attention to trends currently underway within the universities that we inhabit. The point that I wish to make is that changes in the larger context within which universities exist have compelled them to adopt courses of action that present area studies programs with new challenges and opportunities.

One trend with important implications for higher education derives explicitly from globalization itself. The need to "prepare American students for the global environment," as President Clinton once put it, is a theme that is echoed, to one degree or another on campuses across the country. Attempts to make education and research more responsive to global issues have taken a number

of forms, including initiatives to "internationalize the curriculum" and to expand study abroad.

Those of us who have long struggled to impress on our students the importance of international exposure surely see this as a positive trend, perhaps even a vindication of our cherished notion that language competence and knowledge of other countries are fundamental to a well-rounded education. Yet all too often the growth of study abroad programs is taking place with only limited involvement of area studies faculty. Programs rarely last more than a few weeks, are mostly located in Western Europe, and are often delivered in English by faculty members from the United States. Much of what passes for international education therefore amounts to little more than pretentious tourism.

Admittedly, the full-year, total-immersion programs that most of us would like to see are not a realistic option for many students. Hence there is a need to develop creative alternatives, such as internships, independent-study programs, special-topics courses, and by establishing international tracks with study abroad options within disciplinary majors. Special attention should be given to needs and interests of students in such underrepresented fields as science, medicine, engineering, agriculture, and the fine arts. Similarly, economic disincentives that students face need to be reduced, just as the incentives for faculty to become more involved need to be increased.

There is also the danger of comfortably assuming that study abroad programs (even the year-long ones) are a sufficient means of delivering international education. Study abroad programs should go beyond simply the exchange of students to become a resource for strengthening inter-institutional collaboration, and for internationalizing our own campuses. This can be advanced through initiatives to expand the scope and depth of course offerings, by increasing the enrollment of students from foreign countries, by promoting the routine exchange of faculty, and by fostering an on-campus culture that promotes diversity, improves competence in foreign languages, and enhances cultural awareness and understanding.

A second trend that demands a special response on the part of area studies centers is the increasing priority given to interdisciplinary research and training by some of the major foundations and funding agencies. The trend is especially evident among institutions that share a commitment to finding answers to policy questions, thereby preferring a pragmatic and eclectic use of concepts and methods over disciplinary purity. A good example is the global environmental crisis, which, by its very nature, has underscored the inadequacy of maintaining traditional disciplinary boundaries.

Beginning in the 1950s, it has been area studies faculty who have regularly transcended the well-guarded disciplinary fiefdoms that comprise the modern university. Through the end of the 1980s, some of the most distinguished members of particular disciplines were also those who carried out demographic research in Africa, economic assessments of Colombia, sociological analyses of Brazil, and anthropological studies of the Caribbean. Moreover,



it was area studies centers that provided the institutional context for developing interdisciplinary courses, and for establishing joint degree and certificate programs that legitimized the very kind of interdisciplinarity that is called for today. The challenge is greatest, and the potential returns are highest, when the courses and programs bring together specialists from fundamentally different fields. Whereas I can recall a time when "interdisciplinary" meant bringing together, say, a sociologist and a political scientist, today we are talking about people in forestry and wildlife management sitting in the same classroom and involved in the same projects as people from history, anthropology, and economics.

It is perhaps ironic that, at a time when interdisciplinary approaches appear to be in greater demand from some quarters, interdisciplinary research is also under assault from sectors of the academy itself. Challenges come from such diverse perspectives as Rational Action Theory, postmodernism, and those versions of globalization research that displace local realities in favor of global generalizations. Area studies programs are perhaps the best hope for maintaining a commitment to interdisciplinary approaches, and for advancing the methods of carrying out interdisciplinary research and training.

Advances in information technology represent a third element that impinges upon the university from the outside, and that has forced a broad range of internal changes that potentially influence area studies programs. The advent of the Internet and the extraordinary growth in "distance learning" are among the processes underway that are profoundly altering the ways that courses are taught, the ways that research is conducted and disseminated, and the ways that scholars interact with their students.

Discounting the hyperbole one often hears from true believers in distance learning, and tempering the doomsday scenarios anticipated by its harshest critics, the technological innovations that have taken place in recent years have the potential to add a great deal to the area studies mission. The ability to establish two-way audio and visual connectivity with classrooms and other venues in Latin America is certainly an enticing prospect that we have only begun to explore. How this opportunity is developed in the future will greatly depend on how successful we are in strengthening and broadening the kind of partnerships with Latin American institutions that area studies centers have long promoted.

*The final panelist, Billie De Walt, University of Pittsburgh, was somewhat more pessimistic about the future of Latin American studies. In his view, area and international studies find themselves in a crisis because of the inability of organizational structures as well as the people in these areas to change.*

**Billie R. De Walt, Director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh**

In my view, Latin American studies and area and international studies in general are in a very severe crisis within our universities.

In part this crisis is institutional. Some of the organizational structures that date from the period of the Cold War really have been very slow to change, limiting the ability of area studies programs to change the way in which they operate. Another part of the crisis is that we in international programs have been pretty comfortable with the status quo and pretty slow to change.

With respect to institutional structures, one that we in the designated National Resource Centers are all concerned about every three years is the Department of Education (DOE) competition for Title VI funding. Before every competition, many of us ask ourselves whether it is really worth the time and effort we invest in preparing our proposal? From a personal perspective, the program allows little leeway for funding innovative projects, and it does not encourage my center's work across boundaries with people in other area studies programs. The competition for Title VI funds often strikes me as a bureaucratic exercise in order to get that stamp of approval from DOE that says, "Yes, you are a national resource center." That approval is necessary to enable us to raise funds from other sources. Our program would be withering on the vine if it weren't for the support we receive from private foundations, corporations, and wealthy individuals.

I believe that those in charge of the program at the Department of Education need to think about how the program can be changed to encourage innovation and novel thinking within our area studies programs. In particular, it is very difficult to work across boundaries, across area studies programs, because of the way in which the DOE competition is structured.

Another program that needs to be revisited is the Fulbright program. It is a wonderful program, but it could be much more effective if it didn't encourage just one-on-one (i.e., scholar to scholar, or student to professor) relationships. Few of these dyadic relationships have really led to any kind of institutional partnerships. The University of Pittsburgh has a couple of very good institutional partners in Latin America, but we don't have the kind of continuous flow back and forth of people that would be possible if there were more linkage grants in a program like Fulbright.

The third, and perhaps biggest, reason for my pessimism these days is the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), a very important professional and lobbying organization. During the six years that I have served on the organization's Commission for International Affairs, I have seen little participation of directors from any of the area studies programs—and probably for good reason. The agenda at NASULGC meetings focuses on what we do for international agriculture. Occasionally one hears about study abroad programs, but never about the Title VI competition or about how to build institutional scholarly exchanges that do not relate to agriculture.

Programs like these, established during the Cold War, have been slow to change, slow to innovate. And I don't see a lot of very productive linkages developing among programs that are working toward internationalization.

In addition, those of us within area studies have been very slow to change. In the last several years, we managed to fend off attacks by the rational choice proponents who favored comparative theory over in-depth knowledge. Although we may have won the battle, we are losing the war. Area studies are still what Richard Lambert has called "academic tribes." With area studies programs (Latin American, African, etc.), we have our own discourses and we talk mainly to one another. We don't work extensively across boundaries, in part because the institutional structures of many of the programs that fund us inhibit us from doing so.

Another problem is that most area studies programs, which tend to be dominated by social sciences and humanities, don't do enough to incorporate other parts of the university, particularly the professional schools. This situation becomes a problem in places, like the University of Pittsburgh, where more and more Latin American students are coming to study in the professional schools, rather than the social sciences and humanities. We have to determine how we can incorporate these students into our area studies programs and make meaningful contributions to their educational goals.

The last area where we need to do better is in building partnerships with our local communities. In some cities with large Hispanic/Latino populations, universities experience a lot of difficulty trying to work with these communities. This is because these

communities are justifiably trying to build up their own power base; they have come to identify much more with what's going on at the local level than with Latin America. As Carlos Alberto Torres said, we need to try to deal with those immigrant communities and figure out how our programs can work with them.

The general point then is that for many of the reasons cited above, area studies programs are still not central to the mission of the university. In my situation at Pittsburgh where the area studies programs are quite well treated, I still feel that we are just a luxury, and that whenever severe budget cuts come along if it were not for our endowment we would be under very serious threats. At the same time, I also see a lot of internationalization going on at the university without the leadership and participation of area studies programs, particularly in technical fields and the professional schools. Unfortunately, we frequently find out about these developments post hoc, but in large part it is because we are still seen as programs that are driven by, and provide service to, the social sciences and humanities.

Although this is a rather pessimistic view of the future of area studies programs, we need to critically examine ourselves and our programs so that our relevance and importance are not diminished. I hope that my comments will provoke some dialogue and interchange about the critical issues we face. ■



## ON LASA2001

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

by Philip Oxhorn

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Over a year in the making, the final program for the 2001 LASA Congress is now in its last stages of finalization. Indeed, it was "just" last May when the initial call for papers was mailed out and exactly a year ago that I wrote my first "Note from the Program Committee" for the *Forum*. In the meantime, a fairly complex process has unfolded and I think it is appropriate to share the highlights of it with you.

Ultimately, the success of any congress is dependent on the concerted efforts of literally thousands of people, beginning with the time so many of you took to properly submit almost 500 panel proposals and more than 1,000 individual paper proposals, not to mention the dozens of requests for special events, receptions and business meetings. Somehow, the Program Office (not to

mention our fax machine and e-mail server) survived the deluge as the October 15 deadline approached. The various proposals then had to be quickly sorted so that the 23 Track Chairs could receive and review them in time to meet fairly tight deadlines. Aside from reviewing the merits of each panel proposal and request for funding, the Track Chairs also had the added responsibility of trying to construct panels so that we could accept as many of those 1000+ individual paper proposals as possible. This was no easy task, and I think we owe a collective thanks to the Track Chairs who really worked "overtime" to be able to include so many people in the Congress.

The result of their efforts (and yours) is that this will be the biggest LASA Congress ever, with up to 50 events going on at

any time, including receptions, business meetings and various other special events, involving between 3,500 and 4,000 people (when we catch our breath, we'll try to provide a more exact count). The flip side of this is, of course, the massive job of data entry, scheduling and notification. Close to a dozen people, both at the LASA Secretariat and here in Montreal, were involved. In addition to thanking my Montreal team, special thanks should go to the people at the LASA Secretariat in Pittsburgh. Always there, often working behind the scenes so that they may go unnoticed, their collective expertise and memory form the foundation upon which successful Congress after successful Congress is laid.

Perhaps the biggest mystery in all this is the assignment of days and times for panels. The secret behind the mystery could not be any simpler: it is all random, with an effort only to avoid thematic overlaps (almost impossible) and scheduling conflicts for individuals (an obvious necessity). So please don't read anything else into your assigned time and day.

Within the next few weeks, you will be receiving the official program. You will be able to note several featured events that add to the richness and variety of the panels. These will include a keynote address by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda,

two special panels on "Culture and Human Rights" cosponsored by the LASA Section Culture, Power and Politics and the LASA Task Force on Human Rights, and a panel looking at the ethical dimensions of field work on the Yanomani in Brazil. There will also 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. In conjunction with the Chilean Embassy, we are organizing several sessions that will bring together prominent female politicians and policymakers from Chile and the United States. On top of that, we are also planning a special session analyzing Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank policies regarding citizen participation. Rounding this out, there will be approximately 50 panels organized by LASA's 28 Sections.

LASA has really grown in recent years, as the size of recent Congresses attests. One result is that we have even more interesting people working on a truly amazing array of topics from almost every imaginable perspective participating in LASA 2001. We look forward to seeing you all there this September to enjoy it!

## Washington off the Mall An Introduction to D.C. Neighborhoods

by Kathryn S. Smith, Executive Director

DC Heritage Tourism Coalition

<http://dcheritage.org>

Washington, D.C. is known around the world as a city of monuments. *Beyond them, however, is a vibrant city of varied neighborhoods that tourists seldom see.* Each has its own distinct history and character, and more than 20 of them have been officially designated as historic districts by the D.C. Office of Historic Preservation.

In 1996 the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., and the Humanities Council of Washington, D.C., organized the D.C. Heritage Tourism Coalition, a consortium of more than 70 off-the-Mall heritage, cultural, and neighborhood organizations. Its purpose is to bring more of the city's 21 million annual visitors out of the federal enclave and into the city to build a greater appreciation for the richness and complexity of its history and culture as a great American city as well as the federal capital. What follows is offered as a glimpse of the most interesting and accessible Washington neighborhoods, with just a sampling of the hidden treasures they hold.

### Adams Morgan and Mt. Pleasant

The Adams Morgan and Mt. Pleasant neighborhoods—located a little more than a mile north of the White House and west of 16<sup>th</sup>

Street, NW—are the city's most culturally diverse. Since the 1960s, this has been a place that white, black, and Latino Washingtonians have shared, and since the 1970s a growing number of newcomers from South and Central America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia have settled there as well. Eighteenth Street south of Columbia Road has become a visual and gastronomic treat with its array of ethnic restaurants and its colorful signage and mural art. It comes alive at night as visitors crowd its restaurants and nightclubs. Just around the corner on Columbia Road (from 18<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> streets) the small shops, street vendors, restaurants, and music from open windows provide a predominantly Latino neighborhood experience. Mt. Pleasant Street—the main street of the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood—angles off to the north from 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Columbia Road; here you will find a variety of small restaurants and shops with a mostly local clientele.

This area is within an easy 15-minute walk from the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, taking Calvert Street east across the Duke Ellington Bridge to the center of activity at 18th Street and Columbia Road. (Check the announcements on the kiosk in the traffic island to get a feel for the diversity of the neighborhood.)

You can stroll a few blocks west (right) on Columbia Road to see some of the city's grandest turn-of-the-century apartments, a few blocks east (left) to experience the Latin ambiance, and then south on 18<sup>th</sup> Street to savor the scene and choose a restaurant. Urban adventurers might want to walk Mt. Pleasant Street, but it is best to do that in the daytime. Here are a few places of special interest.

**Botanica Yemaya-Chango**, 2441 18<sup>th</sup> St., NW. A Cuban-Salvadorian herbal boutique.

**GALA Hispanic Theater**, 1625 Park Rd., NW. Founded in 1977 as an outlet for Latino thespians, the theater offers plays in Spanish and English. Call (202) 234-7174.

**D.C. Arts Center (ACDC)**, 2438 18<sup>th</sup> St., NW. A small theater and art gallery that provides a venue for emerging art and artists.

**Habana Village**, 1834 Columbia Rd., NW. A restaurant/nightclub where locals of all ages gather to eat, socialize, and dance.

**Manolo Grocery**, 1814 Columbia Rd., NW. One of many small *bodegas* that provide a variety of goods and services to the community.

### Brookland

This Northeast residential neighborhood of modest wooden houses, from Queen Anne to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century bungalows, was laid out in a series of suburban developments in the 1880s. It was adjacent to the new Catholic University and on a B&O Railroad line to downtown Washington. Many Catholic institutions have clustered here over the years, attracting European immigrants of that faith and making the neighborhood one of the city's most ethnically diverse. A restaurant named Ellis Island, at 3908 12<sup>th</sup> Street, NE, celebrates this history. In the 1930s, African Americans began to move into the neighborhood, including such notables as Pearl Bailey, poet Sterling Brown, and Nobel laureate Ralph J. Bunche. The following are within walking distance of the Brookland Metro station.

**Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception**, 4<sup>th</sup> St. and Michigan Ave., NE. The largest Catholic church in the United States, this lavish cathedral combines Byzantine, Romanesque, and Renaissance elements with more modern mosaics and sculpture. Small chapels and shrines in the crypt level are devoted to various cultures around the world, signifying the changing face of the Catholic Church. Open daily 7:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

**Franciscan Monastery**, 1400 Quincy St., NE (a bit of a hike from the Metro). The Byzantine-style Memorial Church of the Holy Land is surrounded by 44 landscaped acres that include facsimiles of many important shrines, including the Grotto of Lourdes and the Garden of Gethsemane. Mon.—Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

**Catholic University of America**, 620 Michigan Ave., NE. Established in 1888, this university is the only college in the United States under the direct patronage of the Vatican. Many Catholic orders maintain houses of study on the campus. The campus architecture is Gothic, with the exception of the John K. Mullen Memorial Library, a Romanesque structure with a capacious reading room.

### Capitol Hill

Located just east of the Capitol, this 19<sup>th</sup>-century residential neighborhood is almost completely intact. Its tree-shaded streets and small front gardens provide the setting for a scattering of wooden pre-Civil War federal houses and two- and three-story Victorian brick rows with turrets, bays, and elaborate pressed-brick decorations. Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, the neighborhood's main commercial thoroughfare, is lined with shops and restaurants from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> streets. In addition to the ambiance of the neighborhood, there are other special attractions.

**Capital Children's Museum**, 800 3<sup>rd</sup> St., NE. A hands-on museum for children of all ages. About three blocks east of Union Station. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily (Union Station Metro)

**Eastern Market**, 7<sup>th</sup> and C Sts., SE. The only 19<sup>th</sup>-century public market still functioning in the city. On Saturdays farm trucks line the street. The tiny Market Lunch inside the market is known for its crabcakes. Shops, galleries, and restaurants abound nearby (Eastern Market Metro).

**Folger Shakespeare Library**, 201 E. Capitol St., SE. The world's largest collection of Shakespeareana is housed in an art deco building with an intimate Elizabethan theater and an elegant exhibition gallery that provides glimpses of the library's riches. Mon.—Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. (Capitol south or Union Station Metro).

**Frederick Douglass Residence**, 316-318 A St., NE. If you are taking a stroll through the neighborhood, plan to pass by this house, the home of Frederick Douglass from 1870 to 1878, now in private hands.

**Lincoln Park**, E. Capitol St. between 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Sts. An urban oasis surrounded by fine Victorian houses that was designated in the original L'Enfant Plan for the federal city. It is the site of two major sculptures related to African American history: the "Emancipation Monument" showing Abraham Lincoln and a rising slave and a memorial to educator Mary McLeod Bethune. (A 15-minute walk from Eastern Market Metro.)

**National Postal Museum**, 1<sup>st</sup> St. and Massachusetts Ave., NW. A relatively new Smithsonian museum that uses creative exhibits and interactive technology to engage the visitor in postal history. 10 a.m.-5:50 p.m. daily (Union Station Metro).

**Sewell Belmont House**, 144 Constitution Ave., NE. The headquarters of the National Women's Party since 1929 and home of women's equal rights campaigner Alice Paul, now operated as a historic house-museum that focuses on the women's suffrage movement. Tours on the hour Tues.—Friday 11 a.m.-1 p.m.; Sat. noon-3 p.m. (Union Station Metro).

**Union Station**. This grand 1908 Beaux-Arts structure designed by Daniel Burnham as part of the City Beautiful movement in the capital has been restored to its former glory as a train station and shopping mecca, with scores of specialty shops, an international food court, and nine movie theaters (Union Station Metro).

**Washington Navy Yard**, 9<sup>th</sup> and M Sts, SE. Created in 1799 on a site chosen by George Washington himself, this military installation on the edge of Capitol Hill welcomes visitors to its Navy Museum, Navy Art Gallery, and Marine Corps Museum. Hours vary, but most are open 10 a.m.-4 p.m. daily (Navy Yard Metro).

## Dupont Circle

Dupont Circle is a vibrant, cosmopolitan neighborhood with appealing streetscapes that are a mixture of offices, homes, shops, coffee shops, restaurants, and Beaux-Arts mansions now the homes of embassies and national associations. Dupont Circle itself, where five major streets converge, is graced by a fine fountain and lawns and benches that attract a cross section of the city—streetpeople, office workers, bicycle messengers, chess players, and people with a cause. This is the place to come for specialty bookstores, more than 21 private art galleries, and restaurants of almost every ethnic persuasion. A walk along Massachusetts Avenue from Dupont to Sheridan circles will take you past some of the city's most remarkable turn-of-the-century mansions. Side streets north of the circle are rich in grand Victorian row houses. All of the following special attractions are accessible from the Dupont Circle Metro.

**Anderson House**, 2118 Massachusetts Ave., NW. This palace-like Beaux-Arts mansion, complete with 60-foot ballroom and grand marble staircase, completed in 1905 for Ambassador Larz Anderson, is now a house museum and the headquarters of the Society of the Cincinnati. Tues.—Sat. 1 p.m.-4 p.m.

**Kramerbooks and Afterwords**, 1517 Connecticut Ave., NW. A favorite bookstore and gathering place with a café in the rear that is usually alive with activity—one of many specialty bookstores on Connecticut just north of Dupont Circle.

**St. Matthew's Cathedral**, 1725 Rhode Island Ave., NW. This exceptionally beautiful Catholic cathedral is embellished with fine mosaics and other works of art. It is most widely known as the site of John F. Kennedy's funeral. It is open to visitors and a call to (202) 347-3215 may yield a personal tour guide.

**The Historical Society of Washington**, D.C., at the Christian Heurich Mansion, 1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW. German immigrant brewer Christian Heurich hired German craftsmen to carve the elaborate woodwork and many of the furnishings of his grand home, which stands today almost as it was built and decorated in 1894. Today it is a house museum and the headquarters of the city's active historical society. The building also houses the society's library and changing exhibitions. Wed.—Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

**The Phillips Collection**, 1600 21<sup>st</sup> St., NW. The Phillips is the oldest museum of modern art in the nation, housed in the home of its creators, Duncan and Marjorie Phillips. The house and a modern addition provide intimate spaces to enjoy this exceptional collection, especially rich in French impressionists, postimpressionists, and cubists. Mon.—Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. noon-7 p.m.

## Foggy Bottom

Large government offices, international agencies, a major university, and apartment buildings now dominate this neighborhood on the Potomac River (just west of the White House) that once housed some of the city's few industries and many of its German, Irish, and African American workers. Evidence of this past can be found in the charming streetscapes and small row houses of a tiny historic district bounded roughly by 24<sup>th</sup>

and 26<sup>th</sup> streets, NW, and H and K streets, NW (immediately west of the Foggy Bottom Metro at 23<sup>rd</sup> Street). Just outside the district at 23<sup>rd</sup> and G streets is St. Mary's Episcopal Church, designed by James Renwick for an African-American congregation immediately after the Civil War.

Today the leading tourist attractions are the **Kennedy Center** and the adjacent **Watergate** apartment building, where the Nixon-era scandals began. One can enjoy the grand public spaces of the Kennedy Center and its terrace overlooking the Potomac River even without tickets to events in its five theaters. Just enter from New Hampshire Avenue, NW, off Virginia Avenue, 10 a.m.-9 a.m., or call (202) 416-8341 for tour information.

The Foggy Bottom Metro stop also puts you on the campus of George Washington University campus, which can be best explored by walking east on H Street. The Marvin Center at 21<sup>st</sup> and H streets, NW is the center of student activity and Lisner Auditorium just across the street is home to a popular theater and the Dimock Art Gallery. Walking west on I Street will take you into the historic district and beyond where you can stop in at Thompson's Boat House and stroll along the riverside path that leads to the Lincoln Memorial and the Mall.

## Georgia Avenue

Georgia Avenue is one of the historic routes north out of the old Washington City. A drive along its length from Florida Avenue to the District's boundary illustrates the changing demographics of the city's neighborhoods. At one point many of the businesses served a Jewish community. Today the avenue is multicultural with a strong African-American presence and a growing Caribbean flavor. Major stops along the way might include the following:

**Howard University**, entrance to the campus at Howard Pl. and Georgia Ave., NW. Howard University, founded in 1867, has made Washington, D.C., a world capital of black life and culture. By 1960, it had trained more than 50 percent of the nation's African-American doctors and dentists and about 95 percent of its black lawyers. A visit to the campus might include the Howard University Museum and Moorland-Spingarn Research Center in Founders Library, and the James V. Herring Gallery of Art in the School of Fine Arts.

**Fort Stevens**, 13<sup>th</sup> and Quackenbos Sts., NW. Preserved here are some of the earthworks of the only fort in Washington to see military action during the Civil War. President Lincoln himself came to watch the successful defeat of a Confederate attack by General Jubal T. Early in July 1864.

**The National Museum of Health and Medicine**, in Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 6825 16<sup>th</sup> St., NW, Building 54. The museum offers changing educational exhibits on a variety of issues in health and medicine and a permanent collection of medical specimens dating back to the Civil War.

## Georgetown

Georgetown predates the District of Columbia, having been first laid out in 1751 as a port for Maryland tobacco growers. Included

in the District when it was created in 1790, Georgetown nevertheless retained its political autonomy and much of its economic independence until the 1870s. Today its quaint, tree-shaded streets lined with fine Federal and Victorian row houses, many occupied by famous powerful residents past and present, make it the city's best known neighborhood. Wisconsin Avenue and M Street are still premier destinations for shopping, dining, and nightlife, although Adams Morgan, Old Downtown, and, for the younger set, Shaw, are giving Georgetown a run for its money.

Here are some places of historical interest often missed by visitors to the city. Georgetown can be reached from the Foggy Bottom Metro at 23<sup>rd</sup> and I streets, a 15-minute walk, or the Rosslyn Metro, a 10-minute walk across the Key Bridge.

**The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal** runs parallel to the Potomac River south of M Street, NW. The goal for this canal, begun in 1828, was to connect the new federal capital with the Ohio River Valley and make the capital a center of commerce as well as government. Funds ran out, however, and the canal stopped at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1850. Today the entire length of the canal is a national park and the towpath through Georgetown and on to Cumberland is a popular hiking and biking trail.

**Dumbarton House**, 2715 Q St., NW. Completed in 1804 by Joseph Nourse, the first registrar of the U.S. Treasury, this house is a showcase for 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century furnishings and fine arts. It is also the headquarters of the Colonial Dames of America. Guided tours Tues.—Sat. 10 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

**Dumbarton Oaks**, 1703 32<sup>nd</sup> St., NW. A 16-acre estate owned by Harvard University. The circa 1800 house and the striking modern addition designed by Philip Johnson now house the university's collections of Byzantine and pre-Columbian art. Adjoining the house are 10 acres of gardens landscaped by Beatrix Farrand. Meetings leading to the creation of the United Nations were held here. Tues.—Sat. 2-5 p.m.

**Old Stone House**, 3051 M St., NW. One of the oldest structures in the District, this 1760s house is operated by the National Park Service as a historic house-museum, the only such museum in the city from the colonial period. Mon.—Tues. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.; Wed.—Sun. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

**Tudor Place**, 1644 31<sup>st</sup> St., NW. This 1816, Federal-era mansion was the home of Martha Parke Custis (granddaughter of Martha Washington) and her husband Thomas Peter. Members of this family lived here for six generations until 1984, leaving their marks in the art, furnishings, and memorabilia in the house. Designed by the first architect of the U.S. Capitol, Tudor Place is considered one of the foremost Federal-style mansions in America. Tues.—Fri. 10-11:30 a.m.; 1-2:30 p.m.

**Washington Harbour**, on the Potomac River at 30<sup>th</sup> St., NW. For a very different Washington experience, take a walk on the Potomac River boardwalk of this dramatic, mixed-use postmodern building designed by Arthur Cotton Moore. Restaurants surround a fountain court just off the boardwalk—one of the few dining places in the city with a water view.

### Lafayette Square

Lost in the shadow of their illustrious neighbor, the White House,

the following fine historical and cultural attractions are too often missed by visitors to the city. While Georgetown across Rock Creek is older, this is one of the earliest neighborhoods in the city designed by Pierre L'Enfant, known as Washington City, and some of its original fabric remains. The places listed below can all be reached from the Farragut North Metro on the Red Line.

**The DAR Museum**, 1776 D St., NW. This Beaux-Arts style memorial hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution houses an exceptional collection of American decorative and fine arts, displayed in 33 period rooms in changing and permanent exhibits. Mon.—Fri. 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun. 1-5 p.m.

**Decatur House Museum**, 748 Jackson Pl., NW. From naval war hero Stephen Decatur, the house's first owner, to preservationist and socialite Marie Beale, Decatur House has witnessed more than 170 years of Washington society and politics from its prominent corner of Lafayette Square. It was the first house on the square, completed in 1818, and with the Octagon and St. John's Church, it stands in remembrance of the earliest days of the capital. Tues.—Fri. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat.—Sun. noon-4 p.m.

**Lafayette Square**, immediately north of the White House. Also informally known as the "president's park," Lafayette Square was included in the L'Enfant plan for the city in 1791. The park is a beautifully designed public space, with statuary enhanced by lawns and walkways.

**The Octagon**, 1799 New York Ave., NW. John Tayloe hired the first architect of the capitol, William Thornton, to design this home for him just steps from the White House. It was completed in 1802. President and Mrs. Madison lived here briefly; the Treaty of Ghent was signed in the upstairs parlor. The tour of this house emphasizes architecture, augmented by architectural exhibits on the second floor. Tues.—Sun. 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

**The Corcoran Gallery of Art**, 500 17<sup>th</sup> St., NW. Washington's own private art gallery, the Corcoran was founded in 1869 by local philanthropist William Wilson Corcoran and today has one of the most comprehensive collections of American art anywhere. This is its second home, completed in 1897. Wed.—Mon. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Thurs. 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; closed Tues.

**The Renwick Gallery**, 17<sup>th</sup> and Constitution Ave., NW. This fanciful structure, the first major French-inspired building in America, was created by architect James Renwick to house the first Corcoran Gallery of Art. Today it is owned by the Smithsonian Institution and displays the creative achievements of American designers and craftspeople. Open daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

**The U.S. Department of Interior Museum**, 1840 C St., NW. This museum highlights the great variety of activities carried out by the department, from its former responsibility for land grants for railroads to its current production of satellite image maps. Mon.—Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

**The Treasury Building**, 15<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania Ave., NW. Guided tours of the restored historic rooms of one of Washington's earliest federal buildings (built 1836-69) are offered Saturday mornings.

**St. John's Church, Lafayette Square**, 16<sup>th</sup> and H Sts., NW. Located across the square from the White House, every president since James Madison has worshipped here. It was designed by the second architect of the U.S. Capitol, Benjamin Latrobe. The doors are open 9 a.m.-3 p.m. daily; tours are available after the 11 a.m. Sunday service.



## Old Anacostia

Old Anacostia, laid out in 1854, just across the Anacostia River at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge, is the oldest suburban development in the District of Columbia. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, parts of the neighborhood retain a 19<sup>th</sup>-century streetscape of small wooden houses built for working people, many of them employed at the Navy Yard just across the river. It began as a whites-only development, but by 1878 Frederick Douglass was its most famous resident, having purchased the grandest home in the neighborhood, that of the developer John Van Hook, who had gone bankrupt. Today the neighborhood is central to the history of African Americans in the District of Columbia, along with an adjoining neighborhood, Barry's Farm, created for African Americans just after the Civil War by the Freedman's Bureau. The following sites are best visited by car because distances are great and some areas of these neighborhoods are not suited for pedestrians.

**Cedar Hill**, 14<sup>th</sup> and W Sts., SE. This imposing Gothic Revival house on a hilltop in Old Anacostia was the home of abolitionist, orator, and author Frederick Douglass from 1878 to his death in 1895. Almost all of the objects and decorations in the house are original and carry his strong presence. This site is owned and interpreted by the National Park Service, which also operates a tourist center where a short orientation film on the life of Douglass may be seen. There is a large parking lot. Open daily 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

**The Anacostia Museum**, 1901 Fort Pl., SE. One of the first community-based museums in the nation, this branch of the Smithsonian Institution now exhibits the African-American history and culture of the Upper South (Georgia to Maryland). Topics for exhibits range from contemporary art to community history. Open daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

**Site of Fort Stanton and Washington overlook**, in the parking lot of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, 1600 Morris Rd., NE (on the way to the Anacostia Museum). The panoramic view from this site, one of the highest in the District, illustrates why this ridge overlooking the Anacostia River was the site of a series of Civil War forts. While the remains of Fort Stanton are overgrown in adjacent woods, a National Park Service sign illustrates the importance of this site to the circle of forts that surrounded the city.

## Old Downtown

Washington's 19<sup>th</sup>-century downtown is emerging as a center for the arts, sports, and dining. The MCI Center at 7<sup>th</sup> and F streets is home to the Washington Capitals hockey team, the Washington Wizards basketball team, an interactive sports museum, and a flagship store of the Discovery Channel that offers unique merchandise in a museum-like setting. The store offers a 90-minute tour of historic sites in downtown on weekends at 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Seventh Street south from the center to Pennsylvania Avenue is lined with fine 19<sup>th</sup>-century commercial buildings finding new uses as art galleries, book stores, and fine restaurants. (Look up to the third floor windows at 437 7<sup>th</sup> Street, and you will see a small picture of Clara Barton—a surprise

discovery of papers and memorabilia has just identified this as her office and home while she searched for lost soldiers after the Civil War.) Downtown is full of historical and architectural treasures often missed by Washington visitors, even though it is just a few blocks from the Mall.

**Chinatown**, centered on 7<sup>th</sup> and H Sts., NW. The largest single-span Chinese arch in the world at 7<sup>th</sup> and H marks the entrance to Washington's Chinatown with its array of colorful restaurants (Gallery Place Metro).

**Ford's Theatre** and the **Lincoln Museum**, 511 10<sup>th</sup> St., NW, and the Peterson House, 516 10<sup>th</sup> St., NW. The site of Abraham Lincoln's assassination still functions as a theater, with a museum in the basement dedicated to the fallen president. The full experience includes a visit to the Peterson House across the street where the room in which he died is preserved (Metro Center).

**National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial**, between E and F and 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Sts., NW. The names of America's federal, state, and local law enforcers are engraved on the walls of this striking memorial just south of the Building Museum, dedicated in 1991. Associated exhibits are located at a visitors center at 605 E Street (Judiciary Square Metro).

**Shakespeare Theatre**, 450 7<sup>th</sup> St., NW. This nationally acclaimed theater dedicated to the bard began life at the Folger Library and has recently moved to this larger new theater in the former Landsburgh's department store in the growing downtown arts district (Gallery Place Metro).

**The Canadian Embassy**, 501 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. The dramatic courtyard fronting on the avenue features hanging gardens, sculpture, and the mysterious sounds of its Rotunda of the Provinces (Judiciary Square Metro).

**The Lillian and Albert Small Museum**, 701 3<sup>rd</sup> St., NW. The museum of the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington is housed in the original Adas Israel Synagogue, the oldest Jewish house of worship in the city (Judiciary Square Metro).

**The National Building Museum**, 401 F St., NW. This is the only museum in the world dedicated to the who, what, and why of American building. It is housed in the dramatic spaces of the historic Pension Building, whose soaring central atrium has been the scene of many inaugural balls (Judiciary Square Metro).

**The National Portrait Gallery**, 8<sup>th</sup> and F Sts., NW, and the National Museum of American Art, 8<sup>th</sup> and G Sts., NW. These two exceptional Smithsonian museums are too often missed because of their off-the-Mall location. They share the extraordinary pre-Civil War Patent Office building, whose grand hallways and galleries enhance the experience of their fine permanent collections and changing exhibits (Gallery Place Metro).

**U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center**, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. This grand plaza at Pennsylvania Avenue and 8<sup>th</sup> Street, surrounded by fountains, is often the site for concerts and celebrations. Exhibits, a film, Navy log, and gift shop are located in the adjacent visitors center (Archives or Gallery Place Metro).

## Shaw

Shaw is a modern name for a neighborhood just north of downtown in Northwest Washington that was the heart of the city's African American community from about 1900 to the 1950s. U Street was its boulevard, lined with black businesses, professional offices, restaurants, and billiard parlors. It was also

Washington's Black Broadway, with three first-run movie theaters and nightclubs that featured all of the great African American entertainers, including Duke Ellington who grew up and got his start in the neighborhood, native Washingtonian Billy Eckstine, Pearl Bailey, Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, Jelly Roll Morton, and many others. It is unique in its close relationship to Howard University located on its northern edge; national leaders in medicine, law, education, science, and the arts both lived and worked in the area. The end of legal segregation and then riots following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in April 1968 brought physical and social decline.

Today the neighborhood is experiencing a renaissance. Its fine Victorian brick row houses and major historic building—many financed, built, and designed by African Americans—are being restored. New nightclubs and restaurants are making this an entertainment mecca once again, this time for young people, black and white. One can experience this revitalizing neighborhood by taking the Metro to the U Street-Cardozo stop (exit at 13<sup>th</sup> Street), in either direction. Notice the community-based exhibit of Shaw history on the sidewalk in the 1300 block, and the Duke Ellington mural by G. Byron Peck at the subway stop. Here are a few places of special interest.

**African American Civil War Memorial**, 10<sup>th</sup> and U Sts. and Vermont Ave., NW (at the Vermont Avenue exit of the U Street-Cardozo Metro). The only national memorial to African American soldiers in the Civil War, this National Park Service monument features the Spirit of Freedom, a sculpture by African American sculptor Ed Hamilton, and the inscribed names of more than 208,000 black soldiers and their white officers.

**The Lincoln Theatre**, 1215 U St., NW. A first-run movie theater built in 1922 for African Americans that has been restored to its pristine gilt-edged glory. Access is limited to attendance at theater performances.

**Ben's Chili Bowl**, 1213 U St., NW. A 40-year-old neighborhood gathering place where one goes to find out what is happening. It hasn't changed since Bill Cosby courted his wife here, he still returns for the ambience and the chili dogs.

**Reeves Municipal Center**, 200 14<sup>th</sup> St., NW (14<sup>th</sup> and U Sts.). A city office building built in 1986, on the site of the start of the 1968 riots. It sparked the area's revival. The atrium features a Walter Kravitz public art installation celebrating U Street history.

### Southwest

Southwest Washington was the site of one of the nation's first urban renewal projects. High-rise apartments and townhouses of the late 1950s and early 1960s now stand where once a largely working-class neighborhood of African American, Jewish, and other ethnic communities had built a series of tightly knit communities. Now more than 50 years old, this modern neighborhood has now itself become historic, a testimony to the urban planning ideals of the postwar period.

**Arena Stage**, a nationally renowned repertory company, is the star cultural attraction of the neighborhood at 6<sup>th</sup> and M streets, SW. Its 1961 theatre-in-the-round stage has been well suited to its vanguard productions. A 1970 addition, the Krueger Theatre, offers a fan-shaped auditorium. The waterfront (Waterfront Metro) provides the area's other attractions—a series of restaurants with views of the water, an outdoor fish market at 1100 Maine Avenue and a promenade along the Washington Channel with its marinas and commercial cruise wharves, ending with a memorial to those who died on the Titanic.

For those interested in the military presence in Washington, a request to drive through historic **Fort Leslie McNair**, founded in 1794 (entrance at 4<sup>th</sup> and P streets, SW) will usually be honored at the gate. ■

## TRADITIONAL CONGRESS HIGHLIGHTS POSED TO SHINE ESPECIALLY BRIGHT AT LASA2001!

### WELCOMING RECEPTION!

Georgetown University has planned a gala opening reception for LASA2001 participants arriving on Wednesday. The fiesta will be held at Georgetown's InterCultural Center Galleria on *Wednesday, September 5 at 7:00pm*. Look forward to "toasting in LASA2001" with wine and hors d'oeuvres!

### THE LASA2001 FILM FESTIVAL

Look for continuous showing of films that have earned the prestigious *LASA Award for Merit in Film* as well as a host of other solid entries in the Exhibit. There will be flyers in the registration area with full descriptions of what is showing and when. Look for flyers also at the entrance to the screening room, Balcony A of the Marriott Wardman Park. Admission is free.

### GRAN BAILE!

And may it never cease! Following a long tradition, LASA will once again bring together more than a thousand Latin Americanists and their guests from around the world to mingle on the dance floor. The *baile* will begin at *9:00pm* in *Marriott Salons I and II at the Wardman Park*. Tickets will be on sale in the LASA2001 registration area in the hotel beginning Wednesday afternoon. Advance purchases, as always, will save you money.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAPER PRESENTERS

# LASA2001

XXIII International Congress  
Washington, D.C., USA

***Congratulations on your acceptance as a participant in LASA2001! If you on the program as presenting a paper, PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.***

All members of your panel, especially discussants and chairs/organizers, should have a copy of your paper *in hand well before the meeting*. See contact information for your panel colleagues on your acceptance letter. You also need to make sure that copies of your paper are available for general distribution to Congress attendees and LASA members during and after the meeting. Please read these instructions carefully to find out how to make these copies available. **Papers may be in English, Spanish or Portuguese.**

### **Paper Specifications**

Manuscripts should be printed on white paper, stapled, with dimensions as close to 8 1/2" x 11" as possible. No legal size, please. *It is important that the papers be single-spaced, and double-sided.* Suggested length is 20-25 pages (10-13 individual sheets double-sided). The cover page should carry the title, author's name and affiliation, and the following (in English, Spanish, or Portuguese): "Prepared for delivery at the 2001 meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Washington DC, September 6-8, 2001."

### **Deadline for Submission of One Copy of the Paper to the Secretariat**

An original copy of your paper should reach the LASA Secretariat by August 23, 2001. Send to: LASA, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. As it has done for several years, LASA will fill requests for papers after the meeting, using this master copy.

### **On-site Papers**

Each paper presenter should make sure that 40 (forty) copies of his or her paper reach the LASA paper distribution area at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. There are three ways for doing so:

#### **Option 1)**

LASA and Kinko's Copy Centers have negotiated an agreement offering paper presenters discounted prices for copying and delivery of the papers to the LASA2001 site. If you choose this option, submit one hard copy or email your paper to the designated Kinko's, *accompanied by the enclosed order form* and appropriate payment. Submission must be received by Kinko's no later than *August 13, 2001* to qualify for the highest discounted rates. *See the form for additional information, including other discount deadlines and formatting for email submissions to Kinko's.*

#### **Option 2)**

Mail 40 copies of your paper to the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. Here are the rules:

1. All packages must have postage or shipping costs already paid by the sender; any packages the hotel is being asked to pay for will be refused. The Marriott graciously has agreed not to charge for storage.
2. Packages must be *addressed* as follows (no exceptions):

**PACKAGE ROOM**  
Marriott Wardman Park Hotel  
2660 Woodley Road NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20008

*(continued on reverse)*

3. Packages must be clearly *marked elsewhere on the box* as follows:

**LASA2001 PANEL PAPERS  
Hold for Arrival of LASA Staff Member,  
4-8 September 2001**

4. Packages must have *return address* of sender.

5. Papers should arrive at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel **no earlier than August 23, 2001, and no later than September 4, 2001**, to assure proper distribution.

*Option 3)*

You may hand-carry your 40 copies to the meeting and deliver them directly to the panel paper distribution area in the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, which will be clearly marked.

**If you are NOT planning on arriving at the meeting by the morning of the first day of the meeting, Thursday, September 6, we encourage you NOT to hand-carry, but to use a previous option.** Attendees often are frustrated by having to make several visits to the paper sales area in order to obtain papers that arrive after the morning of the first day.

**Photocopying at the Congress**

*No photocopies of papers will be made by LASA at the LASA2001 site.* There are copying services in the hotel. For less expensive copies, a nearby Kinko's is at 1612 K Street-NW. Take the Metro to the Farragut North stop, take the K street exit, cross the street to the park and go left one block.

**Electronic Papers**

Because of its determined commitment to broaden and deepen the stream of communication about topics of interest to the profession, LASA has expended considerable energy in ensuring a wide and economical distribution of as many of the materials presented in its Congresses as possible. We are grateful to paper presenters in past Congresses for performing a vital service to the field by making their papers available to LASA in electronic form. For LASA2001, the Association has committed again to putting papers on line, *accessible from the LASA Internet site.* (Check <http://lasa.international.pitt.edu> to find links to more than 1,100 on-line papers from LASA97, LASA98, and LASA2000).

We are asking all LASA2001 paper presenters to take a 3.5 inch, high-density virus-free diskette to the Washington meeting, along with one hard (paper) copy of the contents of the diskette. Someone will be at a table near the paper distribution area to receive the diskette and paper. Please cooperate with this effort to make your research known to as broad an audience as possible.

Microsoft Word for Windows documents are the most efficient for LASA to work with. You may also use a WordPerfect application or simply submit the paper as a text document. Avoid graphics to the extent possible.

Be sure that the diskette is 3.5 inch (other sizes cannot be accepted), high-density, and that the disk itself is **LABELED** with the application used, paper title, and the author's name and email address or phone number.

**On Behalf of Your Colleagues, a "Thank You"**

The field of Latin American Studies is vigorous and thriving because of the efforts of serious scholars and practitioners. Please preserve its vitality by doing your part to ensure that LASA2001 is an intellectually exciting event. Exercise your responsibility to the panelists in your session by making sure your paper is accessible to them in advance of the meeting. Extend your findings and analyses to your colleagues who were not able to attend your session by making your paper available both in hard-copy and electronic form for distribution after LASA2001!

## WHERE TO STAY AT LASA2001

Headquarters for LASA2001 is the **Marriott Wardman Park Hotel** (up to 1100 rooms available at peak), 2660 Woodley Road (at Connecticut Avenue), Washington DC 20008. Telephone 202-328-2000; Fax 202-387-5397. Call the hotel or obtain forms at <http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>. *Send directly to the Marriott, NOT to the LASA Secretariat.* Rates at the Marriott are \$170 single/double; \$180 triple; and \$190 quadruple occupancy. Taxes are currently 14.5 percent. Rate cutoff date is 7 August.

**Days Inn - Connecticut Avenue:** \$120 single and double occupancy. Call 202-244-5600. About one mile and one Metro stop up Connecticut Avenue from the Wardman Park Marriott headquarters hotel. Address: 4400 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington DC 20008.

**Howard Johnson Plaza Hotel and Suites:** \$119 single and double occupancy. Call 202-462-7777. A bit more than a mile from the Marriott. Take the Red Line Metro at the Dupont Circle stop to Woodley Park Zoo to get to the Marriott. Address: 1430 Rhode Island Avenue NW, Washington DC 20005.

*Don't forget to tell the reservationists you are attending the LASA Congress, mentioning the special convention rates above.*

**ALTERNATIVE HOUSING: Hostels:** Hostelling International-Washington, DC: 1009 11th St NW, Washington, DC 20001; Phone 202-737-2333. 270 beds. \$25-\$28 per night includes linens. Reservations must be made in advance. Three blocks from Metro Center (three stops from Marriott Wardman Park).

*Bed and Breakfasts in northwest Washington--all are small establishments; make reservations as early as possible:*

**Connecticut-Woodley Guest House:** 2647 Woodley Road, NW, Washington, DC 20008; 202-667-0218. 15 rooms. Single room with private bath \$90-120. Rooms with shared bath (share with 1 or 2 other rooms) \$60. Adjacent to Marriott Wardman Park Hotel

**Kalomara Guest House:** 2700 Cathedral Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008. 202-328-0860. Two Victorian townhouses. 18 total rooms, all are non-smoking. \$50-\$70 for rooms with shared hall bath. \$85-\$110 for rooms with private baths. Continental breakfast. TV and telephone available in common room. Short walk to Marriott Wardman Park and Woodley Park Metro.

**Taft Bridge Inn:** 2007 Wyoming Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009. 202-387-2007. Total of 11 rooms. \$59-\$79 for single with shared bath (share with 2 other rooms). \$119-\$124 for single with private baths. Less than 1 mile from Marriott Wardman Park.

**Inn at Dupont Circle:** 1312 19th St. NW, Washington, DC. 20036. 202-467-6777. Seven total rooms. \$75 single, \$105 double with shared bath. Rooms with private baths range from \$155-165. Breakfast and wine in afternoons included. Please book a month in advance. Approximately 1.5 miles from Marriott Wardman Park, next to Dupont Circle Metro (one stop from Marriott).

**Brenton:** 1708 16th St. NW, Washington, DC. 20009. 202-332-5550. \$85/night for singles with queen beds and shared bath. \$109 for suite with private bath. Breakfast and happy hour each afternoon included. Approximately 1 mile from Marriott Wardman Park

**Embassy Inn:** 1627 16th St. NW, Washington, DC. 20009. 202-234-7800. 38 rooms. \$99 single with twin bed. Single with double bed \$109. Two double beds \$129, each with private bath. Continental breakfast, evening snack and sherry included. Approximately 1 mile from Marriott Wardman Park

**Windsor Inn:** 1842 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20009. 202-667-0300. 42 rooms. \$109 for 2 single beds or one double bed. \$119 for two double beds. Continental breakfast, evening snack and sherry included. Each room has private bath. Approximately 1 mile from Marriott Wardman Park.

## CHILD CARE

LASA will subsidize the cost of child care for attendees bringing their children to Washington. Parents will be reimbursed up to US\$7.00 per hour for one child, and US\$9.00 per hour for two or more children—for a maximum of 10 hours. LASA's maximum responsibility per family will be US\$70.00 for one child, and US\$90.00 for two or more children.

A parent who bills LASA for child care must be a 2001 member of the association and a registered attendee of LASA2001. To receive reimbursement, a parent must submit a proper bill from the caregiver, with the name(s) of the child(ren) cared for, to reach the LASA Secretariat on or before **September 30, 2001**.

Parents must make their own arrangements with local childcare services. The Marriott Wardman Park Hotel supplied LASA with the following contacts: Family and Child Care: (202)723-2051; Mrs. Byles (202) 244-4110; Mrs. Gaday (202) 986-2587; Wee-Sit Service—Mrs. Parker (703) 764-1542; White House Nannies (301)652-8088. LASA is not recommending any particular service and assumes no responsibility related to childcare.

## LASA2001 EXHIBITORS and BOOTH NUMBERS

Exhibit Hours: *Thursday and Friday, 10:00am-5:00pm; Saturday, 10:00am-4:00pm*  
*Wardman Park, Exhibit Hall A*

- Association Book Exhibit 610  
Association of American University Presses, Inc. 312  
Bilingual Review/Press/Hispanic Research Cntr., AZ State U 611  
Blackwell Publishers 605  
Cambridge University Press 315  
Canadian Assn. of Latin American and Caribbean Studies 710A  
Cemanahuac 207  
Center for Global Education at Augsburg College 710B  
Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC/San Diego 211  
Centro de Investigación Y Docencia Económicas AC 412  
Comisión Andina de Juristas (CAJ) \*  
Consortium Book Sales and Distribution 208  
Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) 507  
Council for International Exchange of Scholars 508  
Council on International Educational Exchange 406  
Curbstone Press 210  
David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies/Harvard University Press 106  
Duke University Press 202-204  
Ediciones Cubanas/Northern Arizona University 504  
El Colegio de México AC 414  
El Colegio de Sonora 410  
Emma Semsara Jewelry 708A  
EPICA/Lang 303  
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales-Chile 305  
*Foreign Affairs en Español*, Departamento de Estudios Internacionales 110  
Freedom Forum \*  
Institute for International Mediation and Conflict Resolution, IIMCR 704  
Iberoamericana de Libros y Ediciones 604  
Institute for International Economics 502  
Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London 612  
Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana 105  
International Outreach Educational Center (IOEC) 411  
Inter-American Development Bank 606  
Johns Hopkins University Press 500  
LASA Combined Book Display 1001-1006  
Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University 600  
Latin American Book Source, Inc. 209  
*Latin American Perspectives* 708B  
*Latin American Research Review*/Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico 513  
LOM Ediciones Ltda 608  
Lynne Rienner Publishers 203-205  
Markus Wiener Publishers 301  
Mesolore.com c/o Prolarti Enterprises 505  
Monthly Review Press 304  
NACLA (North Am. Congress on Latin America) 1011  
Nueva Sociedad 602  
Ocean Press 109  
Oxford University Press 215  
Pathfinder Press 1010  
Penguin Putnam, Inc. 408  
Penn State University Press 108  
Plumsock Mesoamerican Studies 401-403  
Political Database of the Americas 702  
Random House, Inc. 407-409  
Routledge Press 1008  
Rowman & Littlefield Publishers 601  
Rutgers University Press 506  
Scholarly Resources, Inc. 310  
Seven Stories Press 700  
ME Sharpe \*  
Smithsonian Institution Press 306  
St Martin's Press 311  
Stanford University Press 111  
Taylor & Francis 1009  
Temple University Press 213  
The Latin American Book Store Ltd 603  
UCLA Latin American Center 405  
United Nations Publications 206  
Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, Sede Ecuador 509  
Universidad de Salamanca, Fundación General 607-609  
University of Alabama Press \*  
University of Arizona Press 107  
University of California Press 307  
University of Minnesota Press 511  
University of Nebraska Press 309  
University of New Mexico Press 104  
University of North Carolina Press 314  
University of Notre Dame Press 1007  
University of Oklahoma Press 501-503  
University of Pittsburgh Press 400-402  
University of Texas Press 300-302  
University of Wisconsin Press 308  
University Press of Florida 510-512  
Washington Office on Latin America 313  
Woodrow Wilson Intl Center for Scholars (WOLA) 413A  
Woodrow Wilson Intl Center for Scholars- Latin American Program 413B  
World Bank 404

\*In LASA Combined Book Display 1001-1006



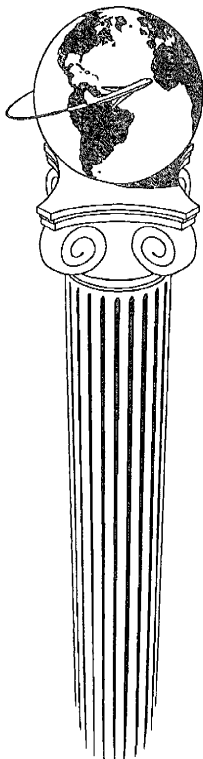


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## CALLING ALL MEMBERS

# BE SURE TO VOTE *in the* 2001 LASA ELECTIONS!

*Ballots were mailed in early June*

Deadline for receipt of ballots at  
the LASA Secretariat  
is September 21, 2001

*Follow instructions carefully  
to make sure your vote counts!*



## NEWS FROM LASA

### LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecturer Named

The Martin Diskin Memorial Lecture is given at each LASA International Congress by an outstanding individual who embodies Professor Martin Diskin's commitment to the combination of activism and scholarship. The 2001 Lecture will be given by **Elizabeth Lira Kornfeld**, Centro de Etica, Universidad Alberto Hurtado in Santiago, Chile. Dr. Lira will be introduced by

Professor Lynn Stephen of the University of Oregon and chair of the 2001 LASA/Oxfam Diskin Lectureship Committee. Those commenting on the Lecture will include Alex Wilde, Vice President for Communications for the Ford Foundation. The session will be held on Saturday, September 8, at 2:45pm.

### Mellon Grant Goals Reached

In its proposal to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in 1998, the association and its Task Force on LASA and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century made commitments in three areas; each was related to enhancing a critical aspect of member services.

**LARR On Line:** More than half the grant was allocated to launching the *Latin American Research Review* onto the Internet. Rebecca Bannister, Director of Latin American Data Base (LADB) at the University of New Mexico, coordinated the project. She supplied information about the project for the Spring 2000 issue of the *Forum*, which we reproduce here—as a reminder to LASA member beneficiaries of this program:

*LASA Members can now request a user name and password to read LARR current issues, search the index of LARR, and read back issues of LARR's volume 26 through 34 on the Web. Go to LARR's home page (<http://larr.unm.edu/>) and click on "request a user name and password" and fill out the on-line request form. Or email [larr@unm.edu](mailto:larr@unm.edu). The site allows you to browse the index by country/region, subject, and volume number, or search and sort the index by author, title, subject, article type, and country/region and volume. The index features are free! Only current LASA members and LARR subscribers are given access to the back and current issues on line.*

LARR will soon move from the University of New Mexico (information about the move will be published when contracts are finalized), but the project will continue.

**Information Technology Training:** Under the auspices of the Task Force on LASA and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, two activities were proposed for the September 1998 Congress in Chicago. One was a series of five state-of-the-art Internet training sessions per day for the three days of the meeting, designed to train new users and to provide those who already had basic skills with updated knowledge of on-line resources and capabilities. LASA also sponsored a special workshop for the representatives of institutional members of the association to inform them of the on-line work products of worldwide research institutes that do research on Latin America. A "bonus" activity, above and beyond what was committed, was a Task Force Workshop on Technology and Pedagogy at LASA2000. This program featured presentations by Task Force members and other specialists who shared their experiences in developing Internet, World Wide Web, video, and other technological resources to enhance the teaching of Latin American studies. All information technology training was under the direction of Doug Kincaid of Florida International University, Task Force chair.

**Application of New Information Technology Capabilities** at the LASA Secretariat: Several accomplishments have been made here. LASA members were surveyed last year to assess their priorities in Internet-based association services. Responses indicated that LASA should push ahead vigorously to offer on-line membership renewals and applications, and Congress preregistration. It is now in place.

Of course, there is nothing very spectacular about accomplishing this, but what is unique (in our association circles—at least so far) about our Internet site is that renewing members can actually call up their member data from a copy of the data on the main database, and make corrections as necessary (and only where necessary) to their personal record. Mellon and LASA thus have spared our renewing members the frustrating, time-consuming ordeal of confronting a form with a host of blank fields. Further, once members review their data (and correct them if necessary), the data can be integrated directly into the main database after being screened, thus saving "double-entry" time on LASA's end as well. This decreases the incidence of errors, as well. Executive Director Reid Reading will demonstrate this on-line project to some 60 of his executive director colleagues in the American Council of Learned Societies at a November retreat.

The very highest priority of LASA members surveyed was to be able to "search the LASA Internet site for members in the same area of research." We take pride in being able to report to Mellon that this project has been constructed and that within the next few weeks, all LASA members will be sent an email asking them to enter data about their current research interests on a LASA Internet page. This eventually will enable members to be informed about the research their colleagues are carrying out, in two ways. They can enter the name of a colleague, and her/his research interests will be described. Or, in order to find out who is doing what, they can go to the site, and find their "research colleagues." This will have been made possible because those colleagues accessed a designated LASA Internet page and did the following:

1. "Click on the term that *comes the closest* to describing your area of *current* research interest." (We have isolated 52 areas of research activity plus "other").
2. "Click on the geographical area in which (or about which) you are conducting your current research activity." (We are using all the countries and regions that LAS members have historically designated as their countries or regions of interest).
3. "Click on the historical period that best corresponds to the chronological period of your current research activity." (The choices are: Pre-Columbian [to 1492]; Colonial [1492-1825]; Nineteenth century; Early twentieth century [to about 1950]; Contemporary [since about 1950]).
4. Finally, from having asked the colleagues to: "Write a brief description of your current research interest in 25 words or less," LASA will have developed a set of key terms to allow for narrowing the search.

Of all the conceivable projects that an association like ours can carry out, I can think of few more valuable than this one. We have 4,800 Latin Americanist scholars under our roof. What can we do that no other organization can do, really? "Officially" call on them—gather them—to contribute to (and benefit from accessing) the most comprehensive listing ever of scholars doing research in the Latin American and Caribbean region. *We urge you to respond to the our email request when it appears in your inbox!* It is quick. It is easy—and the project cannot be carried out without you!

Thanks to all those global thinkers as well as the intense technologists (sometimes one in the same!) who have made these projects possible on behalf of all of us! ■

## KNOW A COLLEAGUE WHO HASN'T RENEWED FOR 2001?

*Entice(!) with the prospect of total on-line membership renewals at*  
<http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>

# LASA MEMBERSHIP REPORT

by Sandy Klinzing

Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement

Once a year we provide a report on the demographics of the Association during the last full membership year, and note any apparent trends. If you would like any additional information, feel free to contact the Secretariat.

## Individual Memberships

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Total memberships for 2000</i> | <b>4807</b> (22 percent increase over 1999 and the highest membership year ever) |
| New members                       | 1468 (31 percent of total memberships)   |
| Renewed from 1999                 | 2957   |
| Renewed from prior years          | 382  |
| Student members                   | 1059 (22 percent of total memberships)*  |
| Non-student members               | 3748   |

### *Residency*

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| United States                 | 3385                                     |
| Latin America & the Caribbean | 1056 (22 percent of total memberships)** |
| Other world regions           | 366                                      |

### *Major disciplines represented*

|                                 |     |                           |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| Political Science               | 907 | Sociology/Social Sciences | 536 |
| History                         | 795 | Anthropology/Archaeology  | 485 |
| Literature/Language/Linguistics | 795 | Economics                 | 238 |

## Institutional Memberships

|                                   |            |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Total memberships for 2000</i> | <b>103</b> |                          |   |
| New members                       | 18         | Renewed from prior years | 3 |
| Renewed from 1999                 | 82         |                          |   |

\* Represents a growth from a 19 percent average in past years.

\*\* An upward trend continues here, rising from 18 percent in 1999.

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## LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

by Sandy Klinzing

We are delighted to provide you with the following update on member contributions to LASA funds since our report in the winter *Forum*. Our grateful thanks to all for your continuing support!

### General Endowment Fund

Anthony Bebbington  
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Ralph Della Cava  
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Alan Dye  
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A Douglas Kincaid  
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### LASA Travel Fund

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Guys van Oenen  
Isabella Valiela  
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Jean Weisman  
Ann Williams  
Heather Williams  
Elizabeth Wood  
Marc Zimmerman

Our thanks also to William Garner for his generous support of the **John Martz Fund**, housed in the LASA Endowment.



## PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

### IN MEMORIAM

LASA has learned belatedly of the April 2000 death of political scientist and former LASA president **Federico Gil**.

Professor Gil was born in Havana, Cuba, where he earned the titles of Licentiate of Diplomatic and Consular Law (1942) and Doctor of Political and Social Sciences (1941). He served as visiting lecturer and professor at Duke University, the University of North Carolina, Middlebury College and the Institute of Political and Administrative Science at the University of Chile, as consultant and visiting professor for Inter-American Development Bank in Argentina, and as Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies and Kenan Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Gil was the recipient of many

awards, grants and fellowships, including the Order of Merit of Bernardo O'Higgins, presented by the government of Chile. His research centered on Latin American politics and U.S.-Latin American relations and he authored several books on the subject, including *The Governments of Latin America* (1957) and *The Political System of Chile* (1966). Gil served on many advisory boards, including the editorial board of the *Latin American Research Review*, the executive council of the Southern Political Science Association, and the advisory editorial board of the Council on Inter-American Affairs. He was a member of the LASA Executive Council from 1966 to 1969 and served as Vice President, President and Past President from 1970 to 1972.

**Richard McGee Morse** (June 26, 1922-April 17, 2001) was one of the founders of LASA, a creative essayist and a comparative historian of cities, political culture, language, and social thought in the Americas.

As a Princeton undergraduate, Morse absorbed the argument of both Southern Regionalists and the Spanish Generation of 1898 that societies must respond to their deep traditions. A 1940 summer trip to Old Havana persuaded him that Latin Americans knew something about life that Anglo Americans had missed. This became the heart of his scholarly method: always to posit that Latin Americans are right. Studying under Frank Tannenbaum and then teaching 1949-1958 at Columbia University, he wrote *From Community to Metropolis: A Biography of São Paulo* (1958), on the industrial city's repudiation and reworking of its traditions. He made his reputation with a speculative article about the role of a moral center in Spanish American political culture, "A Theory of Spanish American Government" (1954).

Following his marriage to the Haitian singer and folklorist Emerante de Pradines in 1954, he left New York for the freer air of Puerto Rico, where he founded the Institute for Caribbean Studies in 1959. He returned to settle at Yale (1962-1978) and Stanford (1978-1984). But he found his intellectual center with Jorge Hardoy and other Americanist scholars in the comparative Urban Symposium, which met nine times from 1966 through 1986. Around 1978, Morse

turned from urban history toward historical sociology and intellectual history. His masterwork, "Prospero's Mirror: A Study in New World Dialectic," was too raw for university presses in the United States. Its Spanish translation, *El Espejo de Próspero* (1982), inspired leading intellectuals in Mexico and Brazil to reply in articles and books. A filtered and clarified version of arguments from *El Espejo* may be found in *New World Soundings: Culture and Ideology in the Americas* (1989), the most accessible introduction to his ideas.

Morse's role in Latin American studies was both constructive and corrosive. He participated enthusiastically in LASA's founding convention, but he was best known within LASA for mock jeremiads scouring the pompous self-importance of area experts, such as "The Strange Career of Latin American Studies" (1964). He served as program officer of the Ford Foundation in Rio de Janeiro, 1973-1975, and Secretary of the Latin American Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center, 1984-1989. After retirement, he and Emy Morse built the library of the Institute for Caribbean and Latin American Studies in Haiti.

A bibliography of his writings may be found in *Luso-Brazilian Review* 32, 2 (Winter 1995). His last major work was "The Multiverse of Latin American Identity, c. 1920-c. 1970," in *The Cambridge History of Latin America*, vol. X (1995).

*Dain Borges, University of Chicago*

**Jeremy Adelman** is the recipient of the Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowship for Recently Tenured Scholars from the American Council of Learned Societies and a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship. Adelman is Professor of History and Director of the Program in Latin American Studies at Princeton University. He has written and edited six books, including *Republic of Capital: Buenos Aires and the Legal*

*Transformation of the Atlantic World* (Stanford University Press, 1999), which won the American Historical Association book prize for best book in Atlantic history. Next year he will be a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study. Adelman's current project is a study of the decline of the Portuguese and Spanish empires and the origins of the nation-state in Latin America.



LASA Member **Ivelaw L. Griffith**, has been selected to serve as dean of the Florida International University Honors College, beginning July, 2001. Currently an associate dean of FIU's College of Arts and Sciences and a professor of Political Science, Griffith has been a member of the FIU faculty since 1994. He has published six books, including *The Political Economy of Drugs in the Caribbean* (MacMillan, 2000), and has been a visiting scholar at the Royal Military College of Canada and the George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies in German, among other prestigious institutions. Griffith holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Guyana (1980), an M.A. from Long Island University (1984) and a doctorate graduate from the City University of New York (1990).

**Jose C. Moya** has received a Burkhardt Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies to work on an intellectual, social, and cultural history of anarchism in belle époque Buenos Aires. He has also received a UC President Research Fellowship in the Humanities, an NEH fellowship, and a Fulbright fellowship for this project. Professor Moya is the author of *Cousins and Strangers: Spanish Immigrants in Buenos Aires* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998), which won five awards including the Bolton Prize for best book on Latin American history

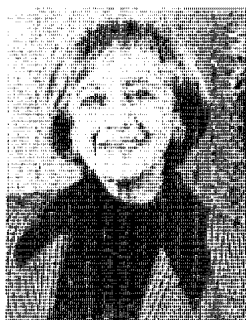
from the American Historical Association's CLAH, an honorable mention for the Bryce Wood prize from LASA for best book on Latin American Studies, and the Sharlin Memorial Award for outstanding book in social science history from the Social Science History Association, the first time the award has been given to a book on Latin America. The journal *Historical Methods* published a forum on it in its last issue (Spring 2001).

**Héctor L. Saint Pierre**, Professor de graduação e pós-graduação da Universidade Estadual Paulista, Diretor do Centro de Estudos Latino Americanos (CELA-UNESP) e pesquisador do Núcleo de Estudos Estratégicos da Unicamp (NEE/Unicamp), acaba de publicar *A política armada. Fundamentos da guerra revolucionária* pela editora Fundação UNESP, SP, 2000 e a terceira edição corrigida e com um prefácio de Octávio Ianni de *Max Weber: entre a paixão e a razão*, Campinas, Editora da Unicamp, SP, 2000. Atualmente Saint Pierre está concluindo uma pesquisa com um grupo bi-nacional (Mercosul) sobre "Novas ameaças: dimensões e perspectivas" e começando uma próxima pesquisa internacional e interinstitucional intitulada "Estados Unidos-América Latina: Interesses nacionais e estratégias regionais frente aos desafios da globalização." ■



## SECTION NEWS

### Homenaje for Montserrat Ordóñez Vilá: "Para siempre viva, para siempre ausente."



Many of us were deeply saddened at the sudden and unexpected death of Montserrat Ordóñez from pancreatic cancer on January 22, 2001. Montserrat was a leading writer, scholar, translator and poet from Colombia, as well as an active member of LASA. She was to have participated this year in the panel on "Brave New Worlds: The Impact of Technology on Libraries, Learning and Latin America," and at the 2000 Miami meeting chaired a panel on Soledad Acosta de Samper, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Colombian writer to whose work Montse had dedicated many years of her life.

Mary Louise Pratt of Stanford University and Nina M. Scott of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst are co-hosting an homenaje and celebration of the life and spirit of Montserrat Ordóñez on Friday evening, with plans to honor her in an ongoing way through a prize established in her honor and awarded through LASA. Please join us for wine and cheese, "Montse-stories" and plans on Friday, Sept. 7, at 7:30 P.M. in Maryland C. We look forward to seeing you there.

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### Preconferences

The LASA **Gender and Feminist Studies** Section is sponsoring the one-day Preconference "Feminist Crossovers and Transnational Alliances: Encuentros y Desencuentros (Encounters and Missed Opportunities) in Feminist Thought and Practice" to be held on Wednesday, September 5, 2001 from 9:00-6:00 in the *Coolidge Room Marriott Wardman Park Hotel* in Washington, D.C. For more information, please contact Karin Weyland, Preconference Chair <kweyland@amherst.edu>.

The LASA Section on **Europe and Latin America**: (Christian Freres [AIETI, Madrid] and Jean Gruegel [University of Sheffield], co-chairs), announces a preconference meeting of the Section on *Wednesday, 7:00-9:00pm, Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, Lanai Suite 144.* ■



## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**Luther College** will hire a tenure-eligible assistant professor, shared between the Departments of History and Africana Studies, beginning late August 2001. Minimum ABD, with Ph.D. expected on appointment. Teach sub-Saharan African history and African diaspora, with a diaspora focus on Caribbean and/or Latin America advantageous. Will also participate in interdisciplinary first-year course in history and literature that includes writing instruction. The departments seek candidates with enthusiasm for undergraduate teaching within a selective Lutheran liberal arts college community. Women and members of ethnic minority groups are encouraged to apply. Send letter of application, CV, names of three references, and official graduate transcripts to:

Dr. Lawrence Williams, Head  
Africana Studies Dept.  
Luther College  
700 College Dr  
DECORA IA 52101  
Phone: 319-387-1158  
Fax: 319-387-1107  
E-mail: williala@luther.edu. EOE.

Review of applications began April 2, 2001 and interviews will continue until position is filled.

The history department of the **University of California at San Diego** is establishing a pool of temporary lecturers in history. The department especially encourages nominations and applications from the following fields: African American history; U.S. history; Latin American history with ability to teach colonial and/or 19th-century Mexico; and history of science. Appointments will likely be part-time, possibly full-time, from one quarter up to one year. Some of these positions may be renewable. Positions available beginning the 2000-01 academic year, contingent upon funding. Ph.D. preferred, but ABDs considered. The successful candidate will demonstrate excellence in teaching and scholarship. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience based on published UC pay scales. UCSD is an AA/EOE with a strong institutional commitment to the achievement of diversity among its faculty and staff. Proof of U.S. citizenship or eligibility for U.S. employment will be required prior to employment (Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986). Please reference position number 3-859 on all correspondence. Applications with appropriate supporting materials should be addressed to:

Temporary Appointments Search Committee  
Dept. of History (0104)  
University of California at San Diego  
9500 Gilman Dr  
La Jolla CA 92093-0104

Review of applicants began June 1, 2001 and will continue until the positions are filled.

The history department at **Yale University** intends to appoint an assistant professor in the history of the Caribbean for a position beginning July 1, 2002. Geographical and chronological range is open. Candidates should be able to offer a general undergraduate lecture course on the Caribbean as a whole, including francophone and Anglophone, in addition to Hispanic regions. Yale University is an AA/EOE and actively encourages

applications from minority and women scholars. Ph.D. preferred. Applications and letters of reference should be sent to:

Prof. Stuart Schwartz, Chair,  
Caribbean Search Committee  
Dept. of History  
Yale University, P.O. Box 208324  
New Haven CT 06520-8324

Application deadline is **October 15, 2001**.

**Wellesley College** seeks applications for a full-time, tenure-track assistant professorship in Latin American history; area and period of specialization open. Position starts in September 2002. Appointee should have the Ph.D. by fall 2002. Wellesley College is an AA/EOE; successful candidates must be able to work in a culturally diverse environment. Applications from women, minorities, veterans, and candidates with disabilities encouraged. Please send cover letter and CV and forward dossier with three letters of recommendation to:

Latin American Search  
History Department  
Wellesley College  
Wellesley MA 02481.

Application deadline is **November 15, 2001**.

**St. Lawrence University** invites applications for a tenure track position at the rank of assistant professor to begin fall 2002. Candidates should have strong teaching and research interests in development and political economy. The candidate will be expected to mentor undergraduates in independent research and will be responsible for teaching two methodology courses every year. The department currently offers methods courses in Quantitative, Qualitative, Comparative Historical and Visual methodologies. In addition to teaching methodology courses, the successful candidate will be expected to teach introductory courses and the department's senior seminar as well as participate in the university's interdisciplinary First Year Program. Department representatives will be in attendance at the annual ASA meeting in Anaheim (August 18-22) conducting screening interviews as a supplement to our recruitment process. St. Lawrence University, chartered in 1856, is an independent, private, non-denominational university whose mission is to provide an inspiring and demanding undergraduate education in the liberal arts to students selected for their seriousness of purpose and intellectual promise. SLU's homepage is at <http://www.stlawu.edu>. St. Lawrence University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity employer. Women, minorities, veterans, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. A curriculum vita, statement of teaching and research interests, three letters of reference, and evidence of excellence and innovation in teaching such as a statement of teaching philosophy, syllabi, assignments, teaching evaluations, course websites addresses, and any other material that bears on teaching ability should be sent to:

Ronald J. O. Flores, Chair  
Department of Sociology  
St. Lawrence University  
Canton NY 13617

The formal departmental review of all applications will begin October 16, 2001. ■



## RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

**National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipends** support two months of full-time work on projects that will make a significant contribution to the humanities. In most cases, faculty members of colleges and universities in the United States must be nominated by their institutions and each of these institutions may nominate two applicants. Individuals employed in non-teaching capacities in colleges and universities and individuals not affiliated with colleges and universities do not require nominations and may apply directly to the program. Adjunct faculty and academic applicants with appointments terminating by the summer of 2002 also may apply without nomination. Stipend: \$5,000. Inquiries:

Tel: 202-606-8200

Email: [stipends@neh.gov](mailto:stipends@neh.gov)

Application deadline: **October 1, 2001**

The **National Humanities Center** offers 40 residential fellowships for advanced study. Applicants must hold doctorate or have equivalent scholarly credentials, and a record of publication is expected. Both senior and younger scholars are eligible for fellowships, but the latter should be engaged in research well beyond the revision of a doctoral dissertation. Fellowships are for the academic year (September through May). Scholars from any nation and humanistically inclined individuals from the natural and social sciences, the arts, the professions, and public life, as well as from all fields of the humanities, are eligible. Most of the Center's fellowships are unrestricted. The following designated awards, however, are available for the academic year 2002-2003: a fellowship in art history or visual culture; a fellowship for French history or culture; three fellowships for scholars in any humanistic field whose research concerns religion; three fellowships for scholarship concerning nature, environmental history, or ecological concerns. Fellowships up to \$50,000 are individually determined, the amount depending upon the need of the Fellow and the Center's ability to meet them. Each fellow also has access to a research fund of \$2,500. The Center provides travel expenses for Fellows and their dependents to and from North Carolina. Applicants submit the Center's form supported by a curriculum vitae, a 1000-word project proposal, and three letters of recommendation. Request application material from:

Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center

Post Office Box 12256

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256

Applications and letters of recommendation must be postmarked by **October 15, 2001**.

The **John Carter Brown Library** will award approximately twenty-five short- and long-term Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 2002-May 31, 2003. Short-term fellowships are available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$1,300 per month. These fellowships are open to foreign nationals as well as to U.S. citizens who are engaged in pre- and post-doctoral, or independent, research. Graduate students must have passed their preliminary or general examinations at the time of application and be at the dissertation-writing stage. Long-term fellowships, primarily funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, are typically for five to nine months and carry a stipend of \$3,000 per month. Recipients of long-term fellowships may not be engaged in graduate work and ordinarily must be United States citizens or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. For application forms or more information write to:

Director, John Carter Brown Library

Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912

Tel: 401-863-2725

Fax: 401-863-3477

E-mail: [JCBL\\_Fellowships@brown.edu](mailto:JCBL_Fellowships@brown.edu)

<http://www.JCBL.org>

The application deadline for fellowships for the 2002-2003 is **January 15, 2002**.

The **Sturgis Leavitt Prize** of \$200 is awarded annually for the best article published by a **Southeast Conference on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS)** member on a Latin American or Iberian subject. It will be awarded in 2002 for an article published between April 1, 2000 and December 31, 2001. The article may be in English, French, Portuguese or Spanish. Preference may be given to articles that have an appeal beyond a single discipline. The 2001-2002 committee that will select the winning article consists of Kathleen R. Martin (Chair), <[martink@fiu.edu](mailto:martink@fiu.edu)>, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Florida International University; Bruce Wilson, <[bwilson@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu](mailto:bwilson@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu)>, Department of Political Science, University of Central Florida; and Jeffrey Bortz, <[bortzj1@conrad.appstate.edu](mailto:bortzj1@conrad.appstate.edu)>, Department of History, Appalachian State University. All participants should send three copies of the article to the committee chair:

Kathleen R. Martin

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Florida International University

University Park Campus

Miami FL 33199

Deadline for submission is **January 31, 2002**. ■

# Washington in 2001!



## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Department of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (LACS) and the Center for Latino, Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CELACS) of the **University at Albany (SUNY)** are organizing the October 5, 2001 Conference, "Workers and Globalization in the Americas: Shifting Productive Structures, Social Identities, and Labor Strategies." Some of the panelists are Juan Pablo Perez Sainz, Altha Cravey, Henry J. Frundt, Liliana Goldin, Kjeld Jakobsen (CUT Brazil) and others. For further information, contact Prof. Fernando Leiva at [fleiva@albany.edu](mailto:fleiva@albany.edu).

Las Universidades españolas de Vigo y Santiago de Compostela, la Sección Cubana de la Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanos y del Caribe (ADHILAC-Cuba) y la Revista "La Formación del Historiador" de la Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, convocan el **Tercer Congreso Internacional de Historiadores Latinoamericanistas**. El evento está también coauspiciado por el Ayuntamiento de Pontevedra, el Consello da Cultura Galega, el Museo de Pontevedra y Caixanova. Este Congreso Internacional se desarrollará entre los días 22 y 26 de octubre del año 2001 y tendrá por sede la ciudad de Pontevedra, Galicia, España.

The **New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS)** will hold its 32<sup>nd</sup> annual meeting on Saturday, November 3, 2001, at Salem State College in Salem, Massachusetts. Professor John Watanabe of the Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College and President of NECLAS, is in charge of the program. Professors Aviva Chomsky of the Department of History, Salem State College, and Victoria Cerrudo, of the Department of Foreign Languages, Salem State College, are in charge of local arrangements. For more information, please contact:

Kathleen E. Gauger  
NECLAS Secretariat, Smith College  
c/o Project on Women and Social Change  
Seelye Hall 210  
NORTHAMPTON MA 01063  
Tel. 413-585-3591; Fax 413-585-3593  
<[kgauger@smith.edu](mailto:kgauger@smith.edu)>

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 approaching centennial of the origins of the symbiosis between the Cuban republican reality and José 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 México); 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](mailto:zoriqx@yahoo.com)> or <[bildner@gc.cuy.edu](mailto: bildner@gc.cuy.edu)>

**VIII Seminario Internacional en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades:** "Diálogos y conflictos en América Latina y el Caribe: sociedades, étnias, géneros, identidades", Santiago de Chile, 4 al 11 de enero del 2002. El Instituto de Estudios Avanzados (IDEA) de la Universidad de Santiago de Chile, ha realizado ya siete seminarios internacionales en ciencias sociales y humanidades convirtiéndose en una instancia de alto nivel, orientada hacia la reflexión e investigación. Por esta razón, se invita a participar en ellos sólo a expositores que estén realizando investigaciones de vanguardia en sus respectivas disciplinas, que poseen el grado de Doctor, y a estudiantes de doctorado. Este seminario tiene un carácter interdisciplinario, y busca promover tanto la actualización de los conocimientos por medio del diálogo al interior de la comunidad académica como estimular la formación de redes intelectuales, basadas en el conocimiento mutuo y la camaradería. Las ponencias deben tratar acerca del tema convocante, en esta oportunidad la relación-interacción entre América Latina y el Caribe, tanto como realizar un esfuerzo de reflexión en torno de los aspectos teórico-metodológicos involucrados en el desarrollo del proyecto de investigación original. Para mayor información acerca de los plazos para el envío de las ponencias y otros aspectos formales:

Coordinador VIII Seminario Internacional,  
Dr. Eduardo Devés Valdés  
<[edeves@lauca.usach.cl](mailto:edeves@lauca.usach.cl)>  
Instituto de Estudios Avanzados  
Universidad de Santiago de Chile  
Román Díaz 89, Providencia, Santiago de Chile  
Fono Fax: (56 2) 236 0136 - 235 8089  
<[idea@lauca.usach.cl](mailto:idea@lauca.usach.cl)>  
<http://lauca.usach.cl/doctamer/>.

The **23<sup>rd</sup> Louisiana Conference on Hispanic Language and Literature** will be held at Louisiana State University, February 28-March 2, 2002. The theme is "The Globalization of Hispanic American Literary Studies." Papers on any of (but not limited to) the following topics are welcomed: Hispanic Literature in Transcontinental Studies; Text, Metatext, Hypertext, and Popular Culture; Nation and Narration; Border Studies; Caribbean Literature; Latinos/as in the United States; Gender and Cultural

Studies; Oral tradition and the Aesthetics of Representation; Colonial and Post-Colonial Studies; Spanish and Mass Media; Languages in Contact; and Spanish Teaching and Methodology. Papers may be presented in English, Spanish, or Portuguese, and must be limited to a 20-minute presentation. We also anticipate having several panels on Poetry and Short-Narrative Reading, and will accept contributions in Spanish or Portuguese. Please send a 300-word abstract and a brief résumé by email for receipt by **November 1, 2001** to: Alejandro Cortazar <acort1@lsu.edu> or Christian Fernández <cferna2@lsu.edu>. For Poetry and Short-Narrative Reading send the entire work for receipt by the deadline to either organizer at:

Department of Foreign Languages & Literatures  
222 Prescott Hall  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge LA 70803  
Telephone: 225-578-6616, Fax: 225-578-5074.

**The Business Association of Latin American Studies (BALAS)** Annual Conference will be held March 20–23, 2002 at the Wyndham Harbour Island Hotel, Tampa, Florida. The theme of the conference is “Transformations in Latin America: Innovations in Leadership, Technology, and Entrepreneurship” and is sponsored by the John H. Sykes College of Business at The University of Tampa. Papers will be accepted on all aspects of business related to transformations and innovations in Latin America. Although English is the language of the conference and the presentations, papers may be submitted in Spanish or Portuguese. All papers are subject to blind review. Selected papers are eligible for publication in the conference Proceedings. The conference will be organized around twelve tracks: 1) Accounting, Taxation and Management Information and Control Systems; 2) Business and Management Education; 3) Cultural, Social, and Ethical Issues; 4) Economic Environment; 5) Financial Markets and Financial Management; 6) Human Resource Management; 7) International Business and Global Competitive Business Practices; 8) Western Hemispheric Issues; 9) Information and Technology Management; 10) Marketing; 11) Strategic Management; 12) Teaching Cases. For additional information visit the BALAS Web site: <http://www.balas.org> or contact either of the conference co-chairs:

Dr. Corinne Young: [cyoung@alph.utampa.edu](mailto:cyoung@alph.utampa.edu) or  
Dr. Marcy Kittner: [mkittner@alph.utampa.edu](mailto:mkittner@alph.utampa.edu).

The deadline for submission of papers is **November 1, 2001**.

**The Tenth Annual Graduate Conference on Romance Studies**, “The Quest for Meaning Through the Coexistence of Ideologies,” will be held April 5-6, 2002 at Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA. The conference will explore and examine the problems, issues, and new topics that globalizing tendencies in the discipline have brought to all periods of literary studies, the way literary studies have been resituated in a more extensive domain of meaning in the past and the present, linkages between the literary and the political, the philosophical, the economic, the religious, the sexual, the legal, the anthropological, the psychological, and the media, within the euphoric talk that about the “ancient” “—and yet brand new—phenomenon of globalization. Papers on other topics related to the conference will be considered. For further

information, please visit our web site at [www.bc.edu/romrev](http://www.bc.edu/romrev). A selection of articles will be published in the literary criticism journal *Romance Review*.

**Décimo Congreso Internacional de Literatura Centroamericana**  
Berlin, Germany, April 22 - 24, 2002. Contact:

Jorge Roman-Lagunas  
Foreign Languages & Literatures  
Purdue University Calumet  
2200 169th Street  
Hammond, Indiana 46323-2094  
Telephone: (219) 989-2632  
Fax: (219) 989-2165  
E-mail: [roman@calumet.purdue.edu](mailto:roman@calumet.purdue.edu)

Del 3 al 6 de Julio de 2002 se realizará en Amsterdam, Holanda, el **Tercer Congreso Internacional de Latinoamericanistas en Europa**. El tema central del Congreso es “Cruzando Fronteras en América Latina.” Este evento académico está organizado por la Asociación Holandesa de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe (NALACS) y cuenta con los auspicios de CEISAL. Para este cometido, se han estructurado 18 Redes Temáticas, las cuales albergarán a un centenar de sesiones y alrededor de 500 ponencias. El portal web <http://www.cila.uva.nl/ceisal-2002> proporcionará toda la información relacionada a la organización y estructura del Congreso, incluyendo formularios de inscripción, información sobre redes temáticas y sesiones, etc. Para consultas y mayores informaciones, diríjase a:

CEISAL 2002, c/o CEDLA,  
Keizersgracht 395-397  
1016 EK Amsterdam,  
Holanda  
E-mail: [ceisal02@cedla.uva.nl](mailto:ceisal02@cedla.uva.nl)  
Fax: +31 20 6255127

Está en marcha la organización del **Tercer Encuentro Internacional de Escritoras**, “La pluma y el teclado: Desde los siglos de Maricastaña hasta los días de hoy,” que se realizará en el Centro Cultural Bernardino Rivadavia, Rosario, Argentina, del 7 al 10 de agosto de 2002. Como en las ediciones anteriores, se organiza *diariamente* de la siguiente manera: 4 Mesas teóricas de 4 expositoras/res cada una; 2 Sesiones Plenarias a cargo de 1 invitada especial en cada sesión; 4 Foros de Lectura (dos para Poesía y dos para Narrativa); 5 a 6 autoras por mesa. El título general de la convocatoria se refiere al *pasado y al presente de la literatura femenina en el mundo*. Es decir, por una parte el rescate y el registro, la revisión de la tradición literaria femenina y el estudio de algunas autoras. Por la otra, el análisis de temas, autoras, tendencias del momento en el mundo y en cada región o país. Foros de lectura: la selección de los textos de la autora es absolutamente libre. Mesas teóricas y plenarias: se han delineado, en forma provisoria, algunos temas: “La pluma. Los siglos de Maricastaña” Juana Manso- Flora Tristán - Juana Manuela Gorriti- Revistas femeninas del siglo XIX al XXI- Una visión de la poesía y la narrativa femenina del siglo XIX- Escritoras del siglo XIX (del país y del exterior)- Las pioneras (del país y del exterior); “El teclado. Los días de hoy.” Cuerpo, escritura y salud- Amar en nuestras hijas lo que fuimos- La imagen de la mujer en la

publicidad escrita- Salud reproductiva. Cómo hemos abordado las mujeres el lado oscuro de la maternidad en la escritura. Políticas de salud para la mujer- Literatura de mujeres en el mercado editorial- Literatura de mujeres y globalización - Escritoras del XX y del XXI- Tradición de la literatura negra de mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe; "La pluma y el teclado," Ser infieles a la letra- La escritura es exceso- Lo que escriben las mujeres en el escenario de las guerras. Esperamos que nos envíe propuestas o sugerencias acerca de estos y otros temas relacionados con el carácter de la convocatoria, para ser estudiados por del Comité Ejecutivo. La fecha límite para el envío

de propuestas es el **5 de enero del 2002**. Para mayor información, dirigirse a:

Encuentro Internacional de Escritoras  
Centros Cultural Bernardino Rivadavia  
San Martín—Plaza Montenegro  
S2000CJP Rosario  
Argentina

Tel: (0341) 480 2401 - FAX: (0341) 480 2404

E-mails: Graciela Ballesterro: <gballesterro@ciudad.com.ar>  
o para información en los E.E.U.U.: Marfa Claudia André  
616-395-7911; <andre@hope.edu> ■



## PUBLICATIONS

*OSAL* is a trimestrial revue that selects and synthesizes information from multiple sources in order to highlight the important social conflicts that have emerged both throughout the region and on an international scale. It is published by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO), Buenos Aires, Argentina, an international non-governmental organization designed to encourage and promote the deepening of analysis on the challenges facing Latin America and the Caribbean through critical and multidisciplinary methodology. The first number of *OSAL* reviewed the indigenous revolt in Ecuador of January 2000 as well as the student strike of the Autonomous National University of Mexico (UNAM) in February 2000. The second edition examined, among other things, the water conflict in Cochabamba, Bolivia, and the open political crisis that subsequently ensued in April. The third edition analyzed the ascendancy of international resistance to neoliberal hegemony with "the battle of Seattle" as its catalyzing factor. The next number will elaborate a balance of the worker's movement on an international scale. Every edition of *OSAL* also offers a daily chronology on a country-by-country basis of the main social conflicts that have emerged in the four month period since the previous publication. For additional information, access: <http://www.clacso.org/osal1/home.html>.

*Publishers Weekly*, *Library Journal* and *School Library Journal* are proud to announce the launch of *Criticas: An English Speaker's Guide to the Latest Spanish-Language Titles*. An authoritative one-stop source for English-language reviews of new adult and children's titles from the international Spanish-language publishing world, it will also cover Spanish-language publishing news as it pertains to U.S. readers, librarians, and booksellers. We are looking for reviewers who are fluent in Spanish and English to review books on all subjects, for U.S. readers. If you are interested in reviewing materials for *Criticas*, please email or send your resumé to:

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c/o Library Journal  
245 West 17th Street  
NEW YORK NY 10011  
Email [adlopez@cahners.com](mailto:adlopez@cahners.com)  
Phone 212-463-6826

*Criticas* is being launched with a special Charter Rate. For more information see: <http://www.pubservice.com>. For a free sample issue, e-mail [CriticasSample@cahners.com](mailto:CriticasSample@cahners.com)

LatinArt.com is opening up its academic section, *Art Issues*, to the general public in an effort to encourage independent scholars, art professionals, and graduate students of Latin American art to publish their papers. Please review our guidelines at LatinArt.com before submitting manuscripts. Regarding Art Issue #5, *Violence and Memory in Latin America*, the story of most of Latin America began with violence—a struggle to end hundreds of years of conflict with their Spanish conquerors. In the subsequent process to form borders and independent nations, further social, political, and economic struggles continued amongst various political factions, social/racial classes, and nations. Faced with the emptiness that results from such violence, memory steps in to fill the void—memory of lost family members, of a lost culture, or of a more idyllic past. Memory enables us to grieve, and thus gives us the will to continue. Memorials to violence have taken on new forms in the last century, as contemporary Latin American artists explore new media such as installation, video, digital, and electronic art. Artists create personal memorials in order to deal with their own memories. While these works are created privately, many are shown in museums and galleries for public viewing. Although memory and memorials are not limited to acts of violence, perhaps we can attribute the creative act that they inspire as one if its few positive outcomes. Abstract deadline: August 1, 2001 Final deadline: **August 20, 2001**. About Art Issue #6—*Latin American Light: Photography, Film, and Video*, the following: Photography has become so general as to include all light-based media. This enlarged field has given an incredible freedom to new artists experimenting and crossing-fields with film, digital video, and computerized techniques. The multi-media artist, no longer merely the specialized photographer, has infused new ideas, media, and technology into the traditional medium, thus creating one of the most exciting fields of art in our new century. Latin American artists are also participating in this photographic transformation. As with other media, such as painting and sculpture, there are still many artists, both established and younger, creating traditional photography, as we know it. This Art Issue will pay tribute to the master photographers in Latin America, and also highlight some of the artists experimenting with new media in the field. Abstract deadline: October 1, 2001 Final deadline: **October 20, 2001**. ■



# Latin American Studies Association

946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
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