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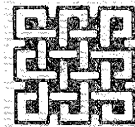


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FORUM

LASA

LASA'S 35th
YEAR

LASA FORUM

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President's Report

by Thomas Holloway
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I write in the aftermath of the LASA2001 Congress, but also in the aftermath of the events of the week following that gathering of more than 4,000 LASA members and friends. As far as we have been able to determine, no Congress attendees were directly affected by the events of September 11. But all whose professional lives and personal connections take them into the international arena have been and will continue to be indirectly affected, along with many other people in the world. Personally and on behalf of the organization whose presidency I am about to leave, I express my sorrow for the loss of innocent life and the injury and disruption of many more lives, and extend condolences to the family and friends of the victims.

Gratitude

I take the opportunity of my last report to convey my appreciation to several people and institutions that have provided services essential to LASA during my term of office. Those of us who have served as Congress Program Chair can confirm that no volunteer position in the organization is as demanding of time and energy over such a sustained period. Without the expertise, and finesse and dedication over the past year and a half of Phil Oxhorn, LASA 2001 Program Chair, the Washington Congress could not have happened. I thank him, along with McGill University, in Montreal, Canada, for supporting the work of the Program Office there. Arturo Valenzuela and Georgetown University once again provided essential coordination and support for Local Arrangements, along with other people and institutions in the greater Washington DC Latin Americanist community, for which I am grateful. In the LASA Secretariat Reid Reading, Sandy Klinzing, and Milagros Pereyra-Rojas have toiled long and hard, tracking myriad details of ongoing LASA business simultaneously with Congress preparations, and I thank them.

The Track Chairs on the Program Committee, those in the LASA Sections who coordinated the Congress participation of each group, the members of the several prize committees, those who have made extra efforts to organize special sessions and events, and Professor LaVonne Poteet who created the LASA Film Festival and Exhibit, all deserve special thanks. More generally, I am grateful to those many LASA members who by their participation in our Congresses make them the largest and most diverse gathering of Latin America specialists anywhere.

In singling out Gilbert Merckx for special recognition, I draw on remarks I made during the Business Meeting at LASA2001, on the occasion of extending a modest token of appreciation to Gil as he leaves the editorship of LASA's academic journal, the *Latin American Research Review*, after nearly two decades. Building on the work of those who edited *LARR* through its formative years from 1966 to 1982, under Gil Merckx's direction the *Review* without question became the premier interdisciplinary journal in Latin American studies. That is a relative statement, but Gil made *LARR* outstanding in absolute terms, admired by its readership and eagerly sought by scholars in our field as an outlet for their work or for the evaluation of the work of others. It might not be an exaggeration to say that through his long editorship of *LARR* Gil Merckx has influenced the field of Latin American studies as no other single individual has. It should also be noted that as ex-officio member of the Executive Council since 1982, Gil has provided a much-welcomed voice of experience with the business of LASA. On behalf of the Association I thank Gil Merckx for his commitment to excellence in the profession, and his dedicated service to the Association.



LASA President Thomas Holloway

Onward from Task Forces

LASA continues to be a healthy, dynamic, and evolving organization, and may it ever be so. One notable sign of transition is that at the present moment there are no Task Forces in LASA. These groupings emerged in the early days of LASA, as committees appointed by the President to focus on a

specific issue, problem, or place, usually for a limited (even if unspecified) duration. As Task Forces proliferated in the 1980s and into the 1990s and seemed to take on a life of their own, membership was still determined by the increasingly cumbersome mechanism of presidential appointment. One of the motivations for the creation of LASA Sections as we now know them was to replace many of the Task Forces with groupings in which membership is voluntary and internal governance is semi-autonomous. The experiment with Sections has been successful, although not entirely free of growing pains (on which more below) and by the start of the new millennium only two Task Forces were still in existence: "LASA and the 21st Century," and "Human Rights and Academic Freedom."

The former was created in 1998 to accomplish a set of specific tasks related to technological modernization of member services, with a grant from the Mellon Foundation. With the use of the

funds and the accomplishment of the tasks (see the report in the Summer 2001 issue of the FORUM, pp. 28-29), the LASA Executive Council (EC) decided at its meeting on September 5, 2001, to dissolve the Task Force on LASA and the 21st Century. We are grateful to those who lent their expertise and experience to this effort, and to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for making it possible.

The Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom has a longer history, reflecting a concern for principles dear to the hearts of LASA members. Discussions over the past few months involving Chair Jack Hammond and other members of the Task Force, and myself and other members of the Executive Council, culminated in a decision by the EC to reconfigure the Task Force as a standing Committee with permanent existence and an ongoing mission including the following points: 1) to alert the Association in general, and especially the Executive Council, to violations of academic freedom and human rights that may occur in the hemisphere; 2) to respond to requests for LASA support for those whose academic freedom or human rights have been violated or threatened, by drafting statements for the consideration of the President, the Executive Council, and/or the membership; and 3) to educate the LASA membership on issues of human rights and academic freedom by commissioning articles for the *LASA Forum*, by sponsoring sessions at LASA Congresses, and through the website or other means. Considering the primary focus of LASA as an academic organization and recognizing the existence of non-academic groups focused primarily on human rights, the EC decided to call the new entity the Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights. The CAFHR will continue to be appointed by the President, with overlap in terms of appointment to ensure continuity of operation.

These actions do not imply that the Task Force mechanism will not be used in the future as the need arises, but it is something of a watershed in the evolution of LASA structures that no Task Forces currently exist.

LASA Sections

As many of the former Task Forces were transformed into Sections in 1997-98, and others have been created since that beginning,

Sections have become a vital aspect of LASA life. (As I write this in the aftermath of LASA2001, total LASA membership has reached 5,363, of which 1,680, or 31 percent, belong to at least one of the 28 Sections that now exist.) At its September 5 meeting in Washington the EC approved a series of revisions to the *LASA Manual on Sections*, the most consequential of which increased the number of members necessary for the formation of new Sections and for the allocation of sessions in Congress programs to Sections. These changes were announced at a meeting of EC members and Section representatives later during LASA2001, and an animated discussion ensued. They have since been distributed by email to all Section Chairs. It has become apparent that the changes need to be reconsidered by the EC, and this will happen with enough lead time to plan for the Dallas Congress in 2003. (To inform yourself on the details contact your Section Chair [contact information is available at <http://lasa.international.pitt.edu/sections.htm>], and direct any thoughts you might have on these issues through the Section Chairs or directly to me at <thholloway@ucdavis.edu> or to incoming President Arturo Arias at <aarias@uor.edu>.

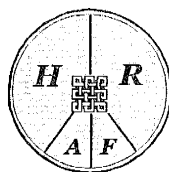
This experience has made clear that at this stage in the evolution of LASA Sections it is necessary to reconsider their relationship to existing governance structures, especially because the by-laws have not been altered to reflect the existence of Sections. As a first step, a member of the Executive Council will be designated to provide ongoing liaison with Sections, to provide an ad hoc channel for consultation. Based on discussions that we expect to take place in the near future, the EC will explore ways to institutionalize consultative mechanisms to ensure that authority is exercised with the consent of the governed, and that Executive Council actions are guided by principles of the greatest good for the greatest number.

In concluding this final report I want to say that I have been honored to serve the cause of Latin American Studies as LASA president, and I thank those members who have provided words of encouragement and helpful advice during my term.



LASA AWARDS CONFERRED

Several individuals received honors with distinction at LASA2001. Read about them in the Report of the Business Meeting, pages 12 and 13, this issue.



A Broader Agenda for Latin American Human Rights Organizations?

by George R. Vickers

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During the last five years, human rights groups in several Latin American countries have added economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) to their agenda. While their principal focus is still ending impunity for past human rights abuses and strengthening institutional guarantees of basic civil and political rights, they have launched innovative campaigns to secure judicial enforcement of ESC rights. They have also begun to make alliances with social movements in an effort to build political support for policies to enforce these rights.

The *amparo* as New Strategy

Health care, social security, education, the status of indigenous people, and other issues have long drawn attention and inspired struggles in Latin America (as elsewhere); but efforts to frame these issues in a “rights” discourse didn’t really gain much steam until 1998. The *Declaración de Quito sobre justiciabilidad y vigencia de los Derechos Económicos Sociales y Culturales en América Latina y el Caribe*, published that year, provided the legal reasoning and political impetus for human rights groups to broaden their agenda from the familiar terrain of civil and political rights.

Since that time human rights groups in Brazil, Mexico, the Andes and elsewhere have experimented with new strategies for advancing the ESCR agenda. Most important has been the innovative use of *Acción de Amparo*. This procedure to petition courts for relief from violations of legally protected rights has long been a crucial legal tool in the struggle for civil and political rights. Now human rights organizations are filing suits to secure the right to health care, education, social security, and other benefits covered by international human rights statutes.

In Venezuela, for example, the human rights group PROVEA filed an *amparo* action on behalf of ten patients covered for medical care by the Venezuelan Institute of Social Security (IVSS) charging that the delay of their surgeries constituted an imminent threat of violation of the right to life, as well as violations of the rights to health and social security. All had been hospitalized in the neurosurgery unit of the Hospital Domingo Lusiani in Caracas, waiting for brain surgery for over a year. In late August, 1997, the

trial court (*Corte Primera en lo Contencioso Administrativo*) ruled in favor of the plaintiffs. The court’s judgment confirmed that the Venezuelan state is responsible to guarantee social security and recognized that supplying medications is an integral part of the right to medical care.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and other international instruments do not obligate states to meet any absolute standard but only call on them to guarantee the rights’ “progressive realization.” Human rights advocates have therefore debated exactly what obligations the progressive implementation of ESCR entails under international law. In another use of the *amparo*, PROVEA established a significant precedent prohibiting regression in the fulfillment of ESCR (that is, providing that, at a minimum, states cannot withdraw rights once granted). When the public *Universidad Simón Bolívar*— which had previously offered free higher education—attempted to impose monthly payments of approximately U.S. \$100 dollars, PROVEA asked for a writ of *amparo* declaring that action unconstitutional. The trial court (*Corte Primera en lo Contencioso Administrativo*) agreed that it violated Article 78 of Venezuela’s Constitution, Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Article 26 of of the American Convention on Human Rights. On appeal, the Supreme Court ratified the *amparo* decision.

While there have been notable successes with such strategies, the main drawback to using the *amparo* as an instrument for enforcing ESCR is that, thus far, courts have restricted the scope of rulings to the specific individuals bringing the case.

Beyond *amparo*: The Campaign Against Petroecuador and Texaco

The Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) in Ecuador has tried a much broader advocacy strategy, creating links with indigenous movements and international alliances to defend the rights to health and a healthy environment. When multinational petroleum corporations and the state-run oil company, Petroecuador, dumped billions of gallons of toxic waste in eastern

Ecuador, poisoning the land and water and causing serious health problems to the population, local community groups got some attention with their complaints. Their campaigns lacked both scientific data and legal force, however. CESR joined them and fashioned a strategy consisting of four discrete steps: 1) documenting the violation of ESCR; 2) publicizing the findings; 3) undertaking legal and political initiatives both in Ecuador and abroad; and 4) training local actors for political action.

The first step, documenting violations of "the rights to health and a healthy environment," required interdisciplinary research in a style new to human rights organizations. To document violations of civil and political rights, they have traditionally employed legal research and interviews. Here they formed a team made up of a doctor, two lawyers, a biologist, a toxicologist and a public health expert, who collected samples from local water supplies, and interviewed and examined local residents. A U.S. laboratory confirmed that the water samples contained high levels of toxic wastes linked to oil production and the medical examinations indicated exposure to these contaminants. Later interviews with local activists, indigenous leaders, officials and representatives from the oil companies demonstrated that the oil industry was not effectively regulated and that affected Amazonian residents lacked basic legal protections.

Because ESCR obligations are not clearly spelled out under international law, CESR took a minimalist approach, highlighting only the most unambiguous breaches: violations of the obligation to respect the rights to health and a healthy environment because the government, through the activities of the state company Petroecuador, was directly involved in contaminating drinking water supplies; and violations of the obligation to protect those rights because the government had failed to regulate private oil companies. CESR also alleged violations of procedural obligations including citizens' rights to an effective remedy and to basic information about activities threatening their health.

The next step was to publicize the findings. After producing the report in Spanish and English, CESR held press conferences in both the United States and Ecuador. Subsequently, CESR and local activists organized fora in Quito and the Amazon targeting NGOs, government leaders, academics and community leaders to discuss the report's findings. CESR worked with local partners to produce and disseminate a comic book to make the issues accessible to a wider audience.

CESR and its partners took legal and political initiatives in several different fora. Under pressure from CESR and its allies, the Ecuadorian Congress investigated Texaco and Petroecuador; high-ranking administration, congressional and industry officials, as well as media and community leaders, made a three-day trip to the affected region. In the United States, CESR and other U.S. NGOs helped organize meetings of Ecuadorian environmental and indigenous leaders with the administration, Congress and World Bank officials. CESR also participated in a groundbreaking

lawsuit on behalf of Ecuadorian plaintiffs against Texaco in U.S. federal court. In addition, two separate legal actions related to the oil issue were brought by other groups before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the International Water Tribunal in Europe.

According to CESR, the most useful tactic was the lawsuit against Texaco in the U.S. courts. Chris Jochnick of CESR argues that the significance of litigating ESCR cases goes beyond establishing a legal precedent of their enforceability:

The U.S.-based lawsuit against Texaco has probably done more than anything else to raise the profile of the oil problem and to change the terms of the debate from one of government needs and environmental problems to one of rights and violations... Despite the lack of progress on the case, it has attracted enormous media attention in Ecuador and internationally, and has provoked a great deal of congressional and governmental activity in Ecuador. The suit has reinforced the idea among the Ecuadorian public that "rights" are at stake and that the industry has been acting with irresponsible double standards. Texaco has clearly felt pressure from the lawsuit and has made payments to some of the most prominent Amazonian indigenous leaders to undermine organizing around the case.¹

CESR and its allies have also used the report to raise awareness about the rights to health and a healthy environment and to train local leaders for long-term oversight and activism around these issues. They designed workshops that helped spark the formation of the *Frente de Defensa de la Amazonía*, a coalition to support the Texaco suit and to fight irresponsible oil company activities.

Effects in Ecuador

The campaign has also had a political impact within Ecuador. The Ecuadorian Congress became much more active in overseeing environmental and social issues related to oil and drafted a new and stronger law aimed at controlling future oil development. For the first time in Ecuador's history, two large parks were declared off-limits to industrial development. In addition, popular protests twice forced the Ecuadorian government to reverse itself on the Texaco case and support the Ecuadorian plaintiffs.

While promoting the "rights to health and a healthy environment" in the Oriente required that CESR make a long-term investment in the region, the campaign has helped put economic, social and cultural rights on the political agenda in Ecuador. The impact of rights language and instruments—of "rights advocacy"—is not only evident within the struggle over oil, but has spread to a number of other contexts. Economic, social and cultural rights have become common currency among Amazonian communities,

and community groups have been encouraged to use these rights in their work more generally. The media, the government, the public, the judiciary, lawyers, social movements and a wide variety of NGOs have been exposed to ESCR through the struggle around oil. Recent campaigns around health, education, worker rights, indigenous rights and external debt have all employed the rhetoric and instruments of ESCR and have begun to develop legal actions to secure these rights.

The Developing Consensus: ESCR and Human Rights

As these examples show, Latin American human rights organizations are increasingly tackling the challenge of advancing economic, social and cultural rights. A consensus is developing that ESCR form an integral part of human rights together with civil and political rights and that these "sets" of rights are indivisible and interdependent. Activists are also increasingly aware that the content of ESCR is defined in international instruments, constitutions and international and national jurisprudence.

Conceptual and strategic disagreements about how to approach this challenge remain, however: for example, whether only States can violate ESCR or whether other actors can also be held accountable. Some groups follow the reasoning of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights that the state violates the rights of its citizens when it allows private persons or groups "to act freely and with impunity to the detriment of the rights recognized." Other human rights groups, like CESR, argue that international law also makes private actors, such as multinational corporations, directly liable.

While there is growing support for incorporating the struggle for ESCR into the human rights agenda in the region, some organizations believe that the human rights movement should fight for all ESCR without pre-set boundaries or limits because all ESCR are in fact human rights. Others argue that the human rights movement has to prioritize and limit its work on ESCR in order to distinguish itself from other social movements.

The latter dilemma highlights another fundamental challenge facing human rights organizations in many Latin American countries today. Most human rights organizations were founded at a particular historical moment to investigate, document and denounce human rights abuses by police and security agents under authoritarian regimes. The legitimacy of the human rights movement is intrinsically connected to its moral authority and to its origins in the struggle for rights under dictatorship.

But as the agenda broadens to include economic, social and cultural rights, human rights organizations are discovering that other social sectors and organizations have a long history of struggle over these concerns. As they seek to insert human rights concepts and goals into the discourse of struggle around economic, social and cultural rights, human rights organizations will want to retain their own identity and at the same time learn to work in coalition with groups that have very different origins and outlooks. This transition will not be easy, but the growth and increasing legitimacy of organizations defending human rights guarantees that efforts governed by diverse strategies will continue.

ENDNOTES

¹ Presentation at a conference workshop at the conference, Facing the 21st Century: Challenges and Strategies for the Latin American Human Rights Community, July 1999. The conference was organized by the Washington Office on Latin America and the Instituto de

Defensa Legal in Lima, Peru.

² See *Velásquez Rodríguez Case*, Inter-Am Ct. H.R. para. 166 (Aug. 31, 1988) ■

GLOBALIZATION AND THE STATE OF THE DISCIPLINE

A Presentation from the LASA2001 Silvert Session, September 7, 2001

Every 18 months a special committee names a distinguished senior Latin Americanist to receive the Kalman Silvert Award. The awardee is asked to suggest a structure for the special Congress session that commemorates the award.

This year's recipient, Professor Thomas Skidmore, requested that some of his colleagues and former students comment on the phenomenon of globalization, and how it affects area studies. Four panelists accepted the "assignment," and the presentation of one, professor Simon Collier follows. We look forward to seeing the remainder of the presentation in future issues of the *Forum*.

On Globalization: Two Issues of Critical Concern

by Simon Collier

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I would like to pose two disconnected questions about “globalization”:

First, is globalization a long-term trend? In many ways, we have been here before. If we had held this panel in September 1901, not 2001, we might well have been discussing the ways in which the extraordinary nineteenth-century expansion of industry and international trade was knitting the world together. Some of us might be reflecting on the underside of that Gilded Age.

As early as the Great Exhibition of 1851, Queen Victoria’s husband Prince Albert made a famous speech in which he said that the world was in a “wonderful transition” that would rapidly lead to “that great end to which indeed all history points: the realization of the unity of mankind.” It was axiomatic among the great nineteenth century free-traders (Cobden and Bright in England, for example) that free trade would bring universal prosperity, and also universal peace. One of the early twentieth century’s famous books, *The Great Illusion* (1910), by the English journalist Norman Angell, suggested that the sheer international *interconnectedness* of finance and investment made war unthinkable—not impossible (he didn’t say that), but unthinkable from any rational standpoint. In the event, of course, rationality proved terribly fragile. The world in 1914 entered a cycle of catastrophes that fundamentally disrupted that first phase of globalization.

The cheerleaders for globalization who surround us today should not be too triumphalist. We simply do not know what catastrophes lie ahead. We cannot assume complacently that present trends will not be disrupted or even reversed by some major international dislocation. Given the nuclear dimension, any breakdown is potentially more catastrophic today than it was in 1901. At the lower end of the scale of potential catastrophe, maybe the current international economic slowdown will become a full-scale global recession, exacerbated by the absence of leadership from a neo-isolationist administration in the United States, or a still incoherent European Union. Maybe the perceived inequities implicit in the current phase of globalization will produce an ugly, uncontrollable political backlash. Maybe we shall have to start paying (sooner than we think) the environmental price for our reckless consumerism. The future is hidden from us. Perhaps the only prediction I feel moderately comfortable with is that the next historical catastrophe will probably not start in Europe, as it did twice in my parents’ lifetimes and once in mine.

Secondly, is there really a globalization of *culture* going on? It seems to me that the question before the panel—whether globalization somehow invalidates the study of Latin America (or anyplace else)—can only make logical sense as a question if we assume that globalization is leading inexorably to a universal homogenization of political practices, economic systems, and cultures, so that in the end Tennessee will look just like Tucumán,

or Minnesota just like Maranhão. Many economists and political scientists, setting their face against area studies, behave as if this were already true; historians should not be so stupid. I will leave politics and economics aside here, and confine my remarks to culture.

I would suggest, first, that the process of cultural homogenization *is* now more advanced than it was in that earlier phase of globalization—though that earlier phase *did* have such cultural effects as the universalization of English styles of masculine dress, or the near-universalization of the game everyone outside North America calls football.

This time round, however, largely because of air travel and the explosion of electronic communications, certain elements of a genuine global culture do seem to have taken shape. Virtually all those elements are American in origin, which is not surprising, since the United States is now “top nation” in the way Britain was in 1900. It is the first time in history that two consecutive empires have spoken the same language. English has thus become a global *lingua franca* (which is convenient for the many English-speakers who are too lazy to learn other people’s languages). Similarly Anglo-American rock music has a genuinely global reach. Jeans and T-shirts are everywhere. Steak and french fries has become a sort of standard international dish, available more or less anywhere. (It’s too bad that I don’t care much for steak, regard 90 percent of rock music as unsuitable for serious grown-ups, and have never owned a pair of jeans).

When American-Irish novelist J.P. Donleavy moved back to the United States (for a while) in the early 1990s, he claimed he did so because it was “the only country in the world which hasn’t been Americanized.” Randy Newman, in one of his most mordant songs, tells us: “...every city the whole world round / Will just be another American town.” But neither Donleavy nor Newman is right. In fact, we are a very long way indeed from a universal Americanization of cultures, and I suspect that the process may already have reached its limit.

Let me focus briefly on music, a particular interest of mine. The global hegemony of Anglo-American rock music—an American (indeed to a certain extent a Tennessean) innovation, with significant British input—is quite indisputable. You only need to walk into any record store in the world. Does that mean that no space is left for other extremely popular and dynamic forms of music? Absolutely not! Innumerable musical traditions not only survive, but are actually enjoying greater diffusion than ever before (partly thanks to the compact disc, the proliferation of small record-labels, and the insatiable demand for new music from the “big five” multinational record companies who control 75 percent of the global market). The term “World Music” you see in record stores was invented as recently as 1987 (June 29,

1987 to be precise) by record-producers and distributors meeting in a London pub. Covering everything outside classical music, jazz and mainstream pop (and country music), it was easily the biggest musical growth-area in the 1990s. Moreover, sales-figures from EMI, the London-based multinational, indicate that approximately 50 percent of all records sold worldwide in the 1990s were of musicians primarily famous in their own countries. In Japan, incidentally, approximately 70 percent of all records sold are of Japanese music largely unknown outside Japan—I'm not sure that's a tragedy.

Moreover, contemporary musical culture is as often as not a two-way street. We are all surely aware of the impact on American popular music of various Latin American traditions, something that was very apparent in the 1990s, but which also showed up much earlier in the popularity here of the great mid-twentieth century Cuban (and Puerto Rican) dance-bands—and, at another level, the deep interest in Latin American (especially Brazilian) music shown by a number of distinguished jazz musicians. Stan Getz was the best-known a few decades ago; Gary Burton and Al Di Meola are among the present-day crop. There is a good deal of cross-fertilization going on, all sorts of intricate and beautiful

connections being formed. If you have never heard them, listen to Al Di Meola's *World Sinfonia* albums (the 1990 one, or the one that came out last year), and think about *what is going on* there. So the musical panorama is actually a good deal more complex and interesting than many people assume, and it certainly does not boil down to a simple story of Anglo-American rock music swamping everything else, muscling in on everyone else's territory. Thank goodness.

Cultures, in my view, are certainly susceptible to change, but they have obvious inner continuities, sometimes stubborn and intractable. (I do not see Americans taking up the game of cricket any time soon). If, as I believe, and certainly hope, cultural differences are never flattened out, there will always be good reason for the study of particular cultures, Latin American or otherwise, simply because they are *there*, and different, a reflection of the gorgeous diversity of the human experience. Globalization is really something of a red herring. Tennessee will never be the same as Tucumán; Maranhão will never simply be another Minnesota. *Let's go on studying them all, and for God's sake let's not apologize for doing so!*



ON LASA 2001

LASA2001 in Washington, D.C. Final Report from the Program Committee

by Philip Oxborn, Program Chair

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After almost two years of often hard work by more people than anyone could imagine, I think it is fair to say that LASA's XXIII International Congress was a success. First and foremost, it was a success because of the efforts of the thousands of people who participated, presenting papers on such a wide range of topics, from virtually every discipline within the social sciences and humanities, that it defies easy synthesis. The Washington Congress was the biggest yet, with 3,806 people appearing in the final program and some 4,000 registered congress attendees.

But such large numbers are only the first indication of a successful congress. From the very beginning, LASA Congresses, not to mention LASA itself, have been dedicated to being an open forum for debate, where all points of view are welcome. Just a quick glance through the program shows we again succeeded in doing just that. In terms of Tracks, still the principal organizing structure of our Congresses, the 20 official Tracks cover the full disciplinary (and often multidisciplinary) gambit of our members. Once again, my sincere thanks to the members of the Program Committee who were responsible for helping to put some order to this wealth of diversity.

Still, not everything neatly fits into our preconceived intellectual and academic categories, particularly innovative and more experimental formats for Congress participation. For this reason, we have continued to encourage the active participation of LASA's Sections in the 2001 meeting, going further in this effort than ever before. Sections had a major role in suggesting possible track chairs when there was a close thematic overlap. Sections also sponsored a record 51 panels, including one panel from (at the time) LASA's newest official Section, *Southern Cone Studies*.

People From All Over the World Were at LASA 2001

As impressive as this may seem, it still only begins to capture the richness of LASA 2001. One aspect of LASA's diversity that makes it so special is that people from all over the world—literally—attend its congresses. As Table 1 shows, LASA 2001 was no exception. In fact, over 46 percent of the people appearing in the program were from outside of the United States, and the vast majority of these people were from Latin America. Moreover, although certain countries are inevitably better represented than others, people actually came from a great variety of countries, big and small.

Without a doubt, one reason why it was possible to attract such a diverse body of people is that LASA has maintained its long-standing commitment to raising considerable funding from a variety of sources, including its own membership, to provide travel grants to people residing in Latin America. As Table 2 shows, we were able to fund 206 people, accepting almost half the requests for financial assistance that we received. Moreover, grants were distributed among a very diverse group of people, as they should be.

Given the size of this congress, LASA2001 should also be considered a success given how smoothly things went. There are many people to thank for this, including Arturo Valenzuela, Chair of Local Arrangements 2001, his assistant Denise Feikema, Okezi Ootovo, Local Arrangements Coordinator, and the dozens of volunteers they helped recruit. Thanks also are in order for Bruce Millar, convention coordinator at the Marriott Hotel who had the unenviable responsibility of overseeing the 50 or so rooms we used nonstop to house such a huge event, and Kerri Lennon, catering manager, who had the equally unenviable responsibility for providing food and drink for approximately 30 receptions. And once again, there was the Secretariat's staff-the unsung heroes of many a LASA Congress, including 2001-who

were there, working harder than most. It's also important to thank you, LASA's members, for being conscientious enough to register earlier (we hit another record number with preregistrations), thus shortening lines (rather than people's patience).

This is not to say everything was perfect. Inevitably there will be problems with anything this big. Thanks go to Monica Trevino, who did a remarkable job trying to resolve those problems quickly and efficiently. Thanks also go to *most* of those who experienced difficulties for their patience and understanding.

One of the biggest problems, however, was beyond our control: those people who simply did not show up and who did not notify either the Program Office or, I think even worse, the other people on their panel. For those of you who could not come due to last minute emergencies, our heartfelt sympathy and understanding. But to those of you who simply forgot to inform anyone that you could not come to the Congress or, perhaps, had something "better" to do than fulfill your commitment to participate, next time please think of the people depending on your participation-and we do try to keep track of the unexcused no-shows.

Table One: Number and Percent of Participants by Country of Origin¹

Country	N° of Participants	% of Total
USA	2035	53.47
Mexico	443	11.64
Argentina	289	7.59
Brazil	244	6.41
Cuba	123	3.23
Canada	71	1.87
Chile	68	1.79
Venezuela	66	1.73
United Kingdom	57	1.50
Colombia	49	1.29
Uruguay	48	1.26
Ecuador	36	0.95
Spain	35	0.92
Puerto Rico	34	0.89
Peru	31	0.81
Germany	16	0.42
Guatemala	16	0.42
The Netherlands	15	0.39
Costa Rica	14	0.37
Bolivia	12	0.32
France	11	0.29
El Salvador	10	0.26
Dominican Republic	9	0.24

Country	N° of Participants	% of Total
Nicaragua	9	0.24
Denmark	7	0.18
Italy	7	0.18
Japan	7	0.18
Sweden	6	0.16
Panama	5	0.13
Australia	4	0.11
New Zealand	4	0.11
Paraguay	4	0.11
Honduras	3	0.08
Switzerland	3	0.08
Austria	2	0.05
Belgium	2	0.05
India	2	0.05
Norway	2	0.05
Haiti	1	0.03
Israel	1	0.03
Jamaica	1	0.03
Korea	1	0.03
Philippines	1	0.03
Russia	1	0.03
Trinidad & Tobago	1	0.03
	3806	

Planning for LASA 2003

Believe it or not, a lot of work has already begun on planning the *next* congress. While I am happy to have served as Program Chair for the past 18 months, I am also happy to pass on the responsibility to Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams at Notre Dame. I have learned a lot serving as program chair, and I have been in contact with her to help her avoid my mistakes and plan for an even better congress in 2003. I am also beginning to revise and update what has become the "bible" for program chairs, a detailed "how-to and how-not-to" manual originally written by Tim Wickham-Crowley after he served as Program Chair for the 1998 Congress. I have encouraged the submission of proposals on line for 2003, something that may be implemented after the initial hard-copy Call for Papers is sent out with this *Forum* to alert all LASA members to the upcoming meeting. Those utilizing on-line submissions for LASA2003 will neither have to search for typewriters, scrawling illegibly because you couldn't find one, nor having to depend on expensive private couriers or unreliable public mail services. If and when the on-line option becomes available, how to access it will be noted on the LASA Internet site.

Helping to Make LASA Even More Inclusive: Your Role

Finally, now that you know how much we are already beginning to plan for the next Congress, I encourage you to begin to think about how we all might address what was the Program Committee's biggest frustration: what to do with the huge number of individual paper proposals we receive and have no panel to put them on. Actually, the solution is simple: when you are organizing your panel, think about inviting a new scholar who might not yet be in any networks. I guarantee you, it's an effort that will be appreciated by many.

Table 2: Grant Requests and Acceptance Rates by Country of Origin²

Country	Requests	Accepted	%
Argentina	92	42	45.65
Bolivia	6	2	33.33
Brazil	63	32	50.79
Chile	15	10	66.67
Colombia	18	8	44.44
Costa Rica	10	4	40.00
Cuba	76	40	52.63
Ecuador	9	4	44.44
El Salvador	3	2	66.67
Germany	1	0	0.00
Guatemala	3	1	33.33
Mexico	75	33	44.00
Nicaragua	3	1	33.33
Panama	1	1	100.00
Peru	9	6	66.67
Dominican Republic	2	1	50.00
Spain	2	0	0.00
The Netherlands	1	0	0.00
Trinidad y Tobago	1	1	100.00
United Kingdom	1	0	0.00
United States	15	5	33.33
Uruguay	15	8	53.33
Venezuela	9	5	55.56
	430	206	47.91

ENDNOTES

¹ Numbers and percentages based on original program book. Any changes noted in the program supplements are not included.

² These figures are based on the notifications of awards initially sent out in the Spring of 2001. The final distribution and total number may differ because not all awards were accepted. Proposals were accepted only from residents of Latin America and the Caribbean for LASA2001. The five recipients shown as "United States" received their grants while residing in Latin America, but had traveled to the United States for academic purposes prior to the meeting.

BOUQUETS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is transparently self-evident that mounting a meeting the size of LASA2001 requires the efforts of scores of people. The contributions of some, including those of program chair **Philip Oxhorn** and his committee, already have been recognized. From my vantage point, what was so impressive about Phil was not merely how very dedicated he was to the task and how the fine the final product, but how *available* he was through the entire process. This was true even while he was far from home. While many see leaving town as a great opportunity for respite and for getting people out of their hair, Phil was on email no matter where he was and unrelentingly "untangling." This was a great boon

for all of us who had to work closely with him. LASA President **Tom Holloway** has this same trait, so we knew we could always find him as he and the rest of us were working on "Tom's" Congress.

Special thanks go to several people from **Georgetown University**, who were indispensable to the success of the meeting. These include **Arturo Valenzuela**, local arrangements chair, his assistant, **Denise Feikema**, and **Okezi Otovo**, coordinator. Okezi not only recruited a host of students (thanks, all of you!) to perform critical on-site functions but put in very long hours herself, helping us

out where she was needed. All three, along with officials of Georgetown University, with secondary contributions from the **University of Maryland/Baltimore** and **Johns Hopkins University**, had a hand in producing the always much appreciated Wednesday Evening Welcoming Reception at Georgetown. LASA always seems to be able to count on Georgetown for support and for throwing a great party. Thanks again, Georgetown! Another fine complement to a successful Congress is the LASA Film Festival and Exhibit, once again coordinated by Professor **LaVonne Poteet** of Bucknell University. Thanks yet another time, Bonnie!

Others worked more behind the scenes in less transparent, but critical undertakings. We add a word of thanks to Phil's for the work that **Monica Treviño** performed for the program office at **McGill University**. Next, given the huge number of meeting-related tasks and the attendant inevitable mishaps, I am not sure what I would have done without the superb service of **Milagros Pereyra-Rojas** of the Secretariat. Mili simply dug in with both heels, refusing to let any obstacles get in the way of doing all that was required of the Secretariat to help produce LASA2001. She was ably served by **Kristen Patton**, a recent graduate from

Carlow College. Most fortunately, Kristen was available to lend considerable support to the Secretariat both before and during the meeting. **Magaly Gutiérrez**, who has helped out the office on various projects over the months, was recruited for yet another Congress—this time to coordinate paper sales. Both **Agnieszka Szafran** and **Cate Griebel** hopped on the "LASA van" on Tuesday and contributed valuable service as volunteers during the whole meeting. And what would we do without **Sandy Klinzing**, who once again recorded the meetings of the Ways and Means Committee, of the Executive Council, and wrote up the minutes of the business meeting. But more than that, she saw to it that several activities were carried out appropriately, and was on hand to put out not a few fires. Thanks to all of you. (In mid-October the whole LASA2001/Secretariat crew met to evaluate our contribution to the Congress, and offer suggestions to make things go even smoother for LASA2003).

Finally, a word of thanks once again to **Harve Horowitz**, of Exhibit Promotions. Harve coordinates the LASA Exhibit at each meeting. Harve and Bonnie Poteet may be about tied for their years of service to the Congresses, antedating my tenure at LASA. Thanks, Harve!

Report of the LASA Business Meeting XXIII International Congress Washington DC, September 7, 2001

President Thomas Holloway initiated the meeting at 7:30 PM with a warm welcome to all; he then commenced the Awards Ceremony portion of the program.

PRESENTATION OF LASA AWARDS

President Holloway indicated that the Association's highest honor, the **Kalman Silvert Award**, had been presented to Thomas Skidmore at the Silvert Lecture earlier in the day. The Silvert Committee consisted of Franklin Knight, immediate past president, as chair; his two predecessors, Susan Eckstein and Jane Jaquette; and *LARR* Editor Gilbert Merckx.

The **Bryce Wood Book Award** was presented for the outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences published in English during the period July 1, 1999 to December 31, 2000. Christopher Mitchell served as committee chair, with members Deborah Jakubs, Susan Ramirez, John Robbins and Kenneth Roberts.

Professor Mitchell thanked the members of his committee and shared with the audience some information about Bryce Wood, for whom the award is named. Wood, a political scientist who wrote primarily as a historian, is best known for his 25 years as executive associate at the Social Science Research Council, where he was instrumental in setting up many of the structures of Latin American studies from which we benefit today. During his career, Wood served as mentor to many scholars and published six books, the best known being *The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy*.

The Bryce Wood Book Award for 2001 was presented to **Greg Grandin** for his book *The Blood of Guatemala: A History of Race and Nation*, published by Duke University Press. Mitchell read the nomination statement of one of the committee members:

"This is a powerful and important book, that poses a major challenge to much of the conventional scholarly wisdom about Guatemala. In particular Grandin challenges interpretations of Guatemalan history and politics that focus on the racial and cultural cleavage between Ladino and indigenous groups. This is a bold and provocative reassessment of Guatemalan identity politics with powerful implications for the study of the interaction between race and class throughout Latin America."

The **Bryce Wood Honorable Mention** was presented to Louis A. Pérez Jr. for his book *On Becoming Cuban: Identity, Nationality, and Culture*, published by the University of North Carolina Press. In nominating his book, a committee member praised the work as "a rich multi-faceted work that touches on social, political and economic history as well as popular culture, and demonstrates the myriad connections between Cuba and the United States over a hundred years in a text that leaves no aspect of that relationship unexamined...His analysis is compelling...This will be a classic work in the literature on this topic."

The **Premio Iberoamericano** was presented to the outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences and the humanities published in Spanish or Portuguese during the period July 1, 1999 to December 31, 2000. The committee consisted of Nicasio Urbina, chair, with members Viviane Brachet-Márquez, Donna Guy and Jonathan Hartlyn.

In presenting the 2001 award, Professor Urbina praised his committee for its collaboration and diligence in selecting one awardee from among the 47 excellent entries. Urbina presented the 2001 award to **Guillermo C. Alonso** of the Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina, for his book *Política y seguridad social en la Argentina de los '90*.

Professor Lynn Stephen chaired the 2001 selection committee for the **LASA Oxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecturership**. Committee members included Elizabeth Leeds, Lee Binford and Ray Offenheiser representing Oxfam-America. The 2001 recipient is **Elizabeth Lira Kornfeld**, who, like Martin Diskin, demonstrates a commitment to both activism and scholarship. Dr. Lira is currently at the Centro de Ética de la Universidad Alberto Hurtado in Santiago, Chile. In the words of Professor Stephen, Dr. Lira is "an activist, academic and practitioner who brings the work of human rights to the mind, the heart and the body, as well as to the spheres of politics, history and culture." A psycho-therapist and psychologist, Dr. Lira began her work with victims of repression in Pinochet's Chile, and went on to assist other victims in Peru, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Bosnia, Turkey, Croatia and Kosovo. Her many publications are in the fields of psychology and psychiatry. In nominating her, Ariel Dorfman had referred to Dr. Lira's "ground-breaking texts, the most important kind of scholarship—one that intervenes to change reality through provocative knowledge". (Dr. Lira was presented with her certificate at the Martin Diskin Lecture the following day.)

The **LASA Media Award** is presented for outstanding achievement in media representation of/on Latin America. Doris Sommer chaired the 2001 committee, with committee members Medea Benjamin, Suzanne Bilello and Mary Jo Dudley. Professor Sommer introduced the 2001 recipient, **Guillermo González Uribe** of Colombia, as not only creative, but heroic, both politically and intellectually. Before developing his latest publication, *Número*, Guillermo González was editor of the *Gazeta del Ministerio de Cultura*, and editor of the magazine "Municipal" of *El Espectador* in Bogotá, Colombia. González is also active in the organization "Medios para la paz", a network of active journalists who support each other in constrained situations. In receiving this acknowledgment of his 24 years of work as a journalist, González referred to his countryman Gabriel García Márquez for whom "el periodismo es el oficio más hermoso del mundo" and characterized journalism as penetrating "al interior del ser humano y tocarlo. Y si logramos tocar el alma del alguien con algo que valga la pena...debemos darnos por satisfechos". González also acknowledged the considerable contribution of many researchers to his work. For González the award represented the recognition of the incredible struggle within Colombia, where each day the war occupies more territory, and where he fears that laughter and critical thought may disappear.

President Holloway made a special presentation to **Gilbert Merckx**, editor of the *Latin American Research Review*, "for his long and dedicated service to our field and to the Latin American Studies Association". Holloway acknowledged that under Merckx's leadership, *LARR* had become the premier interdisciplinary journal on Latin American studies and an

outstanding journal in absolute terms. Merckx was presented with a plaque commemorating his dedication and commitment to the field during his 19 years as editor of *LARR*.

LASA BUSINESS MEETING

President's Report

President Holloway thanked LASA2001 Program Chair **Philip Oxhorn** and the many individuals who assisted with the program and the preparations for the Congress, including **Arturo Valenzuela**, Local Arrangements Chair, and Georgetown University, which served as the venue for the opening reception. He acknowledged that LASA is a "healthy, dynamic and ever-evolving association". The LASA and the 21st Century Task Force has completed its work and is dissolved. The Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom has been named a standing committee and shall be known as the "Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights".

One of the persistent challenges has been the continuing integration of Sections into the association. Four years after the transformation from task forces to Sections, the current effort is directed at integrating Section activities into the Congress program and a resolution of the question regarding the relationship of the Executive Council to the Sections. Because they were written prior to their initiation, the LASA by-laws make no reference to Sections, with no institutionalized method for consultation with the Sections.

The Executive Council (EC) had also received a proposal designed to reduce procedural barriers to getting resolutions out to the general membership. The EC discussed this and other proposals made in an effort to achieve similar goals. Although the EC did not act on any of the proposals, it did commit itself to work quickly to assure that resolutions that come before the association at the Congress do not face "unsurmountable procedural barriers on their way to the membership for general consideration and vote".

Executive Director's Report

Reid Reading reported that LASA had just passed the 5,000 mark in membership. He lauded the LASA Congresses for their production of scholarship and acknowledged the support of various foundations, including the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, the Christopher Reynolds Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and USAID. More than 200 individuals, representing all of Latin America, had benefitted from travel grants for LASA2001. Over 1,000 papers will be available from the Congress, with approximately 500 available on line. Reading thanked Program Chair Philip Oxhorn for his considerable efforts on behalf of the program. He acknowledged as well the Georgetown University volunteers for their hard work and the Staff of the Secretariat for their dedication.

Report of the XXIII Congress Program Committee

Program Chair Philip Oxhorn acknowledged the efforts of those who had submitted proposals, the members of the 2001 Program

Committee, the LASA Secretariat, program office manager Gilda Lebron, and Monica Trevino, who so aptly handled program problems. Oxhorn ended his report with a recognition of the increasing role that LASA Sections are playing in the planning of the Congress and the positive effect this has had.

Treasurer's Report

President Holloway provided the report on behalf of LASA Treasurer Manuel Pastor, who could not be present for the meeting. The report addressed three topics: Endowment, cash flow and future finances.

LASA's Endowment Fund had been established for Congress travel and for some special projects, not for on-going operations. The Endowment is invested in both equities and fixed income assets. At the end of 1999 approximately 77 percent of the Fund was invested in equities. In early 2000 the equity portion was reduced in favor of bonds, in reaction to the market fluctuation. The goal is long-term balance rather than adjustments to the market. The holding of treasury notes was increased as a shield against stock market slippage. Nevertheless during the past two years the LASA Endowment has lost 2.65 percent of its principal value, "a fairly reasonable performance" over the time period.

The treasurer had examined the net cash statements prepared by the Executive Director and found everything in order. Membership revenues continue to increase during Congress years. LASA has been able to attract the support of foundations to help with travel grant funding and make up for the lack of revenue from the Endowment.

While the current financial situation is fine, the EC must give thought to future finances. Costs are expected to rise due to 1) the usual impact of inflation, 2) the increasing professionalization of the association, including the possible centralizing of logistical details of Congress programming in the Secretariat, and potential requirements of an emerging strategic plan, suggesting higher costs, and 3) the move of *LARR* to the University of Texas/Austin, which will be done without a significant change in resources, but may require periodic adjustments.

As a result, the EC has mandated an increase in dues for 2003. LASA dues are low in comparison with other associations, and the EC wishes to keep LASA accessible. In all probability the lowest dues rate will be raised only slightly, and the higher levels more, keeping the rates progressive. A low student rate will be retained, as will the rate for residents in Latin America.

LASA will continue to explore the possibility of funding from foundations as well as efforts to increase the Endowment.

Vice President's Report

Vice President Arturo Arias expressed his great pleasure in being with members at the meeting and the opportunity to initiate a new century of collaboration with the members of the association. He lauded the opportunity to first gain experience on the EC as vice president, to follow through as president, and then to share

that knowledge as LASA past president.

One of the recent commitments by the EC is to assuring that henceforth the results of the balloting process will be announced in time to allow the newly-elected vice president to be present for the EC meeting at the Congress, an invaluable experience.

Arias referred to other changes that have been put in motion. The Sections Manual will be revised to reflect the growth in LASA Sections and to make them more dynamic. He applauded and supports the growth of the Latino representation in LASA which tends to obscure the symbolic distinction between "latinos" and "Latin Americans" and presents an opportunity to construct a new vision of what is "la latinidad y la latinoamericanidad."

Arias noted that the reform of the resolutions process--already in motion--will be an important undertaking during his presidency. Arias also will concentrate on efforts to hold Congresses in Latin America, and to ensure that the transition of *LARR* to the University of Texas/Austin is as smooth as possible.

Proposed Resolutions

The resolutions committee was chaired by Arias. He referred to the decision reached by the EC, and referred to by President Holloway, that the resolutions process would be thoroughly reviewed in time to allow a new process to be implemented for the LASA2003 Congress. The current business meeting would take place under the existing rules, i.e., that member attendance at the meeting had to be at least 10 percent of the number registered for the Congress (a quorum) for votes to be taken. Since there were 3,220 members registered for the Congress as of 5:00 PM that day, 322 members would have to be present in order for proposed resolutions to be discussed and voted upon, and if approved be submitted to the general membership. If a quorum were not present, proposed resolutions could be read, discussed, and a sense of the meeting obtained. A count determined that a quorum was not present, but there was interest in proceeding with a discussion of the resolutions. Arias reviewed the existing procedures for proposing a resolution. The proposed resolution was to be accompanied by 30 signatures, and submitted to the LASA Secretariat at least 30 days prior to the business meeting. Arias then read the first proposal, which had met this requirement:

Resolution on Ending the U.S. Embargo Against Cuba

Whereas the U.S. government has built a wall between the two nations by banning travel and restricting economic, academic, scientific, and cultural exchanges with Cuba, preventing the free flow of people and ideas between the two countries in contradiction with the principles of freedom of thought and civil liberties for all people; and

Whereas the U.S. embargo against Cuba causes human suffering and has deprived Cubans of needed food and medicines and has had a terrible impact on the lives of children, the elderly, and the sick; and

Whereas Cuba is not a threat to the U.S. and the Cold War has ended; and

Whereas the UN General Assembly has consistently passed

nine resolutions (supported by practically every nation) opposing the U.S. embargo;

Therefore be it resolved that: the Latin American Studies Association supports the establishment of full economic, academic, scientific, cultural, and diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba.

(Co-sponsored by Michael Erisman and signed by more than 30 additional LASA members)

Arias opened the proposed resolution to discussion. A ballot vote was taken for a sense of the meeting. The results indicated 93 in favor and seven opposed.

The LASA by-laws also allow for consideration of proposed resolutions which are produced by events occurring after the 30-day deadline for submitting proposals. Arias introduced a proposal about the nomination of Otto Juan Reich to be Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere affairs. The text of the proposed resolution follows:

Resolution Asking the Bush Administration to Withdraw Otto Reich's Nomination for Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs

Whereas on July 12, 2001, President George W. Bush nominated Otto Juan Reich to be Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere affairs;

Whereas the office to which Mr. Reich has been nominated is the highest U.S. diplomatic post in the Americas, entailing responsibilities for shaping and implementing United States policies toward 34 neighboring states which encompass a broad range of interests, problems and concerns;

Whereas Mr. Reich has chosen at many junctures in his career as a government employee, private businessman and lobbyist to identify himself with the narrow, special-interest politics of a hard-line Cuban exile faction;

Whereas between July 1983 and January 1986 Mr. Reich headed the Office of Public Diplomacy, a special propaganda office formally located within the State Department but created and directed by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency to affect American opinion;

Whereas the purpose of the Office of Public Diplomacy was to employ propaganda tactics commonly used against the populations of enemy countries to shape media coverage and public opinion and hence to influence votes in the United States Congress on matters of peace and war in Central America;

Whereas various activities of the Office of Public Diplomacy were exposed during the so-called Iran-Contra Affair, a constitutional crisis which developed between 1986 and 1988;

Whereas the Select Committee on the Iran-contra Affair and the Comptroller General identified numerous irregularities, including violations of federal contracting procedures, and the Office of Public Diplomacy was found to have "engaged in prohibited covert propaganda activities" and was closed;

Whereas in the 1990s Mr. Reich became a corporate lobbyist whose clients include Bacardi rum and Lockheed-

Martin and also a prominent proponent of causes backed by the extreme right wing of the Cuban-American exile community in South Florida;

Whereas a political figure intimately entangled with the agenda of the hard-line Cuban-exile lobby is unsuited to serve as the top U.S. diplomat for the Western Hemisphere, which involves a far broader range of issues;

Whereas substantial doubt remains whether Otto Reich has met the requirements for truthfulness, ethical behavior and full disclosure in his prior government service and in pertinent business activities where the narrow interests of clients may have conflicted with the broader interests of United States citizens;

Whereas a continuing stalemate and vacancy in the post of assistant secretary of state for Western Hemisphere affairs could contribute to continuing drift in U.S. policies toward the 34 neighboring states of the Western Hemisphere;

Therefore: The Latin America Studies Association respectfully urges President George W. Bush to withdraw the nomination of Otto Juan Reich and to propose a more qualified candidate for the post of assistant secretary of state for Western Hemisphere affairs, a candidate capable of building trust and earning respect from all the leaders of this hemisphere.

(Submitted by the Center for International Policy, the Institute for Policy Studies and the Washington Office on Latin America)

Members indicated their unanimous agreement with their applause.

New Business

Tim Harding presented the following document for a sense of the meeting:

President Alejandro Toledo, República de Perú

We urgently request that you do whatever is necessary to bring about the release from prison of Lori Berenson. She was arrested when she was working as a journalist in Peru on a leave of absence from her anthropology studies at MIT. She has spent five years in prison under very difficult conditions which have taken a heavy toll on her health. She was convicted by a military tribunal which denied her due process. After that judgment was set aside, she was tried by a civil court and convicted in a trial at which her legal and human rights were again violated. Ms. Berenson should never have been arrested, and her release is long overdue.

After some discussion, the following friendly amendment was approved:

She is one of many who in Peru were denied their legal rights by military tribunals.

Again, members showed their unanimous agreement with their applause.

With no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:15 PM.

Franklin Knight presents the Kalman Silvert Award to Tom Skidmore



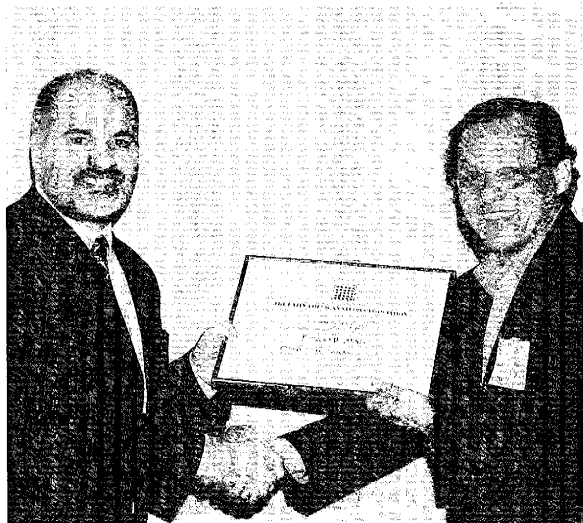
LASA2001 HONOREES



Greg Grandin, Bryce Wood Book Award recipient, with Christopher Mitchell, Committee Chair



Elizabeth Lira Kornfeld, LASAOxfam-America Martin Diskin Memorial Lecturer, with Lynn Stephen, Committee Chair, and Tom Holloway

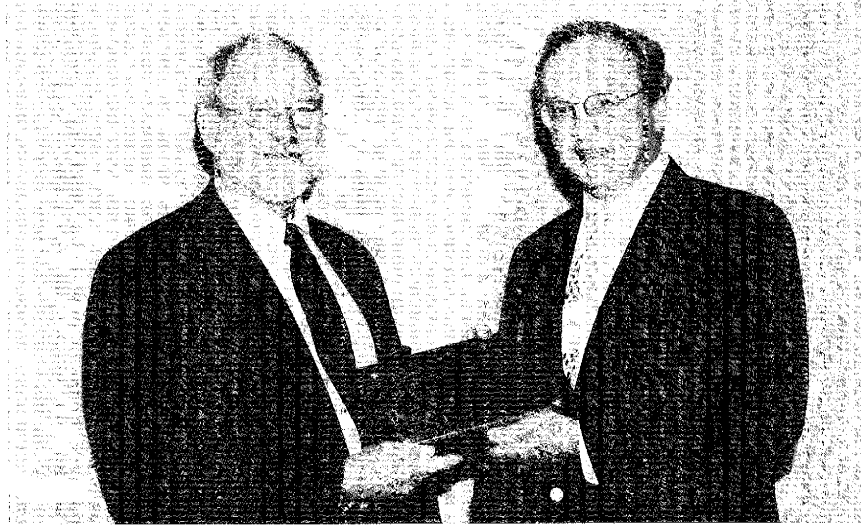


Guillermo Alonso, Premio Iberoamericano recipient, with Nicasio Urbina, Committee Chair



Guillermo González Uribe, Media Award recipient with Doris Sommer, Committee Chair

SHOTS OF LASA2001



LASA honors Gilbert Merx, outgoing editor of the Latin American Research Review for his distinguished service to the profession and nearly two decades with the Review. LASA President Tom Holloway presented the honors.



Arturo Arias, Ana María Palma (Cultural Attaché, Chilean Embassy), LASA2001 Program Chair Philip OXHORN, and friends, at the Welcoming Reception



Carmen Diana Deere, Ana Carcedo, Montserrat Sagot, Alice Colón-Warren



Judith Holloway, Gil Merx, Peter Ward, Victoria Rodríguez, Franklin Knight and Tom Holloway



LASA2001 Local Arrangements Chair Arturo Valenzuela, Tom Holloway, Joe Palacio, S.J., and Tim Wickham-Crowley

...AND MORE SHOTS



Marysa Navarro and friends Argentine



Ana María Palma, Manuel Antonio Garretón, Josefina Bilbao (former Minister, Servicio de la Mujer, Argentina), Arturo Arias



Franklin Knight, Jan Flora, Cornelia Flora, Scott Palmer, Tim Wickham-Crowley



Tom Skidmore and Simon Collier at the Silvert Panel



The Welcoming Reception at Georgetown's Intercultural Center Galleria



NEWS FROM LASA

Newly Elected Officials Take Office November 1

Professor **Marysa Navarro Aranguren**, Dartmouth College, is LASA's new vice president and president-elect. She will serve as vice president until April 30, 2003, as LASA president from May 1, 2003 until October 31, 2004, and as immediate past president from November 1, 2004 until April 30, 2006. Joining Professor Navarro on the LASA Executive Council as new Council members are: Professors **Arturo Escobar**, University of North Carolina; **John French**, Duke University; and **Florencia Mallon**, University of Wisconsin. Each will serve a three-year term.

Arturo Arias, University of Redlands, assumes the LASA presidency November 1, will act in that capacity until April 30, 2003, and then as immediate past president until October 31, 2004. **Thomas Holloway** will continue on the Council as immediate past president until April 30, 2003. Joining the Council ex officio for the period November 1, 2001 until April 30, 2003, are Professor **Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams**, program chair for LASA2003, and Professor Peter Ward, editor of the *Latin American Research Review*.

LASA Voluntary Support

Contributing to the overwhelming success of the recent Congress in Washington, DC was the participation of over 200 of our Latin American and Caribbean colleagues, the recipients of travel grants to attend the meeting. In addition to foundation and Endowment support, funding came also from direct contributions to the LASA Travel Fund, a total of \$7544 for LASA2001! The generous donors to the **Travel Fund** since our last report in the spring issue of the *LASA Forum* include:

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Support for the Endowment Fund was also strong as members chose to include a contribution with their Congress registration. Our thanks to these recent donors to the **General Endowment Fund**:

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Out sincere thanks go as well to these donors to the **Humanities Endowment Fund**:

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It's not too early to begin thinking about that perfect holiday gift. Have you considered a LASA Life Membership for yourself or an honored colleague? It comes with the added advantage of a tax savings, since a full \$2,200 of the \$2,500 fee is a gift to the Endowment and therefore tax deductible. And what could be easier than extending your payment over several years? We'll even take care of the gift card. Contact LASA Institutional Advancement at 412-648-1907 to discuss options.

PLEASE RENEW FOR 2002 JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

Your customized renewal invoice is in the mail

On-line renewals also will be available—see lasa.international.pitt.edu



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

IN MEMORIAM

On July 7, **Andrés Suárez** died at his home in Gainesville, Florida. Born in Havana in 1914, he lived in the United States since 1960. In 1943, Suárez graduated from the University of Havana with a double major—law and social sciences. He joined the struggles against the dictatorships of Gerardo Machado (1930s) and Fulgencio Batista (1950s); he went into exile in October 1960. In the early 1960s, Suárez was a fellow at the Center for International Studies at M.I.T. There he researched and wrote *Cuba: Castroism and Communism, 1959-1966* (M.I.T. Press, 1967), which was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. In 1965, he was named professor of political science and history at the University of Florida; he retired in

1989. He was a Fulbright scholar in Brazil (1976) and the first holder of the Bacardí Chair in Cuban Studies at the University of Miami (1990). Andrés is survived by his wife, Hortensia Quian; his children, Teresita and Carlos Andrés; his in-laws, Hector Delgado and Kathleen Creel; and his grandchildren, Nicholas and Alix Delgado, and Harrison and Benjamin Suárez. His students, friends, and colleagues will always fondly remember him as *el viejo Suárez*.

Marifeli Pérez-Stable
Florida International University

The Brazilian geographer **Milton Santos** died in June in São Paulo after a long battle with cancer. He was 75. His death leaves an enormous void in Brazil's intellectual life and he always will be remembered as a devoted teacher by the depth and originality of his scholarly work, his provocative thinking, and human warmth. Dr. Santos made an invaluable contribution to Latin American studies by his extensive research that includes superb analyses on the dynamics of urbanization in Brazil and the political economy of cities in the developing world. He was a prolific writer, having authored more than 20 books, among them: *A Cidade nos Países Subdesenvolvidos* (Ed. Civilização Brasileira, Rio de Janeiro: 1965); *Le Métier du Géographe en Pays Sous-Développés* (Ed. Ophrys, Paris: 1971), *Underdevelopment and Poverty: A Geographer's View* (University of Toronto: 1972); *The Shared Space: Two Circuits of the Urban Economy and Its Spatial Repercussions* (Methuen, London: 1979); *Geografía y Economía Urbanas en los Países Subdesarrollados* (Oikos-Tau, Barcelona: 1973); *A Urbanização Brasileira* (Hucitec, São Paulo, 1993), *Por uma Economia Política da Cidade* (Hucitec, São Paulo, 1994). Published in several countries, his writings are an indispensable source of reference for scholars worldwide.

After being imprisoned by the Brazilian military government in 1964 while he was teaching at Bahia Federal University, Santos later went into exile, living in several countries, including France, where he taught at Sorbonne. In the United States he was a research fellow at MIT and visiting professor at Columbia University. He was also a university lecturer in Venezuela.

Back in Brazil, Dr. Santos resumed his teaching activities and his research on urban political economy and human geography. He was also an active participant in political debates, becoming one of Brazil's most important social critics, producing profound analysis of the country's racial relations, its social inequalities, and the impact of globalization on our nations and our daily lives. Always gently, but firmly, Dr. Santos challenged the Brazilian intellectuals to rethink their relationship with the establishment, urging them to consider the implications of their proximity with power.

In 1994, Dr. Santos became the first non Anglo-Saxon scholar to receive the prestigious Vautrin Lud prize, considered by the specialists the Nobel of Geography. His last assignment as a professor was at the Department of Geography at the University of São Paulo where, last year, I had the privilege and honor to meet him and to exchange ideas about my doctoral thesis on municipal governments. At that time he was conducting research to complete a book about Salvador, the capital of the State of Bahia.

Dr. Santos is survived by wife and two sons. His death is a true loss to social sciences, and he will be missed by his family, friends, colleagues and students.

Ivani Vassoler
University of Maryland

Emma Zapato Martelo, Verónica Vázquez García, and Pilar Alberti Manzanares are the co-editors of *Género, feminismo y educación superior: Una visión internacional* (Colegio de Postgraduados, México). The Spanish and English versions are under the same cover. For acquisitions information, contact emzapata@colpos.colpos.mx.

Ohio University Press has just published *Terror in the Countryside: Campesino Responses to Political Violence in Guatemala, 1954-1985*, by **Rachel A. May**. The author teaches human rights and Latin American studies courses at the University of Washington, Tacoma. She currently is working on a book about popular revolutionary movements in Argentina during the 1960s and 1970s.

George Ann Potter, an economic anthropologist with over twenty years experience in development management and policy work, and resident in Bolivia, has authored *Deeper than Debt: Economic Globalisation and the Poor*, described by one reviewer as constituting "...a comprehensive debunking of the irrational optimism of the neoliberals and free marketers." The work is published by the Latin America Bureau and distributed in North America by Kumarian Press.

Capoeira Escrava e Outras Tradições Rebeldes no Rio de Janeiro 1808-1850, by **Carlos Eugênio Líbano Soares**, was recently published by Editora da Unicamp (2001).



CALLING ALL MEMBERS

Congress Papers from LASA2001

LASA Congresses help to encourage scholarship, and members can take great pride in the range and depth of the collective product. A record 1,300 papers are on hand at the Secretariat, and are listed in the supplement to this edition of the *Forum*. Please note instructions for ordering on the inside front cover of the booklet.

Papers by authors who provided electronic copies of their presentations will be posted on line as soon as possible. Watch

for them. Authors who have not submitted electronic copies can send them in now. Please be reminded that copyrights always reside with the authors, and that papers can be removed from the site and from updates of the hard copy list by request.

Thanks once more to all those who are willing to share their work. You may notice more openness in this regard in the "culture" of LASA than in the practices of some other scholarly associations. Another aspect of LASA of which we can be proud.



SECTION NEWS

Latino/a Studies Section Confers Awards

The Dissertation Award Committee (Iraida Lopez, Roberto Marquez, Vilma Santiago-Irizarry) of the Latino/a Studies Section selected Adrian Burgos, Jr. as the recipient of the second Best Dissertation Award in Latino/a Studies for his thesis "Playing America's Game: Latinos and the Performance and Policing of Race in North American Professional Baseball, 1868-1959" (History, University of Michigan). Burgos received the award during the well-attended Section's reception at the LASA Congress, September 6-8, 2001. Ginetta Candelario received an

honorable mention for "Situating Ambiguity: Dominican Identity Formations" (Sociology, City University of New York). In addition to the Dissertation Award, the Section is organizing a new award for Latino/a public intellectuals who have made significant contributions to public understanding of the social, cultural, economic and artistic contributions of Latino/a communities in the United States. The first award will be announced at the next LASA Congress. For further information, please contact Frances R. Aparicio at franapar@uic.edu.

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR LASA2003 MAILED WITH THIS FORUM

Please note carefully all instructions and the April 22, 2002 deadline

We'll see you in Dallas, March 27-29, 2003!



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Arizona State University Political Science Department (Main Campus) invites applications and nominations for an appointment as a faculty member, in the areas of politics and public policy of the Southwest Borderlands to promote scholarship and pedagogy focused on issues unique to the U.S.-Mexico border region. The academic rank for the position is open. This individual will design and conduct surveys of residents on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, which may include collaborating with Mexican survey research and/or polling agencies. This individual will lead project teams and participate fully in implementing ongoing surveys of Arizona residents about politics and policy, perhaps establishing an "Arizona Poll". Minimum qualifications include experience in research, teaching, and generating external research grants appropriate to rank. Candidate must have a Ph.D. in political science or in a related social science discipline by the time of appointment, August 16, 2002. A complete application must include: a letter of application stating qualifications, experience, and research and teaching interests; and a complete curriculum vitae. Assistant Professor applicants must include three letters of reference; Associate/Full Professor applicants must include names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references. Arizona State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer. Nominations and applications must be addressed to:

Edward J. Escobar, Chair
Southwest Borderlands Social and Cultural Policy Search Committee
Office of the Senior Vice President and Provost
Arizona State University
P.O. Box 872803
Tempe AZ 85287-2803
Website: www.asu.edu/provost/swb

Application deadline is **October 15, 2001**, or the 15th of each month thereafter, as needed, until the position is filled.

The Latino/a Studies Program within American Culture and the Department of Political Science at the **University of Michigan** are seeking outstanding candidates for a tenure track position in Political Science and Latino Studies, to begin September 1, 2002. We are particularly interested in candidates working in the following areas: electoral politics, social movements, labor and immigration policy, and community based organizations as they relate to U.S. Latino/a populations. The position is open as to rank. For a tenured position, demonstrated excellence and accomplishment in research and teaching is required. For a non-tenured position, promise of excellence in research and teaching is required. Applications have been invited since October 15, 2001; early submissions will be given first consideration, although we will accept applications after that date. The University of Michigan is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer. Please send vita, letters of reference, writing samples teaching evaluations (if available) and other relevant materials to:

Chair, Political Science/Latino Studies Search Committee
Department of Political Science

University of Michigan
611 Church Street, Suite 334
Ann Arbor MI 48104-3028

CIDE (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica), an elite public research and teaching institution in Mexico City, has two open-rank positions in Law. Field is open but expertise in contract, commercial or comparative law is a plus (Derecho Civil). CIDE is looking for candidates with a solid background in law and a secondary expertise in the social sciences especially in one of the following areas: Law and Society, Law and Economics, Law and Politics. Candidates must be fluent in Spanish and show a strong interest in developing new teaching approaches. Very low teaching load and excellent research support. Salary is very competitive. Please send letter of application, CV, and two letters of recommendation to:

Prof. Marcelo Bergman
División de Estudios Jurídicos
CIDE, Carretera México-Toluca 3655
Lomas de Santa Fe, C.P. 01210
Mexico, D.F. Mexico

Application deadline is **November 30, 2001**

The Latino/a Studies Program within the American Culture Program and the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at the **University of Michigan** invite applications for a position in Latino/a Literatures and Popular Culture. This is a tenure-track position with rank open to begin September 1, 2002. The successful candidate must demonstrate expertise in the politics and/or practice of bilingual forms of cultural expression in the U.S. Candidates with expertise in literatures, music, print media, or performance art related to immigration, exile, and diaspora are especially encouraged to apply. This is a joint appointment, with teaching and service expected in both of the sponsoring units. Candidates for a junior position should send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation, while candidates for a senior position should send a curriculum vitae and a list of references, to:

Prof. Steven Dworkin, Chair
Romance Languages and Literatures
4108 Modern Languages Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor MI 48109-1275

Priority given to applications received by **November 30**.

The History Department at **Dartmouth College** invites nominations and applications for an entry level, tenure-track position in Mexican history with an ability to teach Latino history to begin July 1, 2002. Ph.D. in hand, or to be completed before September 2002. Complete applications should include a letter of interest, a current CV, and three references. With a student population composed equally of men and women, a quarter of whom are minorities, Dartmouth College encourages applications from women and minorities. Dartmouth College is an equal

opportunity, affirmative action employer. Nominations and applications should be sent to:

Professor G. R. Garthwaite, Acting Chair
Department of History
Dartmouth College
Hanover NH 03755-3506

Application deadline is December 1, 2001

The History Department of **Georgetown University** seeks to hire a tenure-track, assistant professor working in the history of Latin America, with a strong preference for Brazil. AA/EOE. We will hold preliminary, by-invitation interviews at the AHA Annual Meeting, January 3-6, 2002. Please submit appropriate materials to:

Professor Erick Langer, Chair
Latin American Search
History Department
Georgetown University
Washington DC 20057

Deadline for the receipt of all materials is December 1, 2001

Moravian College invites applications for a tenurable-track assistant professorship in Latin American/Caribbean history, beginning August 2002. The successful candidate will offer general survey courses, as well as upper-level courses in his/her area(s) of specialization. Preference will be given to candidates also able to teach Puerto Rican and/or Mexican history or the Latino/a experience in North America. Teaching responsibilities will include courses that can be offered in a multidisciplinary general education curriculum designed to help students understand cultures in the context of contemporary global issues. Experience with diverse populations of students a plus. Normal course load is three per semester. Candidates must have the doctorate in hand by September, 2002; evidence of teaching experience is preferred. Please send letter of application, c.v., and three letters of recommendation to:

Professor Dennis G. Glew, Chair
History Department
Moravian College
1200 Main Street
Bethlehem PA 18018

Application deadline is December 1, 2001. Screening of candidates will begin in January, including interviews of applicants at the AHA meeting.

The Department of History at **Hamline University** in St Paul, Minnesota, invites applications for a tenured or tenure-track professor to teach history of Latin America after 1750 and serve as chair of the Department beginning September 2002. The successful candidate must be able to teach introductory and upper-level courses in the area of expertise of the Department, the International Studies Program, and the Latin American Studies Program, and must have a record of effective pedagogy and administrative accomplishment. Interest in transnational approaches and current theories and methodologies of history is expected. Hamline faculty participate in collaborative research with students and in the life of a small liberal arts college. The University is committed to equal opportunity and diversity, and

encourages applications from minority group members and women. A letter of application, CV, a recent brief publication (such as a short article or book review), and three letters of recommendation should be sent to:

Chair, Latin American Search Committee
History Department
Hamline University
1536 Hewitt Avenue
St Paul MN 55104

Deadline for submission of all materials is December 3, 2001

The Department of International Studies at **Rhodes College** seeks applications for a one-year, full-time position of Assistant Professor or Instructor in Comparative Politics and/or International Relations of Latin America. ABDs are encouraged to apply. The position is for the 2002-2003 academic year. The successful candidate will be expected to teach Introduction to Comparative Politics, Introduction to International Relations, Introduction to Latin American Politics and Society, and Inter-American Relations. Three courses per semester is the expected load. Rhodes College is a highly selective liberal arts college founded in 1848 and related to the Presbyterian Church USA since 1855. The College is an equal opportunity employer committed to diversity in the workforce. Candidates should send a CV, letter of interest, three letters of recommendation, and evidence of effective teaching to:

Prof. Frank O. Mora, Chair
Department of International Studies
Rhodes College
2000 North Parkway
Memphis TN 38112

Deadline for receipt is December 14, 2001

Sarah Lawrence College announces an opening for a full-time, tenure-track position in Comparative Politics beginning Fall 2002. The successful candidate will specialize in the contemporary politics of either Latin America or Africa, will have a PhD in hand by the starting date, and will have experience teaching and advising undergraduate students in an interdisciplinary setting. Desired areas of expertise and interest might include migration; the globalized economy and the role of the nation state; social movements, public policies regarding economic distribution, the environment, or public health; and the politics and civil society of African diasporic communities of the Americas outside the U.S. Ability to teach an occasional course in the politics of international relations desired, but not required. For information on Sarah Lawrence College, our curriculum, teaching methods, and philosophy of education, please see <http://www.slc.edu>. Applicants should send a letter detailing teaching and research interests, a CV, two course descriptions, and three confidential letters of recommendation to:

Comparative Politics Search (LASA)
c/o Naudia Forbes, Faculty Secretary
Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville NY 10708

Deadline for application is December 31, 2001

As part of a concerted effort by the **University of Southern California** to increase the number of scholars on its faculty who focus on Asia and Latin America, the School of International Relations seeks a scholar with a demonstrated commitment to and excellence in teaching and a strong record of innovative research and publications on Latin America, and with an interest in the region's international relations—including those with the United States. We hope to make an appointment of an Associate or Full Professor with tenure without restriction to rank or discipline. The ideal candidate will illuminate processes and problems at the nexus between international and domestic policy, and between global and local politics. Although the primary appointment will be in International Relations, it may be possible to offer the successful candidate a joint appointment with anthropology, economics, history, political science, religion, sociology, or another appropriate unit. The appointee may also be invited to help direct a College-wide effort to reinforce Latin American studies. All candidates should submit a resume, samples of written work, and a list of references. At the appropriate stage of the process, letters will be solicited. USC actively seeks nominations of, and applications from, qualified individuals from the broadest possible community (AA/EOE). Please send application materials to:

Latin America Search Committee
School of International Relations
University of Southern California
Los Angeles CA 90089-0043

Consideration of applications has begun and will continue until a suitable candidate is appointed.

The University of Southern California - School of International Relations seeks to hire a faculty member with a deep knowledge of Latin America. We seek a scholar with a demonstrated commitment to and excellence in teaching and a strong record of innovative research and publications on Latin America, and with an interest in the region's international relations, including those with the United States. We hope to make an appointment of an Associate or Full Professor with tenure without restriction to rank or discipline, who contributes to the study of Latin America and of U.S.-Latin American relations. The ideal candidate will illuminate processes and problems at the nexus between international and domestic policy, and between global and local politics. All candidates should submit a resume, samples of written work, and a list of references. At the appropriate stage of the process, letters will be solicited. USC actively seeks nominations of, and applications from, qualified individuals from the broadest possible community (AA/EOE). Send application materials to:

Latin America Search Committee
School of International Relations
University of Southern California
Los Angeles CA 90089-0043

Consideration of applications will begin immediately and will continue until a suitable candidate is appointed.

The Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level. The ideal candidate will combine a theoretical grounding in comparative politics, comparative

political economy and/or international political economy with a deep knowledge of Latin America and the Spanish and/or Portuguese language. We are especially interested in candidates whose research interests focus on regional integration, democratization, the dynamics of globalization, or science and technology. The candidate should have the ability to speak both to the policy community and to academic theorists. Applicants should show promise of outstanding scholarly achievement and be able to teach undergraduate and graduate courses. Georgia Tech, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an AA/EO employer. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. Application materials, including a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and examples of scholarly work should be sent to:

Brian Woodall
The Sam Nunn School of International Affairs
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta GA 30332-0610

Interviews have commenced and will continue until the position is filled.

The University of Massachusetts, Boston, seeks applicants for an Assistant Professor position in the Department of Anthropology, beginning Fall 2002 in the area of Sociocultural anthropology specializing in issues of immigration, transnationalism, and ethnicity among Latino populations in the U.S., regional focus in the Northeast strongly preferred. Willingness to initiate local research projects through the Mauricio Gaston Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy and an active program of scholarly research and publication are required. Teaching duties include both undergraduate and graduate Anthropology courses, service teaching in the campus general education program, and mentoring of Latino students. Search 390. Send CV and names of three references to:

UMass Boston
Human Resources, Search 390
100 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Applications reviewed beginning November 1.

Ohio University seeks a tenure-track Assistant Professor of Spanish, with expertise in 19th-Century Latin America. Applicant must have a strong background in literature and culture, creative ideas for curricular development, record of and promise for scholarship, demonstrated excellence in undergraduate teaching, and familiarity with instructional technology. Must have the Ph.D. by September 2002. Ability to direct study abroad is highly desirable. For information about Ohio University visit <http://www.ohio.edu>. AA/EOE. Send vita, transcripts, evidence of excellence in undergraduate teaching, and three recent letters of recommendation to:

Professor Daniel Torres, Search Committee Chair
Department of Modern Languages
283 Gordy Hall
Ohio University
Athens OH 45701-2979

Review of applications began on November 5, 2001 and will continue until the position is filled.

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

Brazilian Search Committee
Department of History
UNC Charlotte
Charlotte NC 28223

Review of applications began November 15, and continue until the position is filled.

Washington University in St. Louis intends to make a junior tenure-track appointment, to be held jointly in the International and Area Studies Program (IAS) and in an appropriate Humanities department, in the culture/s of borders. Preference will be given to candidates conducting interdisciplinary research in the modern literatures and/or histories of regions where borders have been sites of contestation. These borders may be real or imagined, and the cultures they define should not be contiguous to the United States. Duties will include teaching and development of the IAS core curriculum, and participation in the programs of the Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures Department, the History Department, or the Romance Languages and Literatures Department. Evidence of teaching excellence and strong research potential expected. Ph.D. in hand by August 2002. Send applications and dossiers to:

James V. Wertsch
Campus Box 1088
Washington University
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis MO 63130-4899

The search committee will give priority to applications submitted by November 15, 2001 but will consider applications received after that date as well.

The University of Southern California announces a search for an Assistant Professor of Spanish and Comparative Literature, tenure track. The Departments of Spanish and Portuguese and of Comparative Literature seek a specialist in Latin American literature and culture. We are interested in a dynamic scholar and teacher with expertise in literary and culture theory, the literature of another language besides Spanish, or such fields as film, visual studies, media studies and anthropology. Applicants should have native or near-native fluency in Spanish and, by the time of appointment, the Ph.D. in an appropriate field of study. Normal teaching load per academic year is three courses for Spanish and one for Comparative Literature, including undergraduate and graduate seminars as well as self-designed courses for the University's General Education program. Please send letter of

application, CV, a sample of written work, and three letters of reference to:

Professor Roberto Ignacio Díaz
Search Committee Chair
Department of Spanish and Portuguese
University of Southern California
Los Angeles CA 90089-0358.

Review of applications began November 15, 2001. Interviews of selected candidates to be conducted at the MLA meeting in December.

The new Global Studies Department at **St. Lawrence University** seeks applicants with expertise in global political economy. The person hired must be able to teach an introductory core course on globalization and political economy and an upper level course on theories of global political economy as well as electives in her/his field. Applications are encouraged from people who enjoy working at the boundaries of disciplines, area studies, and interdisciplinary studies. Ph.D. by the time of appointment is expected. Candidates must present evidence of excellence in teaching. Teaching load is three courses per semester. Global Studies is a cross-divisional, interdisciplinary program drawing its depth from area studies (including the U.S.) and its theory and methods from political economy and cultural studies. Preference will be given to candidates who have familiarity with the theoretical debates surrounding area, global, development, ethnic, native, or post-colonial studies; significant experience in comparative analysis; expertise in one or more cultures or geographic regions and relevant language competence and field study. For more information about the University, see <http://www.stlawu.edu>. AA/EEO employer. Women, minorities, veterans, and persons with disabilities are encouraged to apply. Send a detailed letter of application explaining qualifications for and interest in the position, with particular attention to teaching in an interdisciplinary program at a liberal arts college. Include a CV and three letters of reference. Send all application materials to:

Eve W. Stoddard, Chair
Global Studies Department
St. Lawrence University
Canton NY 13617
Email: estoddard@stlawu.edu
Fax: 315-229-7419

Review of applications will begin on December 1, 2001.

Ramapo College announces a search for an Assistant Professor, tenure track, specialist in Cultural Anthropology to begin September 1, 2002 to teach and develop introductory general education, upper division undergraduate, and graduate courses in anthropology, international and cross-cultural studies. A Ph.D. in anthropology and at least one year of college teaching experience required. Candidates should present evidence of teaching excellence with sample syllabi, letters, or other appropriate documentation, and demonstrate an active interest in scholarship. This position includes involvement in an interdisciplinary International Studies major. Experience in conducting study-abroad programs and participation in either African, Asian, or Latin American studies a plus. Please submit letter of application, CV, and three letters of references to:

Chair, Anthropology Search Committee
AIS, Ramapo College
Mahwah, NJ 07430.

The committee will begin to review applications on December 10 and continue until the position is filled.

The **University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign** is seeking a Director for the Latina/Latino Studies Program, an interdisciplinary academic program that coordinates a wide range of research, teaching and public service activities centered in the humanities and social sciences, including an undergraduate minor. The Director, whose primary research interests will be in the study of the U.S. Latina/Latino experience, is assisted by the Latina/Latino Studies Program Advisory Board and reports to the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The Director stimulates research on Latina/Latino topics, supervises the administrative office of the Program, promotes the development of Latina/Latino related courses and participates in teaching responsibilities in the program. The Director will hold a tenured appointment as Associate or Full Professor in the appropriate disciplinary department. The ideal candidate will have a Ph.D. or other appropriate terminal degree, have national scholarly standing in Latina/Latino Studies, and have administrative experience. Salary, rank and starting date are negotiable. AA/EOE. Candidates should supply a letter of interest, current CV and the names and addresses of at least three referees. Additional information may be accessed at <http://www.lis.uiuc.edu>. Send nominations, applications, and inquiries to:

Associate Dean Cecilio Barrera, Chair
c/o Assistant Dean Ann Mester
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Illinois
294 Lincoln Hall
702 S. Wright Street
Urbana IL 61801
Phone: 217-333-1350.

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

Human Rights Watch, the largest U.S.-based international human rights monitoring and advocacy organization, known for its impartial and reliable human rights reporting and its innovative and high-profile advocacy campaigns, seeks an Advocacy Director, a senior member of its management team. He or she will serve as the chief advocacy and campaign strategist for Human Rights Watch (HRW), and will be responsible for ensuring the highest standards of quality and effectiveness for the many aspects of HRW's advocacy efforts. Working closely with the Executive Director and as a member of HRW's Senior Management

Team, he or she will coordinate and provide direction for a growing team of regional and thematic advocates in New York, Washington, Brussels, and London working on issues in over 70 countries worldwide. The Advocacy Director will help to conceptualize and implement strategies for transforming HRW's investigations and reports into concrete improvements in human rights practices, including by enlisting the influence of international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Bank, regional institutions, donor governments, NGOs, the private sector, HRW members, and the general public. As a key organizational spokesperson, the Advocacy Director will also represent HRW before the press, government officials, and the public. The candidate should be a collegial, self-motivated activist with significant senior-level international advocacy and leadership experience; the ability to think conceptually and strategically; strong initiative and follow-through; demonstrated management skills; dynamic public speaking ability; excellent writing and editing skills in English and, ideally, facility with one or more additional languages; the ability to work quickly and well under pressure with a broad range of people and as part of a large and dynamic team; the capacity to pay close attention to detail while working in a fast-paced environment and juggling multiple tasks; and a personal commitment to human rights. The Advocacy Director will be based in HRW's New York headquarters.

Apply immediately (no calls, please) by mailing a cover letter, résumé, names or letters of reference, and a writing sample (preferably unedited) to:

Human Rights Watch
Attn.: Search Committee (Advocacy Director)
350 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor
New York NY 10118-3299
Fax: 212-736-1300
Email: humanresources@hrw.org

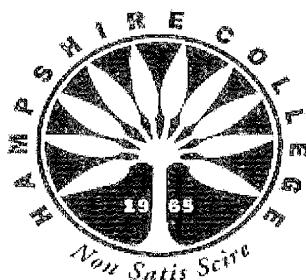
The **Institute of International Education**), a world leader in the international exchange of people and ideas, seeks a Senior Program Coordinator. For lists of responsibilities, qualifications, and application procedures, contact (no phone inquiries, please):

IIE
Attn: Human Resources Code-CIES/PC
1400 K St. NW, Suite 650
Washington DC 20005
Fax: 202-326-7669
Email: hr-dc@iie.org
Internet: www.iie.org

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Assistant Professor of Social/Cultural Anthropology

Hampshire College, an independent, innovative liberal arts institution and member of the Five College consortium, is accepting applications for an Assistant Professor of Social/Cultural Anthropology.

We seek an anthropologist who is actively engaged in fieldwork in the Spanish or Portuguese-speaking Americas, with research interests in areas such as popular culture, social movements, ethnicity, migration and transnational identity formation. We especially encourage applicants whose teaching and research engage with cross-border movements of capital, people, symbols and practices, including movements to and from the United States. Applicants should have a Ph.D or be near completion. College teaching experience preferred.

Hampshire College prides itself on providing a cutting edge education, encouraging creative experimentation, critical thinking and interdisciplinary learning. Within their individualized degree program, students engage in independent research, participate in community-based learning and explore their areas of study from multiple cultural perspectives.

The position begins Fall 2002. Applicants should submit a letter describing teaching and scholarly interests, curriculum vita, sample of written work and three letters of recommendation by November 15, 2001 to:

Social/Cultural Anthropology Search Committee
School of Social Science
Hampshire College
Amherst, MA 01002

www.hampshire.edu

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

Latin American Studies Distinguished Chair University of California, Davis

The Department of Spanish and Classics at UC Davis announces the availability of a **Distinguished Chair appointment in Latin American Literature and Culture** to begin in the fall of 2002. Demonstrated expertise in Spanish American literature is essential and one or more additional areas, such as film and visual culture, comparative literature or Brazilian literature would be highly desirable. A strong commitment to both undergraduate and graduate teaching, a distinguished record of scholarly achievement, and an ongoing program of original research are essential. The holder of this Chair will be expected to contribute to the interdisciplinary program now being developed by the UC Davis Hemispheric Institute on the Americas.

Rank and salary will be commensurate with qualifications and expertise expected of the holder of this distinguished position. Review of applications will begin on December 1, 2001, and continue until the position is filled. Applicants should submit a cover letter including a statement of research and teaching interests, a curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of at least three professional references to:

Professor Thomas Holloway, Chair
Latin American Studies Search Committee
Department of Spanish & Classics, UC Davis
One Shields Avenue
Davis, CA 95616

The University of California, Davis seeks to develop a campus climate that supports equality and diversity. The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

San Diego State University is seeking applications for the position of Director of the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) at the rank of senior Associate or Full Professor. The Center has been designated as a Title IV, National Resource Center for Latin America (including FLAS fellowships) since 1976 and is one of 19 such centers for the period 2000-2003. The SDSU Center forms part of the San Diego Consortium on Latin America with the University of California at San Diego. There are 112 affiliated faculty members (including 19 tenure-track faculty whom we have hired in the past three years as part of an aggressive program of replacement and expansion of Latin Americanist faculty). SDSU also boasts two other Title VI Centers, The Language Acquisition Resource center (LARC) and the Center for International Business and Research (CIBER), both of which work in close connection with CLAS. The Center also houses the International Studies Teacher Education Project (ISTEP), a K-12 outreach program with its nationally recognized teaching materials resource center. CLAS administers the Latin American Studies Program which offers a baccalaureate major and minor and a Masters Degree. The successful candidate must have administrative experience, preferably in a Title VI Center, demonstrated skills in grantsmanship, a demonstrated record of scholarship and publication, and a willingness to work with students (CLAS has 75-95 graduate students at any given time). Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in a humanities or social science discipline and a geographic interest in South America, Brazil, or Andean Nations preferred. Near-native fluency in Spanish and working knowledge of Portuguese required. Duties include: Director of the Center, Chair and academic administrator of the degree programs, involvement in community programs in the greater San Diego area, close cooperation (including faculty and students exchanges) with Mexican institutions of higher learning in Tijuana and Mexicali. The Center Director is responsible for coordinating and enhancing the academic, community, and external fund raising activities of the CLAS.

Please send a letter of application, a current CV and the names of three references to: Dr. Brian Loveman, Search Committee, Center for Latin American Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-4446. Letters of reference should be sent directly by referees to the same address. Application review began on October 1, 2001, and continues until the position is filled. For further information please contact Dr. Loveman as above or at loveman@mail.sdsu.edu. SDSU is an Equal Opportunity, Title IX employer, and does not discriminate against persons on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, marital status, age, or disability.



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities has made four awards for summer institutes for college teachers in Latin American and borderlands fields. If you are interested in proposing such an institute for summer 2003, please access <http://neh.gov>.

Hispanic Gendering of the Americas: Summer Institute funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and sponsored by the History Department at Arizona State University, Tempe, for full-time college and university faculty, entitled "Hispanic Engendering of the Americas: Beyond Cultural and Geographical Boundaries" to be held at Arizona State University, Tempe, from June 17 through July 19, 2002. Directors: Asunción Lavrin and Lynn Stoner. For information and applications contact Pat Harms at <institute2002@asu.edu>; telephone 480-965-0636; fax 480-965-0310, Department of History, Arizona State University, Box 872501, Tempe, AZ 85287.

The Maya World: A six-week Summer Institute funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and sponsored by the Community College Humanities Association for full-time faculty from two-year and four-year colleges and universities on the topic: "The Maya World: Cultural Continuities and Change in Guatemala, Chiapas, and Yucatán," to be held on-site in Guatemala and Mexico June 23- August 3, 2002. To receive an application contact David A. Berry, Executive Director, Community College Humanities Association, c/o Essex County College, 303 University Avenue, Newark, NJ 07102-1798, telephone 973-877-3577; fax: 973-877-3578; e-mail: dberry6@earthlink.net.

Americas of José Martí: The University of South Florida and the Centro de Estudios Martianos (CEM) will host a 5-week institute for full-time faculty in 2- and 4-year colleges, entitled, "The Americas of José Martí." We will use the career and writings of Martí, Cuba's foremost patriot and author, to examine the state of the hemisphere in the last quarter of the 19th century. The program, running from 2 June-5 July 2002, will be led by Ivan Schulman and Michael Conniff and will bring in major Martí specialists from the United States and Cuba. The first four weeks will be held at the Tampa campus of USF, and the final week at the CEM in Havana. Participants must read and understand Spanish for occasional lectures. For more information, see the description at "<http://web.usf.edu/~lacs>, click on "Cuban Studies" and then "NEH 2002." Queries may be addressed to Schulman (schulman@aug.com), telephone 904-471-3371 or to Conniff (conniff@iac.usf.edu); telephone 813-974-3547; fax 813-974-8138, LACS/CPR107, University of South Florida, Tampa FL 33620.

Border Crossings in the U.S. Southwest: Faculty are invited to apply for a four-week summer institute for full-time faculty from two-year and four-year colleges and universities on the topic: "Border Crossings: An Interdisciplinary Southwestern Studies Faculty Institute," to be held at Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, June 3-June 28, 2002. For more information, contact institute director Mark Busby, Director and Professor of English, Center for the Study of the Southwest, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666, telephone 512-245-2232; fax 512-245-7462; e-mail mb13@swt.edu.

The Foreign Language Department of the University of Arkansas and the Arkansas Archeological Survey just released *First Encounters: Native Americans and Europeans in the Mississippi Valley*, an interactive CD-Rom that was funded in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities Teaching with Technology Initiative. The three language tracks were developed by Professors George Sabo III (English/Anthropology), Luis Fernando Restrepo (Spanish), and Linda Carol Jones (French). Teachers and educational institutions may obtain the *First Encounters* software free of charge, while supplies last. Preview and order the CD on line at <http://www.uark.edu/depts/contact/>

NISGUA is an activist organization that supports the Guatemalan people in their struggle for justice, human rights, and self-determination. NISGUA provides human rights monitoring and material assistance for grassroots movements; works to reorient U.S. policy toward Guatemala; builds a broad U.S. movement for a democratic Guatemala based on socioeconomic justice; and educates the U.S. public about the current situation in Guatemala. NISGUA seeks interns to assist in all of the program areas listed below. The average length of internships is three months. Openings are available throughout the year. Internships are not paid. Qualifications: Interest in Guatemala, commitment to social change, ability to work independently and with others. Strong writing and oral communication skills. Spanish fluency a plus. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis throughout the year. Application forms are available on-line at www.nisgua.org. For more details, contact:

Heather Dean
Tel: 202-265-1758
E-mail: nisguagap@igc.org

The Global Security and Cooperation Program of the Social Science Research Council offers research fellowships to promote innovative approaches to the study of conflict and peace. Fellowships are open to people working on issues related to conflict, security and international cooperation, including doctoral students, NGO professionals, activists and scholars. The four types of funding opportunities are: grants for research collaboration in conflict zones, research fellowships for professionals working in international affairs and both postdoctoral and dissertation fellowships on global security and cooperation. The fellowships are designed so as to encourage research that is informed by both academic and professional experience. There are no citizenship or nationality requirements. For more information and application forms contact:

Global Security Program
810 Seventh Avenue
New York NY 10019
Telephone: 212-377-2700
Fax: 212-377-2727
gsc@ssrc.org
<http://www.ssrc.org>

The **Social Science Research Council** is pleased to announce the availability of summer fellowships for innovative research on information technology (IT), international cooperation and global security. Ph.D. students and faculty from any academic discipline and of any nationality may apply. These in-residence fellowships (location TBA), for summer 2002, are designed for researchers who currently work on cooperation and security issues and who want to explore the role and impact of IT in this area; or for researchers who work on IT and want to explore its relationship to cooperation and security. Doctoral-student fellowships are \$5,500. Faculty fellowships are \$10,500. International cooperation and global security involve a wide range of issues, including new forms of global regulation and surveillance; transboundary advocacy and global civil society; economic and political "crisis" and system transformation; unequal access to goods and services; transnational identity politics; conflict and transboundary intervention; changes in security threats, military and warfare practices; legitimacy, power and governance in the global realm. IT issues could involve the Internet and related technologies such as those associated with telecommunications, data processing, encryption, and systems of code; robotics, automation, and simulation; and concerns bearing directly on connectivity and content such as structures of information flow and processes of disinformation and dissemination. For more information and an application, contact:

Program on Information Technology, International
Cooperation and Global Security
Social Science Research Council
810 Seventh Avenue
New York NY 10019
Telephone: 212-377-2700
Fax: 212-377-2727
Email: Itcoop@ssrc.org
Internet: www.ssrc.org

Deadline: **December 3, 2001.**

The Center for Latin American Studies at the **University of Florida** offers resident fellowships for scholarly and artistic examination of religion in the Americas. During the three-year program of visiting scholars and artistic residencies, we will explore the links between religion, civil society, and globalization in Latin America and Latino communities in the United States. For the 2002-2003 academic year the Center invites proposals from 1) scholars in performance studies and the arts, humanities, and social sciences, and 2) fine and performing artists and cultural practitioners, to explore the theme "Religion, Expressive Culture, and Identity." During the year we will examine how the emergence, practice, and diffusion of religiously-based rituals, staged performances, commodified products, and other forms of artistic production and social processes shape identities in the Americas. We are interested in historic and contemporary manifestations of the staging of religion, and, more specifically, how religious practice and expressive culture converge to define and redefine struggles for cultural self-determination, social mobilization, and individual and collective identities. We invite junior and senior scholars and artists to apply. We also welcome joint and collaborative proposals which link scholars to specific artists as well as proposals in which new artistic work is created and staged during

the fellowship residency. In addition to a stipend and travel support, the University of Florida will provide resident fellows with library privileges, office space, rehearsal and performance space, some production support, and computer facilities. Contact:

Philip J. Williams
Center for Latin American Studies
319 Grinter Hall
Gainesville FL 32611-5530
Telephone : 352-392-0375; Fax 352-392-7682
E-mail: pjw@polisci.ufl.edu
Web site: <http://www.latam.ufl.edu/trf>

The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS), **University of California-San Diego**, invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels to be held during the 2002-03 academic year. CCIS fellowships are to support advanced research and writing on any aspect of international migration and refugee flows and their impacts on receiving and sending countries, in any of the social sciences, history, law, and comparative literature. Comparative research placing the U.S. immigration experience in broader, cross-national perspective is especially encouraged. The fellowships are residential and cannot be used to support fieldwork or other primary data collection. Scholars whose work deals with Mexican migration to the United States can apply jointly to CCIS and the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from: *Center for Comparative Immigration Studies*, <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org>; *Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies*, <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>. For further information, contact:

Carmen Rodriguez
Telephone: 858-822-4447; Fax: 858-822-4432
E-mail carodriguez@ucsd.edu

Deadline for receipt of applications: **January 1, 2002.**

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, **University of California-San Diego** invites applications for visiting research fellowships at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels to be held during the 2002-03 academic year. Researchers of any nationality are eligible. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and the arts), Mexican history, and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies with a substantial Mexico component are encouraged. Special consideration will be given to research examining Mexico's democratic transition and the challenges of democratic governance; tensions between social equity and economic liberalization in Mexico; environmental policy and sustainable development in Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico border region; new forms of North American integration (of money, knowledge, labor markets, communities, systems of justice, etc.) in the electronic age; judicial reform, public security, and the administration of justice in Mexico; and Mexican migration to the United States. Scholars whose work deals with migration can apply jointly to the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies. Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from: *Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies*, <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>; *Center for Comparative*

Immigration Studies, <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org>. For further information, contact:

Graciela Platero
Telephone: 858-534-6066
Fax: 858-534-6447
E-mail: gplatero@ucsd.edu

Deadline for receipt of applications: **January 1, 2002.**

The Friends of the **Princeton University Library** anticipate awarding up to ten short-term fellowships of up to \$2,500 to promote scholarly use of the research collections. The length of the fellowship will depend on the applicant's research proposal, but is ordinarily one month. This round's fellowships are tenable from May 2002 to April 2003. Applicants (graduate students, professors, independent researchers) are asked to submit a completed application form and budget form, a résumé, and a research proposal not exceeding three pages in length. Application forms are available from our website(<http://libweb.princeton.edu:2003/friends/fr.fellowships.html>) or by writing to the address given below. Applicants must also arrange for two confidential letters of recommendation (in English) to be

sent directly to the Fellowship Committee at the Library address. The proposal should address specifically the relevance of the Princeton University Library collections to the proposed research. Prospective fellows are urged to consult the Library's Internet site (at <http://libweb.princeton.edu>) for detailed descriptions of the collections, especially those in the Rare Books and Special Collections Department, and for the names of curators and reference staff. Applicants should have specific Princeton resources in mind—not simply a desire to make use of a major research library—as they prepare their proposals. Awards will be made before 1 April 2002. Application materials and letters of recommendation are to be sent to:

Fellowship Committee
Princeton University Library
One Washington Road
Princeton NJ 08544
Fax: 609-258-2324
Email: Delaney@princeton.edu
Internet: <http://libweb.princeton.edu:2003/friends/fr.fellowships.html>

Deadline: **January 15, 2002.**

M.A. Program in Latin American and Iberian Studies

University of California, Santa Barbara

The Program in Latin American and Iberian Studies (LAIS) at the **University of California, Santa Barbara** offers an interdisciplinary M.A. degree that can be earned in one to two years. The Program draws on: a strong and diverse research faculty of 35 from ten different departments, covering Latin America, Spain, and Portugal, and the Latino population in the United States; considerable university resources; and a vibrant community and a spectacular natural setting. Applications for admission are invited from talented undergraduates across the humanities and social sciences. To receive a brochure and application form, please write to the Program in Latin American and Iberian Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Tel: 805-893-3161. E-mail: gd-span@humanitas.ucsb.edu. Visit our web site (<http://www.gisp.ucsb.edu/lais>).

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO



THE CENTER FOR U.S.-MEXICAN STUDIES

2002-03 Visiting Research Fellowships

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies invites applications for visiting research fellowships at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels to be held during the 2002-03 academic year. Researchers of any nationality are eligible. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and the arts), Mexican history, and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies with a substantial Mexico component are encouraged. Special consideration will be given to research examining Mexico's democratic transition and the challenges of democratic governance; tensions between social equity and economic liberalization in Mexico; environmental policy and sustainable development in Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico border region; new forms of North American integration (of money, knowledge, labor markets, communities, systems of justice, etc.) in the electronic age; judicial reform, public security, and the administration of justice in Mexico; and Mexican migration to the United States. Scholars whose work deals with migration can apply jointly to the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (see below). Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from: *Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies*, <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>; *Center for Comparative Immigration Studies*, <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org>. Deadline for receipt of applications: **January 1, 2002**. For further information, contact Graciela Platero at gplatero@ucsd.edu, tel. (858) 534-6066; fax (858) 534-6447.

14th Annual Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies, June 23 – August 1, 2002

The Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies is designed for Latin American scholars and non-academic professionals who want to understand, teach, or do research on the United States. Using an interdisciplinary approach and a faculty of 40 distinguished experts, the Seminar immerses participants in U.S. political and economic history, the contemporary economy, the U.S. Constitution and judiciary, the Congress, the presidency, federalism, state and local government, political parties and elections, the mass media, environmental issues, the politics of culture and religion, race and ethnicity, immigration policymaking, foreign policymaking, and U.S. relations with Latin America and Asia. The Seminar devotes special attention to competing theoretical approaches to the study of the United States. Applicants must be citizens of a Latin American or Caribbean country. Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from: <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>. Up to 25 persons will be admitted. Deadline for receipt of applications: **March 1, 2002**. For further information, contact Graciela Platero at gplatero@ucsd.edu, tel. (858) 534-6066; fax: (858) 534-6447.



THE CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION STUDIES

2002-03 Visiting Research Fellowships

The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS) invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels to be held during the 2002-03 academic year. CCIS fellowships are to support advanced research and writing on any aspect of international migration and refugee flows and their impacts on receiving and sending countries, in any of the social sciences, history, law, and comparative literature. Comparative research placing the U.S. immigration experience in broader, cross-national perspective is especially encouraged. The fellowships are residential and cannot be used to support fieldwork or other primary data collection. Scholars whose work deals with Mexican migration to the United States can apply jointly to CCIS and the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from: *Center for Comparative Immigration Studies*, <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org>; *Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies*, <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>. Deadline for receipt of applications: **January 1, 2002**. For further information, contact Carmen Rodríguez at carodriguez@ucsd.edu, tel. (858) 822-4447; fax: (858) 822-4432.

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For full program information contact:

Tracey Franklin, Executive Director
Southwest Center for International Studies
1632 E. Hampton Tucson AZ 85719
Ph: 520 320-1650 www.swcis.org

CALL FOR PAPERS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC & LATINO STUDIES

**National Conference
February 11-16, 2002
Houston, Texas**

Abstracts, not to exceed two pages, should be submitted which relate to any aspect of the Hispanic and Latino American experience. Subjects may include but are not limited to literature, demographics, history, politics, economics, education, health care, fine arts, religion, social sciences, business and many other subjects. Please indicate the time required for presentation of your paper (25 minutes/45 minutes).

**ABSTRACTS WITH HOME AND SCHOOL/AGENCY ADDRESS *MUST* BE POSTMARKED
BY: November 17, 2001**

**SEND ABSTRACTS TO:
Dr. Lemuel Berry, Jr.
Executive Director, NAHLS
P.O. Box 865
Morehead, KY 40351
Telephone: (207)282-1925
Fax: (606)784-1037
www.NAAAS.org**



CONVOCATORIA (CALL FOR PAPERS)

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Auspicia el congreso interdisciplinario 2002

Escritura, individuo y sociedad en España, Las Américas y Puerto Rico.

Encuentro Hispánico dedicado a Roberto González Echevarría y José Ferrer Canales.

21-23 de noviembre de 2002

conferenciantes principales: Roberto González Echevarría (Yale University)
 Alan Deyermund (Univ. of London)
 Eduardo Galeano (Uruguay)
 Roberto Fernández Retamar (Casa de las Américas, Cuba)
 Yolanda Martínez San Miguel (Rutgers)
 Espido Freire (España) (Premio Planeta 1999)
 Francis Schwartz (Universidad de Puerto Rico)

Las ponencias o talleres pueden cubrir los siguientes temas, aunque caben otros si están relacionados con el título del congreso:

literatura colonial	historia hispánica	feminismo/machismo
comunicación-periodismo-literatura	cine	literatura medieval
Siglo de Oro	posmodernismo	antropología-literatura
literatura e ideología puertorriqueñas	iconografía	sexualidad/género
lit. árabe en España	cultura popular	literatura caribeña
etnicidad	la otredad	lengua
indigenismo	lit. hispánica e hispanos en EE. UU	redacción
teoría literaria	literatura sefardita	ficción
lit. aljamiado-morisca	mitología	lit. de los marginados
lit. de la diáspora	literatura queer	religión
la narrativa femenina	literatura conventual	crítica literaria
tradición indígena oral y escrita	teatro	epistemología
lo erótico en el Caribe	creación poética	lengua y literatura fronteras
el comentario de textos literarios	narrativa y poesía	novela realista/naturalista

También aceptamos ponencias sobre los siguientes sub-temas:

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FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The **Fourth International Meeting on Globalization and Development Problems** will be held February 11-15, 2002, at the Convention Center in Havana, Cuba. As on three previous occasions, economists and scientists will travel to the meeting from more than 50 countries. Representatives from organizations like the United Nations, The Inter-American Development Bank, The International Labor Organization and from prestigious universities will be present. The event is a wide forum for discussions about alternate solutions to development problems in a global world. For further information, please contact:

Lic. Alcides Pérez Pérez
901 22nd St. and 9th St.
Miramar, Playa
Havana, Cuba, CP 11300
Phones: 537-293-303/292-084
Fax: 537-223-456
E-mail: anec@info.get.tur.cu

The **Third International Congress of Hispanic Poetry** will be held at the University of PE'CS, Hungary, May 15-20, 2002. See the Internet site for the Congress: www.albany.edu/poesia2002. Should you need more information, please contact:

Dr. Silvia Nagy-Zekmi
Hispanic Studies
Humanities 235
State University of New York
Albany, NY 12222
Phone: 518-442-4121; Fax: 518-442-4111
E-mail: silvia@nycap.rr.com
Internet: www.albany.edu/faculty/sng/snz/

Submit proposals as early as possible, but no later than **December 15, 2001**.

La Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (ACNU), La Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba (ANECC) y el Centro de Investigaciones de la Economía Mundial (CIEM) invitan a participar en la **Conferencia Internacional: "La ONU, la sociedad civil y el empresariado"** a realizarse en La Habana del 21 al 24 de mayo del 2002. Bajo el influjo de la globalización neoliberal, se ha producido en los últimos tiempos la incorporación de empresarios y empresas transnacionales a disímiles actividades de la ONU como la cooperación internacional. Con el apoyo de los países desarrollados, esta revolución silenciosa constituye un punto radical de giro a las preocupaciones de los países subdesarrollados y la comunidad internacional y las decisiones tomadas en los años 80, para la creación de un Código de Conducta de las empresas transnacionales, que está impactando el papel de las estructuras permanentes de las Naciones Unidas y sus formas de relacionarse con los Estados miembros y las ONGs. Preocupados por esta realidad, la ACNU, la ANECC y el CIEM convocan a esta conferencia como un aporte a los debates y análisis que existen sobre esta temática, particularmente entre la comunidad mundial

de las ONGs. Los objetivos de este evento son: analizar los conceptos de ciudadanía corporativa global, sociedad civil mundial y transnacionales; debatir sobre el papel desarrollado por las ONGs y las transnacionales en la cooperación internacional, así como su relación con los Estados Unidos; discutir en torno a las relaciones entre el empresariado y las Naciones Unidas, de su relación con las Instituciones de Bretton Woods y otros organismos económicos internacionales, del papel del Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Asociación Internacional (United Nations Fund for International Partnership, UNFIP, siglas en inglés) y de la Fundación de las Naciones Unidas (United Nations Foundations, UNF, en inglés), y determinar las consecuencias para las Naciones Unidas de la implementación del Pacto Global (United Nations Global Compact). Aquellas personas interesadas en participar pueden comunicarlo a la ACNU y, si es el caso, anticipar sus ponencias dirigidas a:

Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (ACNU)
Calle J No. 514 esquina a 25
Vedado, La Habana, Cuba, CP. 10400
Teléfono: 537-32-4723/Fax: 32-0377
E-mail: acnu@minrex.gov.cu

14th Annual Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies, June 23 – August 1, 2002. The Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies is designed for Latin American scholars and non-academic professionals who want to understand, teach, or do research on the United States. Using an interdisciplinary approach and a faculty of 40 distinguished experts, the Seminar immerses participants in U.S. political and economic history, the contemporary economy, the U.S. Constitution and judiciary, the Congress, the presidency, federalism, state and local government, political parties and elections, the mass media, environmental issues, the politics of culture and religion, race and ethnicity, immigration policymaking, foreign policymaking, and U.S. relations with Latin America and Asia. The Seminar devotes special attention to competing theoretical approaches to the study of the United States. Applicants must be citizens of a Latin American or Caribbean country. Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from: <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>. Up to 25 persons will be admitted. For further information, contact:

Graciela Platero
Tel. 858-534-6066
Fax: 858-534-6447
E-mail: gplatero@ucsd.edu

Deadline for receipt of applications: **March 1, 2002**

El Congreso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Política a realizarse en Salamanca del 9 al 11 de julio de 2002 pretende ser un foro de encuentro, exposición de ideas y resultados de investigaciones recientes en Ciencia Política que tengan como trasfondo la realidad latinoamericana. Asimismo se espera sea una plataforma para institucionalizar un espacio de conjunción de los intereses

diversos en dicha disciplina. El Congreso se organiza sobre la base de catorce Áreas Temáticas (AT) que recogen las distintas subdivisiones de la Ciencia Política. La participación se articula en torno a participantes individuales o de equipos ya consolidados de cuatro o cinco personas que se integran en hasta ocho Grupos de Trabajo (GT). Cada uno de estos GT sesionará a lo largo de dos horas y media. Los responsables de las Áreas Temáticas, junto con los Comités Científico y Organizador, integrarán las ponencias en los Grupos de Trabajo de acuerdo con su proximidad temática a partir del resumen de las mismas enviado en el momento de la preinscripción. Los idiomas del Congreso son el castellano y el portugués. La fecha límite del ingreso de la cuota de inscripción de participante es el 28 de febrero de 2002. La comunicación del listado definitivo de participantes: 15 de marzo de 2002 y la remisión a la Secretaría del Comité Organizador de las ponencias en formato rtf o word7 para su inclusión en el libro electrónico es el 10 de abril de 2002.

Secretaría del Comité Organizador
Área de Ciencia Política y de la Administración
Facultad de Derecho
Universidad de Salamanca
37001 Salamanca (España)
Correo electrónico: clcp@gugu.usal.es
Página web: <http://www3.usal.es/dpublico/areacp/index.htm>
Teléfono: 34-92-329-4400 (extensión 1617)
Fax: 34-92-329-4688

The Urban History Association invites submission of individual papers and panels for the **First Biennial Urban History Conference** at the John Heinz Regional History Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on September 26 - 28, 2002. The central goal of the conference is to explore world urbanization, urbanism, and urban regions in all their complexity across time and space. Session themes or subjects may include but are not limited to: society, demography, immigration, race, ethnicity, gender, class, culture, space, landscape, the natural and built environment, economy, technology, infrastructure, architecture, political economy, politics, policy, and planning. The committee is seeking

to foster comparative, international, and interdisciplinary explorations of urbanization, urban life, or the dynamics of urban regions that enhance theoretical understandings. The committee particularly welcomes session proposals that have a comparative international framework or that place the study of urbanization in one country or a specific period within an international context or that have transnational implications. Queries may be directed to committee members at the web site of the Urban History Association at <http://www.unl.edu/uha/conf.html>. Please send final submissions to:

Timothy R. Mahoney
Executive Secretary
The Urban History Association
Department of History, 612 Oldfather Hall,
University of Nebraska
Lincoln NE 68588-0327

Submissions are due on **February 15, 2002**.

Los Organizadores y los Patrocinadores del **51º Congreso Internacional de Americanistas** extienden la más cordial invitación a participar en este evento académico a celebrarse en la Universidad de Chile del 14-18 de Julio del 2003. Los congresos de americanistas han tenido como característica reunir a investigadores interesados en pensar el pasado, presente y futuro de este continente, en simposios disciplinarios o multidisciplinares de acuerdo a la naturaleza de los temas propuestos. El 51º ICA desea conservar esta característica amplia y abierta a las innovaciones de estos Congresos y aprovechar esta oportunidad para otorgar un impulso al desarrollo de las humanidades y ciencias sociales vinculadas a la americanística en el cono sur del continente. Las inscripciones al 51 ICA y todo tipo de correspondencia relativa al Congreso deben dirigirse a:

51 ICA - Universidad de Chile
Diagonal Paraguay 265 of. 1405
Santiago, CHILE
Tel. 56-2-678-2061 Fax: 56-2-678-2121
E-mail: ica51@uchile.cl ■



PUBLICATIONS

Colonial Latin American Review, the prize-winning journal dedicated to disseminating interdisciplinary research in colonial studies, is proud to announce the first winners of The Franklin Pease G. Y. Memorial Prize for best article published in the journal in the year 2000: José G. Cayuela Fernández, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain, and Mariano Esteban de Vega, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain, for their article: "Elite hispano-cubana, autonomismo y desastre del 98." An Honorable Mention was awarded to Karen B. Graubart, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, for her article: "Indecent Living: Indigenous Women and the Politics of Representation in Early Colonial Peru." The prize and honorable mention will be presented at the forthcoming

meeting of the American Historical Association in San Francisco. The members of the jury were: William B. Taylor, University of California, Berkeley; Isafas Lerner, Graduate Center, City University of New York (CUNY); and W. George Lovell, Queen's University, Canada. The Memorial Prize which carries an award of US\$500, was established in 2000 to honor the late Peruvian historian, Dr. Franklin Pease G. Y., founding member of the journal, and underscore his many contributions to the area of colonial studies. The prize will be awarded in 2003 to the most outstanding essay published in *Colonial Latin America Review* in the years 2001 and 2002. Please direct all inquiries or submissions to the editors of the journal:

Prof. Raquel Chang-Rodríguez
General Editor
Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures
The City College
City University of New York (CUNY)
Convent Avenue
138th St.
New York NY 10031-9198

Prof. Frederick Luciani
Associate Editor
Department of Romance Languages
Colgate University
Hamilton NY 13346

Radical History Review announces a call for submissions to a special issue on Transnational Black Studies. Whether under the rubric of Black Atlantic, African Diaspora, or Pan-Africanist Studies, “Transnational Black Studies” represents an expanding interdisciplinary arena of knowledge with long established roots in political struggle. We are particularly interested in exploring the scope, methodology, and political implications of this scholarship. For example, how do we interpret texts (political, artistic, cultural) produced by black transnational movements and experiences? Can we identify common agendas, methods, and modes of study? Do university centers and institutes who “do” transnational black studies have similar or dissimilar foci? Do contemporary intellectuals and artists see their work as politically engaged and/or part of movements towards social

transformation as was the case for W.E.B. DuBois, Frantz Fanon, Regino Pedrosa, Paul Robeson, Zora Neale Hurston? What are the borders and boundaries of Transnational Black Studies, and to what extent do they shape, overlap with, and problematize the study of progressive international and working class movements as well as gender, ethnic and area (Asian, Latin American, African) studies? We invite papers that historicize, analyze and critique Black Transnational Studies as a whole and monographs that are clearly framed within the field and/or straddle its borderlands. We specifically welcome comparative analyses of race, nation, gender, class, culture and/or sexuality within the Black World, as well as essays that explore the history of transnational black contact and identity. We are also interested in the ways in which migration and exile create transnational ties among African peoples and peoples of African descent. Finally, we encourage papers that probe the place of blacks within the world’s global movements, such as the environmental/ecology movement, the woman’s movement and the international struggles against racism and unequal international trade. *Radical History Review* publishes material in a variety of forms. In addition to articles based on archival research, we encourage submissions to our various departments. Please contact Lisa Brock (lbrock@igc.org) about these or any other questions. Submissions should be sent to:

Managing Editor, Radical History Review
Tamiment Library
70 Washington Square South
New York NY 10012

Submission deadline is **March 1, 2002.** ■

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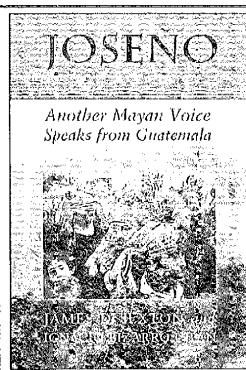
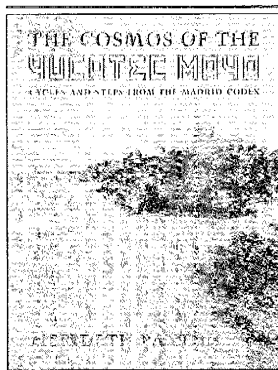
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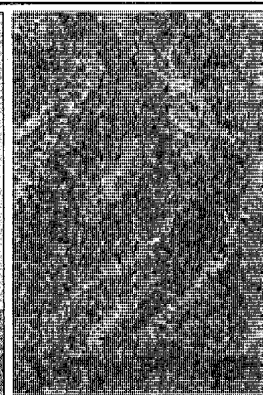
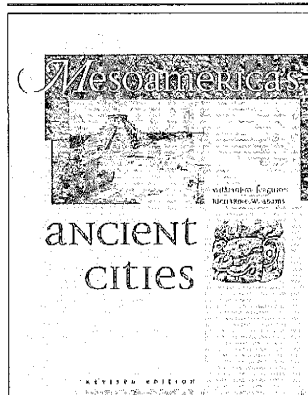
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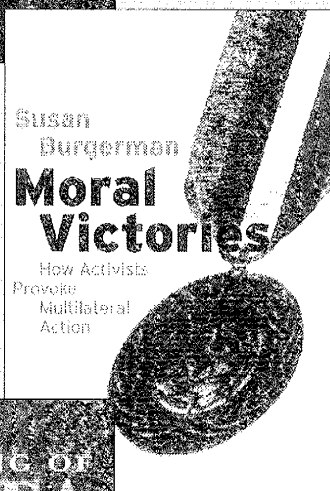


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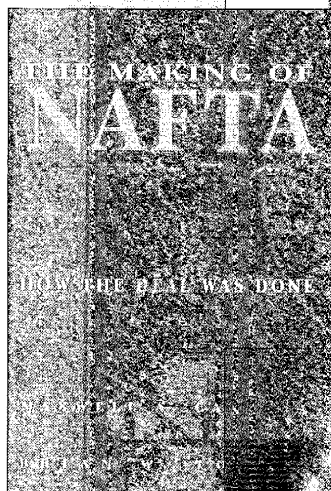
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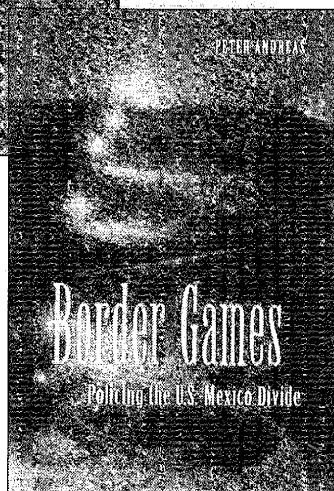
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