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LASA FORUM

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Guillermo O'Donnell

Recipient of Silvert Award for 2003

Guillermo O'Donnell has been named recipient of the LASA Kalman Silvert Award for 2003. Past President Thomas Holloway will present the award in the Silvert panel session at the XXIV International Congress in Dallas, Texas. Details about the session and its participants will be provided in the final meeting program booklet.

O'Donnell is Helen Kellogg Professor of Government and International Studies, University of Notre Dame. He received an LL.B. from the National University of Buenos Aires in 1958 and the Masters and Ph.D. in Political Science from Yale University in 1971 and 1985, respectively.

He has published extensively on authoritarianism, democratization, and democratic theory. His some 30 books include: *Modernization and Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism* (California, 1973); *Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism* (California, 1986); *A Democracia no Brasil* (Vertice, 1988); *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule* (coedited, 1986, 4 volumes); *Development and the Art of Trespassing* (coedited, Notre Dame, 1986); *Issues in Democratic Consolidation* (coedited, Notre Dame, 1982); and *Poverty and Inequality in Latin America* (coedited, Notre Dame, 1988).

In 1999 Professor O'Donnell published *Counterpoints: Selected Essays on Authoritarianism and Democratization, and The (Un)Rule of Law and New Democracies in Latin America* (coedited), both by the University of Notre Dame Press, while continuing work on a book on new democratic theory and new democracies. In the course of his career he has published more than 70 articles and book chapters, many of which have been translated into several different languages.

Prior to his present appointment O'Donnell held teaching positions at Berkeley, Michigan, and at universities in Argentina, Brazil, and Spain. He is former academic director of the Kellogg Institute, and was awarded research fellowships in Great Britain, South American countries, and the United States. He has been director or co-director of several projects, including "Transitions from Authoritarian Rule," sponsored by the Kellogg Institute, Oxford University and the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, 1978-1994. He was the director of the Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) for three years. He has served on several boards and committees, including the Committee on Foreign Studies of the Social Science Research Council. He was both President and Vice President of the

International Political Science Association, and in 1999 was elected to a two-year term as Vice President of the American Political Science Association. He has been on the editorial board or advisory board of more than 15 academic journals and book series. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1995.

The 2003 Silvert Committee received an impressive array of highly supportive nomination letters on behalf of Professor O'Donnell's candidacy. O'Donnell was characterized as "clearly the leading Latin Americanist of the past three decades in the study of democracy and authoritarianism, and also a prominent figure in research on political economy and on Latin American legal institutions." That he had an "amazing history of putting new ideas on the table" was added to the mix. Others of O'Donnell's most salient contributions included the extent to which he has been responsible for institution building in Inter-American

intellectual and cultural relations, his interdisciplinary reach, intellectual leadership in the social and human sciences, his mentoring, and his commitment to work on Latin America.

Regarding his contribution to institutional development, O'Donnell has received praise for his help in "building the Latin American program of the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars from 1977 through 1994," for being "the intellectual powerhouse and institutional catalyst for the Kellogg Institute at Notre Dame," and for playing a major role in the International Political Science Association and other international academic organizations.



Guillermo O'Donnell

From another letter of support: "In all of his work, O'Donnell is driven by his value commitments to democracy and social justice. He makes these commitments explicit and they shape the questions he is asking, but in his analysis he adheres to the highest scholarly standards of evidence. He combines an understanding of the literature in economics, law, sociology, and political science with vast factual knowledge of Latin American societies and powerful analytical thinking."

"In short, O'Donnell's work over 30 years has offered us profound insights into the nature of Latin American societies and the workings of politics. He has focused our lenses on relevant issues and has offered theoretical tools to elucidate these issues. Through his writings he has shaped the thinking of most of us social scientists who have studied Latin America over the past three to four decades." ■

President's Report

Arturo Arias

University of Redlands

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Con este número comienza un nuevo año académico, comienza el último año académico en que nuestro director ejecutivo actual estará al frente de la secretaría de LASA, y parece comenzar un nuevo período tenebroso para América Latina. Comienzan también los últimos seis meses de mi presidencia. Todo se junta. Al mismo tiempo, LASA avanza en dirección de su reorganización estratégica. Total, todo un gran desafío el que tenemos frente a nosotros.

As I write, we are finalizing the schedule for the Strategic Planning meeting in which LASA's new long-term plan will be formulated. LASA hired Matrix Associates to facilitate the November 1-2 meeting, and to create a draft from our discussions. Matrix Associates has proven experience in academic settings, it has a wonderful working relationship with faculty who are members of LASA, and had already facilitated our February retreat.

Strategic Planning

During the summer we created five work groups in which all members of the Executive Council participate alongside members of our Ad Hoc Strategic Planning Committee. The work groups will dedicated all of September to exploring five tasks, analyzed the issues they are working on and proposed strategic responses. In addition, they are expected to do research on the issues at hand, and gather information as needed to add to their analyses. The five tasks and the members of each work group are the following: *Engagement*: Chair, Arturo Escobar, members Sandy Klinzing and Tom Holloway; *Connectivity*: Chair, Marysa Navarro, members Rosario Espinal and Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams; *Intellectual Issues*:

Chair, Peter Ward, members Maria Hermínia Tavares de Almeida and Arturo Arias; *Institutional Issues*: Chair, Florencia Mallon, members, Doug Kincaid and Reid Reading; *Diversity Comments*: Chair, Timothy Wickham-Crowley, members, Ileana Rodríguez, Walter Mignolo and Manuel Pastor Jr.

All groups completed their tasks September 30 so that Matrix Associates could produce a master document with which to work at the retreat at Duke University. We are working with the following time-line:

September 1: Work groups established, and researching and information gathering begun. Matrix Associates review and categorize stakeholder input

September 10: Matrix distributes findings to work groups

September 30: Work groups submit findings to Matrix

October 10: Matrix compiles data, produces draft document (for review by committee chairs), planning tools and final agenda for retreat

October 17: Committee chairs send comments to Matrix

October 24: Matrix sends master document to all retreat participants in preparation for retreat

November 1-3: Development of Strategic Plan at the retreat

November 20: Matrix assembles the Plan and submits to LASA.

As promised, we will keep our membership informed of the steps taken in this process of strategic reorganization, and we will continue to consult all of you before we take any binding decision that alters the nature or physiognomy of our Association.

The search for a new executive director, conducted by a committee headed by LASA Vice President Marysa Navarro, is proceeding on schedule. We are confident about being able to bring aboard an individual who is highly qualified to carry out the Association's objectives as they are spelled out in the Strategic Plan and expect to contract the successor to Reid Reading by our next International Congress in Dallas.

The Region, Guatemala, Some Ominous Signs—and Some Hope

While we were busy preparing this enormous task, a new and dangerous situation has emerged throughout Latin America that concerns us and has required our immediate attention. While visiting Brazil in July, I was able to witness firsthand the rapid fall of the *real* as Brazil's presidential elections approach, and note the collapse of Uruguayan banks prior to the arrival of representatives of the International Monetary Fund. In Guatemala, the trial of important members of the Guatemalan military accused of the murder of Myrna Mack began on September 3. Helen

Mack, Myrna's sister and founder of the Myrna Mack Foundation to honor her anthropologist sister slain on September 11, 1990, has worked for over a decade to have this trial held.

As the date of this landmark trial approached, the situation in Guatemala began to return to the nightmarish scenario of the past. Helen Mack had to leave the country because of death threats, and Clara Arenas, the director of AVANCSO (Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales), one of the few independent research centers in Central America, a member of the LASA Academic Freedom and Human Rights Committee, and one of four people scheduled to testify at the trial, had been repeatedly threatened. A family member was "assured" that Clara would be killed; this forced her to leave the country briefly with her three daughters. She and Helen returned in mid-August to prepare for the trial. To help ensure their safety, Witness for Peace people accompany them. Their homes and AVANCSO's



LASA President Arturo Arias

offices are being watched and searched by those same military spies responsible for the deaths of over 200,000 people in the last 40 years. A year ago, as the work of anthropologist Matilde González (a study of San Bartolomé, a community in El Quiché) neared its conclusion, AVANCSO again received threats and Matilde had to leave the country. She returned in time to see the publication of her two-volume work in March 2002. In this situation, Clara Arenas emerged as the spokesperson for a broad alliance of human rights groups. She was one of the targets of a death threat in a letter, later obtained by Marco Fonseca, and published in the previous issue of the *LASA Forum*.

In 1989, and often on horseback, Myrna Mack started to do research work among *retornados* in the highlands. She collected dozens of taped testimonies about army massacres in several very isolated parts of the country. On September 11, 1990, shortly before her research was published by AVANCSO, Myrna was knifed (27 times with 11 mortal wounds) by killers allegedly in the service of the *Estado Mayor Presidencial*. Her sister immediately started the work of bringing them to justice, and won the Right Livelihood Award (alternative Nobel Prize) for her efforts.

If the case against the Guatemalan military wins, impunity will be broken for the first time. Whether the case wins or loses, it is a dangerous time for Guatemalans who have historically opposed military rule, and for those in and around the trial. In this context, Clara herself, and her supporters, contacted George Vickers, chair of the LASA Academic Freedom and Human Rights Committee, and its other members. The Committee then recommended to the LASA Executive Council that representatives of LASA be sent to the trial as a show of international support during the week of September 9-13. [See the charge to the delegation and its final report below].

These events touch me personally because like all patriotic Guatemalans, I answered the call to arms against the brutality of our country's dictatorship after the savage burning of the Spanish embassy in our nation's capital (January 31, 1980), an action that was, for us, the equivalent of the destruction of the World Trade Center. Then living in Mexico City, I sought out the Guatemalan Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR), an umbrella organization grouping an heterogeneous array of anti-dictatorial groups as well as individuals who saw themselves obliged by patriotic duty to join their national resistance against a genocidal regime, much like French intellectuals in occupied France during World War II. This is why Guatemalans who lived those events not as a distant or exotic adventure, but as a life's ethical commitment (even when time proved to some of them that their choices had been wrong), and lost in the process loved ones, close friends, relatives, their own illusions and their youth, do not take kindly to callous portrayals of human rights activists publicized in the United States.

Innovations in this *Forum*—and Some Issues

In line with the human rights theme, the *Forum* is publishing its first-ever article on Gay and Lesbian Studies. Please note also pieces highlighting the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA), Brazilian scholarship, and an appreciation of the importance of publishing scholarly material in Portuguese. The appearance of these articles, alongside debates published on both cultural studies and subaltern studies in the Summer *Forum*, respond to

our shared commitment to making LASA an excellent place for approaching all kinds of cutting-edge scholarship, which include areas such as Queer Studies, Immigration Studies, or Latino Studies, in their newest transnational forms.

It is because of these kinds of new trends that I do not personally worry about the so-called "*crisis del latinoamericanismo*," raised by some scholars working in U.S. universities. It is a "crisis" only if one's focus is to cast a globalizing gaze from a U.S. governmental perspective that conceived of Latin America as an area earmarked for U.S. domination. As we all know, these approaches homogenized and reduced Latin America's vast, heterogeneous, ornery and often contradictory social and cultural experiences. My personal position, from the perspective of cultural studies, is that *el trabajo académico no ha sido nunca más que la humilde extensión del desarrollo de una política que haga las condiciones de vida de nuestras poblaciones latinoamericanas y Latinas más humana. Es trazar las líneas entre los diversos puntos que le confieren sentido a nuestras vidas y a nuestras sociedades. En otras palabras, no le corresponde al pensamiento cultural el encontrar nuevas posibilidades políticas dentro de las estrecheces de un presente neoliberal y globalizado. Le corresponde tan sólo nombrar las posibilidades que las propias poblaciones van encontrando por sí mismas, y reflexionar críticamente a partir de allí, vertiendo sus opiniones sobre esa base. Sólo de esta manera puede nuestra reflexión ofrecerse como efectiva producción crítica que se hilvane con sociedades concretas. Pensar lo contrario es creer que los intelectuales académicos ubicados en universidades estadounidenses pueden autoconstituirse en líderes de movimientos populares al sur del Río Grande. Dada su experiencia en campus de élite, eso no sería sino un juego de realidades virtuales*. However, these words are my own, are related to my own field of work, and may or may not reflect the positions of others.

In this spirit, I have been happy to receive many email messages like two included in the Letters section of this issue. I have also discovered fiery antagonists who yearn for the old order of things and manifest little taste for my politics. However, even for those who might disagree with me personally, LASA's editorial policy is similar to that of other serious professional membership associations: members have the right to express opinions on matters related to the field of interest of their fellow members and, space permitting, have them published in an official organ that invites opinions—as long as what they write is not libelous. Thus, we would be most happy to publish concrete proposals for bettering LASA, if some of our members do not share, or else do not identify with, the strategic shift that the LASA EC is presently proposing. As long they enhance the operation or goals of the Association, we would not oppose publishing them, or else airing their differing opinions. We do not care how far we have to go to avoid even the appearance of having made unilateral decisions that are not endorsed by the majority of the membership.

Many people have sent me emails on these matters. Please write even more to <arturo_arias@redlands.edu>. Your words are welcome, your opinion is certainly appreciated and even when they oppose some of our initiatives, their very opposition is a sign of the healthy nature of our association, and of our willingness to keep everyone within the *familia latinoamericana*.



Democracy as Subterfuge? Researchers Under Siege in Guatemala

Patrick Ball, American Association for the Advancement of Science

Charles R. Hale, University of Texas and LASA

Beatriz Manz, University of California, Berkeley and Guatemala Scholars Network

June Nash, CUNY, Emeritus, and American Anthropological Association

Elizabeth Oglesby, University of Arizona

Amy Ross, University of Georgia and Association of American Geographers

Carol Smith, University of California, Davis and LASA¹

Introduction

In response to a “deeply disturbing increase in threats and acts of violence against a wide array of Guatemalan intellectuals, academics and human rights activists in recent months,” LASA President Arturo Arias, with the unanimous approval of the Executive Council authorized a delegation to visit Guatemala from September 8 through 12, 2002 [see a document that follows]. We met with affected organizations, government officials, and civil society representatives, to assess the extent and severity of these threats, their provenance, and the response of national and international actors. We devoted special attention to four organizations that recently have faced an accelerating pattern of abuse, including written death threats, forced entry of offices and homes, theft of research materials, surveillance by unidentified men, and threatening phone calls.²

The visit was arranged to coincide with the Mack murder trial in Guatemala City. Myrna Mack, a Guatemalan anthropologist and a co-founder of the *Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales en Guatemala (AVANCSO)*, was assassinated on 11 September 1990. Since that date, scholars around the world have followed closely the murder case, one of the first high-level prosecutions of crimes committed during Guatemala’s 34-year internal armed conflict, and the first ever to implicate the military chain of command. We attended the trial proceedings, made public statements in support of due process and full protection for those involved, and investigated connections between progress in the Mack case and the current wave of threats against Guatemalan researchers.

Our conclusions are somber and ominous. While we have little hard evidence to identify the perpetrators of the threats and harassment, the patterns and intentions are clear. The intended target is research that sheds light on violence, corruption, and abuse of power by the military and other dominant actors. The perpetrators are more likely to lash out when this research is carried out in cooperation with people or organizations that use the data and analysis to advance specific objectives: prosecution of past crimes, ending impunity, effecting social or political change. At best, the government’s response was disheartening. High-ranking government officials received us graciously (except for Edgar Gutiérrez, *Secretario de Análisis Estratégico*, who cancelled his appointment) and claimed to share fully our concerns. Yet they could cite no effective responses to the problem. They pointed to budgetary limitations, fledgling reforms,

and the division of governmental powers that placed the matter outside their purview or control. While the transition to democratic government in Guatemala has brought about an improvement in the human rights situation in comparison to the worst years of the war, “democracy” is now being deployed as a subterfuge: a means to conceal, rationalize, or otherwise evade responsibility for protecting citizens against threat, harassment, and bodily harm.

The Threats and their Context

During the armed conflict (from 1962-1996, but especially in the early 1980s), according to the *Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico (CEH)*, “...thinking critically was a dangerous act.” The authors continue: “...to write about political and social realities, events or ideas, meant running the risk of threats, torture, disappearance and death.”³ The University of San Carlos (USAC) in Guatemala City, one of the oldest public universities in Latin America, became a prime target for state repression during the height of the war; in 1980 alone, at least 127 members of the USAC community were killed or disappeared, and many professors went into exile.⁴ Urban intellectuals were not the only ones to suffer; all over the country, leaders of study circles, often linked to popular movements, were targeted.

This legacy of assault on the country’s “creative powers” will persist for decades. The physical elimination of scholars and teachers undermined the capacity to educate future generations. The virulent “criminalization” of intellectual inquiry and research, an explicit state policy during the war, continues to stifle debate on economic and social issues, and has a chilling effect on scholarship aligned with social movements, development alternatives, and other projects of social and political change.

In December 1996, the government and the URNG (the umbrella guerrilla organization) signed a definitive peace accord. At first, it looked as though Guatemala might break with the worst of its recent past: clandestine paramilitary operations, military control of civilian affairs, and impunity. Yet, the human rights situation has deteriorated markedly since the current government of Alfonso Portillo and the *Frente Republicano Guatemalteco (FRG)* took office in 2000. The Portillo government has carried forward significant reforms (in the judiciary, and concerning civilian control of some intelligence gathering activities); select political crimes have been prosecuted (notably the assassination of Bishop Juan Gerardi in 1998); and Mayas have gained more presence in this

government than ever before. At the same time the Portillo administration, true to its populist character, has embraced an array of individuals suspected of being the most flagrant and brutal perpetrators of human rights violations from the previous era.⁵

While we cannot analyze all of the complexities of this current political panorama, the specific conditions that we set out to study are frighteningly stark and clear.⁶ Our Guatemalan colleagues, who are carrying out important and courageous research in various sponsoring organizations, face grave and imminent threats, with little hope of protection or relief from the state. A brief account of the details in each case follows:

Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales (AVANCSO): This entity was founded in 1986 as a research center whose mandate emphasizes sustained fieldwork, theoretical and methodological training for younger scholars, a commitment to build relationships with national organizations engaged in social justice oriented work, and the dissemination of knowledge and analysis that these organizations find useful. In October 2001, the home of AVANCSO historian Matilde González was broken into and research materials were stolen; she was later followed, threatened, and forced to go into hiding temporarily. González is known for her research on the history of violence and local power in San Bartolo, El Quiché. On the night of 20 March 2002, armed men forced their way into the AVANCSO building. They entered the office of the agrarian team, inspected research materials but did not steal anything. On June 7 a faxed death threat, sent to numerous organizations in Guatemala, named AVANCSO director Clara Arenas, along with Helen Mack and nine others. Since then, AVANCSO has detected continuous surveillance outside its offices, and at times outside the homes of some of its personnel.

Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos (CIIDH): The CIIDH is a small Guatemalan research NGO, founded in 1993, that pools information from most of the human rights groups throughout Guatemala, including the large case archives of affiliates of the Guatemalan Human Rights Coordinating Committee (CONADEHGA). With the help of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the CIIDH staff has put together an encrypted data base of over 14,000 human rights cases, most of which occurred in rural areas, including more than 5,000 testimonies from witnesses taken by CIIDH's field staff. The headquarters of CONADEHGA, located in the same office building as CIIDH, suffered a break-in during the early morning of 21 July 2002. Stolen items included documents on the remilitarization of the country and case information on the past, both useful for ongoing legal cases. Amnesty International and AAAS have documented the incident and consider the attack to be an attempt to intimidate researchers.

The Forensic Anthropologists: In late February 2002, a threatening letter named eleven researchers associated with the *Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG)*, the *Centro para Antropología Forense y Ciencias Aplicadas (CAFCA)*, and a forensic team that works with the *Oficina del Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala (ODHAG)*.

The letter stated that if the forensic anthropologists continued their work, their families would "soon be burying their bones and those of their children." Several of the threatened anthropologists had given testimony in proceedings against military officers or government officials. Virtually all of the staff members of these organizations regularly receive telephone death threats. The oldest forensic group, FAFG, founded in 1992, has carried out 191 exhumations of more than 2,000 victims massacred by Guatemala's military forces in the early 1980s.⁷

The Myrna Mack Foundation: Helen Mack had to leave the country in July and August 2002, after being told by a government official that the army planned to assassinate her. On August 23, shots were fired at the home of Roberto Romero, the lawyer for the Mack family, despite the fact that the Guatemalan government had agreed to provide security for Mr. Romero (after being directed to do so by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights). Mr. Romero and his children subsequently received threatening phone calls, and his family left the country September 18, 2002.⁸ Foundation staff have reported other acts of harassment and intimidation.

Who is Responsible?

All signs point to the resurgence of clandestine paramilitary groups. The Myrna Mack Foundation speaks, quite plausibly in our view, of "*poderes ocultos*," in reference to an array of groups—retired army officers, drug traffickers, organized crime, and paramilitary operatives—that exert an enormous cumulative influence on daily affairs of government and society. Government authorities appear to be divided on the question of whether there is sufficient evidence to affirm the existence of "clandestine groups." Edgar Gutiérrez has publicly acknowledged that such groups do exist, and that they represent a serious problem. Vice-President Reyes, in contrast, insisted that he had come to no such conclusion, and had seen none of the evidence on which Gutiérrez based his. In a mocking switch to English during our interview, he closed the matter saying: "your guess is as good as mine."

The absence of sustained, high-level government investigation pointedly raises the question of government connections and complicity with the "*poderes ocultos*." On the one hand, independent political analysts point out clear differences between the operation of these clandestine groups during the height of the counter-insurgency war, and today. These groups now appear to be less ideologically driven, and more concerned with the protection of particular interests, whether private economic gain, or defense of impunity for crimes committed in the past era. Their private interests include a much greater presence of illicit economic activity (drugs, organized crime, etc.). They are almost certainly more decentralized, less responsive to a line of command, with links to the government that are more fluid and situational, and most important, *plausibly denied*.

On the other hand, much evidence suggests strong continuities with the past, when the state played a direct role in political repression. These suspicions generally focus on organizations of retired military officers, most prominently, the "*cofradía*"

("fraternity"), with extensive links to past and present military intelligence networks. Moreover, the nature of the threats, especially the level of surveillance and intelligence information needed to carry them out, are strong indication of ties with state structures.

What is Being Done?

We found the government's response, and its lack of effective actions, alarming. We visited four government offices to ascertain the response to the threats: the human rights commission (COPREDE), the *Fiscal General de la Nación* (head of the judicial apparatus), the *Ministro de Gobernación*, and the Vice President. Although all the threats had been immediately reported, our interviewees offered us essentially the same refrain: "the government is newly organized and relatively weak, so little can be expected. But at least now it is now operating democratically, in three independent branches—judiciary, legislative, and executive—as the United States always wanted it to be." Given this division of powers, the Vice President explained, "we cannot interfere with the operation of the judicial apparatus, which is doing the best it can." The *Ministerio Público*, in turn, could not do its job effectively in part because it lacked support from other branches of government. The Fiscal General admitted that his office was disastrously under-funded, that many local judges had been threatened and even killed; he could provide us with no specific information on the cases we brought to his attention. *Gobernación* has offered twenty-four hour protection for prominent cases in the capital city (such as Helen Mack), but some (like Helen) have rejected the offer. This rejection has at least three rationales: "protection" often includes surveillance; it has proven to be ineffective; and it distracts attention from the principal responsibility of investigating and preventing the crimes in the first place.⁹

The Myrna Mack Murder Trial

Myrna Mack personified the hope that transition to civilian government in 1986 would allow Guatemalan scholars the "space" to research and analyze their own society in a free and critical manner. Her assassination in 1990 sent a brutal message to the contrary. Thanks to the efforts of Myrna's sister, Helen Mack, the murder case moved forward through the Guatemalan courts, albeit excruciatingly slowly and in a climate of insecurity that included the exile of judges and witnesses and the killing of the police investigator who first fingered the army.¹⁰ In 1993, Noel de Jesús Beteta, a low-ranking member of the EMP (the branch of the security forces responsible for the protection of the president) was convicted as the "material assassin." Helen Mack continued her efforts to prosecute those responsible for planning and ordering the assassination, and in 1994, criminal cases were opened against Beteta's superiors, General Edgar Godoy Gaitán, Colonel Juan Valencia Osorio, and Lieutenant Colonel Juan Oliva Carrera. Through a series of legal tactics, however, the three defendants managed to deter the case for years.

Given this history of obstacles, the commencement of the trial on September 3 came as a surprise to many. Even more remarkable was the decision taken by the bench, at the conclusion of the

first session, to revoke bail for the defendants and order that they be transferred to a detention center. Helen Mack, acting as a private prosecutor alongside the Public Ministry, seeks to prove that Beteta acted on the orders of the three accused officers, his superiors. The prosecution maintains that Myrna Mack, due to the nature of her research, was identified as an "internal enemy" of the state. The defense has attempted to cast doubt on the credibility of witnesses, and to refute the "chain of command" theory.

The prosecution set out to prove that Myrna was the target of extensive intelligence operations that could only have emanated from a centralized military command structure. Eyewitness accounts described how Myrna was under surveillance for weeks before her murder. Expert witnesses such as Kate Doyle, a senior analyst with the Washington D.C.-based National Security Archive, testified on the links between covert intelligence structures and extra-judicial executions. Doyle presented a synthesis of thousands of declassified U.S. government documents that confirm and analyze the illicit activities of the Guatemalan military, and the EMP in particular.

As of this writing, the trial is still underway. Whatever the final decision, the unprecedented process of airing this "secret" history in a public courtroom will be a step forward toward coming to terms with the political violence of the previous era. This very achievement, in turn, raises the stakes for those invested in the continuation of impunity. We deeply fear that the Mack trial could be the occasion for the escalation of attacks on researchers perceived as sharing the goals of the prosecution.

Conclusions and Recommendations

While each case of harassment follows a somewhat different logic, there are discernable patterns. Certain types of intellectual work are being targeted. The closer the research moves toward documentation and analysis of political violence, both past and present, the greater the likelihood that the researcher will suffer. This is true of work focused on human rights violations (such as that of the forensic anthropologists), and it is the case for more general documentation of rural experiences during the worst years of the war (for example, the work of Matilde González). Moreover, threats and reprisals increase when the research is potentially or effectively put to use. The most obvious example is the evidence uncovered by the forensic anthropologists, which contributes to the prosecution of political crimes. AVANCSO's research on agrarian politics, designed to be useful to popular organizations challenging injustice and inequity in the countryside, is another example.

The perpetrators of these threats are well organized with respect to surveillance capabilities and intelligence gathering. The character and patterns of the threats are strongly suggestive of the involvement of clandestine groups that existed in the past and which were linked to military intelligence branches. Guatemalan governmental responses are inadequate and evasive; this, combined with other evidence cited above, points strongly to substantial government complicity in the operation of the clandestine groups.

Recommendations for future action in support of academic freedom in Guatemala are an especially critical part of the LASA Delegation's report, given the serious concern that threats against researchers in Guatemala may escalate in the wake of the Mack trial. Interested parties are encouraged to consult the full report of the delegation, soon to be available from the LASA secretariat. Our preliminary recommendations include:

- ◊ Further research and verification, including follow-up visits coordinated by LASA every three months until the inauguration of a new government.
- ◊ Letters from LASA to the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala,

the State Department, and the "Grupo Consultivo" entities that provide Guatemala with development funding, and monitor the peace accords.

- ◊ Scholarly activities with the threatened researchers. These include events at the next LASA conference in Dallas, as well as hosting threatened academics abroad.
- ◊ Ongoing coordination of these and other actions, provided by the LASA Committee for Human Rights and Academic Freedom, in conjunction with delegation members.

NOTES

¹ We also gratefully acknowledge the participation and substantive contributions of Rachel Garst (co-founder, Security and Democracy) and members of the "Friends of Avanco" network, especially Deborah Levenson (Boston College), Paula Worby (UC Berkeley) and Diane Nelson (Duke University). The delegation is deeply indebted to Claudia Samayoa, who organized our itinerary, briefed us before each meeting, and helped us to interpret the results. We also express our thanks and admiration for the many colleagues in Guatemala who devoted their time and ideas. Funding was provided by LASA, AAAS and generous anonymous donors.

² Although we interviewed a number of people who know a great deal about some parts of rural Guatemala, our analysis in general remained highly capital-centric. We also were obliged to make inevitably arbitrary distinctions between "researchers" and "activists," in order to focus our energies on the former; not only is this distinction reductionist but, as will be detailed in the full report, it can also be invidious. Finally, time did not permit us to examine fully the situation of research organizations that have *not* come under threat, which would have provided a useful contrast to those that have.

³ Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico, *Memory of Silence: Conclusions and Recommendations* (Guatemala City: United Nations Office of Project Services, 1999), p. 29.

⁴ Paul Kobrak, *Organizing and Resistance in the University of San Carlos, Guatemala, 1944-1996* (Washington, D.C.: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1999).

⁵ Much media attention in Guatemala has focused on Portillo's connections to military men such as Jacobo Salán Sánchez and General Francisco Ortega Menaldo. Ortega Menaldo is rumored to have been involved in Myrna Mack's assassination. In 2002, the United States revoked his visa because of his alleged connections to drug

trafficking. See *El Periódico*, March 22, 2002; see also "Red de inteligencia ilegal, Salán Sánchez a la cabeza," *El Periódico*, May 15, 2000. Early in his administration, Portillo supported the promotion of a group of hard-line military officers linked to human rights violations and contraband activities. See *Central America Report/ Inforpress Centroamericana*, "The 'Fraternity' Rises Again," January 28, 2000.

⁶ For a thorough and extremely useful analysis of the current political scene, see *Who Governs? Guatemala Five Years After the Peace Accords*. R. Sieder, M. Thomas, G. Vickers, and J. Spence. Hemispheric Initiatives (January 2002).

⁷ The Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico report, by far the most extensive analysis of human rights violations during the era of internal armed conflict, concluded that 93 percent of the violations it recorded were committed by state forces.

⁸ See *Amnesty International Urgent Action Report*, September 18 2002.

⁹ The case of Roberto Romero, lawyer for the Mack Foundation, underlines these sensibilities. Romero was one of the only people to accept the government's offer of protection. He asked specifically for security for his house in the afternoon when his children were regularly home alone. The shots fired at his house occurred at precisely the hour for which he had requested protection.

¹⁰ Several websites provide chronologies of the Mack case. See <www.lchr.org/defender/mack/mack.main.htm> (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights) <<http://www.wola.org>>, (Washington Office on Latin America), and <<http://www.nisgua.org>>, (Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala). In Spanish, see Fundación Myrna Mack <<http://www.myrnamack.org.gt>>.

Charge to the Delegation

August 23, 2002

The President of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), with strong and unanimous approval of the LASA Executive Committee and of its Academic Freedom and Human Rights Committee, has formed a delegation to visit Guatemala from September 9 through 11, 2003. Two immediate conditions have given rise to the need for this delegation: first, the re-initiation, after much delay, of the trial of the accused assassins

of Myrna Mack, anthropologist and senior researcher in the Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales (AVANCSO); second, the deeply disturbing and frightening increase in threats and acts of violence against a wide array of Guatemalan intellectuals, academics and human rights activists in recent months, including two current members of AVANCSO, one of which, Clara Arenas, is a member of our own Academic Freedom

and Human Rights Committee.

In this context, LASA has charged the delegation with three principal objectives:

1. To make a public presence at the Mack trial, to reiterate our emphatic support for a full application of the rule of law in this case, and for minimal conditions of intellectual freedom and physical well-being of Guatemalan intellectuals and human rights activists today.

2. To collect information, on a preliminary basis, about the current climate of threats, violence and other infringements of intellectual freedom against our Guatemalan colleagues, as a

first move in this new stage of violation of basic rights in this country.

3. To submit a written report of these observations to the President, including a recommendation as to necessity and feasibility of a subsequent, more exhaustive, LASA fact-finding mission focused on this problem.

In the formation of the delegation, LASA has requested the participation and endorsement of its sister organizations, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Anthropological Association, so as to convey to Guatemalan authorities a solid sense of just how seriously U.S. Academia views these matters. □

A morte anunciada do *brazilianista* and the Brazilian Studies Association

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In December, 2000, at a meeting of North American “experts” on Brazil gathered together to assess the state of Brazilian studies in the United States and sponsored by the Brazilian Embassy in Washington D.C., professor and historian Frank McCann announced the death of the *brazilianista*. A *morte* was reported to the Brazilian media via an article published in several places by the current Ambassador from Brazil, Rubens A. Barbosa.

According to McCann, the term *brazilianista* is useful only to describe those foreign researchers who were able to access government documents and interview people who were not available to researchers inside Brazil during the era of the military dictatorship that ruled Brazil from 1964 to 1985. Many of those researchers were awarded unprecedented status in Brazil and abroad for their research contributions at a time when the military regime forcibly “retired” dozens of eminent Brazilian scholars from public universities, censored the media and cultural activities, and severely restricted human and civil rights.

As Brazil enters the twenty-first century, its political situation is quite different from the dark days of political repression. What is, then, the current role of foreign researchers in studying and disseminating information about Brazil? What is the value of current research on Brazil and who is the intended audience? What does it mean to study Brazil? These questions obviously have different meanings for Brazilian and foreign researchers and professors. As the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA)

celebrates its tenth anniversary this year, we would like to share some of our reflections with other scholars working on Latin America, both in the United States and abroad.

BRASA is an organization with membership in the United States, Europe and Brazil. As a relatively new professional association we are still negotiating our way across linguistic, cultural, and social barriers to address the political, economic, and historic ramifications inherent in any study of the “other.” Unlike LASA, whose membership base is larger in the United States than in Latin America, BRASA has had to mediate between the original intent of its founding members, namely to promote the study of Brazil on various levels throughout the United States, and the current challenge of serving the needs of an organization based in the United States but with the majority of its members residing in Brazil. What is BRASA’s mission and how can the organization mediate between the demands and desires of North American scholars working on Brazil (and, to a lesser extent, European researchers) and the somewhat different needs of the organization’s much larger Brazilian membership?

A Brief History of BRASA

The Brazilian Studies Association emerged from several diverse sources. The first was in a national meeting that occurred in 1984 in Washington, D.C. The “Primeiro Encontro Nacional de Professores de Português” gathered over 350 scholars interested

in Luso-Brazilian literature and languages who met with each other and with various artists, writers and musicians from both Brazil and Portugal. The event included a series of debates, panels, and cultural activities. The meeting was funded in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Roberto Marinho Foundation of Brazil, the Globo Television Network and the Embassies of Brazil and Portugal. The surprising and enormous interest in Brazil generated by all the participants was crucial in determining the direction of subsequent endeavors. A second event centered around several summer institutes run by the Brazilian Studies Section of the Latin American Institute of the University of New Mexico in 1983 and 1985 and two United States Department of Education Group Projects Abroad trips to Brazil for participants in 1984 and 1986 that had as their objective the training Hispanic Americanist faculty in Brazilian Studies. The Northeastern Association of Brazilianists (NAB) and the Midwestern Association of Brazilianists (MAB) were organized shortly after.

At a LASA meeting in Los Angeles in 1992, a group of scholars including the late Roberto Reis, Donald Ramos, Ted Reidinger and Jon Tolman met to determine the feasibility of creating a scholarly association dedicated to interdisciplinary topics devoted only to Brazilian Studies.

With no more than 400 scholars in the United States working on Brazil, the possibility of actually organizing regular national gatherings was very exciting, especially since most national academic associations in the United States, with the exception of LASA, offer only one to three conference panels on specific areas of Brazilian studies. Two years of data gathering funded by the Latin American Institute of the University of New Mexico, to determine a possible membership base, was initiated. Names and addresses of Brazilianist scholars were culled from various scholarly organizations in the United States. The new association was provisionally named the Brazilian Studies Association, a name confirmed at the 1994 meeting in Atlanta.

With the financial and organizing help of LASA, the first meeting of BRASA was held in conjunction with the LASA meeting in Atlanta, Georgia in 1994. Since 1995, BRASA has incorporated into a nonprofit organization, established the premiere listserv devoted to Brazilian studies, and established its own web page at <<http://www.brasaus.org>>. The organization has also hosted six conferences, four in the United States, and one each in Europe and Brazil. Membership has steadily increased each year increased until now the organization has some 1200 members.

The Purpose of BRASA

BRASA began as an interdisciplinary association to bring together North American scholars working on Brazil. The Association was conceived as a forum to share work and an organization to look out for the interests of our small academic community. Our mission was varied but some of the more important aspects included the desire: 1) to foster a broader and deeper understanding of Brazil and to encourage the teaching of the Portuguese language; 2) to encourage a multidisciplinary approach to scholarly research and to seek to promote the

dissemination of research results; 3) to foster the establishment of interdisciplinary Brazilian studies programs in those institutions of secondary and higher education where they do not now exist; and 4) to encourage cooperative research between Brazilian and non-Brazilian colleagues and facilitate relations between American, Brazilian, European, and other universities and research organizations. To achieve this goal, BRASA currently maintains institutional ties with LASA, the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, the American Portuguese Studies Association, the Associação Nacional de História and the Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação em Letras e Linguística.

As a result of successful conferences in the United States, Brazil and Europe, BRASA's membership has grown dramatically, especially among Brazilian scholars interested in participating in an international interdisciplinary academic association. Our current challenge is to address the diverse needs of Brazilian academics and those of foreign scholars studying Brazil. BRASA has provided United States and European scholars a forum to exchange their ideas, research, and interests in Brazil with Brazilians, and Brazilian scholars have had greater access to an exchange with their counterparts in Europe and the United States. As BRASA Executive Director Jon Tolman has noted: "[Currently] scholarship on Brazil performed by foreigners has taken its rightful proportions alongside the work done by natives: complementary in the best of circumstances. No matter how good, foreign scholarly work on Brazil today stands little chance of the kind of uncritical acclaim that once was given. The best of Brazilian contemporary scholars are world class and they are producing in quality as well as quantity. There are a lot more Brazilian scholars than foreign ones in any Brazilian studies field one examines" (see Jon M. Tolman, "Whither Brazilian Studies? The State of the Art," *Faguhla* 6, 1, 1998, available on BRASA's web page).

The Future of BRASA

The Brazilian Studies Association was originally formed to be an outlet for North American scholars working on any aspect of Brazilian history, society, or culture. In its first phase, BRASA offered small, intimate gatherings of researchers who helped establish an electronic listserv and build a web page. The first constitution, written in 1994, provided little room for active participation by executive officers or board members living outside of the United States. We did, however, create the position of our Brazilian "liaisons." By 1998, the bylaws were amended to increase the number of members of the Executive Committee from six to eight. More recent amendments have guaranteed positions on the Committee for at least two members residing in Brazil and have mandated participation from as many different disciplines as possible.

After BRASA's Fifth Conference, held in Recife in 2000, the Executive Committee began to assume a more active role in the leadership of the organization through regular bi-annual meetings. The Executive Committee is actively working to establish an interdisciplinary journal to be published under BRASA's name in the very near future. To date, at least nine books have been published in the United States and Brazil in various fields using

conference papers originating from BRASA meetings. These publications contain the best examples of the interdisciplinary and inter-institutional nature of the work being done by BRASA members. Selected and juried proceedings from each conference are available as books or as CD-ROMs. This year BRASA, in conjunction with the Editora of the Universidade Federal Fluminense, established prizes for best paper awards from the 2002 conference. The association is well on its way to establishing itself as a scholarly source of research on Brazil.

One of the unique features of the organization is the BRASA Development Office in Washington, D.C., headed by Ricardo Paiva, that is in charge of the promotion of secondary and postsecondary resource materials for the establishing of Brazilian studies programs in the United States. The office has worked closely with the United States Department of Education and CAPES (Brazil's federally funded national education foundation) in developing the FIPSE/CAPES grants for secondary, undergraduate and graduate educational opportunities in Brazil and the United States. The Office is also developing a database

of Brazilian Studies in the United States, including those institutions where the Portuguese language is taught.

The BRASA listserv is an important source of information about Brazilian Studies in the United States, Europe, and Brazil. It serves as a clearinghouse for new publications and films, meeting announcements, and job opportunities among other things. The listserv is not restricted to BRASA members.

After ten years of dedication to the Association and a long academic career, BRASA Executive Director Jon Tolman retired from the University of New Mexico this spring and will be passing on the responsibilities of the Secretariat to a new institution in 2004. This offers new challenges for the organization as it makes an important transition and establishes itself as a ongoing and important venue for promoting and encouraging intellectual exchange among scholars in the United States, Europe, Africa, and Brazil. If the Brazilianist is indeed dead, long live the new generation of scholars engaged in international collaborative work!

“Brasiliana” Breakthrough: Translations as Building Blocks for a New Hemispheric Intellectual Architecture

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Books by two famous Brazilian literary critics appeared in the spring of 2002 as the fifteenth and sixteenth works in the series “Latin America in Translation/Em Traducción/Em Tradução” sponsored by the Carolina-Duke Consortium in Latin American Studies. The publication of *A Master on the Periphery: Machado de Assis* by Roberto Schwarz and Silviano Santiago’s *The Space In-between: Essays on Latin American Culture*, both from Duke University Press, are an important advance in Brazilian-U.S. cultural relations. Such progress will be cemented with the creation of a “Brasiliana” imprint within the Carolina-Duke translation series as the result of a May 2002 agreement between the Brazilian Embassy, Duke University Press, and The University of North Carolina Press.

The Brazilian Embassy’s support from translations from Portuguese, in the words of Ambassador Rubens Antônio Barbosa, will offer English-readers “a series of modern titles, elaborated by Brazilian authors, on the basis of research and methodologies developed in Brazil.” Covering both the humanities and social sciences, this new initiative is part of a wide-ranging program of cultural and academic cooperation by the Embassy in recent years, which has included the publication of a 513-page volume entitled *O Brasil dos Brazilianistas: Uma Guia dos estudos sobre o Brasil nos Estados Unidos, 1945-2000* (2002) edited by the ambassador, Brazilianist historian Marshall Eakin, and the activist Brazilian Minister Counselor Paulo Roberto de Almeida.

The first book in the “Brasiliana” series, supported by the Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, will be *Death Is a Festival: Funeral Rights and Rebellion in Nineteenth-Century Brazil* by João José Reis. The book, which will appear in June 2003 from the University of North Carolina Press, examines a popular rebellion in 1836 in Salvador, Bahia that was sparked by the prohibition of burials inside Catholic church buildings. The riot is used as a prism to examine the history of cultural practices, traditions, and beliefs—African, Portuguese, and Brazilian—surrounding death and burial in Bahia during the tumultuous decades that followed Brazil’s independence from Portugal in 1822.

Another UNC translation from Portuguese was also recently cited by the distinguished Afro-North American trumpeter and composer Wynton Marsalis in the Sunday *New York Times* of 17 May 2002. After reading *The Invention of Samba* by Hermano Vianna, he was shocked to learn that “during the 1930s the Brazilian intellectual elite decided to embrace and foster a national philosophy in which the African was not denigrated but celebrated as a fundamental and inseparable component of the Brazilian national identity.” Marsalis, artistic director of Jazz at Lincoln Center, noted the contrast to the 1930s in the U.S. where rich and fruitful exchanges of music between Euro- and African-descended peoples did not lead to an “embrace of the best of African-American music as central to our national identity.” The booming interest in Brazilian cultural and intellectual life in the U.S. is also

suggested by the July 2002 *New York Review of Books* review of six books by and about Machado de Assis, including Schwarz's classic *A Master on the Periphery*.

Looking Back/Looking Forward

Nine years ago we published our first translation and the Carolina-Duke Latin Americanist community subsequently reauthorized the series on three occasions, with total appropriations of \$135,000. Sixteen translations have now been published by Duke University Press and UNC Press with cumulative sales of over 25,000 books. The pace of publication is quickening, with nine translations since 1999 and an additional twelve books scheduled to appear in the next two years.

Books published to date include works in most genres and diverse disciplines for a representative array of countries. With a consortium NEH grant, for example, we oversaw the translation of *The Discovery and Conquest of Peru* (1999) by one of the earliest Spanish chroniclers Cieza de León. Praising this careful translation, Christine Hunefeldt noted in *LARR* (2002) that "some parts of the present edition had *never* been published until 1979," even in Spanish. Considering that Cieza de León was talking to quipucamayocs [quipu-handlers] in Cuzco about fifteen years after the Spaniards arrived around 1550, such a delay represents an almost interminable silence for such important material."

Our investment of resources and energy in translation is based upon the Carolina-Duke Consortium's rejection of an academic imperialism that is marked, in the words of Gustavo Verdesio, by "the absence of English translations of Latinamericanism's fundamental texts produced in Latin America." As vital evidence of this shortcoming, Verdesio cited "the unforgivable delay in the publication of an English version of *La ciudad letrada*, by Angel Rama." The "long over-due translation" of this book, he noted, took place only in 1996 and we are proud that our translation series made this possible. As an international community of scholars with transnational ambitions, the Carolina-Duke Latin American consortiums aspires to lead in rejecting "this lack of reciprocity, this lack of equality in the intellectual exchange at a global scale" in today's world (*Colonialism Past and Present*, 2002 SUNY Press, p. 7).

*John D. French chairs the Editorial Committee of the "Latin America in Translation//Em Traducción/Em Tradução" series published by the Consortium in Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University. See <<http://www.duke.edu/web/las/translation.html>> for information on editorial procedures as well as a list of past and forthcoming translations.

[*Note: The Forum invites submissions about publishing ventures that range broadly and attempt to redress imbalances such as those highlighted here*].

Carta de Belo Horizonte

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Certas interdições lingüísticas contribuem para dificultar as trocas culturais entre setores importantes da produção do saber e das artes. No contexto das Américas, a língua portuguesa tem sido considerada pouco importante, mesmo por associações que a adotam como idioma oficial mas não a reconhecem como efetivo meio de comunicação. Na História das Américas, a proibição pelos colonizadores do uso das línguas indígenas e africanas contribuiu para sua escravidão e resultou em debilitação ou perda de práticas culturais não-européias. Ao cabo de hegemonias poderosas e mesclagens forçadas, as línguas portuguesa, espanhola e inglesa são hoje usadas por milhões de americanos. Entretanto, certas interdições lingüísticas contemporâneas recordam as práticas coloniais, já que várias associações ligadas à produção do saber e das artes adotam o português como idioma oficial mas não o reconhecem como efetivo meio de comunicação nas Américas. Cria-se, dessa forma, uma curiosa minoria cultural que é formada por milhões de usuários de uma língua freqüentemente

desprestigiada, embora por meio dela se produzam artes, ciências e tecnologias.

Por acreditarmos que a diversidade da língua e da cultura brasileiras requer um espaço próprio para sua manifestação, solicitamos à direção da LASA que viabilize a circulação, em língua portuguesa, de informações, publicações e documentos oficiais dessa associação. Divergindo da construção de hegemonias e falsos consensos, tal reivindicação pretende considerar certas diferenças e, por isso mesmo, estimular operações dialógicas entre as várias culturas das Américas. Atender a essa reivindicação equivale a reconhecer a inegável contribuição dos pesquisadores brasileiros para o avanço do saber e do pensamento crítico nas Américas. Pensamos que atender a essa reivindicação equivale a reconhecer a inegável contribuição dos pesquisadores brasileiros para o avanço da ciência e do pensamento crítico nas Américas.

The Present State of Latin American Gay and Lesbian Studies

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Between the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, social changes in Latin America produced greater visibility for lesbians and gay men. It is clear that throughout the region, the question of sexuality and gender had always been linked to issues of nationality, citizenship, social representation and democratization. Still, at the critical juncture of the 1990s, queer subjects joined other segments of the social polity, and reorganized themselves along parameters that were quite different from the political options present in the 1970s and even the 1980s. Gay and lesbian visibility at that stage was fueled by the return to civilian rule in many countries, by the AIDS epidemic, as well as by exchanges with lesbian and gay movements in Europe and the United States. It was clear that this acceptance of difference was long past due.

As members of an organization that studies the Latin American region from a number of different disciplines, LASA academics and social scientists were already taking note of these changes in Latin American societies. Though the initial impetus for the formation of a separate gay and lesbian section came from the fields of literature and social science in particular, work on homosexualities and genders was already present in many LASA panels at the end of the 1980s. In the 1992 congress in Los Angeles, James Green organized the first meeting of what would later become the Lesbian and Gay Studies Section, with over forty members present. During this period, LASA President Carmen Diana Deere and the LASA Executive Council, with the consultation of Green and the newly formed Lesbian and Gay group within LASA, withdrew the Association's proposal to hold a convention in Colorado—thus supporting those who boycotted the state in the aftermath of anti-Lesbian and Gay legislation. Because of timely pressures such as these, the Supreme Court overturned the Colorado law.

By the early 1990s, then, it was agreed that lesbian, gay, and sexuality studies needed to be more present within LASA as an institution that represents the interests of a broad segment of Latin Americanists. The organization as a whole, as well as a growing number of scholars, understood that lesbian and gay studies needed space in order to disseminate its research findings to the organization as a whole, and that its work would benefit others. LASA approved a task force, which was headed by Daniel Balderston from 1994 to 1997 and then by Juanita Ramos. One of the first issues faced by the task force was that of expanding the number of panels on LGBT themes in LASA Congresses.

When LASA reorganized task forces into Sections in 1998, Jill Kuhnheim and James Green were elected co-chairs. In addition to requesting submission of papers and panels in different program tracks, the Section also put together its own panels, thus strengthening its visibility within the conferences. In 2000 Florence Babb assumed the leadership of the Section, and in the 2000 congress in Miami, the Lesbian and Gay Section selected Laura Gutiérrez and José Quiroga as its co-Chairs. During the past year, Gutiérrez and Dereka Rushbrook established a listserv <LGS-LASA@yahoo.com> in order to keep members up to date on new developments in the field. The listserv has also become an important resource for disseminating news and petitions of interest to the membership. Thanks to the efforts of many colleagues—as well as LASA President Arturo Arias—for the first time in LASA's history the next Congress has a Lesbian and Gay Studies track.

The history of how the Lesbian and Gay Studies Section has been validated by LASA would not be complete without mentioning the many issues that have been debated within the different congresses. Thus, questions of marginality, discrimination and social repression of homosexuals have joined other political, economic and even environmental issues on which LASA members have traditionally focused. Lesbian and gay studies brought to LASA discussions about multiculturalism, about opening the literary and artistic canon, and structured new historical discourses that span from early colonial history to present concerns about globalization.

It is clear, though, that the field of Lesbian and Gay Studies is at a critical juncture in its development. On the one hand, previous marginalization begs for inclusiveness—for taking into account, for example, bisexual and transgender issues. At the same time, political developments have on occasion also rendered the terms "lesbian and gay" suspect because of their normative and even imperialist tinge. In the United States, "lesbian and gay" are not at this point exclusively tied to radical politics, but may, in fact, proceed from a discourse that is completely linked to power itself.

Perhaps as a result of new historical circumstances, there are other issues that offer some critical distance between those who live in the United States and those who live in Latin America. For example, the unquestioned assumption in the United States of the desirability for lesbians and gay men to participate in the work of the armed forces, and the growing numbers of gay men that adopt children from Third World countries (many of them

from Latin America) are issues understandably problematic to many Latin American and Latino scholars and activists. Of equal concern is the growing internationalization of the lesbian and gay movement from a presumed base localized in the United States—exporting not only political concerns which at times do not “translate” into Latin America, but also “lifestyle” issues and balkanized social spheres that may or may not be pertinent to social networks other than those of First World countries.

In many ways, LGBT activists in Latin America have engaged in politics that, for some, are more progressive than those pursued by their U.S. counterparts. For example, many LGBT activists in Latin America created links with other segments of the social polity in a way that many lesbian and gay activists in the United States have failed to do. Queer politics in Latin America is modeled differently: issues such as “outing”, “political correctness” or even the equation between homosexuality and identity, as these are understood in the United States, are seen in a different light. This is the result of ongoing debates in Latin America since at least the early 1990s. Many queer activists in the region, coming from a long tradition of left social struggles, objected in the early 1990s to terms such as “gay”, for example, since it assumed a politics of identity that was not suited to national contexts.

These debates on naming and identity were also occurring while broader social movements demanded redemocratization, and they were part of a trenchant political discourse that many of us in the United States still are little informed about—though much excellent recent historical work has taken account of this particular moment in which the historical memory of the 1960s colluded and collided with the social networks that welcomed the return to civilian rule. Many queer activists at the time recalled the fact that the more conservative elements of the Latin American left always resisted the inclusion of sexuality issues amidst the admittedly pressing political needs of the time, thus isolating projects of queer liberation from projects of social change that were put forth at the time. By doing so, many LGBT activists demanded their own particular space of contestation vis-à-vis society as a whole. At this point in time, queer Latin American activists are using every means available in order to publicize

struggles, protest against injustice, and spread the word as to their achievements. Because the social fabric of many spaces in Latin America changed in the 1990s, the way of doing politics in terms of sexuality and human rights would never be the same.

While there is a more active social and political network in Latin America at the moment, there is no one direction for the movement in the future. Many urban middle class lesbians and gays are content to live their lives as long as they are not openly repressed by the government, while others forcefully argue that liberation for some members of the middle class is not tantamount to openness and liberation for all. As in the United States, race and class are crucial in order to understand political action, though I would venture that Latin Americans actually talk about these issues instead of assuming that they don't exist, as happens frequently in the normative LGBT movement in the United States.

These issues are debated and have been debated throughout the now transnationalized social sphere of what is increasingly called queer studies in the United States (the political import of the term is at odds here with the difficulty of translating a very localized slang). Whether they are debated in the broader national and activist organizations that represent Latinos and Latin Americans in the United States is a different matter altogether.

With the new Lesbian and Gay program track put in place by Arturo Arias, it is clear that these issues will find the appropriate venues for debate at future LASA Congresses. Sexuality studies has been, is, and will be, a growing area of concern in many disciplines and sub-disciplines in Latin American Studies, and there is an emerging body of scholarship by Latin American scholars working in Latin America in this area. A comprehensive step in this direction can be found in the bibliography maintained by Adán Griego at the Stanford University Library <<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/latinam/balder.html>>. Works such as Griego's and others in this direction are welcome developments in the field. And they indeed fulfill the mission of what LASA has always sought to be: an organization that aims to understand the increasing links between languages, cultures, economies and societies.

CHANGE IN LASA BY-LAWS REGARDING RESOLUTIONS PROCEDURES

Since no objections to the following proposed revision in the By-laws of the Association were received (see *LASA Forum*, Summer 2002, p.28), Article VI. Item 7 is hereby revised to read:

“Proposals intended as official LASA resolutions must be sponsored by at least thirty LASA members in good standing and received by the LASA Secretariat thirty days prior to the beginning of each Congress. Sponsors may support a proposal by signed mail, signed fax, or by electronic communication to the Secretariat which indicates the name and address of the sponsor. All proposed resolutions shall be reviewed by a Subcommittee on Resolutions, consisting of the LASA Vice President and two other members of the Executive Council appointed by the LASA President. This Subcommittee may seek advisory opinions from all sources it deems appropriate, and may recommend revisions.

The Subcommittee shall report its finding to the full Executive Council and recommend action to be taken. All proposed resolutions approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the Executive Council shall be read at the Business Meeting. Discussion of each proposed resolution may take place, but attendees at the Business meeting shall not vote on the proposed resolution. All proposed resolutions shall be automatically emailed for electronic voting to each individual who is a member during the year in which the Congress is held, no later than 15 days after the close of the Business Meeting. Votes must be received within sixty days of receipt of the email transmission. The results of the vote shall be posted in the subsequent issue of the LASA Forum and posted on the LASA Internet site.”

Latin American Social Medicine A New Source of Data and Information

by

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Like their counterparts studying other world regions, Latin Americanists have benefited dramatically from the development and implementation of Internet and Web-based technology. The 1990s were years of exceptional growth in the array of indexes and databases, from both the commercial and public domains, offering bibliographic and full-text information in electronic form. As might have been expected, however, the opportunities for increased access to information resources were not spread evenly across all fields and disciplines. Scholars, government officials, independent researchers, and others investigating Latin America have found ample sources of data relating to the core social science and humanities disciplines. A similar opportunity now awaits them in the field of Latin American social medicine.

Historical Factors and Background

There can be few examples of a field of study and a corresponding literature so important to understanding the human condition in Latin America, yet equally so little known outside the region, than that provided by Latin American social medicine. Within Latin America, it forms a widely respected field of research, teaching, and clinical practice.^{1,2} Social medicine seeks to identify and explain the connections between socioeconomic conditions and patient health. It has a long tradition in Latin America, anchored in two main sources; first, the belief systems of the region's indigenous cultures and second, the investigations of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century European researchers, notably the German, Rudolph Virchow. Both sources link social conditions and pathology to patterns of illness and death.

Near the turn of the twentieth century, the immigrant tide to North and South America included a number of Virchow's disciples, who brought his approach and teachings with them. Initially, they found the climate receptive on both continents, but found lasting success only in Latin America. By the early 1930s, social medicine had become firmly embedded in several Latin American countries and its principles widely integrated into medical practice and education.

In the years that followed, Latin America witnessed several significant attempts by governments and individuals to reform medical systems and the delivery of healthcare based on social medicine models. Perhaps the best known of these was authored by Salvador Allende. In 1939, while serving as Chile's Minister of Health, Allende published a pathbreaking study, *La Realidad Médico-Social Chilena*,³ in which he conceptualized illness as a

disturbance of the individual that was fostered by deprived social conditions. Allende emphasized the social conditions of underdevelopment, international dependency, and—anticipating future concerns—the impacts of foreign debt and the work process. He further argued that economic development was a prerequisite for meaningful interventions in medicine and public health. Among the specific policies proposed by Allende were income redistribution, state regulation of food and clothing supplies, a national housing program, and industrial reforms to address occupational health problems.

In subsequent decades, both the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions, and the social transformations that they spawned, provided new opportunities for constructing medical and public health systems inspired and shaped by social medicine advocates. Cuba's case, in particular the country's remarkable improvements in public health, primary and preventive care, medical education, and morbidity and mortality indicators, drew wide recognition by international health organizations and development agencies.⁴

The political climate of the 1960s led to similar advances (albeit on a smaller scale) in other Latin American nations, e.g., Brazil, Mexico, and Ecuador. However, many of the gains made in healthcare in Latin America have been threatened and undercut in recent years by the adoption of new health models and policies favored by international organizations and lending agencies such as the World Bank. Pushed by these agencies' requirements on social spending and public sector budget reduction, Latin American governments have opted to dismantle national healthcare systems and to adopt privatization schemes and market-driven models of managed care imported from the United States and other developed nations.⁵

This retreat by governments and policy-makers has not weakened the tradition of social medicine in Latin America. On the contrary, the spread of poverty and unemployment among both urban and rural populations in Latin America has provided new ground on which to investigate the social determinants of illness and the linkages between economic conditions and the health of individuals, families, and communities.

Major social medicine research and programmatic efforts are currently underway in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, and Venezuela. For the most part led by researchers affiliated with universities, these efforts focus on a wide range of issues and problems, including: the impact of social

conditions on mental and physical health; endemic diseases and social processes; underdevelopment and infectious diseases; impact of social class on health; medical education reform; health effects of economic cycles and urbanization; work process and occupational illness; social violence and health; critical epidemiology; and impact of living conditions on health.

Improving Access to the Literature: the LASM Project

The teams engaged in studying these and related topics have built an important network through which data and researching findings are disseminated and exchanged. Despite the importance of this information, however, very little of it has been translated into English, and it remains largely unknown outside of Latin America. Even within Latin America, the high costs of journal production and publication, weak systems of scholarly and commercial distribution, and other systemic problems, have seriously restricted wide access to this knowledge base.

To address the problem and to bring this literature to the attention of those who need it, the University of New Mexico has undertaken a project entitled "Enhanced Access to Latin American Social Medicine (LASM)." This project, jointly led by the Department of Family and Community Medicine and the Health Sciences Library and Informatics Center (and funded in part by a three-year grant from the National Library of Medicine⁶), has three interlocking goals: 1) to create a Web-searchable database of structured abstracts of social medicine publications in Spanish, English, and Portuguese; 2) to pilot the publication of social medicine journals on the Web on behalf of social medicine groups in Latin America; and 3) to develop and maintain a repository, accessible in print or electronic form to researchers working in the three languages, of selected classic and contemporary social medicine journals and monographs from Latin America. This last goal is especially important in terms of future study and analysis, since apparently only two U.S. academic libraries, the Benson Collection at UT-Austin and UNM's Health Sciences Library and Informatics Center, are collecting Latin American social medicine materials in a systematic and comprehensive way.

Structured abstracts are posted on the LASM website at UNM <<http://hsc.unm.edu/lasm>> in each of the three languages for the both the classic and contemporary literature. The first phase of the project has entailed creating, translating, and posting the abstracts of 25 landmark books in Latin American social medicine, along with 50 book chapters, and 100 journal articles. These works cover the history of social medicine, national and international groups working in social medicine, health policy analysis, occupational and environmental health, social class and health outcomes, gender issues, social epidemiology, mental health, and educational reform.

Subsequent work will add abstracts of several hundred additional articles drawn from the recent and current Latin American social medicine journal literature. The availability of structured abstracts in English, Spanish, and Portuguese not only will enhance access to this field for English readers but also will improve the ability of Latin American health professionals to obtain information about this field in their own languages. To assist the UNM Team in

identifying and selecting appropriate material, a Peer Selection Committee (PSC) was formed, composed of experts in social medicine and information technology from institutions in both Latin America and the United States. The PSC confers with the UNM team twice per year via online conferencing. In addition, the Project has formal partnerships with four Latin American social medicine groups, who provide ongoing assistance in translating and abstracting articles and in preparing documents for eventual electronic publishing. The four groups are: 1) Institute of Studies About State and Participation (Buenos Aires, Argentina); 2) Health Care Services Cândido Ferreira (Campinas, Brazil); 3) Investigation and Training in Social Medicine-GICAMS (a Chilean non-governmental organization); and 4) the Health Research and Advisory Center (Quito, Ecuador).

Contemporary articles selected for abstracting are drawn at present from a set of eleven journals to which the UNM Health Sciences Library and Informatics Center subscribes (or, in the case of two titles, receives gratis). These journals are published in four countries: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.⁷ While it would be desirable to have a broader coverage, the publication problems noted above (which not only impede the distribution of journals but cause their periodic suspension or cessation) have militated against this possibility. The UNM team, in conjunction with its four Latin American partner groups and the PSC, is working out the technical, legal, and organizational requirements that will enable one of the LASM journals, *Saúde em Debate* (Brazil) to be published in electronic form. This mode of publication not only will circumvent the traditional difficulties surrounding print editions, but will also be a vehicle for improving communication among researchers throughout Latin America and beyond.

Although the scope of the website is clearly broad, the project focuses particular attention on the following themes in Latin American social medicine (which are also emphases of the National Institutes of Health): social, environmental, and nutritional causes of infant and perinatal mortality; economic development, demographic change, and aging; socio-economic barriers to cancer prevention; determinants of mental illness in race or ethnic background, social class, gender, and social violence; and policy research on managed care, primary care innovations, and preventive services. The database is thus designed to serve an inter-Hemispheric community of health professionals (including clinical practitioners, biomedical researchers, nurses, public health officials and administrators, and health policy analysts), scholars in Latin American studies, and professionals in library and information sciences.

Future Applications and Challenges

When fully developed, the LASM website will provide access to a body of information and research of fundamental importance to the study of Latin America. Yet its future is not assured, since its operation is currently funded principally through the three-year NLM grant. Sustainability of the project beyond this period is vital, and the UNM team, in concert with other interested parties, is seeking alternative sources of funding. In doing so, project members will bear in mind how the database—its content, organization, and ease of use—are perceived and evaluated.

Formal evaluation is a critical component of the project and includes use statistics, an online (or Web) user form to solicit user input, and surveys of potential and actual audiences for the

project's products to analyze and measure aspects of services that users find most valuable.⁸

NOTES

- ^{1,2} Waitzkin, H., Iriart, C., Estrada, A., and Lamadrid, S., "Social Medicine Then and Now: Lessons from Latin America," *American Journal of Public Health* 91, No. 10 (Oct. 2001):1592-1601.
_____, "Social Medicine in Latin America: Productivity and Dangers Facing the Major National Groups," *Lancet* 358, No. 9278 (July 2001):315-323.
- ³ Allende, S. *La Realidad Médico-Social Chilena*. Santiago: Ministerio de Salubridad, 1939.
- ⁴ Waitzkin, et al, *Lancet*, p. 319-320.
- ⁵ Stocker, K., Waitzkin, H., Iriart, C., "The Exportation of Managed Care to Latin America," *The New England Journal of Medicine* 340, No.14 (1999):1131-1136.
- ⁶ NLM Grant No. 1G08LM06688-01A1.
- ⁷ The eleven journals and their respective countries of publication are: *Cuadernos Médico Sociales* (Argentina)

Salud Problema y Debate (Argentina)
Interface (Brazil)
Cadernos de Saúde Pública (Brazil)
Saúde e Sociedade (Brazil)
Saúde em Debate (Brazil)
Revista Brasileira de Epidemiologia (Brazil)
Ciencia & Saúde Coletiva (Brazil)
Revista Cubana de Salud Pública (Cuba)
Revista Cubana de Medicina Tropical (Cuba)
Salud Problema (Mexico)

⁸ Results of analysis of frequently used journal titles or subjects will be provided to the National Library of Medicine's Literature Selection Technical Review Committee. Also, to enhance access, Dublin core meta-data abstracts have been compiled from the abstracts in all three languages. A multilingual Dublin Core database has been constructed according to standards for meta-data access and retrieval. This database will be extended as an Open Archives Initiative (OAI) repository for resource discovery. When the interfaces for this repository are completed, the LASM meta-data repository will be published as an OAI repository.

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>).

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ON LASA 2003

From Dallas, Latin America Unfolds A Note from the LASA2003 Program Committee

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The Latin American Studies Association's XXIV International Congress promises to be a truly unforgettable event. Nearly 4,000 submissions were received by the LASA2003 Program Office here at the University of Notre Dame! This monumental number attests to the strong desire of LASA members to join with their colleagues in dealing with the most significant topics affecting the continent—from twenty-seven different theoretical perspectives. "The Global and the Local: Rethinking Area Studies" will allow us to come together as an intellectual community to explore this theme and to map the future of Latin American studies.

Organizing a Congress of this magnitude would not be possible without the diligent work and professionalism of the Track Chairs and the invaluable assistance of Reid Reading and his staff in Pittsburgh, in particular, Milagros Pereyra and Kristen Patton; to all of them my most sincere gratitude. Special thanks go to Mónica Szurmuk and María Negroni, Chairs of the Modern and Contemporary Literature track, who had to process the largest number of submissions. When we faced logistic difficulties, the Adam's Mark Hotel came to our rescue by providing us with meeting space beyond what LASA originally contracted,

affording us enough space to include nearly all of the solid proposals that were submitted.

One of the most demanding of our tasks was to find—or create—session homes for as many of the high-quality individual papers as possible, among the more than 750 proposed. That the submissions were so numerous reconfirms the strong interest of the LASA membership in having their work seen and evaluated by their colleagues. I am very pleased to report that we were successful in placing all but a few of them. This means that we will hold a Congress that will incorporate an *unprecedented number* of individual proposals. Altogether there will be nearly 700 sessions from which LASA2003 attendees can choose. Dallas's population is destined to grow in March as thousands of people attend panels, workshops, receptions, renew professional and personal relationships, and forge new ones. Travel to Dallas to be with us for three exciting and intellectually enriching days next March!

LASA2003 will offer several featured sessions of unparalleled quality. Some of the highlights precede the Preliminary Program, below.

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DALLAS MEETING

****LASA2003 MEMBER and PREREGISTRATION PACKETS ARE IN THE MAIL
and on-line preregistration will be available in November**

You owe it to yourself to preregister!!

DEADLINE IS FEBRUARY 10, 2003

****For hotel reservations, see the forms in your packets or download a PDF form on the LASA site**

****Authors: to see if your publisher reserved a table or booth at LASA2003, email Exhibit Promotions at
<harvehorowitz@eponline.com>**

****For special LASA airfares or other transportation services, contact
CLASSIC TRAVEL and TOURS!
Call 800-411-8747 or 724-733-8747
or go online to <www.tripsandcruises.com>**

****And, finally, don't forget about preregistration!****

XXIV International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association
LASA2003

The Adam's Mark Hotel, Dallas, Texas, March 27-29, 2003

SOME PROGRAM FEATURES

- *Nobel Peace Prize recipient Rigoberta Menchú will give a plenary address as the highlight of the LASA business meeting.
- *Distinguished scholar Gayatri C. Spivak will be recognized and will address LASA members during a panel organized by LASA President Arturo Arias entitled "Honoring Academics Who Have Furthered Latin American Studies."
- *The Program Chair organized three exciting panels designated "Intelectuales, género, estado" that will bring together renowned women critics from the United States and Latin America.
- *LASA2003 is sponsoring with *Foreign Affairs en Español* the participation of one of the most influential Latin American personalities. Be attentive to this event!
- Arturo Arias has organized four panels involving thinkers, theorists and critics from the region who are shaping the future of Latin American Studies. They are:
 - *"Historias personales del latinoamericanismo"
 - *A set of two panels on "Globalization from Below: The Future of Past Politics"
 - *"El sentido de la diferencia en los cuerpos escriturales"
 - *"Cultural Agency"
- *Susan Eckstein has organized a special panel "September 11 and Its Significance for Latin America," which will explore the consequences of the terrorist attacks, as well as the reactions of the United States government, for Latin America.
- *John French will chair "A Public Forum on Terrorism, Militarism, and Civil Liberties: Talking Back and Talking Sense Since 11 September."
- *Enrique Dussel Ambrosini will gather an important group of distinguished scholars for a special roundtable "Sobre el Imperialismo."
- *Peter Ward, with the participation of notable scholars, has put together two special panels entitled "The Space Between: Literary Studies and Neighboring Disciplines."
- *Philip Oxhorn's session will reflect on the Chilean Coup on the thirtieth anniversary of the tragic event that changed the history of the nation, in a special panel entitled "The Chilean Coup: 30 Years Later."
- *2003 is the anniversary also of the Uruguayan Coup, and the one-hundredth anniversary of the creation of Panama. There will be panels addressing both events.
- *María Negroni's session will feature an interview with author Blanca Varela, entitled "Falsas confesiones: entrevista pública a Blanca Varela."
- *The acclaimed literati panels and readings are back at LASA2003, with the participation of distinguished writers Tito Monterroso, María Teresa Torres, Leonardo Padura, Nancy Morejón, Bárbara Jacobs, Tatiana Lobo and Jesús Urzagasti.
- *Presentations of LASA Awards, including the Kalman Silvert, Bryce Wood, Premio Iberoamericano, and Media Awards, as well as the LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship.
- *LASA Officers' reception for students.
- *The Film Festival—watch for flyers at the Congress with film titles!
- *The Book Exhibit—big, as usual!
- *LASA2003 Papers—come and see!

And, there will be more later about two events that give a particular spirit to every LASA Congress: the gala *Welcoming Reception* on Wednesday evening and the *Gran Baile* on Friday night!

This is a preliminary schedule for LASA2003. *Some changes may be made in the final schedule due to conflicts or additions to the program.* Each line contains the following information:

Session Title/Day and Starting and Ending Times

(Day abbreviations: THU=Thursday, March 27; FRI = Friday March 28; SAT=Saturday, March 29).

Sessions are planned to last two hours, with a 15-minute recess to clear rooms and to move between meeting rooms. Event locations will be listed in the final program booklet.

SESSIONS

Agrarian and Rural Life: Marianne Schmink

Anthropological Perspectives on Globalization in Latin America I: Entrepreneurs and Brokers in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Anthropological Perspectives on Globalization in Latin America II: Agricultural Workers in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Balancing Environmental and Social Impacts/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Transformaciones rurales y nuevos procesos sociales en México: ¿Respuestas locales ante procesos globales?/THU 8:00-10:00 am
North/South Fair Trade Coffee Networks/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Indigenous Peoples in Ecuador's Amazon: Demographic, Ethnographic and Geographic Perspectives/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
La producción, exportación y sustitución de importaciones de alimentos en Cuba/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Boundaries and Identities/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Responses to Global and National Policy Changes/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Tendências Recentes na Agricultura e no Mundo Rural Latinoamericanos/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Respuestas rurales: seguridad alimentaria, agricultura y mercados de trabajo en México I/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Respuestas rurales: seguridad alimentaria, agricultura y mercados de trabajo en México II/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Property Rights, Land Markets and Environment Problems/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Changing Landscapes of Rural Production in Latin America/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Políticas públicas, iniciativa privada y estrategias de productores en México (1990-2002)/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Art, Art History, and Architecture: Adriana Zavala

Art and Social Change in Mexico/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Latin American Art Between the Contemporary and the Modern/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
El arte entregéneros en el Cono Sur: aspectos intermediales/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
How the State "States": Visual Culture, Liberalism and Transnationalism in Mexico/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Americanism and Cosmopolitanism in Modern Latin American Art/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Mexican Colonial Art/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Making Meaning Out of Context: Dialogical Strategies in Brazilian and Argentine Art and Architecture/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Cities, Citizenship, and Urban Growth: Verónica Kann

Culture, Power and Conflict in the Making of Urban Public Space/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
En la piel de la ciudad: exclusión, supervivencia y nuevos imaginarios urbanos/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Cartographies of Citizenship: Place, Space and Strategies of Localization/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Governmental and Transnational Policies in Urban Development/THU 8:00-10:00 am
The Challenge of Water Supply in Mexican Cities/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Lo global y lo local de las culturas urbanas/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Approaches to Research on Poverty and Social Policy in Cuba/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Crecimiento urbano, dinámica social y ambiente/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Ciudadanas culturales y movimientos sociales en las zonas urbanas/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Negotiating Urban Spaces: (Trans)national Politics in the Chilean City/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Cinema, Theater, and Music: Claire Fox

The Young and the Damned: Youth, Film, Violence and the Public Sphere/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Post-Revolutionary Cuban Cinema/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Contemporary Cuban Theater and Criticism/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
The Role of the Government in the National Film Industries of Latin America/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Out of the Shadows: Central American Theatre Today/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Cuba-United States Collaboration in Producing and Disseminating Film/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Latin American Music and Dance/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Contemporary Latin American Cinema/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm

Cultural Studies: Abril Trigo

Cultura, violencia y ciudadanía en escenarios latinoamericanos. En memoria de Susana Rotker I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Key Chains and Tee-Shirts and Kitsch, Oh My!: Latin American Cultural Icons in the Global Scene/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Procesos transnacionales y división del trabajo intelectual: Cultural Studies/Cultura y poder/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Sociedad, cultura y política en Cuba. Presente y futuro./THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Cultura, violencia y ciudadanía en escenarios latinoamericanos. En memoria de Susana Rotker II/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Dress, Body and Culture in Latin America/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Espacios y cuerpos transgresores: la monja, la adúltera, el pobre y el travesti/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Biopolitics and Neoliberalism/THU 2:45-4:45 pm

Teoría y crítica cultural en América Latina/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 "Deepening" the Study of Study Abroad in Latin America: Beyond Numbers, Agreements and Administration/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Latin American "Noir"/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Reading Music: Listening to Culture and Identity in Spanish America/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Brújula: de una definición impuesta a la auto-representación de los márgenes/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 La tradición crítica de América Latina y los debates actuales del latinoamericanismo/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Literatura y sociedad en el Río de la Plata/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 The Mapping of Central American Identities/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Cultural Practices and the National Imaginary in Mexico/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 Los estudios nacionales en la época de la globalización crítica: ¿el caso único de México?/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 Nuevas perspectivas en los estudios culturales latinoamericanos I/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 Cultural Economics in Latin(o) America: Global/Local/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 Nuevas perspectivas en los estudios culturales latinoamericanos II/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 Aspects of Cultural Studies in Brazil/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Prácticas de la crítica/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 The Forgotten Latin Cousins: French and Italian Americanisms/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Horror, memoria y relato. "Vacíos" visuales y narrativos/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 La Argentina "globalizada". Demandas sociales y prácticas de resistencia desde la cultura./FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Popular Resistance Through Music/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Comunidad sin comunión/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 Postdictaduras transatlánticas: culturas y políticas contra hegemónicas en el contexto del neoliberalismo y de los debates en torno a la memoria
 SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 The New Latin Americanism: Cultural Studies Beyond Borders/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 Globalización, pensamiento crítico y universidad/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 Latin American Popular Culture/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 Cuba: cultura, sociedad civil y esfera pública/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
 Los estudios culturales y el siglo XIX/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
 Cultural Politics and the Mexican Transition/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
 Strategies of Survival: Latino Migrants in the United States/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
 The Quest of Women in Latin America/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
 Actores de la transición política mexicana: mujeres y jóvenes/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 De lo regional a lo nacional: imágenes y percepciones de Venezuela/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 Identidades y espacios fluidos en la cultura cubana desde 1959/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 Openings: Dance, Embodiment and Motion as Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Americas/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 Pop, Kitsch y Camp en Hispanoamérica/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 Reivindicaciones espectrales: consideraciones culturales en torno a la contemporaneidad latinoamericana/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Democratization: Michael Coppedge

Assessing Political Change in Chile: The Effects of Democratization/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 Integration of the Left in Democratic Parties/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 Party-System Dynamics/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 El proceso político venezolano: miradas de adentro y afuera/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Problems of Popular Political Participation in "Democratizing" Systems: Studies from Mexico, Brazil and Chile/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Quality of Democracy Issues/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Citizen Politics and the Consolidation of New Democracies in Latin America/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 Indigenous Attitudes and Democratization: Between Individuals and Communities/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 The End of Another Miracle? Rethinking Argentine Politics/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 A New Pragmatism in Civil-Military Relations in Latin America?/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Institutions and the Consolidation of Party Systems/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Judicial Strength in New Democracies/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 El proyecto político de la Revolución Bolivariana de Venezuela. Sentido y contenido./THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Las transformaciones en el quehacer político en América Latina-los casos de Argentina, Brasil, México y Uruguay/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Political Representation in Latin American Democracies: Comparative Perspectives on Women in Politics/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Representación y proceso legislativo/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Political Economy of Democratization/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 The Meanings of Disenchantment: Public Opinion and Democracy in Contemporary Latin America/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 Constructing Security and Justice After War/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Construyendo la democracia: actores e instituciones en México/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Política de justicia y calidad de la democracia en Centroamérica/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Breakdowns and Transitions: A Strategic Approach/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Corruption, Scandal, and Democracy/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Transparency in Latin America: Is There a Civil Society Agenda?/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Grass-Roots Participation/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 Impossible Dialogues: The Politics of Representation in Argentina/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 The Brazilian Succession: Continuity and Change/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 Cuban National Reconciliation: Memory, Truth and Justice/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 New Data Sets on Latin America: Linking Theory and Observation/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 The Changing Role of the Armed Forces/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 El primer congreso de la alternancia en México/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 The April 2002 Golpe de Estado: Consequences for Venezuelan Democracy/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 Peruvian Constitutional Reform in Historical and Comparative Perspective/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm

Una visión histórica de las relaciones civiles militares en Venezuela siglo XIX y XX/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Cross-national and Sub-national Variations in the Quality of Latin America's New Democracies/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
The Quality of Democracy in Contemporary Latin America/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Luchas por la memoria/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Economic Issues and Development: Jaime Ros

Income and Quality of Life in the United States-Mexico Border Region/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Networks and Economic Development in Post-NAFTA Mexico/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
The Crisis on Convertibility in Argentina: Origins and Lessons/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Trade Agreements, Financial Integration, and Exchange Rate Regime/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Growth, Political Stability, and Institutions/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
La economía cubana. Reestructuración en la época de la globalización./THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Foreign Direct Investment and Growth/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Impacts of NAFTA on Mexico/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Adapting to Globalization: The Changing Strategies of Social Actors in the New Economy/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Alternatives to Neoliberalism for Regional Economies, Communities and Networks/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Cuba's New Economy: Underground and Emerging Private Sector Activities During the Special Period/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Ethics and Development in Latin America: New Challenges and New Actors/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
The Economic Role of the State in Post Neo-liberal Latin America/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Demography and the Labor Market/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Labor Market Policies and Adjustment Under Economic Liberalization/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Neglected Aspects of Market Oriented Reforms/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Hacia un mundo de micro-regiones. Retos y oportunidades de la globalización para el Caribe./FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
The External Sector of the Cuban Economy/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
The Political Economy of Economic Reform in Latin America/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Informal Sector and Small and Medium Enterprises/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Propuesta de nueva agenda para el desarrollo de las ciencias sociales en América Latina/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Socioeconomic Development of Indigenous People in Latin America: Cases and Issues/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Ajuste global y experiencias locales. Los microempresarios de México y Brasil frente al reto de la globalización/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Revisiting Fifty Years of Development Studies in Cuba: The Enduring Legacy of Carlos Rafael Rodríguez/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Cuba's Social and Development Policies/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Direct Foreign Investment and Industrial Development in Latin America/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Financial Liberalization and Banking Crises/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Neo-Liberalism in Latin America: Successes and Failures/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Regional Development/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Comparing Economic Reforms in Latin America and China: The Perspective of Chinese Scholars/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Decentralization and Economic Reform at the Subnational Level/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Culture and Development/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Economic and Social Effects of Economic Crises/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Microfinanciamiento, pobreza y capital social/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Education and Educational Policies: Janise Hurtig

Cultures and Politics of Education in Contemporary Cuba/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Lo global y lo local en la educación americana/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
North American Students in Cuba: The Host and Guest Perspectives of Social Impact/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Educación cívica contra las prácticas corruptas/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Pedagogies of Empowerment in Latin American Education/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Bilingual Education: Policies and Ideologies/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Moving Towards Global Awareness Through Global Education/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Perspectives on Educational Research in Latin America/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Cultural Transformations in Latin American High Education/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Interplays of Education and Family and Latin America/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Nuevos avances en pedagogía universitaria/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Intersections of Economic and Educational Reform in Contemporary Latin America/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Environmental Issues and the Natural Sciences: Anthony Bebbington and Denise H. Bebbington

Land Use Change in Latin America: Policy, Institutions, and Political Economy/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Conflicts Over Water in Latin America/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Building Partnerships for Sustainable Rural Development/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Policy, Technology, and Environmental Tensions in Mexico/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
A Questão Ambiental nas Cidades Latino-americanas: Um Debate na Perspectiva da "Justiça Ambiental"/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Equity and the Environment on the United States-Mexico Border/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Human-Environment Interactions in the Mexican-Guatemalan Selva Maya I/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Environmental Justice Movements in Latin America/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Human-Environment Interactions in the Mexican-Guatemalan Selva Maya II/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Conceptualizing Environment Development and Sustainability/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Households and Natural Resource Management in the Amazon/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Municipal Government, Decentralization and Forest Management in Latin America/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Políticas Públicas e Sociedade: O Ambientalismo no Brasil/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm

Water, Health and Equity/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Beyond Global/Local: Rethinking Area Studies/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Environmental Activism and Social Movements/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Forest Conservation Through the Campesino's Lens/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Featured Sessions

Globalization From Below: The Future of Past Politics I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Intelectuales, género, estado I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Jesús Urzagasti and His Work/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Periodismo e historia: Gregorio Selser/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Readings by Tatiana Lobo, Bárbara Jacobs, and Jesús Úrzugasti/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
September 11 and Its Significance for Latin America/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Globalization From Below: The Future of Past Politics II/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
The Works of Bárbara Jacobs/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Una mirada a la obra de Ana Teresa Torres/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Acercamientos a la obra de Augusto Monterroso/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Gender, Race, and Ethnicity in the Novels of Tatiana Lobo/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Historias personales del latinoamericanismo/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Intelectuales, género, estado II/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
The Chilean Coup: 30 Years Later/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Cultural Agency/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
La obra poética de Nancy Morejón con Nancy Morejón/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Readings by Padura Morejón/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Intelectuales, género, estado III/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Kalman Silvert Presentation and Lecture/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Una mirada a la obra de Leonardo Padura/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Kalman Silvert Luncheon/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Sobre el Imperialismo/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Honoring Academics Who Have Furthered Latin American Scholarship: Homage to Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
A Public Forum on Terrorism, Militarism, and Civil Liberties: Talking Back and Talking Sense Since 11 September/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Readings by Tito Monterroso and María Teresa Torres/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
The Space Between: Literary Studies and Neighboring Disciplines/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Falsas confesiones: entrevista pública a Blanca Varela por María Negroni/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Marginality in Comparative Perspective: From the 1960s to Today's "New Poverty"/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Contribución de Jean Franco al estudio de las culturas latinoamericanas/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
El sentido de la diferencia en los cuerpos escriturales: ideas de las nuevas promesas emergiendo en el horizonte cultural latinoamericano
SAT 2:45-4:45 pm

Gender and Feminist Studies: Dianna Niebyski

El acceso de las mujeres a la educación y al trabajo docente a lo largo del siglo XX, I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Proyectos migrantes, críticas marginales: entre las identidades globalizadas y las (in)definiciones de lo femenino/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Relaciones e influencias artísticas y literarias en el discurso femenino/feminista latinoamericano I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Translating Gender, Race and Sexualities: Transnational Movements Across Communities of Practices./THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Derechos de las mujeres latinoamericanas en el siglo XIX: continuidades y rupturas con la herencia colonial/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
El acceso de las mujeres a la educación y al trabajo docente a lo largo del siglo XX, II/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Relaciones e influencias artísticas y literarias en el discurso femenino/feminista latinoamericano II/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Structural Transformations and Women's Lives/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Women in Business Under Neo-Liberalism: The Cases of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Gender, Body and Performance from 1990 to the Present/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Out of the Box: Women Writers Overturning Readers' Expectations/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Seeking Common Ground: Collaboration in Gender-Based Research and Action at the United States-Mexico Border/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
¿Es posible la equidad de género en los jóvenes? Debate desde las identidades masculinas en América Latina./THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Confronting Racial and Gender Inequalities: Afro-Latina Women in Latin America/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Diálogo sobre la sociedad civil, el gobierno y la academia en la construcción de las ciudadanía femeninas/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Retos metodológicos en los estudios de género/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Subjetividad y género: las consecuencias del modelo neoliberal en Argentina/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Equal Time, Unequal Loads: Working Mothers, Changing Paradigms in Contemporary Mexico/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Latinas: identidades y contextos sociales/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Gender's Place: Feminist Anthropologies of Latin America/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Género, trabajo y familia en América Latina/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Chicana Feminisms: Disruptions in Dialogue/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Latin American Revolutionary Women Writers Negotiating Public and Private Spheres/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Feminism and Antifeminism in Nicaragua/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Gendering Environmental Debates: The Role of Women in Changing Ecosystems/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Control ciudadano para la equidad de género/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
"Nuestra América": From Ethnic Identity to Global Solidarity/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
La Red de Mujeres en gestión de organizaciones en América Latina y el Caribe/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Gender and Sexuality in Peru at the Intersection of the Global and Local/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Gendering Guatemala/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Gender and Poverty in U.S.-Mexican Transnational Perspectives/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm

Latino Immigrants Face the Challenge of Gender/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Vistos y no vistos: cuerpos maltratados, cuerpos enfermos, cuerpos mediáticos/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Marriage, Divorce, and Family Law from Below: Modern Latin American Perspective/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Democratization and Strategies for Legislating Women's Rights in Chile: 1980-2000/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Disembodied/Embodied Subjectives in the Latin American Text/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Sex Right and Left: Political Cultures and Sexuality in Chile and Nicaragua/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Mujeres indígenas del México de hoy: representaciones y auto-representaciones/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
State, Power, "Community" and Gender/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Women and Policing in Latin America: Consequences for Gendered Citizenship/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

History and Historical Processes: Kristin Ruggiero

Before 1903: Regionalism and Race in the Making of Modern Panamá and Colombia/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Campesino Analyses and 20th-Century Struggles in Central America and Mexico/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Cuba and Tampa: Shared Histories/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Perspectivas de la modernidad en México: sociedad y estado, siglos XVIII al XX/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
"Otro gallo cantaría". Historias contrafactuales en Cuba y Puerto Rico/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Cuba and/in the Caribbean/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Diverse Devotions: Baroque Catholicism in Colonial Mexico/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Education and Citizenship in Mexico and Cuba, 19th and 20th Centuries/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Las redes intelectuales en la década del 20 y la formación de la nación en Guatemala/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
A Fractured Legacy: The Intersections of Patriarchy, Paternalism and Patronage, 1750-1950/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
The Public Culture of Hygiene in Latin America, 1870-1940/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Black Forest-Dwellers: Race and Nature in the 19th-Century Colombian Pacific Lowlands/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Capital Formation, Investment, and Development in Latin America/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Cuba and Brazil Facing the 21st Century/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Identities and Education in Modern Peru/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Diego Muñoz Camargo y Tlaxcala: representación y reconsideración/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Rethinking the Latin American City/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
State, Society and Reform in 20th-Century Brazil/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Declassified: Secrets of State and U.S. Policy in Latin America/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Historia de los impresos en América Latina siglo XIX-XX. La interdisciplinariedad como futuro./FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Indigenous History of Colonial Brazil: New Interpretations/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Latin American Politics in the 20th Century/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Science and Empire in Colonial Spanish America/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
A 30 años del golpe de estado en Uruguay: revisión crítica de los estudios sobre el pasado reciente/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Beyond Black and White: Ethnicity, Race, and Identity in the Diasporas of the Caribbean and Brazil/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Mexican Cities, Public Space, and Labor in the Shadow of the Revolution (1920-1940)/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Race and Nation in the Modern Americas: A Conversation/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
In the Cities and the Countryside: Recent Studies of Brazilian Workers and Their Struggles/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Reshaping the Americas: Narratives of Place/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Urban Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, 19th and 20th Centuries/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Women, Ethnicity, and Medical Authority: Reproductive and Children's Health in Latin America since 1780/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Appropriating "Modernity": New Perspectives on Poverty and Industrial Development in 1940s Mexico/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Class, Identity, and the Making of Social Activists in Revolutionary Mexico, 1900-1950/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Human Rights and Democracies in the Southern Cone/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Rethinking Race and Ethnicity in Colonial Spanish America: Theory and Historical Cases from the Andes/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
State and Society in 19th-Century Brazil/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Honor and Political History in the Modern Period/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Imagining a Modern Colombia: Discourses on Citizenship, Community and Nation/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Political Mobilization and the Construction of Political Leadership During Latin America's First Opening Towards Democracy, 1890-1930
SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
The Implications of Differing Labor Systems and Social Structures in the Audiencia of Cuba During the 18th and 19th Centuries/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
The Social Revolution in Allende's Chile: Thirty Years After/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
A 30 años del golpe de estado en Uruguay: nuevas aproximaciones al estudio del pasado/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Colonial Latin America/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Consumer Culture in Postcolonial Mexico City/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Regional Leadership in the Mexican Revolution/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Choosing a Color for the Cosmic Race/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Government and Commerce in Argentina and Mexico, 19th and Early 20th Centuries/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Negotiating Social Reproduction, Public Health, and Welfare: Gender and the State in 20th-Century Chile and Mexico/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Race and Ethnicity in Mexico and Brazil, Colonial and National Periods/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
The Legacy of Perón: New Approaches to the Issues of Social Justice, Law and Democracy in Argentina/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
El ideario republicano en la construcción política hispanoamericana: perspectivas comparadas sobre las experiencias del siglo XIX/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Episodes of The Forgotten: Re-Writing Central American History from the Bottom/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Labor and Economic Development in Chile and Argentina/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Mexico: War and Identity/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Politics as Performance in 20th-Century Latin America: Embodiment, Art, and Public Space/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

International Relations: Damián Fernández

Evolución de las relaciones cívico-militares en América Latina ante los nuevos desafíos para la democracia/THU 10:15-12:15 pm

Perspectivas latinoamericanas frente al ALCA I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 Looters, Smugglers, Tourists, and Bureaucrats: Managing United States-Mexico Agreements on Cultural Heritage Issues/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Perspectivas latinoamericanas frente al ALCA II/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Estados Unidos y América Latina después del 9-11: ¿de vuelta a la indiferencia?/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 U.S.-Latin American Relations in the Aftermath of 9-11/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 A Trilateral Puzzle: The Dynamics of U.S.-Spanish-Latin American Relations/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Old and New Security Challenges in the U.S.-Latin American Relationship: Crime, Drugs and Terrorism/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Las relaciones interamericanas y el proceso global: repensando la hegemonía y el conflicto/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Panama 2003-Nationalism and Sovereignty One Century After Independence/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Democracy and International Relations/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 International Political Economy: The Latin American Dimension II/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 Aspects of Latin American Foreign Policy in the Age of Globalization/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 Impact of September 11, 2001, on U.S. Relations with Countries in Latin America/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Las relaciones internacionales de Cuba/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Political Turbulence in the Andes/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Security and Insecurity in Latin America/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 International Political Economy: The Latin American Dimension I/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 Nueva arquitectura del sistema internacional/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 El rol de las Fuerzas Armadas en democracia/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 La región Golfo-Caribe espacio de comercio y navegación en las postrimerías del siglo XIX/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 Putting Cuba Into the Cuban Missile Crisis: Rewriting History Through Collaborative Historical Meetings with Havana/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 The Impact of U.S. Security Policies in the Andean Region 1990-2003/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 Politics, Culture, and International Relations/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
 The History of Anti-U.S. Sentiment in Latin America in Light of September 11/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
 Cultura e integración latinoamericana/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
 El área de libre comercio de las Américas y las estrategias de integración de los países latinoamericanos/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 Mapping Transregional Security Structures in the Andean Region/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
 Sad and Luminous Days: Cuba's Struggle with the Soviets After the Missile Crisis/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Labor Studies and Class Relations: Francisco Zapata

What Does Globalization Mean to Workers: Working and Organizing in Guatemala/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 Estudios de trabajo y relaciones de clase/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Globalización y relaciones de género en el trabajo/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 Transnational Labor Rights in Latin America: Regional and Extra-Regional Perspectives/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Transformaciones y retos del trabajo y del sindicalismo en México/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 Evaluating the Role of International Solidarity for Union Organizing in the Americas/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 Bairros e Comunidades Operárias/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 The Impact of Neo-liberal Policies in Argentina and Brazil/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Defending Labor Rights in the Americas: National, Regional, and Global Approaches/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 Unions, the Left, and New Labor Paradigms/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 Labor Issues: A Comparative Approach/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 Labor in Chile from the 1930s to the Present/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
 Mexico: The Roles of Maquiladoras and Empresarios/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
 Universidad y trabajo/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Latinas/os in the United States: María Cristina Pons

From Nationhood to Neighborhood: Latinas Transcreate the Public Sphere/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 ReMembering Cuba: Legacy of a Diaspora/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Luisa Capetillo (1879-1922): feminismo, anarquismo e inmigración/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
 Eyes on U.S. Latinas: Mass Media Representations and Contestation/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Migration and Transnational Issues/THU 8:00-10:00 am
 Latino/Chicano Studies: University and Community Collaborations/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 Latino/a Popular Culture: Scholarship and Pedagogy/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 The Spectacle of Latina/o Performance/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
 Latina/o Literature/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
 Testimoniando: From Orality to Cyberspace, From Latin America to Latinidades/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
 "Being" North, "Feeling" South: Queer Latino Performance, Affect, and Belonging/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
 Living Borders: Latinas, History, and Academe/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
 Latinas en Estados Unidos: una cultura emergente/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
 Gender and Feminist Studies/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
 "Íconos y lenguas, códigos y cuerpos": Latina Identities in Contemporary U.S. Popular Culture/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Law, Jurisprudence, and Society: Gastón Chilliers

Seguridad pública y criminalidad en América Latina/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
 Currents of Police Reform in the Americas/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
 Rule of Law in Latin America/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
 Approaches to Strengthening Human Rights in Colombia/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
 The Role of Laws and Courts in Redefining Rights/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
 El uso de los procesos judiciales en el conflicto Cuba-Estados Unidos/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm

La tradición escriturista como obstáculo a la implementación de una nueva tradición procesal/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Los operadores del derecho en la historia de América Latina, siglo XVI-XX/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
New Directions in the Law in Latin America/FRI 8:00-10:00 am

Lesbian and Gay Studies: James Green

Voices and Identities: Negotiating (Homo)Sexuality in Latin American and in the Diaspora/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Crónicas performativas: Staging Gender, Transvestism, and Glamour-On Stage and in Life/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Sexuality, Culture, and the Chilean Post-dictatorship: A Roundtable Discussion on the Gabriela Mistral "Controversy"/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm

Literature: Modern and Contemporary: Mónica Szurmuk and María Negroni

Homenaje a Angel Rama/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Crossing the Nation: Trans/gendered Rejoinders to "Mexicanidad"/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Mexican War Machines/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Los papeles cambiantes de la poesía al fin del siglo XX/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Mapas culturales de América Latina/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Criminalidad y raza: fronteras de la nación moderna. Ortiz, da Cunha, los fotógrafos de Belem y Canudos/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Emancipación del individuo y el género en la creación de una identidad afro-latinoamericana/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Escrituras sin límite: cultura de masas y literatura/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Jewish Themes in Latin American Literature/THU 8:00-10:00 am
La mujer y lo erótico: nuevas visiones en cine y literatura/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Modern/Contemporary Latin American Literature and Mass Media/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Multitud y latinoamericanismo/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Respuestas de afirmación y testimonio: las literaturas de opresión en el contexto hispánico/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Crisis de la universidad, crisis de la política/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Infancias feroces: relatos de niños en la literatura latinoamericana contemporánea/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
José Martí en el sesquicentenario de su natalicio: la mirada desde el norte/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
La literatura argentina entre lo local y lo global: nuevos lenguajes y transformación de fronteras en una cultura en crisis/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Literatura y cultura en México post-revolucionario/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Literatura cubana/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
New Readings of Brazilian Literature/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Race, Writing and Culture in 20th-Century Cuba/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Reading by Antonio José Ponte, Cuban Writer/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Inventing Jewishness: Constructions and Figurations of Jewish Identity in Latin America/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Nation and Narration in the 19th Century/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Releyendo: la tarea crítica/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Literature and Other Arts/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Literature, Sexuality, and Gender/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Open Spaces and Urban Places in Argentinean Literature, Art, and History/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
¿Cómo se traduce el "tango"?/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
20th-Century Constructions of Migratory "Masculinities" and the Mexican Nation-State/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
El mapa de la nación y su narración en la literatura venezolana/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
La respuesta latinoamericana a los paradigmas teóricos: crítica, adaptación e invención/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Marcas, huellas y signos de un proceso: últimos 50 años de literatura en Chile/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Posmodernidad y globalidad: superposición de espacios oficiales y culturales/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Rethinking Gender, Remaking Genres/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
La voz cubana en la diáspora/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Literature, Revolution, and Imperialism/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Los olvidados de siempre: poesía y desmemoria en Sudamérica/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Madness and the Market/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Política y política de la literatura en Colombia: el caso de Gustavo Álvarez Gardeazábal/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Violence, Marginality, and Memory in South American Literature/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
"Desmadre": Rethinking Motherhood in Latin/o America/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Arquetipos en el Mercosur: mitología y posmodernidad en la literatura paraguaya actual/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Ciudades y ciudadanías/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Experimental Women Writers/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Los estudios de género y la representación femenina en la literatura colombiana/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Mapas capitalinos: versiones/visiones de Buenos Aires/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
The Border Experience/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Women Writers of the Late 19th and the Early 20th Centuries: Text and Context/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Caribbean Literature/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Ficciones y representaciones de estado en la República Cubana/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Local to Global: Rethinking Translation Theory and Practice/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Nature, Politics, and Language/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Paradigmas de la producción literaria de Arturo Arias/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Tecnologías del yo y sus diversas políticas/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Construcciones de identidad: ensayos de lo público y lo privado en Chile 1890-1990/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Culture & the Critique of Power in Contemporary Mexico/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Topografías urbanas: itinerarios y comunidades alternativas en el imaginario literario latinoamericano de fin de siglo (Argentina, Brasil, México y Perú)/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Comunidad y narración en la literatura peruana contemporánea/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Construcciones literarias de Nicaragua: la narrativa de la década pos-revolucionaria/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Desarticulaciones contemporáneas del imaginario nacional en el Caribe hispano insular/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Escritoras judías y de origen afro: identidades en el Cono Sur/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
In and Out of History: Mexico Through the Eyes of Marginality/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
On "Testimonio"/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Tramas revulsivas: cinco escritoras contemporáneas ante la encrucijada de narrar/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Literature: Prehispanic and Colonial: Gustavo Verdesio

Los discursos coloniales y la crítica post-colonial I. Notas para una discusión general./THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Los discursos coloniales y la crítica post-colonial II. Prácticas locales y clasificaciones conceptuales./THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Reflections on the Late Colonial and Post-Colonial Latin American Periods/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
La periodización literaria latinoamericana y el sujeto y archivo criollos: un homenaje a Antony Higgins/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Revisiting/Revising Bartolomé de las Casas/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
La escritura de las minorías: el texto indígena en el contexto colonizador. Metalenguajes, semióticas y máscaras./FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Translocated Subjects and New World Nature/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Sexual/Textual/Religious Politics in Colonial Latin America/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Revisiting the Discourse of Discovery: Exploring Identities in 16th-Century New Spain/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Mass Media: Ana M. Lopez

Locating National Cultures and Histories Through Film and Television/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Media and Politics Throughout the Americas/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Meet the Press: Looking at Contemporary Media-State Relations in Comparative Perspective/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
U.S. Media: Rethinking the Cuban Image/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Mídia e Política no Brasil Contemporâneo/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
The Power of Media/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Meetings

Cuerpo en poesía/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Brazil Section Business Meeting/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Poesía desencadenada/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Ecuadorian Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Lesbian and Gay Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Scholarly Research and Resources Section Business Meeting/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Business and Politics Section Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Colombia Section Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Cuba Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Decentralization and Sub-national Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Europe and Latin America Section Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Gender and Feminist Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Latin American Studies Outreach Coordinators Open Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Law and Society in Latin America Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Paraguay Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Peru Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Political Institutions Section Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Venezuelan Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Cuba Section Executive Committee Meeting/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Ecos del 11 de septiembre en América Latina/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Latin American Perspectives Editor's Meeting/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Central America Section Business Meeting/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Business Meeting of Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Lanzamiento de Nancy Morejon: "Mirar adentro/Looking Within", edición de Juanamaria Cordones-Cook/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Roundtable on Central American Literature I/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Roundtable on Central American Literature II/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Section Chairs Meeting/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Business Meeting of Guatemalan Scholars Network/FRI 7:30 pm
Haiti/Dominican Republic Section Business Meeting/FRI 7:30 pm
II Reunión de la RED de Historiadores de la Prensa en Iberoamérica/FRI 7:30 pm
LASA Awards Ceremony and Business Meeting/FRI 7:30 pm
Meeting of the Academic Journal Latino Studies/FRI 7:30 pm
Reunión de la Asociación de Paraguayaistas: puesta al día y proyección al futuro/FRI 7:30 pm
High Schools, Universities, and Model OAS: Creative Outreach Partnerships/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Southern Cone Studies Section Business Meeting/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm

Migration and Transnational Issues: Elizabeth Fussel

Impact of U.S. Immigration Policy on Smuggling and Migration/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Transnational Civic Institutions: A Contested Site of Political Engagement/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Cuba and Jamaica in the 20th Century/THU 5:00-7:00 pm

Immigration and Transnational Ties/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Borders and Political Terrain/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Nuevos paradigmas en el estudio de la migración internacional de principios del siglo XXI: ¿Transnacionalidad? ¿Translocalidad?/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Construcciones de identidad y ciudadanía cultural de peruanos en los Estados Unidos/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Transnationalism, Identity, and Religious Diversity in Florida/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Colombian Migration: Internal and External/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Procesos sociodemográficos, desarrollo y migraciones internacionales en naciones de Latinoamérica y el Caribe/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
East Asian Migrations to Latin America/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Guatemalan Migration/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
El quinto suyo: Rethinking Area Studies Through the Peruvian Diaspora/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
The Cultural Politics of Class: New Ethnographies of Mexican Migration/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Demographic, Socioeconomic and Health Conditions of Elderly in Latin America/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Migration and Family Processes/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Crossing Borders: Venezuela, Cuba and Mexican/Central American Latina Transnational Migrations in the 20th Century/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Andean Migrations: From Inca Mitmakuna to YANYs (Yo amo Nueva York, Returnees From NYC to Southern Ecuador/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
La inmigración forzada de colombianos a los Estados Unidos de América/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Politics and Public Policy: Ben Ross Schneider

Civil Society and the State in Water Management at the Basin Level/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Economic Crisis, Institutional Arrangements and Civil Society/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Institutional Models of Water Management: A Macro Level Analysis/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Neo-Liberal Reform and Its Ambiguous Consequences/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
State Processes in Neoliberal Bolivia/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Brazilian Institutional Frameworks: Corruption, Accountability and Control/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
El retorno del conflicto, la difícil búsqueda de soluciones/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Chile Under Lagos: Conundrums, Challenges, and Responses/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Gender and Health Sector Reform in Latin America/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Institutional Models of Water Management: A Few Cases/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
El sector privado y el campo de la salud en México: política, historia, y investigación/THU 8:00-10:00 am
The Social and Political Contexts of Social Welfare Reform in Latin America/THU 8:00-10:00 am
The Travails of Second Wave Reform: Corruption, Accountability, and Reform/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Local Politics and the Left in Chile and Brazil/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
The Sources and Consequences of State Capacity and Strength/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Brazilian Voters in Context: Social Networks, Political Organizations and Attitudinal Dynamics in the 2002 Election Campaign/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Los partidos políticos en América Latina: ¿nuevo siglo, viejos problemas?/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
The Politics of Social Policy Reform/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America: Positive and Normative Perspectives/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
The Crisis of State-Society Relations in the Andes/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Macroeconomic Policy/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Some New Issues in Electoral and Party Politics/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Health Care Reforms in the Caribbean and Latin America/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Política y gobiernos subnacionales en México/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
The Politics of Social Welfare Reform/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Institutional Perspectives on Governability and Representation/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Legislatures and Legislators in Latin America/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
The Politics of Decentralization/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Las elecciones en Argentina. Reflexiones sobre instituciones y ciudadanía./SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Past, Present, Future: The Left in Latin America/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Democracy and Recent Financial Crises in Argentina and Brazil/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
The Politics of Reform in Health Care/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Cuestiones de salud, sexualidad y política/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Desarrollo local y problemas de la descentralización en América Latina: experiencias en acción/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Presencia del pensamiento de Ernesto Ché Guevara en la sociedad actual/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Race and Ethnicity: Elizabeth Monasterios

Mujeres Creando I: por un feminismo no racista/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Mujeres Creando II: por un feminismo no racista/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Slave Texts of Latin America: Toward the Corpus of All the Slave Texts of All the Americas/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Thinking Beyond Indigenismo: The Challenges of Heterogeneity I/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Contact-Induced Language Change in Latin America/THU 8:00-10:00 am
La imagen de la mujer negra cubana ante los retos de la GLOBALIZACIÓN/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Testimonio y política I/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Out of the Shadows: Recent Ethnographic Research in the Guatemalan Oriente/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Testimonio y política II/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Power, Racial Identity and Knowledge at the Crossroads of Latina/o Latin American, and American Studies and Identities/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
The Enduring Impact of Political Violence in Peru on Local and Indigeous Populations of Ayacucho/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Thinking Beyond Indigenismo: The Challenges of Heterogeneity II/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Trans-Caribbean Networks: Challenges to a Global/Local Paradigm/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
The Politics of Black Cuban Social Formations/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Cultures of Slavery and Resistance in the Americas/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm

Legacies of the 1960s in Bolivia: Alternative Genealogies of a Pluricultural Nation/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Etnicidad, discriminación y racismo: debates recientes en México/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Race, Ethnicity, and Social Inclusion in Latin American and the Caribbean/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Nicolás Guillén y la diáspora aFRI cana/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Racial Dwellings: Negotiating Blackness, Belonging, and Exoticism Through the Built Environment/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Los destinos de la etnia aFRI cana/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Raza, etnicidad y modernidad: conceptos en debate/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Receptions

Elsa Chaney Gender Awards and Book Presentation/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Presentación de la colección de libros Sociedad Civil, Esfera Pública y Democratización en América Latina/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Brazil Section Reception/THU 7:30 pm
Central America Section Reception/THU 7:30 pm
Culture, Power and Politics Section Business Meeting/THU 7:30 pm
Ecuadorian Studies Section Reception/THU 7:30 pm
Lesbian and Gay Studies Section Reception/THU 7:30 pm
Reception for New Latin American Research Review/THU 7:30 pm
Scholarly Research and Resources Section Reception/THU 7:30 pm
Cuba Section Reception/THU 9:30 pm
Political Institutions Section Reception/THU 9:30 pm
Venezuelan Studies Section Reception/THU 9:30 pm
Foreign Affairs en Español Keynote Presentation/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Reception for Faculty, Students, Alumni and FRI ends of the University of Texas/FRI 7:30 pm
Reception for FRI ends and Alumni of Tulane University's Stone Center for Latin American Studies/FRI 7:30 pm
Reception for FRI ends of the Consortium in Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina/Chapel Hill and Duke University/FRI 7:30 pm

Religiosity and Organized Religion: Edward Cleary

Religion in Mesoamerica/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Religion and Culture in Latin America/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Understudied Catholic Churches in Latin America/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Does God Know Borders?: The Roles of Religion in Transnational Migrants' Lives/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Catholic Nuns in the Latin American Context: From Colonial Collaboration to Contemporary Resistance/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
The Religions Marketplace in Latin America/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Section Presentations

40 Anos Depois: Repensando os Anos de Chumbo I/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Failed Moderation, Race, and the (Re)Construction of National Identity in Twentieth Century Cuba/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
La novela peruana: visiones y (re)visiones/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Latino/aMérica in the '60s/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
State of the Art: The Cutting Edge in Latino Studies/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
The Electronic Journal and Latin American Studies: JSTOR and More/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
40 Anos Depois: Repensando os Anos de Chumbo II. Literatura e Resistência./THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Etnopolíticas, comunidades e intelectuales en Colombia/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Explaining Regime Change: The Fall of Fujimorismo and the Transition to Democracy/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Political Institutions, Representations and Policy/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Procesos de movilización en la sociedad civil en América Latina: balances y perspectivas de la acción ciudadana de las mujeres/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Student's Voice in Latin American Gender Studies and Latinos USA: Examining Generational Gaps in Gender Studies/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Transnational Migration and the Reorganization of Belonging: Territories, Networks, and Cultural Practices/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
40 Anos Depois: Repensando os Anos de Chumbo III. Tortura e Resistência./THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Confronting the Past: The Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Cuba in the Context of Changing International Relations/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Judicial Reform in an Era of Globalization/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
La migración del Caribe hispánico a los Estados Unidos: su representación en la producción cultural de las islas y la emigración/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
La sociedad civil en la transición sociopolítica en Venezuela/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
The Many Deaths of the Colombia Revolution: The Work of Michael Jiménez and the Study of Social Change/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Transnational Processes and the Division of Intellectual Labor: Cultural Studies/Culture and Power/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
¿Debe cambiar la política de Estados Unidos hacia Cuba?/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
A Celebration of Maize/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Novas Perspectivas de Estudos Sobre o Brasil: O Encontro Entre o Velho e o Novo Brazilianismo/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Social & Political Impact of the Bourbon Reforms in Central America, 1759-1808/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Corruption, Law and the Judiciary/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Human Rights in the Southern Cone/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Nuevas tendencias en el intercambio estudiantil entre Cuba y Estados Unidos/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Representaciones femeninas: verdad e imagen de la mujer venezolana/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Law and Racial Discrimination in Latin America/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
New Perspectives on Peace and Conflict in Colombia/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Effective Service Delivery in Rural Areas of Latin America and the Role of Local Government: Comparative Analysis of Agricultural Services in Chile, Brazil, Mexico and Peru/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
What's News? A Round-Up of On-Line Latin American Information Sources/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm

Beyond Caudillos: Legislatures and Policymaking in Latin America/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Ecuador: Managing Economic and Political Crisis in a Rapidly Changing World/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Latin American Business in Regional Integration/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Migración, remesas y desarrollo rural en América Latina y el Caribe/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Cacerolas y relatos: las herencias de la dictadura y sus nuevos contextos en el Cono Sur/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Contemporary Central American Fiction: On Cities, Migrant Nations, Fragmented Bodies and Ultimate Flights of Fancy/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Party Organization and Adaptation/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Is Brazil Part of Latin America?/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Violência na América Latina/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Social Justice and Human Rights: Charles R. Hale

Cultura y política indígena en México y Guatemala/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
Struggles for Land and Natural Resources/THU 8:00-10:00 am
Dangerous Exports: The Impact of U.S. Counternarcotics Policy on Democracy and Human Rights in Latin America I/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Heridos y cicatrices de la cultura de la violencia en Ciudad Juárez/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Rethinking Human Rights and Citizenship/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
Dangerous Exports: The Impact of U.S. International Drug Policy in Democracy and Human Rights in Latin America II/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Declassification on Argentina: A Contribution to Truth and Justice Today/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Religion and Justice in Latin America/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Neo-Liberalism and Its Discontents/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Developing Indians: Multiculturalisms, Neoliberalisms, and Mestizajes/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Examining Overlapping Narratives of Race, Germs, and Power/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Working Group on Public Insecurity and Civil Conflict/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Haiti and the Dominican Republic in Transition/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
"En la encrucijada": política de México y Estados Unidos hacia los exiliados políticos en la época de las dos guerras mundiales 1910-1945
SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Violence In and Between the Americas: Transnational Alliances For and Against Peace and Social Justice/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Global and Local Perspectives on Colombia: Towards a Regional Analysis/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Social Movements: Evelina Dagnino

Los fundamentos culturales de la sociedad civil: de los derechos a la cultura política/THU 10:15-12:15 pm
El camino de la comunidad a la ciudadanía/THU 12:30-2:30 pm
Environmental and Indigenous Social Movements/THU 2:45-4:45 pm
Protesta social y crisis política en la Argentina postmenemista/THU 5:00-7:00 pm
Rural Social Movements and NGOs/FRI 10:15-12:15 pm
New Political Movements and Community Response in a Time of Neoliberalism/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Social Movements and Transnational Contexts/FRI 12:30-2:30 pm
Negotiating the Global: Place-based and Transnational Social Movement Experiences I/FRI 2:45-4:45 pm
Negotiating the Global: Place-based and Transnational Social Movement Experiences II/FRI 5:00-7:00 pm
Civil Society and Regional Development Issues in Central America/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Culture, Identity, and Intellectuals/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Social Protest, Revolutionary Violence and Repression/FRI 8:00-10:00 am
Contemporary Social Movements: "Nuevos temas y procedimientos"/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Intertwined Identities of Social Movements: Religion and Community Activism in 20th-Century Latin America/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Entre la ilusión y el desencanto: el Perú de los ochenta/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm
Brasileiros nos Estados Unidos/SAT 8:00-10:00 am
Women's Movements/SAT 8:00-10:00 am

Technology, Scholarly Resources, and Pedagogy: Francine M. A'Ness

Fostering Collaboration on Latin American Less Commonly Taught Languages/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
La educación superior de Latinoamérica en el tercer milenio: entre los desafíos y las promesas frente a las contradicciones del determinismo económico/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
NEH Grants for Latin American Studies: Voices From the Field/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Recursos de la información y aprendizaje/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm

Transatlantic and Transpacific Studies: Jill Robbins

Pan-Hispanism Revisited: The Cultural Politics of Transatlantic Identity Formation (1950-2000)/SAT 10:15-12:15 pm
Imaginarios, representación y participación intelectual en el triángulo Estados Unidos-América Latina-Europa/SAT 12:30-2:30 pm
Regional Integration and Transatlantic Cooperation/SAT 2:45-4:45 pm
Spain and Latin America: The Erotics of Cultural Exchange/SAT 5:00-7:00 pm



NEWS FROM LASA

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

by

Sandy Klinzing

Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement

A hearty thank-you to all Association members and friends who have supported the LASA funds since our last report to you. Because of your generosity, the Student Fund has grown in a relatively short time to nearly \$1,000, and the Travel Fund currently has available \$4,800 for LASA2003. Just a reminder that Student Fund will help support LASA2003 Congress grants for student participants traveling from *outside* Latin America and the Caribbean; the Congress Travel Fund is open to all participants, students and non-students alike, from the region. There is still time to add your support to either of the funds before the Dallas Congress. Please contact the Secretariat for more details at 412-648-1907 or <lasa@pitt.edu>. Hats off to these donors to the LASA Student Fund since our initial report to you:

David Alvarez
Jaime Baeza Freer
Jeff Boyer
Robert Conn
Marco Cupolo
Sandra Cypress
Stuart Day
Eduardo Gamarra
Luis Gonzalez-Vales
Jean Graham-Jones

W. Nick Hill
Carlos Manuel Indacochea
John Jones
Ryan Long
Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte
José Martínez-Ramírez
Diane Marting
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Maria Luisa Mendez
Julia O'Hara

Veronica Ramos
Rebecca Rich Wulfmeyer
Dianne Rocheleau
Patricia Rodríguez-Martínez
Alicia Sepulveda
Susan Street
Noboru Takebe
Ximena Varela
Paloma Visscher
Ann Williams-Daniel

And to these contributors to the LASA Travel Fund:

Sonia Alvarez
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Florence Babb
Lilian Barria
Maria Barrios
Linda Belote
John Booth
Kirk Bowman
Jeff Boyer
John Britton
Marcelo Bucheli
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Nancy Deffebach
Tracy Devine Guzmán
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Pamela Voekel
Barbara Weinstein
Peter Winn

Through their contributions these donors to the **Humanities Endowment** have helped to guarantee a bright future for Congress travel. We gratefully acknowledge the following individuals for their support:

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Edith Couturier
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Donald Stevens
Joseph Thome
Frederick Weaver
Xenia Wilkinson
Claudia Ytuarte-Núñez

Thank you all!

Much as we may hate to think of it, the end of the year is fast approaching. Please give some thought to LASA and its needs as you make your year-end tax deliberations. A Life Membership in the association not only assures you of uninterrupted receipt of the benefits of membership for the rest of your life, a full \$2200 of the \$2500 Life Member fee is a contribution to the Endowment Fund of your choice, fully deductible on your federal income tax return. For more information on Life Memberships, memorial gifts or contributions at any level contact the LASA Secretariat at 412-648-1907 or at <lasa@pitt.edu>.



SECTION NEWS

Brazil Section Book and Essay Award

The Brazil Section welcomes nominations for its second annual Book and Essay Award for a distinguished scholarly publication and/or for an outstanding book or any media, including audio or video recordings, on Brazil in the context of Latin American studies. Awards will be delivered during the spring 2003 LASA International Congress.

The purpose of the award is to encourage scholarship in the area of Brazil studies and Brazil in comparative perspective. There will be two book prizes and one essay prize. In the case of books, two modalities of prizes will be presented: 1) A study on Brazil; 2) A study on Brazil and its relationship with Latin America. The Award Committee will give preference to one book in Portuguese and one book in another language.

Works published since September 2001 are eligible to compete. Authors of nominated works need to be members of the Brazil Section. Works will be evaluated by a committee with at least one representative from the author's discipline. The selected author will receive a cash award of \$250. Two copies of each nominated work must be submitted by **November 22, 2002** to Professor Marshall Eakin, Department of History, Vanderbilt University, Nashville TN 37235 USA. The submission letter must include the applicant's home and business addresses, phone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and information regarding membership status.

The Award Committee will announce the names of the recipients in early March, 2003.

Section on Film Studies Approved

A new Section on Film Studies is the latest to be approved by the LASA Executive Council. The new Section will target an array of issues critical to the study of Latin America. The goals of the new Section are to: 1) promote dialogue and theoretical deliberation on issues related to Latin American video and film production: representation, cultural movements, professional ethics, history of film, reception and cultural impact, aesthetic trends, criticism and contestation, etc.; 2) assist researchers, students, filmmakers, producers and others interested in the

exchange of ideas, and academic and creative work; 3) promote Latin American film in all possible forums—Latin America, United States, and abroad; 4) facilitate fluid and close relationships among all film creators (directors, writers, artists), researchers, and the classroom.

For more information please contact the Section organizers Claudia Ferman <cferman@richmond.edu> or Karin Weyland <kweyland@codetel.net.do>.

Expansion of the Haiti Section to Haiti/Dominican Republic

At its business meeting at LASA2001 in Washington D.C., the Haiti Section unanimously approved the expansion of the Section to "Haiti/Dominican Republic." This action was undertaken only after discussion with a number of Dominican scholars, who agreed that the step could benefit the research and scholarship on both countries and promote further scholarly and public awareness and understanding. In June 2002, the LASA Executive Council formally approved the expansion of the Section. The goals of the newly-expanded Section include the following: 1) to sponsor research at LASA Congresses; 2) to promote networking on comparative analyses of themes or problems common to the two countries; and 3) to promote discussions around sensitive issues, including refugees and immigration, economic integration, trafficking and smuggling, and racism. Section leaders hope to promote projects of mutual benefit to scholars from, or concerned with, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and thus to (indirectly) benefit the countries themselves.

The action will not only help ensure a broader focus, it will contribute to the sustainability of the combined Section. In its most recent efforts to assure the viability of Sections, the LASA Executive Council mandated that each Section must maintain a minimum of 50 members. Section leaders see this goal as attainable with the increased interest in the expanded Section and its activities.

One of the Section's immediate goals is to increase awareness of the bicentennial of Haiti's independence, which will occur at about the mid-point between the 2003 and 2004 LASA Congresses. For LASA2003 in Dallas, the Section is working with the LASA leadership to plan an event, such as a plenary session, on the importance of the first successful slave revolution in history to establish an independent state, as well as the first where all residents immediately enjoyed full citizenship.

For further information please contact Section chair Henry (Chip) Carey at <polhfc@langate.gsu.edu>.

Law and Society Offers Congress Fellowships to Section Members

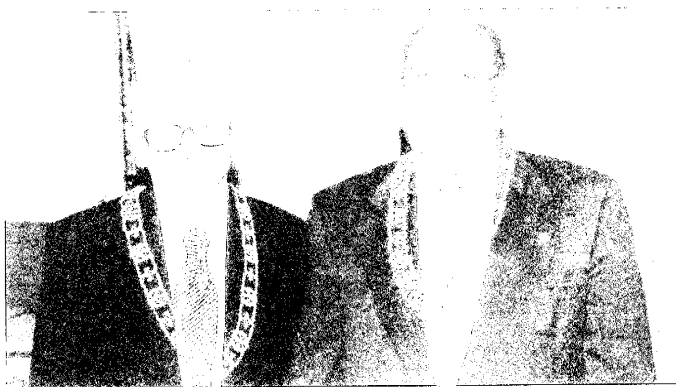
For LASA2003, the Law and Society Section will make Section funds available for travel assistance to Section members from Latin America and the Caribbean, and to student Section members from the United States who are accepted to present a paper at the conference. Two travel grants of \$400 each will be awarded. Only those members who have paid LASA and Section dues for 2002 are eligible. To assure the most equitable distribution of

resources, Section members who receive LASA travel grants will not be eligible. An Ad Hoc Committee consisting of the Section Co-Chairs and Carlos Aguirre will make the selections. Proposals may be sent to: <polhfc@langate.gsu.edu>, <UribeV@fiu.edu>, or <caguirre@oregon.uoregon.edu>. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 31, 2002.



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

LASA Past President Fêted



LASA Past President Franklin W. Knight of Johns Hopkins University was inducted into the Academy of Letters of Bahia on July 18, 2002 in Salvador, Bahia. The academy was founded in 1917 and presently has six Corresponding Members from six different countries. Knight is the only elected representative from any country in the Americas. He is shown here with Claudio Veiga the President of the Academy. On the occasion of his induction Professor Knight gave a lecture, "A América Latina e o Caribe na História do Mundo: Construindo a Globalização."

Also of Note

Matthew C. Gutmann, Brown University, Félix Matos-Rodríguez, CUNY/Hunter College, Lynn Stephen, University of Oregon, and Patricia Zavella, University of California Santa Cruz are co-editors of *Perspectives on Las Américas: A Reader in Culture, History and Representation* (Blackwell Publishing, 2003). The volume presents "key readings that collectively examine the historical, cultural, economic, and political integration of Latina/os across the Americas."

Florencia Mallon, University of Wisconsin-Madison, edited, translated and wrote an introduction to Rosa Isolda Reuque Paillaleff's, *When a Flower is Reborn: The Life of a Mapuche Feminist* (Duke University Press, 2002). The book chronicles Reuque Paillaleff's leadership within the Mapuche indigenous rights movement in Chile. The text includes an exchange between Mallon and Reuque about the crafting of testimonial.

LASA member Aims McGuiness, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, is co-editor with Rebecca J. Scott, Thomas C. Holt, and Frederick Cooper of *Societies After Slavery: A Select Annotated Bibliography of Printed Sources on Cuba, Brazil, British Colonial Africa, South Africa, and the British West Indies* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2002).



DECLARACIÓN DE LA ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS DE CUBA

Ciudad de la Habana, 6 de julio de 2002

A la comunidad científica internacional, y en especial a los científicos de los Estados Unidos:

Desde los inicios de la existencia de una comunidad científica en Cuba y en los Estados Unidos, los investigadores de ambos países compartieron vínculos de trabajo que eran naturales, porque estudiaban un universo que siempre será compartido.

En su momento conocimos con profundo asombro e indignación las calumniosas imputaciones de altos funcionarios de la administración estadounidense sobre la supuesta existencia de un programa de armas biológicas en Cuba. La Academia de Ciencias de Cuba reitera que dichas afirmaciones son totalmente falsas.

Los científicos cubanos somos herederos de una larga tradición ética, patriótica y humanista y por ello nos declaramos insultados y preocupados ante semejante patraña, que solo puede perseguir continuar confundiendo a la opinión pública estadounidense y mundial sobre las realidades de Cuba, en aras de mantener e incrementar, si ello fuera posible, la injustificable política de agresiones de todo tipo contra nuestro pequeño país por parte de la superpotencia hegemónica.

Personalidades del mundo científico estadounidense, entre ellos varios laureados con el Premio Nobel, así como directivos de reconocidas instituciones científicas y representantes destacados de muy diversas disciplinas académicas, han visitado y visitan nuestros centros de investigación científica y han podido conocer de cerca los programas de investigación que en ellos se realizan.

Al parecer, se pretende acusar a Cuba por haber desarrollado una ciencia avanzada, a pesar del bloqueo y la agresión constante del gobierno estadounidense, y por tener cumplidos los objetivos de salud, educación y de creación de una capacidad científica propia que las Naciones Unidas citan como metas para el mundo subdesarrollado.

Los actuales círculos de poder en los Estados Unidos parecen decididos a asumir un papel hegemónico absoluto en medio de una crisis mundial cuyas soluciones no se avizoran y apelan cada vez más, tomando como pretexto los terribles y condenables sucesos del pasado once de septiembre, al uso del miedo como arma política para confundir al pueblo de su país y para justificar amenazas de acción violenta contra decenas de países. Cuba ha condenado siempre y condena hoy el terrorismo en cualquiera de sus formas y cinco compatriotas cubanos guardan injustamente prisión en cárceles norteamericanas por tratar de proteger a nuestra patria y al propio pueblo norteamericano de acciones terroristas urdidas por los círculos anticubanos de Miami contra nuestro pueblo y sus dirigentes.

Llamamos a la comunidad científica estadounidense y al pueblo de los Estados Unidos a no dejarse confundir. Tan injustas, absurdas y tendenciosas calumnias no solo entrañan una seria amenaza de impredecibles agresiones contra nuestro país, sino también una afrenta inmerecida para el abnegado esfuerzo cotidiano de nuestros científicos, quienes junto a la aplastante mayoría del pueblo cubano, respaldamos el sistema económico, político y social soberanamente adoptado por nuestro país.

Los científicos cubanos apelamos a los colegas y amigos en los Estados Unidos y a toda la comunidad científica internacional, para que se detenga a tiempo el aventurerismo guerrillista, para que se levante el ideal humanista frente a las fuerzas de la dominación y la reacción, para que en paz trabajemos por la sostenibilidad del planeta, por la justicia y los plenos derechos a la vida de todos los seres humanos.

Demandamos que se conozca y respete nuestra verdad y se ponga fin a las maniobras y acciones agresivas que amenazan al esfuerzo creador de nuestro pueblo y entorpecen el deseable diálogo y la cooperación constructiva entre los científicos y los pueblos de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos.

El Pleno de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba
[Submitted by Jesús Guanche]

DECLARATION ON VENEZUELA

Caracas, 31 de julio de 2002

Estimados Amigos:

Les enviamos la "Declaración contra la violencia, por el fortalecimiento de la democracia y los derechos humanos" que el Programa Venezolano de Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos (Provea) promueve desde el pasado mes de junio; hasta la fecha tiene 273 adhesiones de personas, organizaciones nacionales y apoyos internacionales. La lista de adherentes, que también ofrecemos, incluye personas y organizaciones de distinto

signo político que, sin embargo, se comprometen en un rechazo a la violencia y abogan por el reconocimiento del Otro en un marco de respeto a la institucionalidad democrática y los derechos humanos. En el contexto de confrontación con riesgos de violencia que se vive en el país, estas coincidencias constituyen un asunto relevante.

Agradeceríamos toda la ayuda que ofrezcan en la difusión del contenido de la Declaración, así como de la pluralidad de sus adherentes. También pueden consultar este documento y otros elaborados por Provea en nuestro sitio web <http://

www.derechos.org.ve>. Para nuevas adhesiones, hemos habilitado un correo electrónico <paz@derechos.org.ve> y un fax: 58-212-862-5333.

Atentamente,

Darwin Suárez Bustamante
Encargado de Medios de Provea

Declaración contra la Violencia, por el Fortalecimiento de la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos

Considerando la amenaza de violencia política y social que oscurece el futuro de la población venezolana, caracterizada por la expresión de discursos provenientes de los sectores radicalizados del espectro político, que presentan al adversario como un peligro inminente para la propia sobrevivencia e invitan a una resolución violenta del conflicto; así como por acciones y hechos concretos que constituyen indicios de que estaría aumentando la posesión de armas en distintos sectores de la sociedad.

Reconociendo que el conflicto es inherente a todas las sociedades y que aumenta en aquellas que, como la nuestra, están signadas por alarmantes índices de exclusión social; pero también convencidos de la necesidad de resolverlos democráticamente, a través de los mecanismos institucionales existentes, en estricto apego a la voluntad popular y en un ambiente de tolerancia y reconocimiento del Otro.

Reivindicando que la gran mayoría de la población,

independientemente de sus opciones políticas, no desea un desenlace violento de la crisis por la que atraviesa el país.

Convencidos de la necesidad de crear o fortalecer espacios en que los venezolanos, más allá de nuestras preferencias políticas, podamos reconocer la existencia de la diversidad de ideas y reivindicar el respeto a los principios universales de derechos humanos.

Conscientes de que la violencia política y social, además de generar la pérdida de vidas humanas y daños materiales, contribuye a la profundización del empobrecimiento del país y al aumento de la zozobra en toda la población.

Acordamos 1. Exigir a los sectores adversos y afines al gobierno nacional que procesen sus diferencias a través de los mecanismos establecidos en el ordenamiento legal vigente, los cuales garantizan el respeto a la voluntad popular. 2. Respaldo críticamente todas las iniciativas, de los sectores afectados o adversos al gobierno nacional, que favorezcan el diálogo, la tolerancia, el reconocimiento del Otro, el respeto a la institucionalidad democrática y la lucha contra la impunidad. 3. Solicitar a los medios de comunicación social, tanto públicos como privados, su colaboración en la creación de un ambiente social propicio para el diálogo. 4. Exigir a la Fuerza Armada Nacional que no se convierta en un actor político de la vida nacional y que respete estrictamente el orden constitucional vigente. 5. Comprometer nuestra voluntad para crear espacios de encuentro favorables al estímulo de la participación popular, el fortalecimiento de la institucionalidad democrática, los procesos de inclusión social y la vigencia plena de todos los derechos humanos.

RESPONSES TO ARIAS

Estimado Profesor Arias:

Acabo de recibir el *LASA Forum* del verano 2002, donde usted, por segunda vez, pide "feedback" de los miembros de la asociación. He sido miembro, más o menos activo durante 5 o 6 años (he presentado ponencia en alguna ocasión y espero volver a hacerlo en Dallas).

La verdad muchas veces no me identifico con los debates de *LASA*. Trataré de explicar por qué digo esto:

Yo fui "entrenado" en departamentos de español en universidades públicas de los EU en los años '90. Durante el Masters y Ph. D. fui alimentado con las teorías en boga en aquellos años y que todavía continúan muy presentes (i.e., estudios poscoloniales, culturales, subalternos y otras aproximaciones que enfatizaba el sujeto subalterno y lo marginal).

No es difícil darse cuenta del doble discurso que se maneja en la academia. Mientras teorizamos acerca del "jodido," se nos van inculcando también que tenemos, por nuestro propio prestigio y por el de nuestra alma mater, que ir a parar, después de graduarnos, a "una vaca sagrada" de universidad.

La trayectoria ideal que se nos "mapea" es vertical; nos aleja de nuestro supuesto sujeto de estudio (el marginal, el subalterno etc.). Yo, como muchos de mis colegas, obtuve el preciado tenure track. En mi caso fue en una universidad estatal suburbana. No era de "primer nivel". Era el primer trabajo, decían. No hay

problema. La lógica académica dictaba que me quedara uno o dos años y luego brincara a otra universidad "mejor" y así hasta llegar a la superuniversidad.

En lugar de eso, después de dos años renuncié y decidí venirme a un colegio comunitario en la frontera con México a enseñarles a los hijos de los campesinos (y a veces a los campesinos mismos).

En *Forum* muchas veces enfatizan una dicotomía norte/sur en la que no quepo del todo (yo enseñé en el norte a los desplazados económicos del sur). Lamento decirle que en ocasiones anteriores, las publicaciones como las del *Forum* me dan flojera (aunque en este número disfruté leyendo el texto de Carr).

Ahora, soy un profesor de colegio comunitario que disfruta haciendo investigación y publicando, pero que también valora la praxis y la enseñanza, y que siente que muchas veces *LASA* no nos habla a aquellos que hemos escogido una trayectoria profesional opuesta a la que marca una lógica de capital cultural en la academia.

Lo felicito por su empeño en mantener un diálogo con los miembros, en querer saber qué es lo que pensamos.

Sin más, reciba mis cordiales saludos.

Juan Carlos Ramírez Pimiento
Profesor de Español
Arizona Western College

Hi, Arturo:

I want to congratulate you and the Executive Council for the direction you are taking—or encouraging LASA—to take. I think it is great. I think we do have to be actively involved in the struggles of the people we study. It enriches us as scholars and as human beings. In fact, I came into academia as a political activist and I am glad to say that I have managed to remain one, although I am not quite as active as I used to be.

I do not think that being active need make one any less rigorous

LASA2003 FORUM ON 9-11

6 September 20, 2002

The reverberations of the 11 September catastrophe are still being felt throughout the world in the form of a renewed militarism and aggressive unilateralism by the U.S. government in international affairs. While mourning the lives lost through and since the international criminal conspiracy behind 11 September, LASA members are invited to a "Forum on Terrorism, Militarism, and Civil Liberties" to be held at our 2003 Congress in Dallas. The Forum will feature two short presentations, no more than 10 minutes apiece, that will set the stage for an open mike discussion of the new U.S. policy framework that would make the "war on terrorism" the overarching principle for dividing the globe into "good" and "evil." How should we be engaging with our students, our elected representatives, and our fellow citizens in regards to the "War on Terrorism?" What is its meaning for our region of study and for the quality of our democratic life? And what are its implications for the international equality of sovereign nations and the right to self-determination?

We believe that Latin Americanists can and should bring our unique array of experiences to bear on a public debate marked by an extremely restrictive and consciously distorted spectrum of positions, especially in the United States. In "State and Non-State Terrorism: Political Insights from the Guatemalan Case," Greg Grandin will examine the key question of what is terrorism and who are terrorists. Drawing on his experience working for the Guatemalan Truth Commission (1997-1998), Grandin will dissect the public discourse associated with Washington's new "war on terrorism." In designating as "terrorism" only that political violence carried out by non-state actors, Washington policy-makers once again whitewash the U.S.-sponsored state terrorism that cost 200,000 deaths in Guatemala since the CIA coup of 1954. We cannot let such distorted definitions of terrorism stand if we are to guarantee the democratic future of the region.

In "The New Cold Wars of the American Empire: Militarism, Democracy, and Civil Liberties in the U.S. and Latin America," John French will examine the dangers and drawbacks of current U.S. policies that seek to maximize the number of obedient client states while openly pursuing military adventures and covert action overseas. Under Washington's newly expanded definitions of "terrorism," for example, the popular insurgencies and guerilla wars that toppled tyrannies would be stigmatized as "terrorist." As such, they would be marked for rebellion suppression with U.S. support even though popular rebellions have, in many instances, made important contributions to a broader, if still imperfect, democratization in the region. In the name of opposing "terrorism," U.S. policy would once again be oriented exclusively

intellectually. In fact, not being so can deprive you of many insights. But, it is fundamentally because I think we need to work for social justice (not in order to advance our careers or make us better scholars) that I like the path you are charting for LASA. I am also glad you issued the statement on Venezuela. Thanks for your good work.

Margaret Power
Assistant Professor of History
Department of Humanities
Illinois Institute of Technology

towards the maintenance of a status quo defined by a government's compliance with the latest U.S. demands.

Moreover, the proponents of the new U.S. policies since 9-11 stigmatize all opposition for being, if not terrorists, at least "soft on terrorism" in an echo of Cold War political dynamics. The U.S. government has set out to inhibit public debate by ending existing restrictions on political surveillance, however, mild, while attacking dissenters for undermining our national security and giving "aid and comfort" to the nation's enemies. Such McCarthyite tactics in the United States have already been combined with blatant violations of the legal rights of foreign-born residents, precedents that also imperil the future of our large population of immigrants from Latin America. Can we reasonably discuss the tragedy in Colombia, for example, if public debate begins and ends with Washington's official designation of the FARC as "terrorist?" After all, the legal and political harassment we experienced during the contentious debates over Nicaragua and the Central American civil wars, had at least occurred under self-imposed FBI guidelines that have now been gutted by U.S. Attorney General Ashcroft. If allowed to stand, these new FBI policies mean that any critical discussion of Colombia in the United States will be merely one more front in a secret "war on terrorism."

Moreover, the ominous new emphasis on a real-politic of "friends" and "enemies" by the United States not only threatens the sovereignty of weaker states but will pave the road to domestic repression of the "greater good" on the part of U.S. client states. The search for purely repressive and military solutions, as in the new phase of the Plan Colombia, is of a piece with a discourse and policy that obscures the socioeconomic roots of conflict while excusing paramilitary killings as mere "excesses." To speak up is the least that we owe to the those who have died in Latin America at the hands of death squads, the military, and Operation Condor.

LASA, and the Latin Americans and Latin Americanists it represents, has never been known for quietism and abstention from public policy debate. What should be our priorities be in the face of the world's pressing problems with hunger and disease, environmental destruction, and inequality? And what type of broader dialogue do we need if we are to understand and change a world characterized by growing national oppression and social, racial, and gender injustice? We hope that this Forum will help us to cohere a set of clear objectives for civic education and public advocacy by Latin Americanists.

John D. French, Duke University
Greg Grandin, New York University



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Southern New Hampshire University seeks Assistant Professor of Political Science beginning fall 2003 to help build expanding undergraduate program. Successful candidate's major field will be Comparative Politics (Latin Americanist preferred); secondary specialty in International Relations or American Foreign Policy. A commitment to undergraduate teaching and scholarly activity is necessary. Applications from women and minority group members especially welcome. Ph.D. required. Salary and benefits are nationally competitive. EOE/AA. Please send letter of interest, CV and three letters of recommendation to:

Dr. Ernest Holm
Chair, Search Committee
c/o Dept. Human Resources
Southern New Hampshire University
2500 North River Road
Manchester NH 03106

Review of applications began October 15, 2002, and continues until the position is filled.

The Department of Political Science, Northeastern Illinois University (NEIU), invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in American Government and Latino Politics for Fall 2003. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in Political Science and should be broadly trained in American Government. The successful candidate must also be prepared to teach at least one course in Latino Politics and to support NEIU's interdisciplinary Mexican/Caribbean Studies program. Specialties in American Government are open, but the department has a preference for candidates who focus on political behavior (e.g. elections, political parties, interest groups, social movements). However, all other specialties in American Government will receive serious consideration. NEIU is a comprehensive state university, with BA and MA programs in Political Science. AA/EOE. Send a letter of application, email address, CV, transcripts, three recommendation letters, evidence of teaching effectiveness (if available), and sample of written work to:

Search Committee
c/o Department Secretary
Department of Political Science
Northeastern Illinois University
5500 N Saint Louis Ave
Chicago IL 60625

Application review is underway, but applications received after that date will be reviewed until the position is filled.

The Political Science Department of **Bates College** invites applications for a tenure-track position in Latin American Politics beginning Fall 2003. We are especially interested in candidates with interdisciplinary strengths who might enhance the diversity of perspectives in the department. Those applying should show a strong commitment to excellence in research and undergraduate teaching. Bates College values a diverse college community and seeks to assure equal opportunity through a continuing and effective Affirmative Action Program. Please send a letter of application, CV, graduate and undergraduate transcripts, three letters of recommendation, a writing sample, and a graduate school

dossier (if available) to:

Politics of Latin American Search (#R2413)
c/o Bates College Academic Services
2 Andrews Road, 7 Lane Hall
Lewiston, ME 04240

Consideration of applications began November 15, 2002 and will continue until the position is filled.

Princeton University seeks an Executive Director (ED) to lead the Program in Latin American Studies (PLAS) staff and work with the faculty Director especially in program development. The ED is responsible for the planning and coordination of all ongoing events and activities, including scholarly conferences, symposia, workshops, lectures, musical performances, and art exhibits; works independently and with the Director in fundraising from foundations, alumni and friends, and in the launch of a projected Short-term Visiting Fellows program for Latin American scholars; in supervising the improvement of communication and outreach; and in the further development of the internship programs. This position supports the faculty Director in general stewardship of the Program, helping to determine direction and strategy. Additionally, the ED writes grant proposals and champions fundraising efforts from foundations and individuals and maintains close contact with this office on initiatives and possibilities. The position requires initiative and imagination; dedication; energy; excellent interpersonal and organizational skills; excellence in writing and editing; accuracy and attention to detail; the ability to work independently and to deal with multiple tasks; the ability to work fruitfully with others and carry forward their ideas; accessibility; adaptability; judgment and discretion. The position requires a doctorate in a related field, and significant professional experience in or with the region desirable; proficiency in Spanish (and Portuguese, if possible); and an understanding of universities and other educational and cultural institutions particularly in the United States and in Latin America; ability to work with faculty, visitors, and students of diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. More information on Princeton University's Program in Latin American Studies is available at <<http://www.princeton.edu/plasweb>>. AA/EOE. Please submit cover letter, CV and references as a Word attachment to: <jobs@princeton.edu> with Requisition # 2534 in the subject line or mail to:

Princeton University
Office of Human Resources
1 New South, Req. 2534
Princeton NJ 08544

Review of applications is underway and will continue until the position is closed.

Whittier College History Department seeks to appoint a colleague to an assistant professor tenure-track position with a specialization in either Brazil or the Caribbean with connections to Africa and the Atlantic world. The successful candidate will teach an introductory course in Latin American history, a survey

of Africa, upper division courses in his or her specialty, and participate in team-teaching of a world history course. Periodic participation in Whittier College's innovative liberal education and writing programs is expected of all faculty. Ph.D. in hand or expected August 2003. Women and minorities encouraged to apply. Send letter of application, CV, and three letters of recommendation:

Professor Robert Marks
Department of History
Whittier College, PO Box 634
Whittier CA 90608

Review of materials began November 15, 2002, and continues until position is filled.

The Department of English and Institute of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, University of Connecticut, invite applications for an anticipated tenure-track assistant professorship beginning Fall 2003. Candidates should have in hand a Ph.D. in English with a specialty in Latino Literature and publications in English. Promotion and tenure will be decided by the Department of English in consultation with the Institute for Puerto Rican and Latino Studies. Responsibilities will include teaching two courses per semester as well as advising and mentoring Latino/a students. Salary negotiable. In keeping with our commitment to build a culturally diverse community, the University of Connecticut invites applications from women, people with disabilities, and members of minority groups. Send letter, CV, dossier and samples of publications to:

Search Committee A
University of Connecticut
Department of English
215 Glenbrook Rd Unit 4025
Storrs CT 06269-4025

Letters of application and CVs received by November 15, 2002, will be given preference in the screening process.

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, of a Latin Americanist specializing in Northern Andean, Caribbean, or Mexican cultural studies, literature, or history. Duties will include teaching and development of the IAS core curriculum built around the theme of crossing borders and participation in the programs of the Romance Languages and Literatures or History Department. Evidence of teaching excellence and strong research potential expected. Ph.D. in hand by August 2003; mid-point assistant-level applicants will also be considered. The preferred starting date for the position is the fall of 2003. Applications from women and members of minority groups are especially encouraged. Washington University is an equal opportunity employer. Employment eligibility verification required upon hire. Letters of application should be accompanied by a CV, and brief statement of experience and research interest. Applicants should also arrange to have three letters of recommendation sent to:

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

Priority will be given to applications received by November 15, 2002 but they will be reviewed until the position is filled.

Dynamic, creative specialist in Spanish American literature and culture sought for Assistant, Associate or Full Professor, tenure-track or tenured position, beginning July 1, 2003, Washington University. Field open; Spanish American poetry, gender, colonial literature possible but will consider excellent work in any area. Candidates should demonstrate a superior publication record, excellence in teaching, and administrative engagement. Department has strong Spanish doctoral and undergraduate programs, major scholarly journal. Washington University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity employer and we especially encourage applications from women and members of minority groups. Send letter, CV, complete dossier (Assistant level) and list of references (Associate and Full level) to:

Elzbieta Sklodowska
Spanish American Search Committee Chair
Department of Romance Languages & Literatures,
Box 1077
Washington University
St. Louis MO 63130

Review of candidates begins November 16 and will continue until the position is filled.

The History Department of Sonoma State University invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in modern Latin American history. Training and experience in Borderlands, U.S.-Latin American relations, and/or U.S. Latino history are an advantage, but other specializations will be considered. Applicants whose training and experience prepares them to teach national or thematic courses in modern Latin American history are urged to apply. Teaching responsibilities include lower division survey courses in modern world history, upper division courses in the applicant's field of specialization, and other courses that fulfill departmental needs, including courses in the History of the Americas. Evidence of successful teaching experience and demonstrated commitment to scholarship are required. Ph.D. in history must be completed by August 25, 2003. Sonoma State University is an equal opportunity employer. To obtain the full position opportunity announcement, please visit our website at www.sonoma.edu/History or contact:

Professor Randall Dodgen, Chair
Department of History
Sonoma State University
1801 E. Cotati Avenue
Rohnert Park CA 94928-3609

Applications must be postmarked by November 30, 2002.

The Department of History at the University of California at Davis invites applicants for a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level in Latin American History, with a thematic focus on gender. We seek a versatile scholar in any geographical area or chronological period. Teaching experience and Ph.D. by September 2003 are required. U.C. Davis is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer with a strong institutional commitment to the development of a climate that supports equality of opportunity and respect for differences. Applicants should submit a letter of application, a CV that includes a list of any publications, prospectus of dissertation, sample of written work,

syllabi of any courses taught in Latin American history, and a list of referees to:

Professor Charles Walker
Search Committee Chair
Department of History
University of California at Davis
One Shields Avenue
Davis CA 95616-8611

Deadline for receipt of applications is **November 30, 2002** or until position is filled.

The Department of History at **Fordham University** is seeking to hire a tenure-track assistant professor with a research specialty in U.S. Latina/o history; other specializations such as native American or borderlands history desirable. Teaching responsibilities will consist of introductory courses in American history, and advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in the candidate's field. The position includes opportunities to work with the university's interdisciplinary programs; e.g. Latin American and Latino Studies, American Catholic Studies, American Studies, and Women's Studies. Fordham is an independent, Catholic university in the Jesuit tradition and welcomes applications from men and women of any background. AA/EOE. Minorities and women are strongly encouraged to apply. The position will begin **1 September 2003**. Send a letter of application, CV, and three letters of recommendation to:

Richard F. Gyug, Chair
Department of History
Fordham University
441 East Fordham Road
Bronx NY 10458

Application deadline is **December 1, 2002**.

The Latina/o Studies Program and the Department of History at the **University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign** invite applications for a full-time tenure-track appointment at the assistant-professor level in U.S. Latina/o history to begin August 21, 2003. This will be a 50/50 joint appointment in the Program and in the Department. Preference will be given to candidates with a record of research in Chicano/a or Mexican/a history. Successful candidates will also be expected to demonstrate excellence in teaching and to participate in curriculum development in Latina/o Studies and History. A Ph.D. at time of appointment is required. Salary competitive. The University of Illinois is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. For information about Illinois, please visit our websites at <www.lls.uiuc.edu> and <www.history.uiuc.edu>. Please send cover letter, CV, transcripts, a writing sample, and three letters of reference to:

Chair, Latina/o-History Search Committee
Department of History
309 Gregory Hall
810 S. Wright St
Urbana IL 61801

Full consideration will be given to applications received by **December 1, 2002**.

The Africana and Latin American Studies (ALST) Program at **Colgate University**, in conjunction with the Department of History, the Department of Economics, or another social science department if appropriate, is seeking a scholar with a distinguished

record in teaching and scholarship to fill a position at the Full, Associate or advanced Assistant Professor rank beginning Fall 2003. The ideal candidate is one who demonstrates in both scholarship and teaching a serious and sustained commitment to broadening our understanding of the African diaspora, from the 19th to the 21st centuries, particularly as it occurs in the Anglophone Caribbean. The candidate will be housed in the Department of History, the Department of Economics, or in another social science department if deemed appropriate, and most courses will be cross-listed with Africana and Latin American Studies. The candidate will be expected to contribute actively to ALST and its study abroad programs. Courses to be taught might include: an introductory diaspora course; a course on the Caribbean in Colgate's Liberal Arts Core Curriculum; courses in the candidate's area of specialization, and a capstone seminar on issues of the diaspora. Colgate University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities and other underrepresented groups are especially encouraged to apply. Developing and sustaining a diverse faculty and staff furthers the University's educational mission. Please send a letter of application and CV, together with three letters of recommendation, to:

Professor Pete Banner-Haley
Director of Africana and Latin American Studies
Colgate University
13 Oak Drive
Hamilton NY 13346.

Review of applications will begin on **December 1, 2002** and continue until the position is filled.

The Department of Ethnic Studies, **University of California Riverside**, has two openings. The University is committed to building a culturally diverse faculty, and to establishing a preminent Department of Ethnic Studies. AA/EOE.

1) The Department seeks a distinguished senior scholar for appointment at the Professor level, effective July 1, 2003. Concentration in African American, Asian American, Chicano/a, or Native American Studies, and/or issues of race and class. Scholar sought with an outstanding publication, teaching, and service record, in one of the following fields: Ethnic Studies, History, Anthropology, Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Philosophy, or Psychology. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Applicant should have the potential to serve as department chair. Qualifications: Ph.D. degree, university teaching experience, and a commitment to research and publication, and public service. Please submit letter of application with CV, personal statement describing research and teaching interests, the names of five references, and samples of published research. Review of applications will begin **December 1, 2002** and will continue until filled.

2) The Department also is recruiting for an open-ranked position in Native American Studies with a preferred focus on Native American interethnic and contemporary issues within a reservation and/or urban Southwest context. Potential candidates should have a disciplinary base in history, political science, sociology, economics, or anthropology. The effective date for this appointment will be July 1, 2003. Qualifications: Ph.D. degree and a strong commitment to research, teaching and public service.

Please submit letter of application with CV, personal statement describing research and teaching interests, the names of three references, and samples of published research. Review of applications will begin December 15, 2002 and will continue until filled. Please submit documents to:

Department of Ethnic Studies
Attn.: Edna Bonacich, Recruitment Committee Chair
University of California
Riverside CA 92521
Telephone: 909-787-4577 x 11823
<yvonne.howard@ucr.edu>

University of Puget Sound, Department of Comparative Sociology, seeks full-time, tenure-stream Assistant Professor of Anthropology, beginning Fall Term 2003. Teach courses in at least two of the following three areas: indigenous peoples of North, Meso, or South America; urban anthropology; and public policy issues (e.g., health, law, education, etc.). Ability/willingness to teach introductory cultural anthropology, anthropological theory and research methods also required. Standard teaching assignment is three courses per semester. Expertise in at least two of the following areas: indigenous peoples, urban anthropology; and public policy issues. Commitment to undergraduate teaching, active scholarship and liberal arts education in an interdisciplinary department. Must be able to employ an explicitly cross-national, cross-cultural, and/or comparative perspective in teaching and research. We especially welcome candidates whose teaching emphasizes minority issues. Equal opportunity, affirmative action educator/employer. To apply, submit interest letter, statement of teaching philosophy, CV, course syllabi, a sample of scholarly work and three reference letters to:

Anthropology Search
University of Puget Sound,
P.O. Box 7297
Tacoma, WA 98406

Postmark applications no later than December 13, 2002 to ensure consideration.

Visual Arts Department, University California, San Diego, seeks to hire an Assistant Professor, tenure-track, beginning July 1, 2003. Specialty in art history/theory/criticism and/or media history/theory/criticism focusing on the cultures of California such as (but not limited to) Chicano/a, Latino/a, and Asian-American studies. Part of a new interdisciplinary cluster hire in the humanities and social sciences addressing race and ethnicity. Applicants should have solid research interests in California visual culture and the ability to teach courses in the department's broad art and/or media history and theory curriculum ranging from lower division surveys to specialized advanced courses and graduate seminars. Candidate should have a record of excellence in research and teaching. Ph.D. (or close to completion) required. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience and based on UC pay scales. UCSD is EO/AAE with a strong institutional commitment to the achievement of diversity among its faculty and staff. Proof of U.S. citizenship or eligibility for U.S. employment will be required prior to employment (Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986). Send letter of application, CV, names and addresses of three references (do not send letters of

recommendation and/or placement files), and evidence of work in the field (publications, public lectures, etc.) accompanied by return mailer and postage to:

Susan Smith, Chair (Position # LA03-LASA)
Department of Visual Arts (0327)
University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla California 92093-0327

All applications received by January 10, 2003, or until position is filled, will receive thorough consideration.

University of South Florida, Tampa, seeks a specialist in pre-Columbian, colonial, or modern Latin American art. Tenure-track Assistant Professorship, beginning August 2003. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Candidate must be prepared to teach broad surveys in her/his area. Knowledge of critical theory desirable. 2/2 course load: an undergraduate survey and an MA seminar each semester. Ph.D. required. (ABDs will be considered; rank negotiable at time of hire). AA/EA/EO employer. Women/minorities/Vietnam veterans/persons w/ disabilities strongly encouraged to apply. In accordance with Florida law, all meetings/files are available to the public. Send letter of intent describing teaching philosophy and research interests, CV, sample of scholarly writing, and names, addresses, e-mails, and telephone numbers of three references to:

Chair, Latin American Search
School of Art and Art History
University of South Florida, FAH110,
Tampa FL 33620-7350

Applications must be postmarked January 10, 2003 or earlier

The Department of History, Texas Christian University (TCU), invites applications for the Neville G. Penrose Chair of Latin American Studies at the rank of full professor beginning in August 2003. The department seeks a distinguished scholar in any area of Latin American History. The Penrose Professor will teach undergraduate and graduate courses in Latin American history, but will be especially responsible for development of the graduate program in Latin American history and the Latin American Studies program at TCU. The successful candidate should have a record of high quality publications and other professional achievements and an established history of graduate teaching and dissertation direction. The department seeks a collegial person who is willing to be involved in departmental affairs and fit into its existing configuration. In addition to an attractive salary and fringe benefits, the Penrose Chair includes a research and travel budget at the discretion of the chairholder. Further information about the University may be found on its website at <<http://www.tcu.edu>> and on the department's website at <<http://www.his.tcu.edu>>. TCU is an AA/EOE. Letters of application, a curriculum vita, and at least three letters of recommendation should be directed to:

Professor R. L. Woodward
Penrose Chair Search Committee
Texas Christian University
Box 297260
Fort Worth TX 76129
Telephone: 817-819-8025
<r.woodward@tcu.edu> ■

Director
UC MEXUS
University of California Institute
for Mexico and the United States



The University of California system seeks a distinguished scholar from the U.S. or abroad to serve as director of its multi-campus, interdisciplinary research unit responsible for UC-Mexico programs. UC MEXUS develops international programs involving all the UC campuses and Mexican agencies and institutions of higher education and research. In 1997, the Institute initiated an agreement between the University of California and Mexico's National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) and is responsible for the administration of the majority of the related activities and programs. More information on UC MEXUS is available at www.ucmexus.ucr.edu

The Director of UC MEXUS reports to the systemwide Vice Provost for Research through the Executive Vice Chancellor of the Riverside campus, where the Institute is headquartered. The Director is responsible for management of a \$6 million+ annual budget, a current staff of twelve, and a research office at the Casa de California, UC's new hub in Mexico City, as well as convening an Advisory Board.

Established in 1980, UC MEXUS's mission is to develop and sustain a coordinated, Universitywide approach to Mexico-related studies by promoting and supporting research, education, public service, and other scholarly activities in five principal areas: Mexican studies, United States-Mexico relations, Latino studies, critical public policy and academic issues, and collaborative research between U.S. and Mexican scientists and scholars in all disciplines. UC MEXUS has recently undergone a comprehensive fifteen-year review that will further inform its future direction.

Candidates must have a record of distinguished scholarly achievement in an area pertinent to the objectives of UC MEXUS and must be eligible for a senior tenured faculty appointment at the University of California, Riverside. In addition, candidates must possess a successful record of administrative experience in managing an active research center or program. The ability to interact effectively with a wide variety of faculty, administrative, agency, corporate and foundation personnel, both in the United States and Mexico, is critical. Fluency in both Spanish and English and direct knowledge and experience of Mexico and its institutions are essential.

Submit letter of application and curriculum vitae to

Chair, UC MEXUS Search Committee
C/o Dante Noto, Office of Research
University of California Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, 11th Floor
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

To ensure consideration, submit materials by December 1, 2002.

The University of California is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO



THE CENTER FOR U.S.-MEXICAN STUDIES

2003-04 Visiting Research Fellowships

The Center invites applications for visiting research fellowships at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels. 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; political and social consequences of economic liberalization in Mexico; environmental policy and sustainable development in the Mexico-U.S. border region; economic, political, and social aspects of North American integration; judicial reform, public security, and the rule of law in Mexico; and Mexican migration to the United States. Former Visiting Fellows are eligible to apply again after five years. Deadline for receipt of applications: January 15, 2003.

Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies, June 22 – August 1, 2003

The Summer Seminar in U.S. Studies is designed for Latin American scholars and non-academic professionals who want to understand, teach, and do research on the United States. Using an interdisciplinary approach, 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. Deadline for receipt of applications: February 28, 2003.

Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, <http://www.usmex.ucsd.edu>



THE CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION STUDIES

2003-04 Visiting Research Fellowships

CCIS invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels. The fellowships are to support advanced research and writing on any aspect of international migration and refugee flows, in any of the social sciences, history, law, and comparative literature. 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. Comparative research placing the U.S. immigration experience in broader perspective is especially encouraged. Deadline for receipt of applications: January 15, 2003.

Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, <http://www.ccis-ucsd.org>

Application materials for all of the above programs can be downloaded from the Centers' websites. For additional information, please contact: Tel: (858) 534-4503, Fax: (858) 534-6447

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please contact:

Hatfield School of Government
Portland State University
PO Box 751
Portland, Oregon 97207-0751
503-725-3920

See our Web address at
www.publicadmin.pdx.edu/
or contact
Professor Jack Corbett at
corbettj@pdx.edu.



Religion in the Americas

New for Fall 2003
a Ph.D. Program in the
Department of Religion at
the University of Florida



For information and application materials contact Gene Thursby, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Religion, PO Box 117410, Gainesville FL 32611, email: gthursby@religion.ufl.edu, phone: 352-392-1625 ext. 238 or visit <http://web.religion.ufl.edu/>.

Religion in the Americas is the first program in the United States that recognizes the growing religious diversity and continuing migrations among people from North, Central and South America, as well as the Caribbean. In the past twenty years, the study of North American religion has moved beyond European Christianity to the broad diversity of religious cultures in the Americas, while scholarship on Latin American religion has become increasingly interdisciplinary, comparative and hemispheric.

Religion in the Americas builds upon the strengths of Department of Religion faculty and the University of Florida's Center for Latin American Studies, one of the largest and best-regarded programs in the United States. Religion faculty work closely with colleagues in political science, anthropology, history and other programs to develop research and teaching in this collaborative field.

Department of Religion faculty Anna L. Peterson and Manuel Vasquez are well-known scholars of religion in Latin America. They work closely with the Center for Latin American Studies coordinating major collaborative research and grant programs, including support from the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. These programs have helped establish the department as the best place in the United States to study the religious interactions in North, Central and South America. David Hackett is a well known scholar of US religion, whose interests include East-West relations and religion among immigrants. In addition, several faculty members with specialties outside the Americas have developed teaching and research interests in areas such as world religions in the Americas and transnational religious communities.



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The *Project on the Cold War as Global Conflict* at the International Center for Advanced Studies, New York University announces its 2003-2004 fellowships for scholars with the Ph.D. at all career stages in humanities and social sciences. Non-U.S. applications are encouraged. Stipend is \$35,000 for 9 months, and fellows are eligible for low-cost NYU housing. The Project examines conventional wisdoms about the Cold War and post-Cold War worlds. The 2003-2004 theme: History, Governance, Alternatives. The Cold War period was marked by changes in the UN, the rise of the non-aligned movement, of international human rights, of opposition social movements and NGOs across the political spectrum. In its third and final year, the Project will focus on the histories and consequences of these socio-political processes during and after the Cold War. Comparative studies encouraged. NYU is an Equal Opportunity Action Employer. See <http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/icas> for more information and application forms, or write to icas@nyu.edu; fax: 212-995-4546. Deadline: January 15, 2003.

NEH Summer Seminar: "Critical Approaches to Hispanic Poetry at the Turn of the Twenty-first Century." June 16-July 25, 2003. Professors Andrew Debicki and Jill S. Kuhnheim, Hall Center for the Humanities, University of Kansas, Lawrence. For more information about seminar contents and applications, please email: jskuhn@ukans.edu or adebicki@ku.edu.

The Latin American and Caribbean Studies Center (LACS) of Stony Brook University will host a new Rockefeller Humanities Residency Site starting in the academic year 2003-04. The theme of this Visiting Scholar program, "Durable Inequalities in Latin America," promotes new research on the core problem of how and why Latin America has maintained, across many centuries, the world's most radically unequal societies and cultures. Inequality has social, political, historical, cultural and ethical dimensions, beyond its usual focus in the "hard" social sciences. We seek primarily Latin American or Caribbean scholars, from any field (or topical interest) in the Humanities, Historical or Social Sciences, whose work expands or innovates on study of inequalities. Writing projects may focus on how inequalities are produced over the long run through such identities and categories as class, race, region and gender. LACS also welcomes proposals that explicitly link inequalities throughout the Americas—in rising mal-distribution within the United States, via the Latino/a diaspora, or other (in)equality-making connections and flows. Applicants will generally address one of three specific thematic clusters: 1) How inequalities (and kindred political cultures) are created, experienced, sustained or challenged in American societies; 2) How inequalities survive and change forms across historical time, and through the region's modern historical transformations; 3) How Latin American and Caribbean cultural difference/hybridity (and cultural production) interact with lasting inequalities. LACS seeks scholars working towards novel strategies for overcoming inequalities in the 21st century; we foster interdisciplinary scholarship that brings social concerns to cultural phenomena. Each post-doctoral fellow will participate

in the vibrant intellectual life of Stony Brook University, at LACS, and with affiliations in the Stony Brook Humanities Institute or Institute for Global Studies. In the first year, LACS will offer two fellowships of 8-10 month duration (September-May, 2003-04). For information and application guidelines contact:

Paul Gootenberg, LACS Director
Stony Brook University
SBSN333

Stony Brook NY 11794-4345

Telephone: 631-632-7517; Fax: 631-632-9432; E-mail:
lacc@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

<http://www.sinc.sunysb.edu/lacc>

Deadline for receipt of applications is February 15, 2003

The Social Science Research Council Fellowships on Global Security and Cooperation are designed to support research on the causes and conditions of international conflict and insecurity. We are looking to attract applications from NGO professionals, activists, government and multilateral organization officials, journalists, doctors, lawyers, and others. Topics of interest include (but are not limited to) the human security implications of human rights; inequality; religious, national, and ethnic revivalism; military affairs; weapons proliferation and arms control; peace-keeping and peace-building; the spread of disease; ecosystem degradation; international migration; international crime; trafficking in humans; food supplies; and global finance and trade. Through these fellowships the SSRC seeks to nurture innovative research and collaboration across geographic regions and between the worlds of academics and practitioners. The fellowships will be for a period of 1-2 years. Information on the Fellowship Program and the Research Grants may be obtained at <http://www.ssrc.org/fellowships/gsc/>. Questions may be directed to program staff at gsc@ssrc.org. Application deadline is December 2, 2002

For the second year, the Council on Library and Information Resources is offering fellowships funded by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to support dissertation research in the humanities in original sources. Approximately 10 awards will be announced by April 1, 2003, for use beginning between June 1 and September 1, 2003. The purposes of the program are to help junior scholars in the humanities and related social science fields gain skill and creativity in developing knowledge from original sources, enable dissertation writers to do research wherever relevant sources may be rather than just where financial support is available; encourage more extensive and innovative uses of original sources in libraries, archives, museums, historical societies, and related repositories in the United States and abroad, and provide insight from the viewpoint of doctoral candidates into how scholarly resources can be developed for access most helpfully in the future. Application information and forms are available under *Fellowships* at www.clir.org and may be requested by email at info@clir.org or by regular mail from:

CLIR
1755 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 500
Washington DC 20036
Telephone: 202-939-4750

Applications must be postmarked by December 1, 2002 or November 15, 2002, if mailed from outside the United States.

The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately twenty-five Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 2003-June 30, 2004. Sponsorship of research at the Library is reserved exclusively for scholars whose work is centered on the colonial history of the Americas, North and South, including all aspects of the European, African, and Native American involvement. Fellowships are of two types: *Regular Fellowships* are available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$1,400 per month. These Fellowships are open to Americans and foreign nationals who are engaged in pre- or post-doctoral, or independent, research. Graduate students must have passed their preliminary or general examinations at the time of application. *Long-Term Fellowships* are for five to nine months, with a stipend of \$3,500 per month. The term for these Fellowships will typically begin between June 1 and July 15 or between January 15 and March 15. Applicants for NEH Long-Term Fellowships must be American citizens or have been resident in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Graduate students are not eligible for Long-Term Fellowships. Recipients of all fellowships are expected to relocate to Providence and to

be in continuous residence at the John Carter Brown Library for the entire term of the award. Information and application forms are available by e-mail from <JCBL_Fellowships@Brown.edu> or by mail from:

Director
John Carter Brown Library
Box 1894
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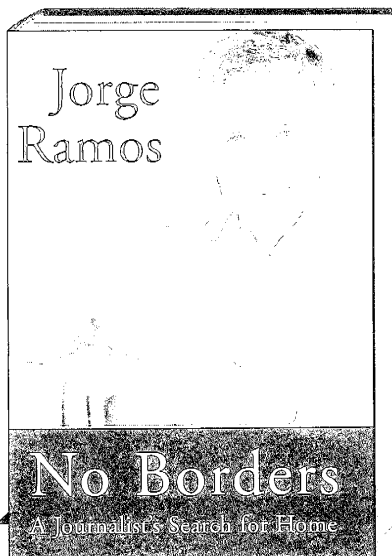
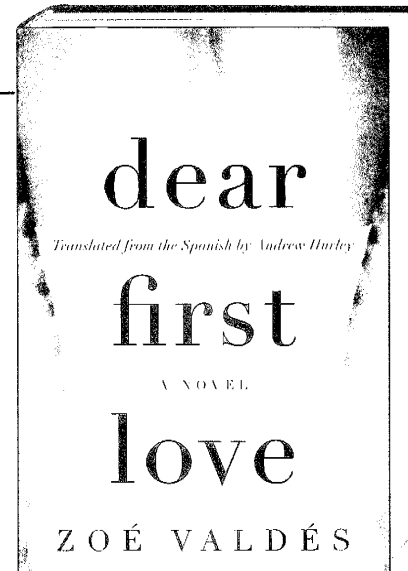
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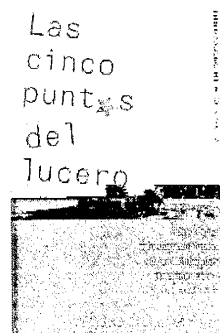
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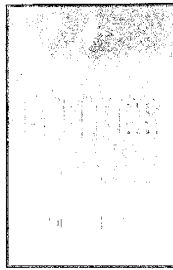
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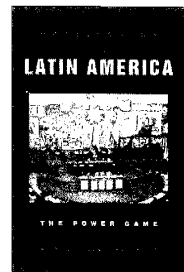
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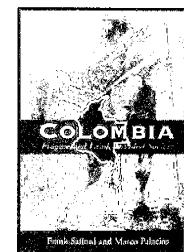
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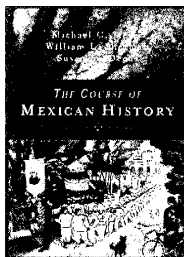
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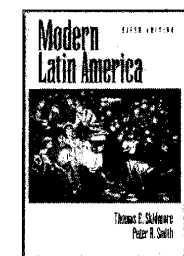
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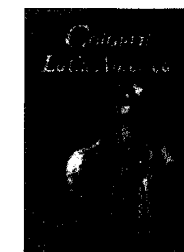
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