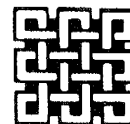


Latin American Studies Association



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President's Report

Arturo Arias

University of Redlands

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And now, the Strategic Plan is nearly done. LASA's first-ever.

During this comprehensive planning process, that occupied the LASA Executive Council and the Ad Hoc Committee for Strategic Planning, constituted especially for this purpose, during all of 2002, we all jointly did the following:

▣ The planning group discussed the identity and purpose of LASA and future vision of the organization. We found that the values of political engagement, concern for social justice, tolerance, respect and admiration for diversity in all forms, intellectual rigor, equity and reciprocity were central to LASA's direction and role.

▣ The planning group clarified LASA's organizational structure, with special attention to the role of the executive director, as the organization faces an executive transition with the retirement of our Executive Director in 2003.

▣ Five issue areas grew out of the conversation and were later combined into three key areas of focus— Diversity and Engagement, Institutional Issues and Connectivity, and Intellectual Issues. These areas provided the contextual framework for the development of goals and for setting priorities for the next three years.

▣ After a lengthy analysis, the planning group reached agreement on the action steps required to achieve the goals.

We reported most of this process in the previous two President's Reports. In this last stage of the process, we received from Matrix Associates the master document that we used as the backbone and program for our Strategic Plan retreat weekend at Raleigh-Durham during November 1-3, 2002. The master document was a very thorough, serious and solid piece of work, that compiled the work done both at the previous retreat at Redlands (February 1-3, 2002), planning tools, the final agenda for the Fall retreat, as well as the work produced by the Work Groups established on September 1 (see President's Report, *LASA Forum* No. 3, Fall 2002) and submitted to Matrix on September 30.

We then met at the Duke University's Franklin Center, although the activity itself was jointly sponsored by the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and Duke University's joint consortium in Latin American and Caribbean Studies.

For the purpose of this retreat, Matrix Associates also provided us with guidance as to what Strategic Planning was. Based on their own adaptation of Bryson's Strategic Planning in Public and Nonprofit Organizations, their documents indicated that

Strategic planning is a management tool. As with any management tool, it is used to help an organization focus its energy, ensure that members of the organization are working toward the same goals, and assess and adjust the organization's direction in response to a changing environment. Strategic planning then becomes a disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization is, what it does, and why it does it, with a focus on the future.

The process is strategic because it involves preparing the best way to respond to the circumstances of the organization's environment, whether or not its circumstances are known in advance. Being strategic, then, means being clear about the organization's objectives, being aware of the organization's resources, and incorporating both into being consciously responsive to a dynamic environment.

The process is about planning because it involves intentionally setting goals (i.e., choosing a desired future) and developing an approach to achieving those goals. The process is disciplined in that it calls for a certain order and pattern to keep it focused and productive. The process raises a sequence of questions that helps planners examine experience, test assumptions, gather and incorporate information about the present, and anticipate the environment in which the organization will be working in the future.

Finally, the process is about fundamental decisions and actions because choices must be made in order to answer the sequence of questions mentioned above. The plan is ultimately a set of decisions about what to do, why to do it, and how to do it. Because it is impossible for an organization to do everything that needs to be done, strategic planning implies that some organizational decisions and actions are more important than others—and that much of the strategy lies in making the tough decisions about what is most important to achieving organizational success.

At the retreat itself, the agenda was the following:

Friday, November 1, 2:00 to 5:30 PM

1. Welcome
2. Introductions
3. Review Retreat Format
4. Review Planning Framework
5. Review and approve Mission Statement
6. Overview of Master Document
7. Adjourn First Day



LASA President Arturo Arias

Saturday, November 2 9:00 AM TO 6:00 PM

1. Welcome and Review Agenda for the Day
2. Review Issue Conclusions and Recommendations
3. Reach Agreement about LASA's Position on Issues and SWOT
4. Organize Workgroups
5. Work groups draft goals, desired measurable outcomes and implementation (actions) plans for each issue
6. Work groups complete their process and prepare to present their proposed plans to the EC.
7. Work groups present plans to the EC
8. Adjourn Second Day

Sunday, November 3 9:00 AM TO 11:30 PM

1. Welcome and Review Agenda for the Day
2. Review Compiled List of Goals/Outcomes/Plans
3. Prioritize Goals/Outcomes/Plans
4. Reach final agreement and adopt Plan
5. Next steps
6. Evaluation
7. Adjourn Retreat

The work proceeded non-stop during the entire weekend, and by noontime on Sunday, we had reached a unanimous agreement on a Strategic Plan for LASA, to be enacted during the next five years. The document was written by Matrix Associates, based on the work done during the retreat, and it was presented to the LASA Executive Council by November 20, 2002. The EC will provide feedback, and return it to Matrix by December 20, 2002. Based on this feedback, the final plan will be presented to the LASA EC by January 15, 2003, and the EC will present it, in turn, to all its members, at the XXIV International Congress in Dallas next March.

In advance of the full report, an excerpt of which appears in this same issue of the *LASA Forum*, let me add that the Strategic Planning Group reviewed a summary of the Key Issue Areas and their corresponding goals. In assessing which goals constitute priorities for LASA, participants evaluated goals according to identified criteria, and then selected the four goals considered to be of the highest priority for LASA. The Strategic Planning Group then reached consensus on five Priority Goals through a detailed discussion of the relationship between and among goals and Key Issue Areas. The following five goals were identified as the top priorities for the organization over the next three years:

Diversity and Engagement

- Increase participation by under-represented groups identified through an assessment of LASA's membership. Target efforts to increase dialogue with and representation in LASA's activities by these groups (including shifting featured treatment of these groups across the next LASA Congresses). Foreground a variety of unheard voices and under-heard perspectives, knowledge producers and social actors.
- Renew LASA's tradition of involvement with U.S. and hemispheric policy debates that are relevant to our members, areas of study, and peoples of the region (e.g. defense of equality and democracy, promotion of sustainable development, and broadening of social justice within and between nations).

Intellectual Issues

- Depth vs. Breadth in LASA—provide coherence and intellectual leadership for furthering and deepening the discussion among disciplines.
 - Provide new spaces of discussion and engagement for intellectual and/or activist communities across the Americas.
- Institutional and Connectivity Issues**
- Develop a comprehensive fundraising plan for the organization.

During the 2002 Strategic Planning process, LASA's planning group proposed a new Mission Statement that reflects the organization's traditional values and its vision for the future: *LASA fosters intellectual discussion, research, and teaching on Latin America, the Caribbean, and its peoples throughout the Americas, promotes the interests of its diverse membership, and encourages civic engagement through network building and public debate.*

Since the Mission Statement is part of LASA's by-laws, and the by-laws establish an institutional procedure to amend, change or modify any of them, once the Executive Council receives the Strategic Plan and presents it to its membership, the official process for modification of the Mission Statement will take place, according to the procedures already established in the by-laws.

The process that is leading to LASA's first-ever Strategic Plan has been both exciting and exhausting. However, we are now thrilled to be in the stage in which we find ourselves, and looking forward to the full completion of this stage, and the implementation of the Plan itself under Marysa Navarro's presidency (2003-2004), as well as that of her successor. We should all now look at LASA's great potential as we all jointly redesign the Association by implementing the Strategic Plan. To myopically look at rules as if they were written in stone, and try to make everyone fit into that small niche, rather than being flexible and creative, leads to pettiness, and to silly turf battles over nothing, that wastes a lot of time and energy. Hopefully, this will now be avoided.

And now comes the time to say "thank you," for a job well done. First and foremost, I want to thank the Matrix team, led by Blanca Tavera, which also includes Judy Sulsona, Rachel Rosner, and Betsy Hamilton, for their excellent work. Then, I want to thank all chairs of the Work Groups for doing a magnificent job of elaborating LASA's present and future needs, strengths and weaknesses, in their respective groups. I also want to thank John French, director of the UNC-Duke Consortium, and Treasurer of LASA as well, as well as his assistant, Natalie Hartmann. John and Natalie were key players in making this event happen in as smooth a fashion as it did, and we owe them many thanks for the success of our retreat as well. We also want to thank our own Secretariat's staff for facilitating the travel arrangements and communications with Duke-UNC, and we also want to thank the deans from the last two institutions, who made financial decisions in our behalf. Special thanks go to Gilbert Merckx, our longtime editor of *LARR*, who in his new function as Vice-Provost of Duke, was crucial in making these decisions. Finally, we should not forget either the good work done voluntarily by the members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Strategic Planning, Ileana Rodríguez, Walter Mignolo, Doug Kincaid, and Manuel Pastor Jr. All the people named have earned our eternal gratitude.

I also want to add that, having planned the XXIV International Congress at the same time as we were developing our Strategic Plan, many of the goals that we have established for LASA are beginning to be fulfilled by a series of Featured Panels that have been scheduled for Dallas. Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams, our excellent Program Chair, helped me brainstorm about what to do to make sure that Dallas2003 would not only be a great success, but would also begin to point in the direction of the new LASA. We decided that a series of featured panels should be created, along the lines of the official theme of this Congress. An informal committee, an informal group of friends really, proceeded to organize these panels, and to invite participants. This group included Doris Sommer, Ileana Rodríguez, Walter Mignolo, and Néstor García Canclini. It was never formal, nor official. It was more like a group of friends trying to make sure that this Congress had people presenting interesting, cutting-edge, relevant ideas. I then let each of them organize a panel, following the footsteps of Jean Franco, the first LASA President to come from the ranks of the Humanities, who had done likewise in 1991, and who happened to be one of the great all-time Latin Americanists ever to work in the United States, and a pioneer of women rights. Indeed, one of the featured panels is dedicated to her work and legacy. As a result, our future Congress, and our Strategic Plan, happily begin to converge.

Independently of this, Nicasio Urbina asked me if he could organize another Writers' Series, like he had done in 1995. Given that it was the continuation of a legacy initiated by Michael Conroy, LASA1991 Program Chair, it made perfect sense to celebrate literature and the humanities in a new Writers' Series

presided by the second LASA President to come from the Humanities. Thus, Nicasio has prepared a magnificent line-up, led by Augusto Monterroso, winner of the Premio Cervantes, one of the three most prestigious literary awards in the world.

Esperamos que nuestras ideas, y nuestro plan, sean de su agrado. Mucho énfasis ha sido puesto en transformar a LASA de una institución estadounidense que miraba hacia Latinoamérica, a una institución verdadera y orgánicamente latinoamericana, aunque su sede continúe estando dentro de los Estados Unidos. De allí también que el esfuerzo para los paneles especiales del Congreso se haya centrado en traer académicos que nunca antes habían participado en LASA, y que ni siquiera eran miembros, pero que estaban desarrollando investigaciones de primera línea en el continente. Sabemos que el nuestro es sólo un primer paso, y es un pequeño paso. Pero en la medida en que los Latinos residentes en los Estados Unidos, y los latinoamericanos de todo el mundo, hagan verdaderamente suya esta institución, el futuro es prometedor.

Su correspondencia es importante, para verificar nuestro trabajo. Many people have sent me emails giving opinions on these matters. Please write more, so that our strategies do move in the direction in which our membership truly wants to take LASA. Again, my email is 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, as I have stated in previous issues. Un gran abrazo para todos, que espero poder transmitirle a la mayoría de ustedes a fines de marzo, en Dallas.



2003 ACUNS/ASIL Summer Workshop

The thirteenth in a series of workshops sponsored by the Academic Council on the UN System and the American Society of International Law will examine **Human Rights: Issue Linkages and the New Human Rights Agenda.**

Designed for junior international relations and law school faculty, advanced graduate students, post-doctoral scholars, lawyers and practitioners from policy circles and civil society, and human rights and development advocates, the program will be held at Yale University from 27 July to 9 August, 2003.

Participants are selected by a joint ACUNS/ASIL committee. Applicants must submit a brief research or policy paper proposal, c.v., application form, and two letters of recommendation. Completed applications are due Friday, 14 March 2003. For further guidelines and an application form, contact:

ACUNS/ASIL Summer Workshop
Yale University, Box 208360, New Haven, CT 06520-8360 USA
Email: <acuns@yale.edu>; Internet: www.yale.edu/acuns

ACUNS Dissertation Award Program

The Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) offers a competitive award program for a social scientist or legal scholar. Subsequent to review by an independent selection committee, this award will be disbursed in July 2003 to cover the period 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004.

A completed application will include a 3-4 page description of the applicant's dissertation research proposal, c.v., application form, and at least one letter of recommendation from the applicant's doctoral mentor or a faculty member familiar with the applicant's work. Completed applications are due Friday, 7 February 2003. For further guidelines and an application form, contact:

ACUNS Dissertation Award Program
Yale University, Box 208360, New Haven, CT 06520-8360
Email: <acuns@yale.edu>; Internet: www.yale.edu/acuns

The Latin American, Caribbean & Iberian Studies Program (LACIS) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will offer an Intensive Portuguese Institute in Summer 2003. This special eight-week course is designed for people wishing to study intensively, beginning Brazilian Portuguese. Graduate students, faculty, and other researchers, and advanced undergraduates who need to develop communication skills and reading knowledge for research will find this special Institute particularly useful. The Institute will take place during the eight-week summer session at UW-Madison, June 16-August 8, 2003. There will be an orientation scheduled for June 13, 2003. Instruction is five days a week, four hours a day, and the course (listed as Portuguese 301-302) carries 8 semester hours of credit. The institute will be directed and taught by Professor Severino Albuquerque who will be assisted by a lecturer or teaching assistant. Knowledge of Spanish is required (2-3 years equivalency). The application deadline is April 30, 2003. Forms and details are available from the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, 1018 Van Hise, 1220 Linden Drive, UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706, (608) 262-2093. A limited number of Title VI FLAS Fellowships are available to graduate students in conjunction with the Institute. Contact LACIS, 1155 Observatory Drive, 209 Ingraham Hall, (608)-262-2811, or <http://polyglot.ls.wisc.edu/lacis>.

Executive Summary
Latin American Studies Association Strategic Plan 2003-2006

[This is a Preliminary Report of the LASA Strategic Plan, to be presented at the next LASA Business Meeting during the XXIV International Congress in Dallas, Texas, on March 28, 2003]

The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) brings together experts on Latin America from all disciplines in diverse professions throughout the world. The leadership of the Association recognized the need and significant benefits to plan strategically for the future of the organization. With this forward thinking approach, a strategic planning process began in February 1-3, 2002 at Redlands University and was completed during a second retreat on November 1-3, 2002 at Duke University. The planning group, representative of the larger membership, comprised the Executive Council, along with staff and ad hoc leaders invited by the President.

The purpose of a strategic plan is to help an organization focus its energy, ensure that members of the organization are working toward the same goals, and assess and adjust the organization's direction in response to a changing environment. Strategic planning is a disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization is, what it does, and why it does it, with a focus on the future (language adapted from John M. Bryson, *Strategic Planning in Public and Nonprofit Organizations*, 1995).

Under the leadership of LASA's President, Arturo Arias, the planning group was able to move from identifying the underlying values, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the organization and the forces shaping its environment, to proposing a revised mission statement and action steps for implementing its strategic plan.

The proposed mission statement captures LASA's traditional as well as new directions:

LASA fosters intellectual discussion, research, and teaching on Latin America, the Caribbean, and its peoples throughout the Americas, promotes the interests of its diverse membership, and encourages civic engagement through network building and public debate.

During this comprehensive planning process:

■ The planning group discussed the identity and purpose of LASA and future vision of the organization. They found that the values of political engagement, concern for social justice, tolerance, respect and admiration for diversity in all forms, intellectual rigor, equity and reciprocity were central to LASA's direction and role.

■ The planning group clarified LASA's organizational structure, with special attention to the role of the executive director, as the organization faces an executive transition with the retirement of the longtime director in 2003.

■ Five issue areas grew out of the conversation and were later combined into three key areas of focus Diversity and Engagement,

Institutional Issues and Connectivity, and Intellectual Issues. These areas provided the contextual framework for the development of goals and for setting priorities for the next three years.

■ After a lengthy analysis, the planning group reached agreement on the action steps required to achieve the goals.

The top priorities for 2003 – 2006 are:

1) Increase participation by underrepresented groups identified through an assessment of LASA's membership. Target efforts to increase dialogue with and representation in LASA's activities by these groups (including shifting featured treatment of these groups across the next LASA Congresses). Foreground a variety of unheard voices and under-heard perspectives, knowledge producers and social actors.

2) Renew LASA's tradition of involvement with U.S. and hemispheric policy debates that are relevant to our members, areas of study, and peoples of the region (e.g. defense of equality and democracy, promotion of sustainable development, and broadening of social justice within and between nations).

3) Address depth vs. breadth in LASA—provide coherence and intellectual leadership for furthering and deepening the discussion among disciplines.

4) Provide new spaces of discussion and engagement for intellectual and/or activist communities across the Americas.

5) Develop a comprehensive fundraising plan for the organization.

The proposed Mission Statement will be submitted to the membership for approval, according to the process established in the organization's bylaws. The Strategic plan will be presented to the members at the business meeting of the Congress scheduled for March 2003, in Dallas, Texas and will be posted on LASA's web site.

LASA's planning group purposefully accepted the responsibility of reassessing the organization's capacity for reaching its full potential. Their vision, as reflected throughout the strategic plan, clearly touches upon each aspect of the organization's mission, speaking to the integrity of the process.

As mentioned previously, during its retreat in February, the Executive Council identified five critical issues for LASA's future: engagement, connectivity, intellectual issues, institutional issues, and diversity. The five issue areas were combined into three groups, Diversity and Engagement, Intellectual, and Institutional and Connectivity. With the mission, vision and values, these key areas framed the development of goals and priorities for the organization in 2003–2006.

Diversity and Engagement

Goal One: Assess the membership and participation in LASA according to our concerns about diversity (gender, ethnicity/race, country of residence, academic/non-academic, disciplines). Determine the overall universe of potential scholars and

knowledge producers whose work pertains to LASA's mission.

Goal Two: Increase participation by the under-represented as established through goal one.

Target efforts to increase dialogue with and representation in LASA's activities by these groups (including shifting featured treatment of these groups across the next LASA Congresses). Foreground a variety of unheard voices and under-heard perspectives, knowledge producers and social actors.

Goal Three: Renew LASA's tradition of involvement with U.S. and hemispheric policy debates that are relevant to our members, areas of study, and peoples of the region (e.g. defense of equality and democracy, promotion of sustainable development, and broadening of social justice within and between nations).

Goal Four: Realize LASA's commitments to enhance teaching at all levels.

Intellectual Issues

Goal One: Depth vs. breadth in LASA—Provide coherence and intellectual leadership for furthering and deepening the discussion among disciplines.

Goal Two: Provide new spaces of discussion and engagement for intellectual and/or activist communities across the Americas.

Goal Three: Honor and support the ongoing existence of different epistemologies and methodologies within our interdisciplinary organization.

Goal Four: Foster LASA's role as an intellectual "portal" for knowledge dissemination in accordance with our mission.

Institutional and Connectivity Issues

Goal One: Produce, complete and compile all rules, regulations, procedures, job descriptions and guidelines for major LASA activities for executive officers.

Goal Two: Reorganize the Secretariat.

Goal Three: Develop a comprehensive fundraising plan for the organization.

Goal Four: Improve relationships with other studies associations in the United States, Latin America and abroad.

Goal Five: Improve the quality of connectivity among members between Congresses.

PRIORITY GOALS

The following five of the thirteen goals were identified as the top priorities for the organization over the next three years.

Diversity and Engagement

☑ Increase participation by underrepresented groups identified through an assessment of LASA's membership. Target efforts to increase dialogue with and representation in LASA's activities by these groups (including shifting featured treatment of these

groups across the next LASA Congresses). Foreground a variety of unheard voices and under-heard perspectives, knowledge producers and social actors.

☑ Renew LASA's tradition of involvement with U.S. and hemispheric policy debates that are relevant to our members, areas of study, and peoples of the region (e.g. defense of equality and democracy, promotion of sustainable development, and broadening of social justice within and between nations).

Intellectual Issues

☑ Depth vs. breadth in LASA—provide coherence and intellectual leadership for furthering and deepening the discussion among disciplines.

☑ Provide new spaces of discussion and engagement for intellectual and/or activist communities across the Americas.

Institutional and Connectivity Issues

☑ Develop a comprehensive fundraising plan for the organization.

GOALS AND ACTION STEPS

Working groups developed the Goals and Action Steps during the November retreat. The groups devised the goals, laid out key steps for reaching the goals, and offered a time frame for completion. Each group presented their proposed plan to the larger group for feedback. In the final report, to be presented at the next LASA Business Meeting during the XXIV International Congress in Dallas, Texas, on March 28, 2003, the goals will be organized by three different categories:

☑ Organized by the Key Issue Area to show how the work groups devised the work plans for each area.

☑ Organized Chronologically to show the sequence of all the actions over time.

☑ Organized by Common Threads to illustrate the intersections of the issue areas. This method of arranging the actions is designed to help coordinate the work plan across key areas. In practice, this means that when implementing the strategic plan, it will be important to take into account the applicability of one action step to related action steps of other goals. All the goals and action steps were reviewed and analyzed by the facilitators and categorized into the following "Common Threads:"

Assessment: Research related information about membership and existing resources.

Networking: Expand and strengthen LASA's general connections and relationships.

Strategic Networking: Reach out to targeted groups to establish strategic relationships.

Organizational Development: Address LASA's internal capacity.

New Initiatives: New directions pursued by LASA.

Technology: Use and development of technological resources.

NEXT STEPS

In order to begin finalizing and implementing the plan, the strategic planning group agreed upon the following next steps:

Finalizing the Plan

- ☐ Go through constitutional procedures to approve the mission statement.
- ☐ Seek feedback on the plan from key members such as the Section Chairs and past Presidents.

Disseminating the Plan:

- ☐ An article about the Strategic Plan will be published in the *LASA Forum*;
- ☐ The Plan will be available through a link on the web site before the 2003 Congress;
- ☐ A pamphlet with the core elements of the Plan will be distributed at the Congress;
- ☐ The complete Plan will be presented at the Business meeting of the Congress. ☐

Lula Lá Implications of the 2002 Elections in Brazil

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Until recently, the election to the Brazilian presidency of a candidate from the Workers' Party (*Partido dos Trabalhadores*) seemed impossible. Luiz Inácio "Lula" da Silva, a former lathe operator and trade union leader, was the party's candidate in 1989, 1994, and 1998, losing each time to candidates of the right (Collor de Mello in 1989) and center-right coalition (Fernando Henrique Cardoso in the last two elections). However, on October 27, 2002, Lula received 61.27 percent of the vote (almost 53 million votes) in the presidential runoff, marking a historic shift in Brazilian politics. [See tables for this article following page 26]

At the broadest level, the election represents the popular rejection of an orthodox and technocratic vision of economic reform whose results during the second Cardoso term were increasingly poor. Cardoso's policies appeared to sacrifice economic growth and job creation to the goal of price stability and the demands of the international financial community. In 2002, for the first time, Lula and the PT were able to convince several key industrialists and members of the business community that a different set of economic policies should be implemented. Meanwhile, rising unemployment and declining real wages kept Cardoso's approval ratings low throughout his second term, and made it difficult for any candidate associated with him to be strongly competitive. Thus, there was both elite-level and popular dissatisfaction with the economic model of the 1990s, and the PT aimed its campaign precisely at issue-areas where elite and mass interests seemed to intersect.

The elections are significant for at least two other reasons. First, for the first time since the transition to democracy in 1985, a genuinely oppositional candidate has won the presidency. The Brazilian transition to democracy was characterized by gradualism and continuity. A relatively small group of conservative

politicians—typified by leading figures in the PFL (*Partido de Frente Liberal*, or Liberal Front Party)—managed to manipulate networks of patronage and graft, turning elections and conflicts to their benefit. Recent presidents have generally worked within the confines of the system, implementing reforms at the margins of the *situação*.¹

Second, the Workers' Party spearheads a new left that opposes not only liberal technocracy but also orthodoxies associated with the old left, including populism and *trabalhismo*. Unlike the PRI in Mexico, the Peronists in Argentina, APRA in Peru, or the AD in Venezuela, the Workers' Party is a youthful and vigorous party, barely more than 20 years old, still energized by the new social movements that contributed to its creation. Bringing together the "new unionism" (within the industrial working class, public sector employees, and some service sectors), the progressive Catholic Church, and middle-class intellectuals, the Workers' Party claims to reject clientelism, elitism, and overcentralization. The PT is the most ideological and disciplined of the major parties in Brazil, despite various factional conflicts within it. Opposition to politics as usual has paid off: the PT is the only Brazilian party that has grown steadily at every election since 1982.

The core of the PT is its 350,000 card-carrying members and the hundreds of thousands more in the largest labor central (the CUT) and the landless movement. However, in the 2002 elections the PT campaigned well beyond this base, causing Lula to break through his previous "glass ceiling" of about 30% support. The PT allied with the conservative Liberal Party (*Partido Liberal*, or PL), and its media campaign was orchestrated by Duda Mendonça, a marketing guru who emphasized a "light" Lula short on specifics and long on image. Therefore, it would be misleading to interpret Lula's election as an endorsement of the Workers' Party's full

platform by the majority of the electorate, especially since the majority of state governments are in the hands of other political parties, and Lula himself received twice as many votes as did his party.

What are the prospects of a PT-led government? Lula faces a very difficult balancing act. On one hand, the administration will inherit massive obligations for fiscal austerity and debt repayment, and has assured the IMF and other creditors it will honor these commitments. Failure to do so could result in debt default, capital flight, and a repetition of the dismal experience of Argentina, where a brutal recession has set the country back years. On the other hand, Lula has promised a new economic model that will raise exports, employment, and wages as well as new government expenditures to alleviate poverty, upgrade government services, and improve the level of public security. Failure to fulfill these promises could result in dashed expectations and bitter disappointment.

Under Cardoso, despite extensive privatizations of state owned enterprises, the public debt as a percentage of GDP soared from 29 percent to 62 percent. In just its first three months the new government will be required to pay out US \$9 billion in debt service. Debt repayment and other fixed items such as government pensions and salaries are such a burden on federal finances that the estimates for the government's discretionary budget for the whole of 2003 is estimated to be US\$ 2 billion for investments and \$4 billion for current expenditures—or about what the U.S. Department of Defense spends in a week.² These severe budgetary limitations will also limit the government's ability to address another popular demand—the diminution of Brazil's rising tide of violence and criminality.

There is thus a serious risk that Lula's promises will remain unfulfilled, and the government could embark on a collision course with trade unions, the landless, other social movements, and the left wing of the PT itself.³ In transitioning from an opposition to a governing party, some degree of conflict with the base is normal, and can be seen elsewhere.⁴ However, too much conflict of this kind could expose the Lula government to withering criticism from both left and right.

Lula's ability to fulfill his campaign promises will inevitably be constrained by other political factors. The PT won only three state governorships in peripheral states, and has only 91 out of 513 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 14 out of 81 seats in the Senate. Overall, the PT-led coalition adds up to only 196 lower house seats, which means that Lula will need to look elsewhere to reach the 257 votes needed to pass ordinary legislation and the 308 votes needed for constitutional amendments.⁵ Ironically, the two parties most amenable to Lula's appeals are likely to be the *Partido da Social Democracia Brasileira* (PSDB, Cardoso's party) and the *Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro* (PMDB), both of which supported Cardoso ally José Serra (PSDB) in 2002. Together these two centrist parties hold twelve of the 27 governorships, including the key states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Rio Grande do Sul. Although these two parties plan to adopt a moderate oppositional stance, both the PSDB and the PMDB contain progressive (*autêntico*) wings that have some

historical affinities with the PT and that were less than enthusiastic about Cardoso-era orthodoxy. Lula will need to reach out to these social democratic sectors in order to broaden his coalition.

The November-December presidential transition, widely praised as the most professional in Latin American history, seemed to hold out some possibilities for interparty collaboration. A lame-duck Cardoso was fond of repeating his hope that the PSDB would not oppose the PT as fiercely as the PT opposed the PSDB in 1995-2002, and a conciliatory Lula, impressed by Cardoso's statesmanship during the transition, reciprocated with some warm overtures. However, it is inevitable that the issues to be debated in Brasília during Lula's first 100 days—the confirmation of Cardoso's final IMF agreement, adjustment of the minimum wage, and a major new federal program to fight hunger—will provide an early test for Lula's coalition-building skills.

In terms of foreign policy, the Brazilian elections may well combine with the 2002 midterm elections in the United States to generate a slowdown in hemispheric trade negotiations, which were already sputtering. President Bush, the big winner in the United States in 2002 and with his eyes on reelection in 2004, will probably hold fast to his policies of protecting domestic steel and agricultural interests for political gain. Continuing troubles for the U.S. economy will further make concessions for trade integration politically unpopular in the United States. President Lula, for his part, is committed to either getting a better deal for Brazilian exporters within the proposed FTAA or delaying or walking away from the negotiations altogether. The question therefore seems to be not whether progress towards hemispheric trade integration will slow down and delay the proposed completion of talks by 2005, but whether the increasingly divergent political paths of Brazil and the United States will derail the agreement entirely.

The Brazilian elections of 2002 represent a tremendous achievement in Latin America, an opportunity, and a challenge. The achievement is the creation of a democratic grassroots party that has played within the electoral rules of the game and created a coalition that may at last be able to address Brazil's chronic social problems. The opportunity is to create a new social pact in which members of the middle and upper classes are encouraged to contribute towards the alleviation of poverty and inequality in their own interest—as the price that a democratic society must pay to avoid descent into a Hobbesian war of each against all, best represented today by still-unraveling Colombia. Challenges to the realization of this dream come from at least two sides.

From conservative financial circles will come criticisms that government preoccupation with employment, redistribution, and welfare is inherently "populist." These sectors will demand that the government remains exclusively focused on the prudent safeguarding of other people's investments at the expense of the needs and aspirations of ordinary Brazilians. Lula will try to sidestep these demands to the extent possible, but continuing speculation against Brazil's currency will probably result in some concessions to the "markets," including top appointments to the administration.

Secondly, Lula's path will be mined by another minority, the conservative political establishment. Encouraged by "Lula Light" and his slogan of "peace and love," clientelistic politicians (*fisiológicos*) will extend a theatrically warm *abraço*. From day one, they will urge the new president to forego his commitment to greater social equality for pragmatic reasons, so that everyone can continue to trade favors in Congress. Since there are few clear alternatives to the orthodox economic policies of the Cardoso government, this invitation may well be hard to resist. Lula and his cabinet will therefore need tremendous creativity and political skill to find a way to defy both sets of demands and to meet at least some of the popular expectations for economic and political change. Many observers will be wishing them the very best of bountiful good luck.

¹ This capacity of the Brazilian political establishment to embrace and invert apparently oppositional forces has been compared to Italian *trasformismo* by Perry Anderson. See "FHC deixou saldo negativo, diz historiador," *Folha de São Paulo*, November 10, 2002.

² "A Realidade Orçamentária," *O Estado de São Paulo*, October

26, 2002. The estimate was made by former Minister for Planning Guilherme Dias. The same source indicates that the entire 2003 federal budget, excluding debt service, will be about R\$297.5 billion (or about US\$82.6 billion at the rate of exchange in November 2002), of which 88.5 percent is tied up in obligatory spending.

³ There is evidence that this opposition has already begun. See João Penha, "The Workers' Party Electoral Victory of October 27th and the Trap of the 'Participatory Budget'" in *PT Sweeps to Power in Brazil: Dossier from the Open World Conference in Defense of Trade Union Independence and Democratic Rights* (OWC), email document circulated November 4, 2002.

⁴ In October of 2002, for example, the South African trade union central COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions) organized a two-day general strike against privatizations planned by the government of the ANC (African National Congress) – a government that COSATU itself helped put in power. See "South Africans strike against slow pace of reform," originally appearing in *Le Monde* (Paris), translated and reprinted in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, October 10-16 2002, p. 25.

⁵ "Não havia 'onda vermelha,'" *O Estado de São Paulo*, October 29, 2002. ■

The Latino in Latin American Studies

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In 1992 the Latin American Studies Association endorsed a proposal to set up a Latino Studies Task Force. The proponents of this initiative, which has evolved into a permanent Latino Studies Section, were LASA members trained as Latin Americanists, but who had gradually developed an intellectual interest and research profile on the Latino experience in the United States, and younger scholars whose training had been more centrally focused in Latino Studies. Early and important scholarly works on the 20th century Mexican-American and Chicano experience in the U.S. were historically contextualized by reference to Mexico. Similarly, since its founding in the early 1970s the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños explicitly focused on the dynamics of capitalist development in Puerto Rico and its relationship to the Puerto Rican Diaspora in the United States.

Despite the effort of Latino/a scholars to illuminate the international and transborder dimensions of their research, their work was characteristically defined as forming part of the scholarship of U.S. ethnic studies. This was partly the result of the perception that Chicano and Puerto Rican Studies were insular fields that spoke only to minority concerns. The predominance of cultural nationalist paradigms in the early scholarship also

fueled these racist perceptions outside of these fields. Some Latino studies scholars, particularly on the East Coast, were uncomfortable with this designation of their work as ethnic studies exclusively. In part they were reacting to the domestic orientation of the field, which was more characteristic of Chicano/a Studies than of Caribbean Diaspora Studies. Chicano/a Studies has been historically rooted in American Studies and has been in dialogue with U.S. history and U.S. literary studies as a result of the colonial legacies in the Southwest. Given the interstitial location of both Chicano and Puerto Rican Studies, both American Studies and Latin American Studies as dominant academic spaces failed to recognize the importance of these emerging fields until the 1990s. Nowadays, Latino Studies scholars are increasingly contextualizing their research in relation to transnationalism, immigration, citizenship and globalization as a result of the demographic diversification of the Latino populations in the United States as well as of the hemispheric circulation of peoples, goods, capital, cultural texts, and labor.

These were some of the concerns that motivated LASA members to call on their organization to recognize Latino Studies as an emerging body of scholarship. They rejected modes of

conceptualizing the Latino experience as unconnected to the dynamics of Latin America and the Caribbean and wrote:

Seldom is the discussion of Latinos situated in the broader international dimension or contextualized by reference to transactional dynamic between Latino communities in the U.S. and Latin America. The transnational features of Latino formation are only now entering the discourse of the academy. While sensitive to the distinctive social and political process that shape the Latino experience in the United States, the Task Force will encourage research that situates the Latino experience in its broader spatial and historical dimensions; emphasizing where appropriate the authentic transnationality of this experience.

Since the inception of the Task Force in 1992, the number of panels, presentations and events related to Latino Studies in LASA Congresses has increased significantly. At the national level, combined Latino and Latin American Studies programs and departments have grown. While it is simplistic, and probably just wrong, to attribute this growth to the establishment of the Task Force, LASA did see the validity of the proposal that anticipated increased institutional interest in forging an academic connection between Latino Studies and Latin American Studies.

Latino Studies is taught in a variety of academic settings ranging from autonomous departments of Chicano/Latino Studies to concentrations within American Studies and Ethnic Studies institutes and departments. But an increasingly common bureaucratic solution by academic administrators to pressing student demands has been to establish Latino Studies as a component of already existing Latin American Studies Programs. What explains this merging of Latino Studies and Latin American Studies? What are the consequences for both areas of studies?

Latin American and what is now Latina and Latino Studies initially did not appear destined for this recent coalescence. Chicano and Puerto Rican Studies were the precursors of present day Latino Studies. Born of student militancy and articulating a radical critique of the university for its policies of willful exclusion of students of color, Puerto Rican and Chicano Studies were perceived as lacking academic merit. In contrast Latin American studies was privileged, particularly during the heyday of modernization theory, as an important area studies field. The focus of each enterprise was radically different. Puerto Rican and Chicano Studies focused almost exclusively on domestic U.S. institutions and processes, community-based, interdisciplinary research that went against the grain of the traditional disciplines. In contrast, Latin American studies focused entirely on Mexico, South America and the Caribbean through multidisciplinary projects that were informed by the traditional methodologies and discourses of the respective disciplines. Their respective

normative concerns and academic inquiries were disparate, if not antagonistic.

Given these epistemological differences, how have these two fields increased academic dialogue and influenced each other? How are their boundaries being gradually blurred? The academic maturation of Latino Studies, the declining significance of area studies as an organizing and conceptual framework—combined with reduced government funding and dramatic changes in the hemispheric political economy—particularly immigration and highly integrated networks for transmission of cultural production—and the university's almost permanent need to manage fiscal austerity are important factors to consider. Moreover, a bias among many university academic administrators that leads them to envision the Latin American and Latino experiences as one undifferentiated, homogeneous historic and cultural entity also fuels this merger. This bias, along with concerns about administrative efficiency and economies of scale, are probably the most powerful factors that explain why some universities have decided to merge Latino and Latin American Studies.

But ultimately the only compelling rationale that will stand the test of time for such a merger must be academic in nature. In fact, compelling intellectual arguments have been advanced that demonstrate that academic linkages between both fields of studies are viable and can, indeed, be productive. The Latino and Latin American Studies units at UC Santa Cruz, University of Illinois at Chicago, and SUNY at Albany are coherent academic units, with prestigious faculty and well articulated mission statements that provide a clear intellectual rationale for their academic project. But the productive cross fertilization of two distinct academic traditions, that still can be distinguished by distinct analytical concerns, requires a high degree of strategic hiring, coordination and intellectual boundary crossing. In the absence of an institutional commitment to sustain the still admittedly experimental and tentative merging of Latino studies, questions emerge as to whether the hoped for synthesis of the different intellectual traditions can be forged. The danger is that without strong academic leadership, institutional support and active faculty collaboration, Latino and Latin American Studies will not evolve beyond what it is in so many units and campuses—two distinct and segmented academic programs that have failed to establish a stable academic bridge that facilitates the continuous exchange of ideas and intellectual collaboration.

The growth of the LASA Latino Studies Section indicates that these challenges are beginning to be met. The development of a dissertation prize and a public intellectual award in Latino/a Studies, panels, presentations and publication projects initiated by the members of the Section promise to strengthen the potential for future academic dialogue between Latino /a Studies and Latin American Studies. ■

DALLAS IN 2003!

Bridging Latin American and Latino Studies

Juntos pero no revueltos

by Jonathan Fox

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Thanks to Pedro Cabán and Frances Aparicio for raising very pertinent questions about the need to spell out the “terms of engagement” between Latin American and Latino Studies. The fact that both Latino studies and Latin American studies traditions are interdisciplinary and focus centrally on culture, history, language and identity is necessary but far from sufficient for synergy.

This invited comment briefly shares some our experience at the University of California at Santa Cruz. We have followed just one of many possible niche strategies, and seek to learn from other approaches. Our central lesson, emerging from years of collective discussions, is that the LALS project here does not involve a homogenizing process of merger or fusion, nor does it try to incorporate one field into another. Instead, our approach to building this new field involves the conceptual *bridging* of two interlocking intellectual traditions.

The first key moment at UCSC was a decade ago, when the Chicano/Latino Research Center was launched to focus on “cross-border perspectives linking the Americas.” See <www.lals.ucsc.edu/clrc>. This innovation permitted the broadening of UCSC’s existing Latin American Studies program into Latin American and Latino Studies, led by a coalition of faculty from both traditions. Two tenured faculty were recruited in 1995 as part of a medium-term strategy to turn the LALS program into a full department. By the time we gained department status in early 2001, we were graduating more than 50 majors each year with six a half ladder faculty (including five and a half full professors) as well as two full-time senior lecturers. Department status meant full self-governance, institutional security and symbolic commitment from the university. This critical mass helped to offset the risks that Frances and Pedro rightly point out. Along the way, our process was facilitated internally by an emphasis on methodological pluralism and intellectual balance—not only between faculty originally trained in the Latino and Latin American studies traditions, but also between the humanities and social sciences.

In an effort to encourage meaningful “intellectual dual citizenship,” we also have 13 “participating faculty”—professors based in a wide range of other departments who have full voting rights in LALS on key issues like new hires and curriculum. This governance structure goes beyond merely symbolic affiliation or consultation; it involves real power-sharing. This governance structure reflects our department’s commitment, together with CLRC, to support LALS-related research and teaching *throughout* the university. For example, we are wary of any hint that larger disciplinary departments might try to offload their need to hire specialists in Latino or Latin American studies.

Institutional commitment from higher-ups has been fundamental. Our university administration supported the building of LALS not as part of any cost-cutting effort, but because allies take being a public university seriously. They supported our view that building LALS was a contribution to making the university more accountable to the peoples of California.

Faculty bolstered this approach by informing our agenda through multiple partnerships with public interest groups and grassroots organizations active in Latino and Latin American communities, such as our Summer Institute on social change across borders <http://lals.ucsc.edu/summer_institute/>. For another example, we recently convened a conference on building bridges between researchers (broadly defined) and leaders of indigenous Mexican migrant communities in the United States—inspired by the social and cultural construction of “Oaxacalifornia” <www.lals.ucsc.edu/conference>. In the process, we have tried to transcend the usual divide between scholarly research and public/community service.

Our research center and academic department have also worked together to sustain both the conceptual and action-research conversations through a collective multi-year Hemispheric Dialogues project, which has increasingly focused on the need for more explicit “conceptual translations” across intellectual traditions <http://lals.ucsc.edu/hemispheric_dialogues/>. The idea of “conceptual translations” refers to our recognition that bringing the two approaches together, even in the same language, does not guarantee mutual understanding. The intellectual whole is more likely to be greater than the sum of the parts if we explicitly problematize the often different ways in which we are defining and applying our key concepts. At UCSC this conversation has gone furthest in the context of dialogue between Latina and Latin American feminist scholars.

To sum up, LALS is a field, not a discipline—it is an intellectual response to the dramatic pace at which people, ideas, cultural expressions, capital and political actors move back and forth between the United States and Latin America, including the growing bilingual and multicultural arenas within U.S. society. In this context, LALS creates a space for developing conceptual frameworks that meet the challenge of understanding the rapidly changing interaction between Latino and Latin America, as we recognize that one cannot be understood without the other. Rather than merging area and ethnic studies, we are encouraging dialogue between Latin American and Latino experiences—both scholarly and as actually lived. LALS emerges at this intersection, a field still very much under construction.



ON LASA 2003

Final Fittings for LASA2003 at Dallas! A Note from the LASA2003 Program Committee

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Final fittings are both exciting and frightening at the same time. There is the excitement of seeing the final product of a complex work that will have taken, by March 27, 2003, a year and a half in the making, almost completed. There is the excitement of thousands of people who have been contributing to make the XXIV International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association at Dallas, TX, an unforgettable event for Latin American studies. There is also the fear that the intellectual mass of the LASA2003 Congress has grown beyond its original expectations, and that the large Adam's Mark Hotel in Dallas cannot offer any more meeting rooms to the Program Committee. In contrast to the extra weight that needs to be lost when an outfit gets too tight during final fitting stages, the intellectual events that are enlarging the Dallas Congress in March 2003 are very welcomed. Thus, if space has become a problem, the great LASA team at the Pittsburgh Secretariat, especially Milagros Pereyra, and the LASA headquarters at the University of Notre Dame, my assistant and myself, have had to be creative and make time more elastic. "The Global and the Local: Rethinking Area Studies" will evolve over a three-day period, which will start at 8:00am on Thursday and continue with several panels and events until 9:00pm on Saturday. The Latin American Studies Association is growing and the amassed energy and dedication of its members are reflected in its XXIV Congress.

By stretching the time reserved for presentations and events, we were able to place in the program an unprecedented number of panels, roundtables, featured sessions, discussion groups, business meetings, awards receptions, etc. Thus, at the LASA2003 Congress each time slot is a key time. There are no "taboo" times. From 8:00am to 9:00pm, all the events are exciting and of the highest quality. We have worked very hard to prevent thematic overlaps (an impossible mission) and scheduling conflicts for individuals. At this moment, I would like to thank all of you who have carefully read your acceptance letters and requested, when possible, a better thematically fit panel for your individual proposals. I am pleased to inform you that we have been successful in finding a more suitable home for your individual papers, almost always. Special thanks to many of our

colleagues who have organized very well structured panels and have generously accepted a new member into their groups. The spirit of cooperation of the Latin American Studies Association is very high.

That spirit which is a trademark of LASA has permitted many Latin American colleagues to travel to Dallas. We are living in very difficult financial times. The economic and political crises within Latin America have urged our colleagues, on one hand, to meet in Dallas to share their research findings with their peers as well as the idiosyncrasies of studying and working in Latin America. On the other hand, they were forced to request travel assistance in order to participate in our March congress. This year the LASA Secretariat has received the largest number of requests for travel grants and LASA Lecturing Fellowships. Unfortunately, the LASA travel fund has also suffered the consequences of the economic crisis. Nevertheless, many Latin Americans are coming to Dallas with the financial support of the association. My heartiest thanks to all of you who have already contributed as well as those who will contribute to the LASA travel fund.

In my note for the previous *Forum*, I invited you to look at some of the featured sessions, which will take the LASA2003 congress to unparalleled levels of quality. Now, I am very pleased to inform you that the renowned Mexican writer Elena Poniatowska, sponsored by *Foreign Affairs en Español*, will be part of the Congress. Ms. Poniatowska will complement the list of prominent personalities at LASA2003, such as Rigoberta Menchú, Gayatri Spivak, Bárbara Jacobs, Augusto Monterroso, Nancy Morejón, Leonardo Padura, Ana Teresa Torres, Jesús Urzagasti, Marosa Di Giorgio, among others.

Within the next few weeks, all preregistrants will receive the official program and you will experience the same excitement that I am trying to convey in this note. I know that you will be delighted with this Congress, to which all of us, from different areas of the world, have contributed. We look forward to seeing all of you in Dallas!

DALLAS IN 2003!

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAPER PRESENTERS AND ORGANIZERS

LASA2003

XXIV International Congress
Dallas, Texas, USA

Congratulations on your acceptance as a participant in LASA2003! If you are on the program as giving a paper, PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

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

Paper Specifications (*please do not ignore!*)

Manuscripts should be printed on white paper, stapled, with dimensions as close to 8 1/2" x 11" as possible. No legal size, please. *It is important that the papers be single-spaced, and double-sided.* Suggested length is 20-25 pages (10-13 individual sheets double-sided). The cover page should carry the title, author's name and affiliation, and the following (in English, Spanish, or Portuguese): "Prepared for delivery at the 2003 meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Dallas, Texas, March 27-29, 2003."

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

A *paper copy* of your presentation must reach the LASA Secretariat by **March 12, 2003**. Send to: LASA, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. As it has done for several years, LASA will fill requests for papers after the meeting, using this master hard copy.

On-site Papers

Each paper presenter should make sure that **30** (thirty) copies of his or her paper reach the LASA paper distribution area at the Adam's Mark Hotel. There are three ways for doing so:

Option 1)

LASA and Kinko's Copy Centers have negotiated an agreement offering paper presenters discounted prices for copying and delivery of the papers to the LASA2003 site. If you choose this option and do not have the form that was included in the acceptance letter packet, contact <usa0575@kinkos.com> for forms and rates. Submission of a hard copy or an emailed copy of your paper must be received by Kinko's no later than **March 3, 2003**, to qualify for the highest discounted rates.

Option 2)

Mail 30 copies of your paper to the Adam's Mark Hotel. Here are the rules:

1. All packages must have postage or shipping costs already paid by the sender; any packages the hotel is being asked to pay for will be refused. The Adam's Mark will receive and store these small packages until a LASA staff member picks them up. The hotel's handling and storage charge of \$4.00 per package will be paid by LASA.
2. Packages must be *addressed* as follows (no exceptions):

**PACKAGE ROOM
Adam's Mark Hotel
400 N OLIVE ST
DALLAS TX 75201**

(See next page)

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

LASA2003 PANEL PAPERS
Hold for Arrival of LASA Staff Member
25-29 MARCH 2003

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

5. Papers should arrive at the Adam's Mark Hotel no earlier than March 19, 2003, and no later than March 25, 2003, to assure proper distribution.

Option 3)

You may hand-carry your 30 copies to the meeting and deliver them directly to the panel paper distribution area in the Adam's Mark Hotel, which will be clearly marked.

If you are NOT planning on arriving at the meeting by the morning of the first day of the meeting, Thursday, March 27, we encourage you NOT to hand-carry, but to use a previous option. Attendees often are frustrated by having to make several visits to the paper sales area in order to obtain papers that arrive after the morning of the first day.

Photocopying at the Congress

No photocopies of papers will be made by LASA at the LASA2003 site. There are copying services in the hotel. For less expensive copies, go to Kinko's Ross Branch, 1305 Ross Avenue. Take the Dart Rail Line going west at the station next to the Adam's Mark Hotel. Take the train to Akard Station and walk two blocks north.

Electronic Papers

Because of its determined commitment to broaden and deepen the stream of communication about topics of interest to the profession, LASA has expended considerable energy in ensuring a wide and economical distribution of as many of the materials presented in its Congresses as possible. We are grateful to paper presenters in past Congresses for performing a vital service to the field by making their papers available to LASA in electronic form. For LASA2003, the Association has committed again to putting papers on line, *accessible from the LASA Internet site.* (Check <<http://lasa.international.pitt.edu>> to find links to more than 1,500 on-line papers from LASA97, LASA98, LASA2000, and LASA2001).

We are asking all LASA2003 paper presenters to take a formatted 3.5 inch, high-density virus-free diskette containing (only) the paper to the Dallas meeting, along with one hard (paper) copy of this electronic version. Someone will be at a table near the paper distribution area to receive the diskette and paper. Please cooperate with this effort to make your research known to as broad an audience as possible.

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

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

Note on AUDIO/VISUAL EQUIPMENT at LASA2003: There will be an overhead projector (only) for transparencies in each meeting room. LASA will not supply additional equipment. Please plan accordingly.

On Behalf of Your Colleagues, a "Thank You"

The field of Latin American Studies is vigorous and thriving because of the efforts of serious scholars and practitioners. Please preserve its vitality by doing your part to ensure that LASA2003 is an intellectually exciting event. Exercise your responsibility to the panelists in your session by making sure your paper is accessible to them in advance of the meeting. Extend your findings and analyses to your colleagues who were not able to attend your session by making your paper available both in hard-copy and electronic form for distribution after LASA2003!

LASA EXHIBIT APPROACHES ANOTHER SELL-OUT!

An expansive exhibition of publications, films, art and services will again be a highlight of the LASA International Congress. Dates and times for the Exhibit at the Adams Mark Dallas (headquarters for the LASA Congress) are: Thursday, March 27, (10am-5pm), Friday, March 28 (10am-5pm) and Saturday, March 29 (10am-4pm). By December 24, the following are confirmed exhibitors with assigned booths:

Association Book Exhibit (713)	Ocean Press (308)
Blackwell Publishing (409)	Oxford University Press (411)
Cambridge University Press (413)	Palgrave (700)
Center for Global Education at Augsburg College (212)	Pathfinder Press (407)
Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego (207)	Penguin Putnam, Inc. (309)
Comisión Andina de Juristas (909)	Penn State University Press (412)
Consortium Book Sales/Curbstone Press (304/306)	Political Database of the Americas (704)
Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs/CLASP (311)	Proquest, Formerly Norman Ross Publishers (715)
Council for the International Exchange of Scholars (408)	Random House, Inc. (205)
David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University (710)	Routledge (603)
De Sitter Publications (812)	Rowman & Littlefield Publishers (509)
Duke University Press (604-606)	Rutgers University Press (209)
Editorial Gedisa (706)	Scholarly Resources, Inc. (511-513)
Editores Independientes: Cuarto Propio-Pehuen (915)	Social Science Research Council (206)
Editores Independientes: Lom Ediciones-ERA (913)	Southwest Center for International Studies (405)
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, A.C. (611)	Stanford University Press (414)
El Colegio de México, A.C. (609)	Taylor and Francis (605)
El Colegio de Michoacán AC (613)	The Washington Office on Latin America (208)
FLACSO (607)	United Nations Publications (917-919)
Harvard University Press (710)	University of California Press (410)
Iberoamericana Editorial Vervuert (310)	University of Colorado Press (912)
Institute for International Mediation and Conflict Resolution (815)	University of Minnesota Press (810)
Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London (314)	University of Nebraska Press (406)
Instituto del Libro Cubano (711)	University of New Mexico Press (305)
Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana (608)	University of North Carolina Press (508)
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico City (610)	University of Notre Dame Press (712)
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México/ <i>Foreign Affairs en Español</i> (615)	University of Oklahoma Press (910)
<i>Latin American Perspectives</i> (214)	University of Pittsburgh Press (504-506)
<i>Latin American Research Review (LARR)</i> (813)	University of Texas Press (505-507)
Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc. (501-600)	University of Wisconsin Press (811)
Marazul Charters, Inc. (210)	University Press of America (312)
McFarland Publishers (213)	University Press of Florida (510-512)
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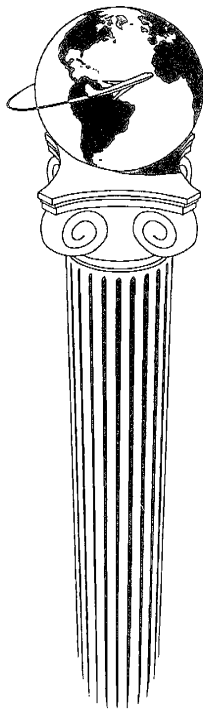
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NEWS FROM LASA

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

by

Sandy Klinzing

Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement

As this is being written, the holidays are fast upon us. This is traditionally a time to acknowledge long-time friends and associates, to celebrate those things which give meaning to our lives, and to be thankful for the opportunities we, ourselves, have been accorded.

As caring individuals often we show our thankfulness by responding favorably and generously to requests for our support. During 2002 several hundred LASA members responded to our appeals on behalf of the LASA funds by opening wide their hearts and their check books. We are extremely grateful to each and every one of them.

Thanks to the generous support of donors to the LASA Travel Fund, over \$5800 is available for LASA2003 travel for participants from Latin America and the Caribbean. Travel Fund donors since our last report include:

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Although the newest of the LASA funds, the **Student Travel Fund** has received sufficient support to provide travel grants of \$300 each for several student participants at LASA2003. Our sincere thanks to these most recent donors to the Fund:

Ricardo Contreras	Thomas Holloway	David Popper
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Support for the LASA Endowment will eventually provide much of the funding for Congress travel grants. Several donors have contributed to the **General Endowment Fund** since our last report. Our most sincere thanks go to:

Denise Bebbington	Merilee Grindle	David Robinson
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As well as to these donors to the **Humanities Endowment Fund**:

Bruce Goldstein	Beth Jorgensen	Luiz Rivas
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Please include LASA in your year-end gift considerations. Every contribution to LASA funds is fully deductible on a federal income tax form. It's also a wonderful way to start out the New Year!



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, longstanding member of LASA, along with other distinguished members of the Brazilian academy, collaborated on the recently published *Brazil: Dilemmas and Challenges* (Edusp-Editora da Universidade de São Paulo, 2001). Bresser Pereira is professor in the Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo, Fundação Getúlio Vargas. A recent book is *Reforma del Estado para la Cuidadania* (Editorial Eudeba, Buenos Aires, 1999). Over the years he has held several positions in both the Brazilian federal government and in São Paulo state.

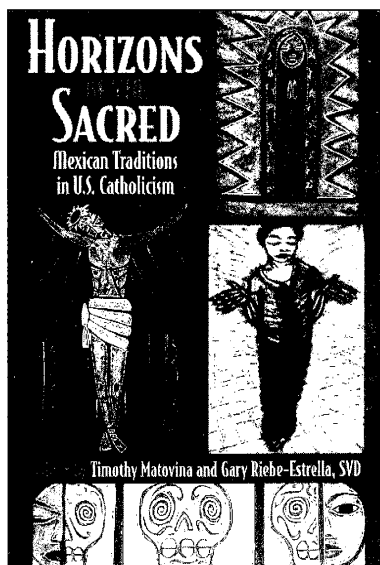
Peter S. Cleaves has been appointed Executive Director of the AVINA Foundation. AVINA supports projects for sustainable development in Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula (www.avina.net). Founded in 1995 by the Swiss businessman and philanthropist Stephan Schmidheiny, AVINA collaborates with nearly three hundred project leaders through 21 offices in 25 countries. Previously with the Ford Foundation, First Chicago, and the University of Texas, Cleaves serves on LASA's Investment Committee and is co-author of the forthcoming *Latin America in the Twenty-First Century: Toward a New Sociopolitical Matrix* with Manuel Antonio Garretón, Marcelo Cavarozzi, Jonathan Hartlyn, and Gary Gereffi.

Martha Huggins, Tulane University, is co-author of *Violence Workers: Police Torturers and Murderers Reconstruct Brazilian Atrocities* (University of California Press, 2002). The book

examines the social, political and psychological roots of atrocity in Brazil. Professor Huggins has conducted research on Brazil over a 25-year period, publishing several articles and three books about crime, the police, and extra-legal violence.

Francine R. Masiello, University of California, Berkeley, is recipient of the Modern Language Association of America's Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize for an outstanding book published in English in the field of Latin American and Spanish literatures and cultures. Her volume, *The Art of Transition: Latin American Culture and Neoliberal Crisis* (Duke University Press), "explores the development of literature and visual arts of the Southern Cone in the aftermath of dictatorship." Previous publications include *Lenguaje e ideologia: Las escuelas argentinas de vanguardia*; and *Between Civilization and Barbarism; Women, Nation, and Literary Culture in Modern Argentina*, which was the co-winner of the MLA's Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize in 1992.

LASA member Goetz Frank Ottmann, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, is author of *Lost for Words? Brazilian Liberationism in the 1990s*, just published by the University of Pittsburgh Press. The book "explores the rise and decline of progressive Catholic grassroots activism and its drive for social justice and democratic change.... He shows how in recent years activists have worked to create a new and pragmatic form of religious activism." ■



Horizons of the Sacred

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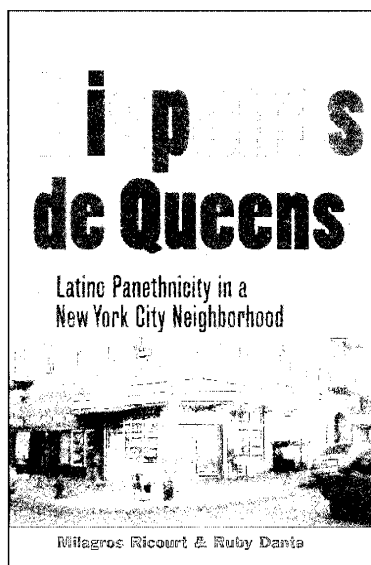
EDITED BY
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To the *Forum*:

In the Summer 2002 *Forum*, Arturo Arias assured members that LASA will continue to be open to very different outlooks. Research and high standards will matter more than political correctness. LASA panels will be scholarly vehicles governed by disciplinary standards of argument and verification. As president of our association, Arias wants to add rather than subtract, multiply rather than divide, and never alienate anyone, let alone chase them away from LASA. These are comforting words, but I wonder if they apply to me. Since Arias wants to reopen contemporary debates in the *Forum*, let me illustrate my doubts by quoting his recent contributions to *El Periódico* of Guatemala City:

David Stoll no quiere desaparecer del mapa. Le encanta ser el centro de atención. Es casi una obsesión neurótica. ¿La prueba? El último congreso de LASA, realizado en Washington, D.C. la primera semana de septiembre y concluido tan sólo dos días antes del ataque al Pentágono. Lo sucedido allí le rompe a uno los esquemas acerca de la decencia, caballerosidad y comportamiento profesional en los congresos académicos, de manera análoga a como los eventos del 11 de septiembre rompieron los esquemas de lo posible. ("Reaparece David Stoll," El Acordeón, Sunday Supplement, El Periódico [October 7, 2001, page 06b]).

The occasion was a panel Arias had organized on the Rigoberta Menchú controversy. To continue quoting him:

...el detalle crucial que hizo de este el panel más caliente de todos en los cuales he participado en mi historia dentro de LASA, que se inicia en 1983 en la Ciudad de México, fue que al entrar al salón descubrí a David Stoll—quien ya se había aparecido la tarde anterior en un panel que me tocó moderar, confrontándome cara a cara—sentado en primera fila, frente a la mesa de los presentadores. Estaba acompañado de otro tipo grandote, gringo también, que la profesora Claudia Ferman de la Universidad de Richmond afirmaba que era un guardaespaldas, aunque yo no puedo confirmar que así fuera. Lo que sí, es que tenía pinta de serlo (grandulón, anglo, cara de bobo y manierismos de patán) y de no entender español.

Por la misma pequeñez del salón, ya descrita, la primera fila estaba a un escaso metro de separación de la mesa de los ponentes, y en el mismo nivel del piso (es decir, sin tarima). Por lo tanto, teníamos a Stoll directamente viéndonos a la cara. Sobre decir que el cuarto estaba rebosantemente lleno.

El primer presentador, según el programa, era yo. Agregó aquí un brevisimo proglómeno a mi trabajo. En la primavera de 2000 Máximo Cajal, ex embajador de España en Guatemala, publicó su libro de memorias sobre la quema de su embajada en 1980. ¡Saber quién puso fuego allí! En éstas documenta el uso

de fósforo blanco por parte del Ejército guatemalteco para la realización de dicha quema. En contraste, David Stoll argumenta en su libro que la quema fue una autoinmolación de los ocupantes de la misma, con cócteles molotov. El problema no es tan sólo uno de distintas versiones. Stoll tuvo en sus manos la versión de Cajal antes de publicar, y decidió no usarla para la elaboración del capítulo sobre la quema de la embajada. Tampoco se refirió a ella en ningún momento. Deconstruyendo ambos textos, intenté mostrar cómo la versión defendida por Stoll era una versión ideologizada cuyo objetivo no era la 'verdad', sino un intento por desacreditar al conjunto de la oposición guatemalteca, defensora de los derechos indígenas, como extensión ideológica de su posicionamiento antirevolucionario.

Ni bien había empezado a leer, cuando Stoll se paró, se puso frente a mí de manera que me bloqueaba del público, y se sirvió, tan tranquilo, un vaso de agua del pichel que tenía yo frente a mí en la mesa, y que estaba reservado para los presentadores. Yo le dije: 'Paro de leer hasta que termines de servirte', para marcar su rudeza, el gesto descortés. Se volvió a sentar luego de beber agua, pero dejó su vaso sobre la mesa de los presentadores, nuestra mesa. Seguí leyendo. Stoll y su 'guardaespaldas' estaban con las piernas abiertas, apretando a la pobre Claudia Ferman contra la pared, inclinando el cuerpo de la cintura para arriba hacia nosotros. Conforme se desarrollaba la lectura, cada cierto tiempo alargaba el brazo, tomaba el vaso de agua y bebía, gesto que obviamente interrumpía, lo ubicaba visualmente en el centro de atención, y hubiera quizás intimidado a alguien más débil que el conjunto de presentadores que teníamos allí. También se paraba, salía al baño presuntamente, y volvía continuamente, rompiendo el hilo de lo que se iba diciendo con tales gestos. Pero, el colmo fue cuando dije que Máximo Cajal me confió en una entrevista en julio de 2000 que le había enviado los contenidos de su libro antes de que Stoll publicara el suyo, pero que el susodicho no los tomó encuesta. Entonces se paró, y con ese su vozarrón que tiene, empezó a gritar que no era cierto. Yo no me descontrolé, y le dije en voz alta: 'Estoy hablando, caballero. Respete. Después habla el público'. Se sentó y calló, de manera que pude terminar. Durante la lectura de las demás ponencias, siguió con lo del agua y las idas y venidas del baño. Pero Marta Elena [Casaús] no puede hablar con voz muy fuerte y no había micrófonos. Entonces, como la gente se quejó de que no le oía, se tuvo que parar enfrente de la mesa, y desde allí presentó su ponencia, caminando de una punta a la otra. Al terminar, cuando volvía a su sitio, Stoll levantó la pierna y le metió zancadilla.... ("Reaparece David Stoll," pages 06b-07b)

Arias went on like this for three installments in *El Periódico*. To give you an example of his accuracy: the "bodyguard" sitting next to me was Charles Lane of the *Washington Post*, who understands Spanish because he used to cover Central America. I did go to the men's room at least twice, because of a medical

condition, but helping myself to a glass of water required only leaning forward, not standing up, and I never stuck out my leg to trip Marta Casaús. More importantly, anyone who reads Ambassador Cajal's book will learn that he does not document the use of white phosphorus: this is an allegation that he punctuates with a question mark (and with good reason, because white phosphorus gives off dense white smoke while the embassy fire gave off dense black smoke). As a hostage of protesters being assaulted by police, Cajal was trying to prevent violence by both sides, including by a protester who, inside an office jammed with thirty-eight people, threw a Molotov cocktail which only Cajal himself prevented from being lit. The reason I didn't cite Cajal's book (published in 2000) in my own (published in 1998) is that he didn't send me the manuscript until 1999, a fact he has confirmed in a letter.

In the last installment, Arias concludes:

Finalmente, descubrimos que [Stoll] deliberadamente intentó ocultar información proporcionada con antelación que contradecía sus hipótesis más descabelladas. A raíz de todo ello, no nos queda sino suponer que puede estar vinculado con aparatos de inteligencia militar nacionales o internacionales, aun cuando no estemos todavía en este momento, en capacidad de probarlo de manera categórica. ("Las Lagunas de Stoll," *El Acordeón*, Sunday Supplement, *El Periódico* [May 5, 2002, pages 06c-07c]).

Surely the president of a major scholarly association should not accuse one of his members of working for military intelligence without evidence. Yet Arias has been publishing accusations of this caliber since 1999, the year the nominations committee chose him as a candidate for the LASA presidency, and he has used demonizing language of this kind at the last two LASA Congresses. Would anyone care to explain what distinguishes his pattern of behavior from a hate campaign?

I should mention that the significance of *I, Rigoberta Menchú* and its narrator is not at stake. Arias was one of the first to agree with me that the controversy would not seriously damage the Nobel laureate in Guatemala. According to survey research, she is currently one of the country's most approved public figures. There is no question that Menchú was dramatizing genuine atrocities by the Guatemalan security forces, it is easy to defend her narrative strategy in the context of 1982, and her story continues to be widely read.

At issue is civility and whether LASA will become known for double standards. My reason for investigating the historical background of Menchú's story was the unquestionability surrounding it. Menchú's aura not only enabled her to speak for the victims of human rights abuses (with which I had no quarrel); it also enabled ladino revolutionaries to speak for Mayan peasants and the academic champions of *testimonio* to speak for the oppressed. When I showed that key passages of her story did not meet the definition of *testimonio* as first-hand experience, and that we also need to listen to subaltern voices conflicting with hers, some advocates of multivocal inclusivity responded by attacking me as an agent of the Guatemalan army. Perhaps it

is just bad luck that the most ardent manufacturer of those arguments was simultaneously elected president of our association. If it wasn't just a coincidence, then LASA's future could hinge on issues such as the following:

☐ How can we encourage more responsible citation? I have seen so many citational errors in the Menchú controversy that, given the ease of reproduction in this age of simulacra, I think editors should ask scholars criticizing other scholars to provide photocopies of the pages they are citing. Editors should refuse to publish far-fetched inferences.

☐ How can we discourage political litmus tests? A litmus test abuses an empirical issue in order to turn a dissident into an outcast, beyond the pale of legitimate discussion. How Arias and others have used the fire at the Spanish embassy is a good example. Litmus tests are not hard to recognize because they typically include insinuations about motives and allegations that an author is the instrument of sinister forces.

☐ How can we evaluate arguments on their merits rather than the political and ethnic claims of the person making them? The deconstruction of traditional forms of authority has been accompanied by the celebration of new forms of authority. Neither can decide an empirical issue such as how a lethal fire started. Just as the fact that I'm an Anglo male and a cautious social democrat doesn't prove the Molotov cocktail hypothesis, the fact that Arias is a Guatemalan who used to be involved in a revolutionary movement doesn't prove that the agent was white phosphorus.

☐ How can we respect different narrative forms without demanding exemptions from verification? When Arias says "I have learned from the Menchú controversy that 'truth' is a dangerous word, and that it is best to speak in terms of there being no lie when one is convinced of being in the right path" (*LASA Forum* [Summer 2002], page 4), he is being too generous. However relative any particular narrative may be, protecting human rights requires distinguishing truth from falsehood, which is why Arias sent a LASA delegation to the Myrna Mack trial in Guatemala.

☐ Finally, how can LASA encourage solidarity without allowing denunciation to become the de facto arbiter of who leads it? There is no shortage of reasons for indignation in Latin American studies. Because of the imbalance of power between the United States and Latin America, many Anglos in LASA wish to defer to Latin American sensibilities. However, to which Latin Americans are we supposed to defer? If some Guatemalans detest my work, others appreciate it, and they include some of the Mayas who have been conspicuously silent in the debate over *I, Rigoberta Menchú*. When we defer to angry people, we invite them to turn intimidation into a pattern. We also guarantee that other opinions will not receive a fair hearing.

David Stoll
Middlebury College
<dstoll@middlebury.edu>
<<http://www.middlebury.edu/~dstoll>>

Arias responds:

I could very well say that the tone of personal attack employed by Mr. Stoll in his letter, with an emphasis on innuendo and ad hominem attacks, does not warrant a serious response. Indeed, it is insulting to the LASA membership that this unscholarly type of letter should appear in the *Forum* at all. There are many other, more appropriate, venues for him to debate me, and the “*derecho de respuesta*” has always been respected in the Guatemalan press. The fact that his letter has been given more space (2,000 words) than all the articles solicited for the *Forum* during my presidency (1,600 words maximum) is evidence of an editorial policy that does not serve the academic interests of the Association’s membership.

Mr. Stoll does not discuss my presidency or my scholarship, but rather my editorial, published in a Guatemalan daily, *El Periódico*, regarding his own shockingly unprofessional behavior during the session I chaired at the last LASA Congress. Before that memorable day, I had never, in my academic career, witnessed a fellow academic serve himself water repeatedly from the presenters’ table during their talks, verbally interrupt presentations, and attempt to monopolize the question-and-answer session. More than 100 LASA members attended that session, and they can confirm the details that Mr. Stoll quotes out of context—as is his wont—in his letter.

Mr. Stoll accuses through insinuation, so his target must spend energy defending himself from infinite phantom charges rather than discussing academic, intellectual issues. I will attempt to do both. Indeed, three editorials were published in Guatemala related to him, but over the course of two years. These columns had more to do with an internal debate in the country about Maya identity, called “Mayista essentialism” by Ladino opponents, who have used Mr. Stoll’s work to justify their behavior. Mr. Stoll’s personal rudeness to me at LASA2001 was also relevant to Guatemalan readers because such disrespect for a well-known Guatemalan scholar who has worked for decades on the subject of Ladino/Maya subjectivities reveals his extreme partisanship.

Mr. Stoll accuses me of “citational errors” in a purely editorial newspaper column. *Aprecio su sarcasmo y su sentido de humor*. What could we say of Mr. Stoll calling Ms. Menchú’s brother “Petrocinio” instead of Patrocínio, throughout his scholarly book—not a newspaper opinion piece, mind you—*ignorando que en la onomástica castellana “Petrocinio” es un nombre inexistente, mientras Patrocínio proviene de “Patrocínio de la Santísima Virgen” o, también, “Patrocínio de San José”*? I cite many other such errors in my scholarly articles.

I, of course, agree with Mr. Stoll that Ms. Menchú’s place in Guatemalan history is not at stake, but my defense of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize laureate is not the source of Mr. Stoll’s resentment. Many others have done the same. He resents me because I have been able to undermine his credibility in a strictly academic sense, through a series of articles which interested LASA members may consult:

“Authoring Ethnicized Subjects: Rigoberta Menchú and the Performative Production of the Subaltern Self.” *PMLA* 116.1: 2001.

“After the Rigoberta Menchú Controversy: Lessons Learned About the Nature of Subalternity and the Specifics of the Indigenous Subject.” *MLN* 117.2: 2002.

“Reading Menchú Truthfully? Producing an American Reading of a Subaltern Text.” *Nuevo Texto Crítico*. Fall 2002.

In my *PMLA* article, I question some of the premises of Mr. Stoll’s book by exploring the problematics of “truth,” and the relationship between political solidarity and subaltern narrative. In the follow-up article in *MLN*, I address the specific ways in which Mr. Stoll continues to read Ms. Menchú out of context in his article, “The Battle of Rigoberta,” published in *The Rigoberta Menchú Controversy* (2001), a book that I edited and to which I invited him to contribute. There, he portrays her discourse as “propaganda” for a guerrilla organization, and by making her ethnicity redundant, he conveniently forces her into the stereotype of the devious, conniving person of color. This attitude masks the underlying threat and subterranean tension that subjects of color bring to the surface of American white society. Finally, in my *Texto Crítico* article, I analyze the different protocols of reading in the United States and Latin America that have contributed to misunderstandings regarding “truth,” “morality,” and “ethics.”

A serious debate on the discursivity of the Latin American left during the 1960-1990 period began in Latin America in the 1980s. However, most monolingual Americans ignore this. Mr. Stoll can thus claim in the United States that he has initiated this debate, and he conveniently fails to quote any Guatemalan sources dating from the 1980s. I certainly think that this debate, on which I myself have published since 1985, is extremely healthy, and contributes significantly to increasing qualitatively our knowledge of how Latin Americans thought of themselves, and conceptualized subjectivity, during that critical period.

Unfortunately, Mr. Stoll’s tactics contribute little to the discussion. He does not debate me on intellectual grounds, but, rather, maintains a continually combative stance, reminiscent of the exchanges on shows like *Crossfire*. Indeed, Mr. Stoll has carried out much of the debate in newspapers, magazines and radio talk shows in the conservative public sphere. This implies that his main interest is to combat multiculturalism in the United States. His work seems aimed at swaying an anxious, uninformed U.S. audience, reinforcing their suspicions that we—uppity Latin Americans, ethnic minorities and people of color—are naturally untrustworthy and bent on destroying their way of life. I must recognize that he has been effective. Ms. Menchú’s book has been withdrawn from numerous high schools, junior colleges and community colleges in the United States, and it has not been replaced by other books written by a Latin American/Latina/o author. Her subsequently lower U.S. profile has deprived the Menchú Foundation of funds needed to support indigenous causes in Guatemala, because these funds derive largely from book royalties and her speaking engagements in the U.S.

I would welcome a serious response from Mr. Stoll, and I would welcome the opportunity to speak, or publish, uncensored in the many non-academic forums that celebrate him, but they do not seem to be as democratic as LASA. The lesson I have learned,

then, from my interchanges with Mr. Stoll is that American-style democracy and "professionalism" mean to him that white Americans can do what they please, while Latin Americans are expected to follow the rules of polite and fair play, accepting in silence their place on the margins.

Hello Professor Arias:

Like many, I wrote a Ph.D dissertation (on Guatemala in political science), based on field work, went to a few LASA meetings, presented a paper in Atlanta. And then I got a job in a teaching institution. I love my job, and to be honest would not trade it with one in a more prestigious institution. Now I teach a course on Latin American Politics every two years in which I try to incorporate interesting new books like Neil Harvey's on Chiapas or Matthew Guttman's on Mexican culture. I use novels. I play a lot of Latin music and talk about the cultural complexity of the region and strive to have students understand that the region is more than corrupt politicians. I can't afford to come to LASA most years, let alone do a paper based on sufficient new field research to be respectable to me or my colleagues.

Let us face it. Within LASA, I am faceless, simply a little more revenue every year. The issues you raise are of course important and I have views on them. But the real issue I would like to raise is why teaching has so little presence in LASA. I don't raise it because I know the answer. Teaching is not valued within the

academy in this country. That is true for the most part among scholars of a variety of political perspectives. I have certainly never found most progressive scholars to be any less elitist about the teaching/scholarship balance than anyone else.

If this appears to be off the task you have set for us, I would like to suggest otherwise. Until the academy addresses its fundamental elitism, the sorts of questions raised by your thoughts—questions about the relevance of academic research to real political issues and struggles—will never get more than lip service. LASA didn't create these conditions but they are part of *la coyuntura estructural* in which it operates.

Forgive my pessimism. Would I like to be part of the solution? Not really, because I have a job in which I beat my head against a wall enough, and have learned to decide when it is worth my time and when it is time to play with my son, who is native of your beautiful homeland. As I love teaching, I don't write your in bitterness but simply to offer another perspective as I believe your message was written in good faith.

Good luck. I enjoyed teaching your novel *After the Bombs* many years ago in a course on Central America.

Marc Belanger
Department of Political Science
Saint Mary's College
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Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Review of applications began on December 1, and position will remain open until filled.

La Fundación para la Investigación de la Universidad del Estado de Nueva York en Chile for **Plattsburgh State University of New York** seeks Academic Representative, Latin American Southern Cone Programs (Santiago, Chile). Period is July 1, 2003 through August 31, 2005. Contract for first year. The Academic Representative oversees students studying in six Chilean cities, helping them implement their individualized academic programs. This includes course selection and registration at one of ten universities, supervising student internship activities, maintaining and developing internship site communications, and arranging independent research projects. The Academic Representative reports directly to the Academic Director in the Plattsburgh Southern Cone Office and works in cooperation with the programs' Administrative Representative and Office Manager in the Santiago office. The Southern Cone Programs enroll about 40 students per semester in Chile. This position requires regular internal travel in Chile. Master's degree required in any area by June 1, 2003. Bilingual Spanish/English, or native speaker English with superior level Spanish. Past residence in a Latin American country necessary; past participation in a study abroad program desirable; past internship experience desirable. The position requires strong written and oral communication skills in English and Spanish, a person who is proactive in their work, self-motivated but a good team member, well organized and able to

meet deadlines and work under pressure. Must be able to work and communicate in a Windows 2000/NT 4.0 environment using Word, Excel and Access. Salary is paid in Chilean pesos at a top rate for a professional in Chile. Health and retirement benefits provided. The original trip to Chile and final return are paid for by the program. The position includes 20 paid vacation days per year (four weeks). SUNY Research Foundation Chile is an AA/EEO employer. Some interviews are expected to be held at the annual meetings of AAPLAC in San Antonio in February 2003, at LASA2003 in Dallas in March 2003, and NAFSA meeting at Salt Lake City in May 2003. Send letter of application written in Spanish and a CV including the names, postal and electronic addresses, and telephone number of five references to:

Carmen Madariaga Culver, Academic Director
Latin American Southern Cone Programs
State University of New York
101 Broad Street
Plattsburgh NY 12901-2681
<carmen.culver@plattsburgh.edu>

For more information on the programs see the web site at www.plattsburgh.edu/socone

Applications accepted until position is filled.

The Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies, Cornell University, seeks a Director. The Center is a university-wide organization that serves as the home for more than 20 interdisciplinary programs. These include seven area studies programs, four of which are National Resource Centers, seven thematic programs that focus on policy issues or theoretical problems, and six that address development issues. In addition, the Center is responsible for a variety of non-programmatic activities relating to graduate and undergraduate international interests, such as support for travel for dissertation research and assistance to undergraduate organizations. More information on the Center can be found at its website: <www.einaudi.cornell.edu>. The candidate must have a record of scholarly achievement in a field related to international studies which would allow appointment as a tenured faculty member in one of the University's academic departments; a record of visionary leadership to encourage and support collaboration among faculty from diverse fields; administrative experience appropriate for management of a complex academic organization; and the personal and professional skills to direct the Center's fund-raising efforts. The Director of the Einaudi Center is the John S. Knight Professor of International Studies who reports to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and works closely with the Vice Provost charged with University-wide oversight and coordination of international studies. This is a nine-month faculty position with indefinite tenure beginning July 1, 2003. The directorship is a 12-month position, beginning July 1, 2003, for a five-year term. Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience. Applications should be sent to:

Gilbert Levine, Acting Director
Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies
170 Huris Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Deadline for receipt of applications is February 15, 2003.

The Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), a non-profit organization promoting human rights, democracy, and social and economic justice, seeks an Executive Director to provide inspired leadership and effective management of its 16-person staff. Required qualifications: demonstrated commitment to human rights; solid understanding of Latin America; ample leadership, administrative and fundraising experience. Salary competitive; excellent benefits; starting date on or before June 30, 2003. WOLA is an Equal Opportunity employer; minority candidates are strongly urged to apply. More information and application instructions available at <www.wola.org> or c/o:

Search Committee
WOLA
1630 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 200,
Washington DC 20009

Application deadline: February 15, 2003

Pending notification of funding, the Five College Latin American Studies Council seeks to appoint a three-year Visiting Assistant Professor specializing in South American social movements, with preference for an expert on the environmental movements. Candidates in Anthropology, Geography, Political Science, and Sociology, are preferred. Five Colleges is a consortium of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith colleges and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. The successful candidate will be based in their disciplinary department in one of the five colleges and will rotate teaching assignments among the other colleges. The teaching load is two undergraduate courses per semester. Strong preference for candidates with a Ph.D. and teaching experience but ABDs will be considered. Dossiers should include a letter of application, a CV, a writing sample, and three letters of reference. Please state whether attending the LASA Congress in Dallas for a possible interview. Applications should be sent to:

Latin American Studies Search
Five Colleges, Incorporated
97 Spring St.
Amherst, MA 01002

Applications are due by March 15, 2003.

Pending notification of funding, the Five College Latin American Studies Council seeks to appoint a three-year Visiting Assistant Professor of Brazilian History (specialization open). Five Colleges is a consortium of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith colleges and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. The successful candidate will be based in the History Department at one of the five colleges and will rotate teaching assignments among the other colleges. The teaching load is two undergraduate courses per semester. Strong preference for candidates with a Ph.D. and teaching experience but ABDs will be considered. Dossiers should include a letter of application, a CV, a writing sample, and three letters of reference. Please state whether attending the LASA Congress in Dallas for a possible interview. Applications should be sent to:

Brazilian History Search
Five Colleges, Incorporated
97 Spring St.
Amherst, MA 01002

Applications are due by March 15, 2003. ■



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

El Centro de Estudios Antropológicos de la Universidad Católica (CEADUC) y el Museo Etnográfico "Andrés Barbero" de la Fundación La Piedad INVITAN a estudiantes, investigadores, ensayistas y científicos relacionados con la antropología paraguaya a participar del concurso al PREMIO DR. BRANISLAVA SUSNIK. Los premios consistirán en: PRIMER PREMIO, Gs. 5.000.000 (cinco millones de guaraníes); SEGUNDO PREMIO, Gs. 1.000.000 (un millón de guaraníes) y la publicación en el *Suplemento Antropológico de la Universidad Católica* de ambos trabajos premiados. Podrán participar ensayistas, estudiantes, investigadores, científicos paraguayos y extranjeros sin límite de edad, residentes o no en el Paraguay. Los trabajos deberán ser inéditos y su temática deberá estar referida al contexto antropológico general del Paraguay. Cada participante podrá presentar un solo trabajo, cuyo texto, en forma de artículo, ensayo o libro, deberá estar escrito en español y su extensión no deberá ser menor a 30 páginas, sin imponerse límite máximo a los mismos. Los trabajos deberán enviarse en cinco (5) copias originales en un solo paquete o sobre, con el título del trabajo y el nombre o pseudónimo del autor claramente impreso en el mismo; consignando su nombre, dirección, número telefónico y correo electrónico si lo tuviere. Los trabajos deben ser entregados en la sede del CEADUC (Universidad Católica: Independencia Nacional y Comuneros), Tel. 446.251 hasta las 12:00 hs. del miércoles 30 de abril de 2003, o en el Museo Etnográfico "Andrés Barbero" (España 217 c/ Mompox), Tel. 441.696 hasta las 18.00 hs. del

mismo día. Se otorgarán menciones especiales a todos aquellos trabajos que el Jurado considere con merecimientos y serán también publicados en el *Suplemento Antropológico*.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign/ University of Chicago Consortium for Latin American Studies announces its annual Summer Visiting Scholars Competition for faculty from non-research U.S. universities and colleges. Recipients research and write on a Latin American topic for one month during the summer of 2003 at the Urbana/Champaign and/or University of Chicago campus and enjoy access to university libraries and resources. Awards include a stipend of \$2,500 for residence at Urbana or \$3,000 for residence at University of Chicago, and up to \$500 for travel to and from the recipient's home institution to either school. Residence must be completed by August 14, 2003. To apply, send a letter of interest, a CV, one letter of reference, and a brief project proposal (approx. 500 words). There is no additional application form. Submit material to:

Dain Borges, Director
University of Chicago
Center for Latin American Studies
5848 S. University Ave, Kelly Hall 310
Chicago, IL 60637

For additional details email <clas@uchicago.edu> or call 773-702-8420.

Deadline for receipt of application materials is March 3, 2003



CONFERENCES

The Bolivian Studies Association (BSA) will be holding its second conference on July 21-25, 2003 in La Paz, Bolivia. Paper proposals in all fields that focus on Bolivia are invited and should be sent to this year's conference chair, Dr. Guillermo Mariaca <guillermo_mariaca@hotmail.com>, Jefe de la Carrera de Literatura, UMSA, La Paz. The Association also publishes an electronic journal, the *Bolivian Research Review*. To send articles please write to: Guillermo Delgado, editor, <guiller@cats.ucsc.edu>. For more information about the Association, e-mail Josefa Salmon, BSA president <salmon@loyno.edu>, or check the BSA website <www.bolivianstudies.org>.

The deadline for *paper* proposals is March 30, 2003 and for submitting *panel* proposals is February 28, 2003.

The annual meeting of the Midwest Popular Culture Association/Midwest American Popular Culture Association, will be held at the Minneapolis Marriott, Friday-Sunday, October 17-19, 2003. For a complete listing of topic areas and other information, please go to: <www.niu.edu/mpca>. For proposals dealing with Latin American popular culture, send an abstract of 250 words, along with name, affiliation, address, and telephone number of each proposed participant, and any A/V requests (only VCRs and slide projectors are available), to:

Jane Florine (Latin American Popular Culture Area Chair for MPCA)
Department of Music/HWH 331
Chicago State University
Chicago, IL 60628-1598
Telephone: 773-995-2119; fax: 773-995-3767, e-mail J-Florine@csu.edu

Deadline for receipt is April 30, 2003.



PUBLICATIONS

The Canadian Foundation for the Americas has launched a new free electronic newsletter (PDF format) that combines news and analysis about Latin America and the Caribbean: *FOCALPOINT: Spotlight on the Americas*. The publication represents diverse perspectives from government, academia, business and the non-profit sector. Using FOCAL's expanding electronic mailing database we distribute the newsletter to over 3500 decision makers, academics, professionals and students interested in Latin America. We invite contributions (300-700 words) on contemporary events and issues that affect Latin America and the Caribbean. For a free subscription, or to inquire about writing an article, contact FOCAL at <focal@focal.ca>. Back issues can be accessed at <www.focal.ca>.

The *Colorado Review of Hispanic Studies* is a faculty-refereed graduate journal devoted to literary and cultural studies within the Spanish-speaking and Lusophone worlds. We are seeking contributions for our fall 2003 issue, the topic of which will be "Cultural Narratives and the Demise of the Nation-State: Between Empire, Catastrophe and the Brave New World." For centuries, the prestige of the "lettered city" was a matter of fact. However, it was never so central to the Western collective imagination as during the heyday of the nation-state (from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth centuries). The present demise of the nation-state, via the simultaneous postmodern emergence of subnational modes of affiliation and the intensified process of US-led globalization, poses not only material but also symbolic challenges to that lettered city. Some of these challenges are the loss of epistemological privilege as well as material resources and audiences. On the other hand, this process also presents an opportunity to dislodge regimes of cultural practice from the nation-state. This issue of *CRHS* will be devoted to an examination of the ways in which cultural narratives (from literature to political discourse, journalism and film, etc.) shape, react to, and/or reflect these transformations and challenges. Contributions in Spanish, Portuguese and English will be considered. Contributions must deal with cultural phenomena within any region of the Hispanic and Lusophone world. All contributions must follow current MLA guidelines for the writing of research papers. They must also fall within our 5,000-word

limit (including bibliography and notes). Manuscripts should be addressed to:

Colorado Review of Hispanic Studies
Attn.: Juan Pablo Dabove
Department of Spanish and Portuguese
University of Colorado at Boulder
Boulder, CO 80309-0278

The deadline for submissions will be March 1, 2003

Intended for the Scholarly Resources Books series, *The Human Tradition in the Atlantic World 1500-2000* will be an interdisciplinary anthology (possibly two volumes) of scholarly articles that will illuminate aspects of Atlantic World history through biographical articles. For this reason, the editors will seek to balance the collection among subjects of differing race, class, gender, occupation, age, era, and degree of fame. Subjects should stress movement and/or connections between continents and cultures. The collection is intended for textbook use at a college level and emphasis therefore should be placed on readability. To see the tables of contents for existing books in the "Human Tradition" series, visit <www.scholarly.com>. Initial abstracts may be written in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese, but the responsibility for translation of final articles into English will lie with the author. Send CV and the brief abstract to:

Karen Racine
Department of History
Valparaiso University
1409 Chapel Drive
Valparaiso IN 46383
<karen.racine@valpo.edu> or to:

Beatriz G. Mamigonian
Departamento de História
Centro de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
Campus Universitário Trindade
Florianópolis, SC, 88040-900
Brazil <bgmamigo@matrix.com.br>

Deadline for submission is March 30, 2003. ☐

Corrections

The *Forum* apologizes for two printing errors in the Fall 2002 edition:

- On page 16, Russ Davidson was listed as affiliated with Duke University. Davidson is at the University of New Mexico.
- In the Table of Contents, the title of the report appearing on page 6 was designated as "Democracy as Subterfuge? Democracy Under Siege in Guatemala." The correct title, as it appeared in the inside pages, was:
"Democracy as Subterfuge? Researchers Under Siege in Guatemala."

Table 1
 Presidential Election Results (Percent of Valid Votes)

Candidate	First Round, Oct. 6	Runoff, Oct. 27
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (PT)	46.44	61.27
José Serra (PSDB)	23.20	38.73
Anthony Garotinho (PSB)	17.87	--
Ciro Gomes (PPS)	11.97	--
José Maria (PSTU)	0.47	--
Rui Pimenta (PCO)	0.05	--

Source: Tribunal Superior Eleitoral

Table 2
 Governorships Won by Party

Party	Governorships Won
PSDB	7
PMDB	5
PFL	4
PSB	4
PT	3
PPS	2
PDT	1
PSL	1
Totals	27

Source: Tribunal Superior Eleitoral

Table 3
 Results for the Federal Senate

Party	Seats in 2002	Seats after Election*	Gain/Loss
PMDB	23	19	-4
PFL	18	19	+1
PT	8	14	+6
PSDB	14	11	-3
PDT	5	5	+0
PSB	3	4	-1
PL	1	3	-2
PTB	5	3	-2
PPS	2	1	-1

PPB	2	1	-1
PSD	0	1	+1
Totals	81	81	--

*Two third of the senators were elected in 2002, with one third being carried over from the 1998 elections. This column reflects the adjusted composition of the Senate after the October 2002 balloting. Seat distributions may be different when senators take office on February 1, 2003, due to post-election party switching.

Source: Tribunal Superior Eleitoral

Table 4
Results for the Chamber of Deputies

Party	Seats in 2002	Seats after Election*	Gain/Loss
PT	58	91	+33
PFL	98	84	-14
PMDB	87	74	-13
PSDB	94	71	-23
PPB	53	49	-4
PL	22	26	+4
PTB	33	26	-7
PSB	16	22	+6
PDT	16	21	+5
PPS	12	15	+3
PC do B	10	12	+2
PRONA	0	6	+6
Others	14	16	--
Totals	513	513	--

*Results of October 2002 balloting. Seat distributions may be different when deputies take office on February 1, 2003, due to post-election party switching.

Source: Tribunal Superior Eleitoral

LASA2003 PREREGISTRATION and INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Last Name(s): _____ First Name(s): _____ Middle Initial: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

Business Telephone: _____ Home Telephone: _____

Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Inst/Org Affiliation: _____ Discipline: _____

Country of Interest #1: _____ Country of Interest #2: _____

For statistical purposes only: Date of Birth (m/d/y): _____ Sex: _____

PREREGISTRATION FOR LASA2003 (Select one price and write amount in the box)

<input type="checkbox"/> \$52 2003 DUES PAID ALREADY	<input type="checkbox"/> \$24 2003 STUDENT DUES PAID ALREADY	<i>Total Registration</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> \$52 JOINING NOW FOR 2003 (Pay membership below)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$24 JOINING NOW FOR 2003 AS A STUDENT (Pay membership below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$75 NONMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35 STUDENT NONMEMBER	

MEMBERSHIP RATES FOR YEAR 2003 AND FOR THE THREE-YEAR OPTION

LASA is offering a three-year membership option for the period 2003 to 2005. If you elect the three-year option, protecting you against any dues raises in 2004 and 2005, your membership fee is three times the fee for the single-year rate. Note that this three-year option does not apply to student membership, which already has a limit of five years, nor does it apply to publications, as their rates are subject to change each year. Please check only one of the following:

Payment for calendar year 2003 only Payment for the three-year period 2003 to 2005

<p>REGULAR MEMBER with gross calendar year income of:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Year 2003</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3 Years</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under \$20,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$33 ___ \$99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$20,000 to \$29,999</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$42 ___ \$126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$30,000 to \$39,999</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$52 ___ \$156</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$40,000 to \$49,999</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$63 ___ \$189</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$50,000 to \$64,999</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$75 ___ \$225</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$65,000 to 74,999</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$88 ___ \$264</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75,000 and over</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$102 ___ \$306</td> </tr> </table> <p>STUDENT MEMBER ___ \$25</p>	<i>Year 2003</i>	<i>3 Years</i>	Under \$20,000	___ \$33 ___ \$99	\$20,000 to \$29,999	___ \$42 ___ \$126	\$30,000 to \$39,999	___ \$52 ___ \$156	\$40,000 to \$49,999	___ \$63 ___ \$189	\$50,000 to \$64,999	___ \$75 ___ \$225	\$65,000 to 74,999	___ \$88 ___ \$264	75,000 and over	___ \$102 ___ \$306	<p>JOINT MEMBERSHIP (for second member at same mailing address as first member; one copy of publications will be sent.)</p> <p>Choose this plus one other category. Add this to the rate for the higher income of the two members:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Year 2003</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3 Years</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ \$30</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$90</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Year 2003</i>	<i>3 Years</i>	___ \$30	___ \$90	<p>LATIN AMERICAN RESIDENT permanently residing in Latin America or the Caribbean (including Puerto Rico) with gross calendar year income of:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Year 2003</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3 Years</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under \$20,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$25 ___ \$75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$20,000 and over</td> <td style="text-align: right;">___ \$38 ___ \$114</td> </tr> </table> <p>LIFE MEMBER \$2,500 or \$1,000 first installment \$ _____</p>	<i>Year 2003</i>	<i>3 Years</i>	Under \$20,000	___ \$25 ___ \$75	\$20,000 and over	___ \$38 ___ \$114
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SECTION DUES (Indicate Sections, if any, you wish to join)

Membership in LASA Sections is optional. The fee for Section membership is \$8.00 per year, and just \$5 for LASA Life Members. Please check the Section(s) below you wish to join and indicate either year 2003 or the three-year option.

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