

Latin American Studies Association

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LASA FORUM

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LASA FORUM

Latin American Studies Association

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President's Report

by Marysa Navarro

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I am delighted to report that we finally have a permanent Executive Director. The search committee completed its task as planned by the end of January and presented its recommendation to the Executive Council the following month. The search committee recommended that Milagros Pereyra Rojas be appointed Executive Director of LASA. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Milagros or "Mili" was born in Lima, Peru. She joined the LASA Secretariat in July 2000 as Assistant Director for Information Systems and Communication. She has a Masters in Management and Technology. Last year, when the first search for an Executive Director failed she was asked to serve as Interim Director, which meant initiating several important changes in the day to day operations of the Secretariat and the organization of our international congresses, while preparing a new congress. She has done an excellent job, carefully building on the extraordinary accomplishments of her predecessor Reid Reading. The Executive Council approved her appointment with great enthusiasm.

The Executive Council met in the Hotel Riviera of Las Vegas where our next International Congress will take place. By the way, this is a special congress, our XXVth !! We had a full agenda that included two items of particular interests to those who will plan to attend our next congress.

The Executive Council was concerned about reports of visa problems for conference participants at our Dallas meeting and the new restrictions adopted for traveling to the United States. It was

decided that the Executive Council should try to facilitate the process for conference participants from everywhere outside the United States. Beginning with our conference in La Vegas, the Secretariat will send a set of two different letters to conference attendees. One will be the usual acceptance letter with instructions for individual participants. The second letter will be an official letter which could be presented to the United States Consulate should it be required or the participants' institutions. The Secretariat is prepared to send two originals of the official letter. By the time you read this in the Forum, you will hopefully have received the two letters.



LASA President Marysa Navarro

Everyone who went to the business meeting remembers our chaotic and most unsatisfactory handling of our resolution dealing with the war in Iraq and the two resolutions on Cuba. It was generally agreed that the changes concerning the discussion of resolutions at business meetings were definitely an improvement but they still left many people unhappy. The Executive Council was urged to try again and implement additional changes. We complied and we decided to modify the present rules. Therefore, beginning with our congress in Las Vegas, friendly amendments to resolutions may be presented at the LASA business meetings. If accepted by a duly empowered person (i.e. one or more signatories of the resolution) present at the meeting, the resolution thus amended, will be mailed for a vote to the membership. If the amendments are not accepted, the resolution will be mailed for a vote in its original form. Like all amendments to our By-laws this decision will be sent to the membership for approval or rejection. See page 32 of this issue of the *LASA Forum*.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Some LASA members have written the Secretariat expressing their deep concern about the recent ruling issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control affecting the publication in the United States of edited versions of materials originally written in countries such as the Balkans, Burma, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Zimbabwe, that is to say countries under a U.S. trade embargo. Manuscripts from embargoed countries cannot be published in the United States if they have been edited, and that includes simple editing, correcting grammar or spelling. Publishers wishing to publish edited materials from embargoed countries may apply for a license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control. Violators of the ruling can be subject to fines of \$ 500,000 and 10 years imprisonment. The Executive Council and the Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights are trying to learn more about the ruling. We are also in contact with other professional associations in order to prepare a joint statement. We have learned that the Association of American University Presses and the Association of American Publishers are planning to file a suit. In the meantime, I would like to ask that individuals and section members of LASA refrain from publishing any such materials in their newsletters or their websites. Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter. Marysa Navarro, President.

Carlos Mesa's Challenges in Bolivia: Will He Succeed Against Overwhelming Odds?

by Eduardo Gamarra
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"Si me sirvo de ustedes me van a echar de una patada."
President Carlos Mesa Gisbert October 20, 2004 speech to campesino assembly at Plaza San Francisco in La Paz

Carlos Mesa was sworn in on October 17, 2003, as president of Bolivia in a last ditch effort to avert the complete collapse of that country's deeply troubled democracy. His arrival on the scene saved constitutional democracy and his four months in office signaled a dramatic change in ruling style. The question is whether Mesa will succeed in saving democracy or whether he too will succumb against overwhelming odds. So far, Mesa has prevailed but it is still too early to predict the longevity of his tenure.

During his nearly five months in office, Mesa adopted a ruling style that aims to build on his impeccable credentials as an anti-corruption crusader first from the pulpit of his television station and then during his brief tenure as vice president. President Mesa, who has already submitted an economic strategy, spent his first one hundred days in office attempting to placate the indigenous groups, neighborhood associations, labor unions, and middle class sectors that toppled Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, one of Bolivia's most significant leaders of the twentieth century.

Mesa's challenges are indeed profound, far greater than making peace with the looters and those who shot at them during the October 2003 bloodbath. They are the same challenges that are responsible for the failure of his predecessor Sánchez de Lozada who, after being ousted, sits in Washington pondering the factors that resulted in his demise. In the current Bolivian scene, it has become fashionable to blame the former president for all of Bolivia's ills. When the dust settles, however, it will become clear that he could not tame the forces that he unleashed with the profound reforms that he introduced between 1993 and 1997 during his first term as president.

In some measure Mesa has become a populist, promising to deliver things that are not only impractical but impossible in the context of the country's worst ever economic crisis. Mesa adopted a dangerous style of promising first and then warning all that Bolivia is bankrupt and cannot meet any of its obligations. In barely four months he has modified the Constitution as he promised in October and has essentially given in to the demands that he once fervently opposed. Such is the case with measures such as: the convocation of a Constituent Assembly; the holding of a referendum to decide if Bolivia will export natural gas; and, the modification of the hydrocarbons law that established the rules for foreign direct investment.

Mesa's plan aims mainly to resolve the immediate political issues. His principal task is to achieve a nation saving social pact among disparate movements, political parties, and regional groups each with its own laundry list of impossible demands. The convocation of a Constituent Assembly, for example, is a cosmetic issue that will not address the immediacy of the country's deeply rooted problems, but which has the potential of making Bolivia even more ungovernable. The country's principal analysts and political leaders have convinced Bolivians that a Constituent Assembly is a fundamental step toward saving the country. A simple reading of the experience of Andean countries with Constituent Assemblies would reveal that far from solving problems, they tend to exacerbate them. Given Bolivia's extreme problems of ethnic, racial and regional nature, the outcome of such an assembly will establish a new institutional architecture that will be interesting to study but likely to exacerbate the country's problems.

Mesa's greatest challenge is to address Bolivia's extreme social exclusion, which has kept the indigenous, women, the aged, and children in sub-Saharan in poverty. This is a permanent condition that Mesa will not even begin to address. Extreme social exclusion is responsible also, for the permanent presence of a highly mobilized and angry civil society, which refuses to wait for governments to deliver electoral promises. Mesa will soon realize that controlling a hyper-mobilized society, whose leaders do not believe in representative democracy, will require more than words to address.

He will also soon realize that Bolivia's principal problem is the weakness of the State and its lack of legitimacy to enforce even simple policy decisions. Institutional weakness to carry out even the most basic tasks has hampered every democratic ruler since 1982, and the attempts to construct stable institutions failed dramatically despite the progress made in the last decade. In the 1990s, Bolivia was a remarkable showcase of "pacted democracy," where political parties in Congress elected minority presidents and allowed the imposition of structural adjustment measures and profound reforms such as the Popular Participation Law, the capitalization of state enterprises, and others. The political pacts that were enough to insure smooth executive legislative relations, however, were not enough to control the streets which, since at least the Water Wars of April 2000, were firmly in the hands of social movements such as the cocaleros, indigenous groups, and so called "coordinadoras" that brought together disparate social movements into a coherent anti-government front.

This inevitable split between the formality of the electoral, political party, legislative agenda and the reality of street level mobilization accounts largely for the turmoil in Bolivia. After fifteen years of

increasingly clientelistic political pacts, the party system demonstrated its incapacity to address the insurmountable problems of social exclusion. It is incorrect, nevertheless to claim that the party system did nothing; to the contrary the reforms of the 1990s are evidence that much was done. The paradox may be that the reforms themselves unleashed the forces that are currently unfettered in Bolivia.

Nonetheless, it has become good politics in the country to blame the parties and those who ran the country for the last fifteen years for all that is wrong. Predictably Mesa asked political parties to move out the way while he attempts to govern without them. In this manner he argues, political parties will be able to rescue themselves. It may be too late, as in other Andean countries all political institutions are mortally wounded and may not recover in time to avert the inevitability of some type of direct unmediated democracy. Mesa has discovered in his brief tenure as president that despite the crisis, he needs them. Otherwise he is only a prisoner of the same groups that got rid of Sanchez de Lozada and have only a tenuous commitment to the democracy Mesa aims to preserve.

While he may not be able to address social exclusion, Mesa must deal with the immediacy of the profound economic crisis. Caused mainly by the succession of international crises and the mismanagement by the previous Banzer, Quiroga and Sanchez de Lozada administrations, the Bolivian economic crisis is characterized by an enormous fiscal deficit. The Sánchez de Lozada government obtained some reprieve through agreements with the Paris Club and the IMF, but Mesa will have to continuously renegotiate with international financial institutions.

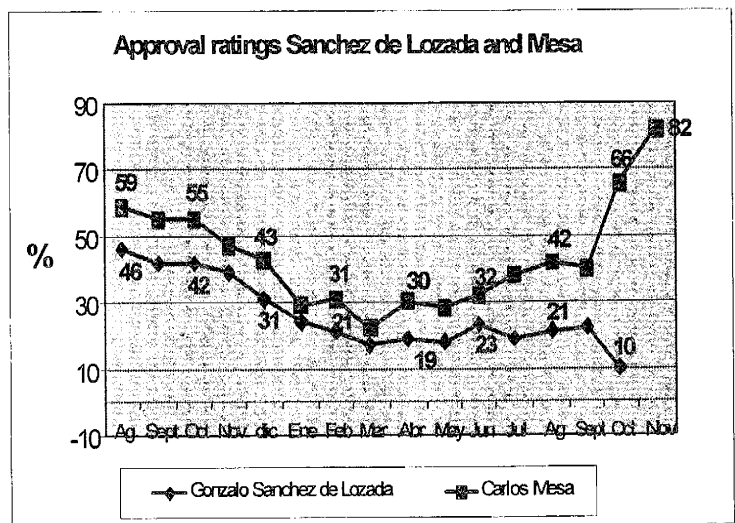
In early February 2004, Mesa announced his economic plan, which embodies a strange combination of measures aimed to placate Evo Morales and his MAS party, such as the new hydrocarbons law that levies taxes on the multinational investors who capitalized on the industry and discovered Bolivia's amazing natural gas wealth. The economic plan is also a return to the old notion that only the State can own the country's natural resources. While this is good politics in the current context, in the long run it is unlikely that foreign investors will flock to Bolivia. Without fresh capital, few give Bolivia a chance to emerge from the crisis and simultaneously achieve the goal of "industrializing natural gas" without foreign intervention.

The issue of exporting natural gas will be the sole question on a referendum to be held sometime in 2004. While the principal problem at the moment is the phrasing of the question, most assume that it will ask simply if the country's natural gas should be exported. Mesa has given in to pressures to host a national rather than a departmental referendum to avoid splitting the country between the regions where gas is produced in the lowland departments of Santa Cruz and Tarija and the highland areas where the political base of those groups opposed to the sale of gas rests. No matter what the outcome, the referendum is likely to stir regional passions to the extent that a slim possibility still exists that the hydrocarbon producing departments may opt out of Bolivia.

As if these were not enough Carlos Mesa faces even greater challenges: addressing the coca-cocaine industry, while attempting to keep the likes of Evo Morales and George W. Bush at bay; enforcing land reform, while risking further conflict with wealthy landowners and landless peasants; dealing with Bolivia's exploding urban crime, while simultaneously disciplining corrupt and beleaguered security forces. Despite the magnitude of these challenges, Mesa's popularity ratings have soared. In February he enjoyed favorable ratings of 78 percent, making him the most popular president in the Andes with a rate of support even higher than that of Colombia's Alvaro Uribe. The contrast with Sanchez de Lozada is even more telling of where he sits. When Sánchez de Lozada left office his support rate barely reached 10 percent.

Mesa now has the confidence to believe that he will complete his constitutional term in August 2007. Mesa popularity is rooted in three factors. First, he has given in to the demands for a Constituent Assembly, referendum, and the modification of the hydrocarbons law. Second, he remains as the only hope that Bolivia's mestizo and white middle and upper classes have to forestall the inevitability of indigenous rule. And third, he has brought all Bolivians together through his international crusade to gain a sovereign access to the ocean. How long this precarious balance will last is anyone's guess. If he fails, however, the catastrophic scenarios forecast last year will again dominate the headlines.

For Mesa to remain in office will require significant international cooperation if he does not want to become an even shorter-lived president than his predecessor. He is banking on the idea that the remarkable level of international media attention to recent turmoil can be translated into concrete assistance that will help this journalist turned politician guide his country out of desperate straits.



Haiti: Sending the Peacekeepers Redux

by Henry F. Carey

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With less than two years remaining in his five-year term, Haitian President Jean Bertrand Aristide left office, a move which will leave many wondering whether France and the United States should have pressured him to resign. In pragmatic terms, it was the easiest choice, after the U.S. was unable to persuade the nonviolent opposition "Democratic Platform" to agree to a French-Canadian-US proposal, based on an earlier one from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), to reduce presidential power. Aristide had accepted both plan, despite his lack of credibility among diplomats, Haitians with class hatred, and the newly mobilized, multi-class non-violent opposition.

Aristide's theft of the May 2000 Senate election; his paramilitary attacks on opposition figures on December 17, 2001, which followed an unsolved attack on the presidential palace; and his subsequent failure to keep his promises and demobilize and disarm his paramilitary *chimcres*, left him with no public supports outside of those sponsored by the regime. In effect, Aristide continued his traditional practices of force, especially military force, to preserve his political power instead of building a legitimate criminal justice system. Once again, law was not the basis of authority, and official criminality blossomed, this time based on his putative base in favor of the mass peasantry.

An additional source of power, rooted in the Army which Aristide had abolished in December 1994, came from the sudden pressure from an armed uprising in February 2004, comprised of several groups of notorious killers, some of whom Aristide had originally sanctioned and armed, including the "Cannibal Army," Aristide was left to rely on the third and final base of power, his paramilitary forces and the government patronage and drug trafficking that financed them. Aristide's paramilitary forces might well have been able to defend the capital from the armed rebellion, though in the end he was unwilling or unable to resist the coup that resulted from his US-induced resignation.

The U.S.-funded, non-violent opposition, previously called the Group of 184 since November 2002, did not trust Aristide and rejected the CARICOM plan. Its real grassroots support has not been demonstrated, but its protests have been unprecedented in size and courage and has elicited cross-class and sectoral representation. The U.S. decided not to blame the opposition for its refusal, but declared on February 28, 2004, a week after broaching the CARICOM proposal, that the crisis was largely of Aristide's own making. Aristide, once a charismatic priest with an inchoate progressive ideology, faced his second coup. The U.S., which had sent fifty Marines to guard the U.S. Embassy and presumably Aristide, withdrew its protection of him and he submitted his resignation, entering a U.S.-hired airplane headed first to Antigua and then to the Central African Republic, before returning to Jamaica a week later (at the time of writing).

Whether Aristide was misled or deliberately coerced into resignation, is not known, though he probably was not kidnapped by the U.S. as he claims. Another question, however, is why the US chose to punish Aristide and not the opposition, though it had received \$2 million in U.S. support in the last fiscal year (compared with the \$800,000 which the U.S. provided the Venezuelan opposition) from the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in order to support a stronger civil society. (Past NED support was given to Jean Jacques Honorat, a leading human rights monitor, who had also received the human rights award from the American Bar Association, just before he was named the first Prime Minister of the 1991-1994 coup government.)

For critics including myself, the opposition should have tried to work with the lawless Aristide presidency to build legal and constitutional processes and institutions, rather than ending an elected president's term prematurely with armed opposition power.

Another unexercised option, to bring Aristide before Haiti's Supreme Justice Tribunal, a mechanism included in the 1987 Constitution to deal with officials suspected of gross mischief, was not exercised because several of the institutions needed to participate in this Tribunal were non-existent. Instead of reconfiguring coalition rule through more or less voluntary negotiations, Aristide's departure represents another intrusion of the U.S. as the country's power-broker, only this time largely against democratic processes. Defenders of the decision to ease Aristide out argue that he was so authoritarian that democratization was not possible with him present. For the Democratic Platform, Aristide's exit with two years left in his five-year term would not amount to what Aristide termed the thirty-third "coup" but it would be the fresh start Haiti needs without the sultan that personalized government power, while on paramilitary thugs. In Haitian history, people have more often than not, opted for the "clean sweep" alternative, letting the embattled presidents go into exile, rather than be tried for his alleged misdeeds.

The events behind Aristide's departure, surprisingly, began like the Haitian Revolution, which ended 200 years ago. The armed effort started in the northeast city of Gonaives, where the Cannibal Army joined up with insurgents in the mountains and headed toward the capital. The Cannibal Army's initial success in gaining military control of the city and repelling an invasion from special forces of new Haitian National Police, led other insurgents to join forces, not unlike some of the early successes two centuries ago under Touissant L'Ouverture. The difference, of course, was that today's "revolutionaries" came from the Dominican Republic, consisted of forces partly led by a terrorist from the FRAPH terror organization during the coup government of 1991-1994, Louis-Jodel Chamblain. He was the "bad cop," who was convicted in

absentia for a major atrocity, Rabateau, located near Gonnaives and possibly connected to the Cannibal Army. His superior, the more polished "good cop," Guy Philippe, probably organized and funded the armed rebellion from illicit trafficking. The OAS human rights organization investigated Philippe, from the time he was Precinct chief of Delmas (*Commissaire*), in the late 1990s. The human rights record of that commissariat was poor. Subsequently, he was the *commissaire divisionnaire* in the country's second largest city, Cap Haitien, from which he had fled to the neighboring country after allegedly plotting a coup against Aristide in 2001.

With Aristide gone, and at the time of writing, the armed wing of opposition is hoping to integrate into the new national police or a reinstated army, despite that institution's crimes against humanity during the 1991-94 coup regime. An ominous sign for developing the rule of law in Haiti was the very public embrace of the armed rebels in Gonnaives during the weekend of March 20, 2004 by transitional Prime Minister Gerard Latortue, calling them "freedom fighters." When U.S. President Ronald Reagan deemed the Contras the same term, he was not referring to a group whose leaders were already convicted of crimes against humanity and directly implicated in drug trafficking. Instead of disarming and arresting them, the rebels may be granted amnesty and integrated into the police or a reinstated army, which Aristide had abolished. The larger non-violent wing of the opposition needs to put aside differences and do what's best for the country. Hopefully, the various groups formerly supporting or opposing Aristide will coalesce around constitutional rule and not fall in the practicality trap of relying on Haiti's traditional bases of power and the mechanism of force, rather than law. The non-violent opposition to Aristide, which has the primary influence under the new government of newly named Prime Minister Gérard Latortue, has a few unsavory characters, including major economic elites and perhaps some of those rumored to fund the 1991 coup against Aristide. The majority, including its former leader Andre Apaid, had denounced the 1991 coup and had protested for Aristide's peaceful resignation. Most in this group sound enlightened, but their intransigence with Aristide must be transformed into practicality in politicians focused on institution-building including with elements of Aristide's electoral authoritarian regime.

Of course, Haiti needs a sustained and coordinated commitment over at least a decade toward peace building, rather than two quick years in and out with the current 180,000 foreign troops primarily from the U.S., France and Canada. This will require a major commitment from the international community, which had eschewed another intervention and had no advanced plans for another round of holding Haiti in receivership. From 1994-1996, after the UN-sanctioned, U.S. invasion, the U.S., Canada and France helped to establish a new national police force, as well as to establish a foreign human rights monitoring mission. However, the effort in education, health and justice reform was far less extensive. Foreign aid to the Haitian predatory state has been suspended since Aristide's February 7, 2001 inauguration, and for most of the time since the disputed Senate election of April 1997, the last time Haiti had a functioning, legitimate government. Since then, extensive amounts of foreign aid has continued to

the NGO sector, following a practice established in the early 1980s under Jean Claude Duvalier. This has reinforced the Haitian predatory state, rather than building a state of law. The lone exception was the support in the middle-1990s to the new Haitian national police, which Aristide converted into a corrupt praetorian guard after the decline in U.S. involvement in 1997. Thus, Haiti was left to the devices of reinstated President Aristide, having decided that the only way to avoid another coup was to rely on the thugs that most Haitian leaders had utilized in the past.

Even before the March 2004 occupation began, already one out of eight Haitians received daily food aid, and forty percent received it periodically. The U.S. has also been spending billions preventing the "huddled masses" from coming into the U.S. Haitians, despite the generally admirable record as immigrants, have been subjected to more exclusionary measures than any other country. The U.S. Coast Guard still captures Haitian boat people, even inside Haitian territorial waters. This continues even though President Aristide has formerly renounced the Reagan-Duvalier agreement of two decades ago permitting the interdiction of boat people. The U.S. Supreme Court has also concluded that the International Refugee Convention, which forbids the return of refugees fearing persecution to their countries, is not enforceable outside the U.S. territorial seas, under the legal theory of "non-executability" of treaties without enabling legislation. However, there are still limits to what the U.S. Coast Guard can accomplish. The current transitional crisis may not establish a legitimate government committed to transforming Haiti's state into semi-functionality and legitimacy. Numerous armed urban gangs are still controlling their neighborhoods, despite unprecedented, announced US Marine plans to disarm them. They remain primarily interested in continuing their drugs and arms trafficking. The proliferation of private militia since the Duvalier dictatorship that came to power in 1957 can only stop if the Haitian state becomes functional, instead of concentrating paramilitary and police power around the person of the president.

Paramilitary forces today are a prime source of regime instability. It was Duvalier's *Ton Ton Macoute*, who continued to perpetrate atrocities after they were disbanded with the 1986 end of the 29-year Duvalier dictatorship. The 1987 elections and the 1988 St. Jean Bosco church massacres, for example, were perpetrated by *ex-Macoutes*. The 1991-1994 coup regime decision to keep power primarily through *attachés* and other freelance killers. Finally, President Aristide has also clearly decided, in more subtle ways, to rely on human rights violations by the many decentralized paramilitaries which have emerged throughout the country, given that the Haitian National Police could not overtly practice massive repression. What is new and unique now is that paramilitary forces are pervasive both in favor and against the government, with many available to the highest bidder or the side that allows them to operate with impunity, especially for drug trafficking.

Aristide's Machiavellian plan was to secure political power through extralegal means, rather than to concentrate on legal institutionalization. Aristide permitted private militia to be established or reconfigured. Arms became even more widely available, used for assassinations but also for drug-related crime.

Haiti needs, above all else, to demobilize the paramilitary militia, greatly strengthen and revalorize the National Police, and establish a monitoring capability to prevent further violent human rights violations. All these developments, in turn, require the patient nurturing of nascent democratic institutions, which have steadily eroded since the international community started encouraging elections in 1987. Whoever rules Haiti, given its lack of institutions, particularly legal ones, must also decide whether to attempt to rule, in the face of an armed disloyal opposition. Armed elements in the violent underclass, formerly supporting Aristide, have already proven willing to take on the U.S. Marine occupiers, something that elements from the 1991-1994 coup regime was never willing to attempt.

The *sine qua non* for the international effort at nation building is to condition all foreign aid and multilateral lending on the

demobilization of all private and unofficial militia *with the presence of a decade-long multilateral mission sanctioned from the start*. The U.S., France, Germany and Canada, historically the largest foreign supporters of this failed state on the U.S. doorstep, focus on state-building, especially in the health, education and justice system. The UN does not have to manage the country for several years, as currently in Afghanistan. Yet, it does need the Bosnian type of civilian high commissioner, currently Paddy Ashdown, who emulates the heavy hand of the *Raj*, but makes hard decisions until Haitians have the institutions resulting from historic compromises and pacts necessary to build democratic institutions. Furthermore, Haiti's isolation from the rest of Latin America should be fostered, perhaps by also extending cooperation with CARICOM, the mostly English-speaking states which generally have achieved greater democratic standards than most OAS member states.



ON LASA 2004

A Note from the LASA2004 Program Chair

by Kristin Ruggiero

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The staff at the Secretariat and I were busy in February and March reviewing the evaluations by Track Chairs of individual paper and session proposals, and scheduling them into time slots for the 2004 Congress. By the time the Spring Forum is published, the notification messages with further instructions will have gone out and people will be making travel plans.

After visiting the site of our next Congress, it is clear that Las Vegas will definitely be a different venue for LASA, and one that will present some interesting opportunities. After we became accustomed to the glitz, it began to grow on some of us that Las Vegas was in some way an important part of U.S. culture. The city doesn't seem to take itself too seriously, and enjoys displaying its history with a sense of fantasy and appreciation for what is unique about Las Vegas. Take for example the Nevada State Museum's "Cool Stuff From the Back Room" exhibit, which features a seven-pound hot pink gown and a sanitation kit from the Sands Hotel's bomb shelter. Or the museum's "Neon Unplugged: Signs from the Boneyard" exhibit of neon letters and signs from Las Vegas hotels, motels, casinos, and businesses.

The local arrangements committee is being chaired by John Tuman, Professor of Political Science at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. John has put together a fine team of people to help with the Congress, including Professors Thomas Wright (History, UNLV), Doug Unger (English, UNLV), and Sondra Cosgrove (History, Community College of Southern Nevada). In addition, John has arranged for our welcome reception to be held at UNLV's Marjorie Barrick Museum of Natural History, which is surrounded by a beautiful xeriscape desert garden. William Beezley, Professor of History at the University of Arizona, has offered to recruit students from his university to help with the many tasks of Congress organization. The Summer Forum will contain more details about the Congress.

For now, I would just like to thank all who submitted proposals for the Congress and the Track Chairs who have helped so much to provide us with what promises to be a very interesting selection of sessions. Also thanks are due to the Section Chairs who worked hard to arrange sessions from their respective groups. And finally, thanks to the staff at the Secretariat for the energy, creativity, and good humor which they have brought to this process.

XXV International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association

LASA 2004

Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 7-9 2004

SOME PROGRAM FEATURES

- Charles Briggs of University of California at San Diego, La Jolla has organized the Session: "Health and Human Rights". Presenters: Jaime P. Breilh, Center for Health Research and Advisory, Quito Asa Cristina Laurel, Secretaria de Salud del Distrito Federal, Mexico City Nancy Scheper-Hughes, University of California, Berkeley Richard Parker, Columbia University Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, and the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. (FEA).
- Joel Stillerman of Grand Valley State University, Allendale has organized a Workshop on Labor and Globalization: The State of the Field and a New Research Agenda. Presenters: Peter Winn, Tufts University, Medford Francisco Zapata, Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City Elizabeth Jelin, CONICET/Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Buenos Aires Eric Hershberg, Social Science Research Council, New York Paul Drake, University of California San Diego, La Jolla. (FEA).
- Paola Cesarini of Columbia University, New York has organized a Workshop on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Human Rights Scholarship in Latin America. The Social Justice and Human Rights Track, and the Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights sponsor this workshop. Presenters: Mark Ungar, Brooklyn College, CUNY, New York Shareen Hertel, Columbia University, New York Diane E. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge Patti Petesch, The World Bank, North Bethesda Jo-Marie Burt, George Mason University, Fairfax. (FEA).
- Peter Ward of University of Texas, Austin, and LARR has organized a Round Table Panel Discussion with the Principal Editors of the Leading Latin American Journals. Presenters: Michael Baud, *European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies* (Cedla, Amsterdam) James Dunkerley, *Journal of Latin American Studies* (University of London) Sarah Radcliffe, *Bulletin of Latin American Research* (University of Cambridge) William Smith, *Latin American Politics and Society* (University of Miami, Coral Gables) Daryle Williams, *Hispanic American Historical Review* (University of Maryland) Claudia de Lima Costa, *Revista Estudios Feministas* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina).(FEA).
- Kurt Weyland of University of Texas, Austin, and LARR has organized a panel on The Quality of Democracy in Contemporary Latin America. Presenters: Guillermo O'Donnell, Kellogg Institute of International Studies, Notre Dame Sonia Alvarez, University of California, Santa Cruz Arturo Valenzuela, Georgetown University, Washington, DC Barry Ames, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Elizabeth Jelin, CONICET, Buenos Aires.(FEA).
- Naomi Lindstrom of University of Texas, Austin, and LARR has organized a Workshop on Envisioning a Future for Cultural Criticism. Presenters: Ramón Saldívar, Stanford University, Stanford Doris Sommer, Harvard University, Cambridge Gustavo Perez-Firmat, Columbia University, New York. (FEA).
- Jonathan C. Brown of University of Texas, Austin, and LARR has organized a panel From Structuralism to the New Institutional Economics: Three Decades of Latin American Economic History. Presenters: Joseph Love, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana John H. Coatsworth, Harvard University, Cambridge. (FEA).
- The Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC will have a Round Table on the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. (FEA).
- Victor Arango at the United Nations Development Project on Democratic Development has organized a panel on "El Marco Teórico del Informe y la Agenda". (FEA).

SESSIONS

AGRARIAN AND RURAL ISSUES: Martha Rees and Boris Maranon

Tensiones entre tradición y modernidad: los proyectos de desarrollo rural/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Actores rurales, organización y participación/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Conflicto Agrario, cambio político y Zapatismo en Chiapas, 1994-2004/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am

Rural Property Rights in an Era of Globalization/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 El sector agropecuario cubano y su inserción en la economía internacional/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Fair Trade in the Americas—Benefits and Contradictions/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Indigenous Participation in Rural Brazil and Bolivia: Constraints and Opportunities/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 In Search for Costa Rican Coffee: Organic, Fair Trade, Specialty, and Conventional/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Repensando política agrícola/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 The Brazilian Countryside I: Social Mobilization and Citizenship/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 The Brazilian Countryside II: Land Reform, the MST, and Rural Poverty/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Mercado, políticas agrícolas y pequeños productores en un contexto de globalización económica/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Políticas públicas y estrategias de sobrevivencia campesinas en América Latina/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Perspectivas orgánicas para Nuestra América/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Transformaciones en las agriculturas y nuevas ruralidades de América latina/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Agricultura intensiva e impactos en los patrones de trabajo, residencia y migración en la frontera México-Estados Unidos/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Pathways from Socialism: Agriculture in Post-1990 Nicaragua and Cuba/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

ART, ART HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE: Delia Annunziata Consentino

Arts, Sciences, Power, and Transdisciplinary Ways of Knowing/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Science-Fictions: Representing Gender and Modernity in Brazil, 1889-1945/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 20th Century Art in Brazil & Argentina/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Art & Religion in Pre-Columbian and Colonial Mexico/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Placing the Nation in an International Frame: Mexican Painting, Patronage, and the Antinomy of Cosmopolitan Nationalism (1920-1945)/ FRI 2:00 – 3:45 pm
 Identidad musical y nacionalismo cultural en Colombia (y sitios afines)/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Conflicto de poderes. Eficacia del discurso visual y sus efectos políticos en Latinoamérica./SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Reconsidering the Mexican Avant-Garde/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Vision and Visuality in Colonial Spanish America/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 En busca de lo moderno. Itinerarios e intercambios de las artes en latinoamerica./SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

CITIES AND CITIZENSHIP: Teresa Caldeira and James Holston

Political Identities Under Neoliberal Hegemony/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Law, Inequality, and Urban Policy/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 21st Century Reconfigurations: New Political Spaces of Hope and Fear/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Recent Central American Theater/THU 2:00 – 3:45 pm
 Architecture, Urbanism, and Citizenship/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Cities and Citizenship: Debating a Research Agenda/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Modern Mexican Architecture: Revolution by Design?/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Urban Landscapes, Redevelopment, and Inequality/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Law, Illegality and Citizenship in Rio de Janeiro's Favelas/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Revisitando las políticas sociales y la pobreza urbana en los países de América Latina./ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Ciudades Translocales: espacio, flujo y desigualdad/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 To Include or Exclude Mexican Citizens? An Exploration of Institutions and Social Conflict in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries/SAT 12:00 – 1:45 pm
 Urban Management and Citizenship/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Insurgent and Emergent Citizenships in Bogotá/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Producción cultural, violencia y nación en América Latina/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Urban Popular Organizing in the Shadow of Neoliberalism: Neighborhood-Level Initiatives in Santiago, Chile/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Urban Protest and Citizenship Mobilization/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

CINEMA, THEATER, AND MUSIC: Kathleen Newman

Art/Justice: Critical Visuality or Global Subsumption/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 De la literatura a la pantalla grande: Aciertos y desaciertos/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Of Global Markets and Local Tastes: Contemporary Mexican Cinema/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Recent Central American Theater/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 De nuevo, Nuevo Cine/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Globalización y metropolis en el cine hispanoamericano alrededor del Milenio./ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Mi Frida SuFrida: North-South 'Takes' on "Frida"/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Projecting the Past: The (Re)Making of Latin American Legends/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Race and Ethnicity in Latin American Theater and Performance/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Thé Politics of Affect in Contemporary Cultural Production/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Latin American Cinematic Practices/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Luces, cámara y acción: El cine post-revolucionario cubano/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 National Projects and Projecting Nation in Latin American Theatre/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am

Teatralidades políticas latinoamericanas: de niños, calles y "Sendero(s) Luminoso(s)"./SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Latin American Music/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am

CULTURAL STUDIES: Efrain Barradas

Playing the Myth: Historicity in Chicano/a and Latina/o Texts/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
La modernidad y sus raíces/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Mexico and Globalized American Studies/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Mexico and Inter-Americas Studies/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Nación violenta/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Rethinking Cosmopolitanism I/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Rethinking Cosmopolitanism II/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Spectacular Bodies: The "Latin Woman" in the Popular Imagination/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Urban Desires: Demarcating Metropolitan Spaces in Latin/o America/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Pedagogy and Culture in Latin(o) American Studies/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Rethinking Spain's and Latin American Transatlantic Cultural Relations/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Psychoanalysis and Politics in Latin America/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
El Arte del desvío: Cultura y período especial en Cuba/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Independent cinema and popular culture. Argentina in the 90's/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Interdisciplinary Approaches to Representations of Sexuality in Latin American Identit(ies)."/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Representing Latin(o) America: Cultural Studies and Critical Pedagogy/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Sobre cultura popular/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Growing Old in Latin America: Interdisciplinary Views of (F)Acts, Effects, and Responses to Aging/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
The Left, Humanism, and the Politics of Institution Building/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Cultura visual hispanoamericana/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Ethics, Political Economy, and Society in the Thought of Enrique Dussel/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Prácticas de los estudios culturales/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Fuentes en resistencia y saberes múltiples: Contribuciones a la descolonización del conocimiento experto / Resisting Sources & Multiple Knowledges:
Contributions to the "Decolonialization" of Expert Knowing/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
New Critical Interventions: Culture, Violence, and Politics/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Crossing Lines: Interstitial Spaces in Caribbean Experiences and Expressions/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Biopolítica v/s Tecnologías del cuerpo: perspectivas de un debate global./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
The Outcasts of Global Citizenship: Central American Cultural Production and Globalization After a Decade of Peace/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Argentina en transición: ¿grand récit o micronarrativas?/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Postcolonialism and its Discontents: Approaches to the Making of Identities from Literature, Folklore, and Psychoanalysis/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Revolutionary Rhetoric and Cultural Change in Cuba, ca. 1960/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Hernán Vidal: Una aproximación teórica a la crítica de la cultura desde los derechos humanos./SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Porno, Prose and Propaganda: Constructions of Difference in Modern Brazilian Culture/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Rumors, Secrets and Lies: Politics of Identification/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Cuando el estado no pudo más: alternativas políticas, económicas y sociales ante la crisis argentina./SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Fronteras e hibridez/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
From Micro to the Macro: Varieties of Popular Culture in Latin America - From Postage Stamps to "Candomble" to Anarchist Theatre/SAT 2:00
- 3:45 pm
Globalización y memoria/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Lenguajes políticos y políticas del lenguaje: La formación de tecnologías identitarias en Puerto Rico y la República Dominicana/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Literatura y Estudios Culturales/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Identidades Culturales y Nación en América Latina/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
La nación: ¿Una ficción necesaria?/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Juegos de azar: entre nos otros/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Mapas culturales y matrices críticas de la cultura latinoamericana/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Re-visiones de Argentina/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Location, location, location; or, can the first world intellectual speak?/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm

DEMOCRATIZATION: Howard Handelman

Economic Reforms, Democratization, and Political Linkages/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Political Finance in the Americas/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Democracies at Risk: Security Issues in the Political Economy of Latin America/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Guatemala después los acuerdos y las elecciones/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
The Chilean Right and the 2005 Presidential Election/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Elecciones subnacionales, electores y partidos en Mexico/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Electionarian Legacies and Democracy/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Democratic Transition and Consolidation in Chile/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Argentina tres años después del derrumbe./THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Civil Society and Democratic Innovation in Latin America: The Politics of Social Accountability and Control/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Danger of Democratic Breakdown/THU 12:00 1:45 pm

Political Institutions: Facilitators of or Obstacles to Change/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Inclusive Democracy-Building in Multicultural States: Cases from Panama/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Los déficits de la cultura política democrática en América Latina/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Elections and the Democratic Process/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Rethinking Democratic Legitimacy in Latin America/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Political Change and Political Survival in Cuba/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Electoral Investment and Voting Behavior in Latin America/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Civic Influences Shaping Democracy in Latin America/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 International Influences Shaping Democracy in the Americas/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 International Forces and Democracy in Post-Cold War Latin America./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Democratization and the media, the Mexican case./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Public Opinion and Political Institutions in Latin America/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Resistencia popular y cambio político en América Latina/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 The Millitary in Politics: Old and New Roles/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Venezuela's Bolivarian Revolution/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Governing Latin America: comparative approaches to understanding democratic performance/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Implications of Defense Restructuring for Democratic Regimes in Latin America/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Creating Security Academic Communities: The Challenges for Security in North America, Central America, and the Carribean/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Cambios y continuidades en la relaciones entre la sociedad civil y el estado en la era neoliberal: nuevas formas de interpretación/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 On Different Stances from Which to Boost and Constraint the Spiral of Democratic Change/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Cultura Política y Consolidación Democrática/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 La actuación política de la fuerza armada venezolana en las postrimerías del siglo XX/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Estado de Derecho, sociedad civil y los límites de la innovación democrática en América Latina./SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Changing Parties and Party Systems/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Estado, sociedad y política en Venezuela. Mirando al futuro/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

ECONOMIC ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT: Eva Paus

Challenges Confronting Mexico's Industry/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Employment in the Service Sector and in Tourism in Latin America/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Reflections on Thirty Years of Dependency Theory/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Through the Looking Glass: LA & Globalization/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Geographical Perspectives on Change in Mexico/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Perspectives on the Financial Sector in Latin America/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Latin America in World-historical Perspective: Comparisons of Democracy and Development of Mexico/Turkey, Ireland/Puerto Rico and Malaysia/Brazil/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 The Changing International Political Economy of Latin America/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Foreign Trade and Aid in Latin America/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Poverty in Latin America: Realities and Policies/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Comparing Economic Reforms in Latin America and China: The Perspective of Chinese Scholars/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Public assets, private capital: comparative experiences with privatization in key sectors/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Economic Challenges and Policy Reforms in Latin America/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Inequalities in Latin America/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Rethinking Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Survey of Recent Contributions on Upgrading/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Cuba: desafíos del desarrollo y sus problemas actuales./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Development Strategies in Latin America: A Critical Assessment/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Drug Policy and Economic Development in the Andes/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Economic Issues in Latin America/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Competitive Advantage in the Cuban Tourism Industry/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Development Agency in Latin America: the State, NGOs, and Communities/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Integration and Neoliberalism in the Americas/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Social Costs of Industrial Growth in Northern Mexico and Responses/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Labor Markets and Training in Latin America/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Institutions, Intellectual Property Rights, and Development/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Perspectives on Mexican Development/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Reestructuración productiva en los distritos industriales de México: Evidencia empírica y modelos analíticos/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Alternative Development Cases in Latin America/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Neoliberal Reforms in Argentina: An Assessment/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL POLICIES: Ruth Sautu

New Directions on International Education Exchange Programs/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Estrés y burnout en el sistema educativo del noreste de México/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Educación de adultos, pedagogía y cambio social/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Sociedad y educación en México: pasado y presente/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am

Educación superior y trabajo/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Identity and Transformation of Self and Society: Int'l Education and Exchange in Latin America and the Caribbean I/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Identity and Transformation of Self and Society: Int'l Education and Exchange in Latin America and the Caribbean II/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 La educación secundaria de jóvenes y adultos en América Latina: escenarios complejos y fragmentados/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Education in Latin America/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Políticas educativas: implementación y evaluación/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Challenges in the Teaching and Revitalization of the Mayan Languages/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Colaboración entre instituciones académicas de Cuba y Estados Unidos: Segundo intercambio de experiencias en torno al Sarah Lawrence College en la Universidad de La Habana/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 La educación superior en América Latina: organización/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES: Timmons J. Roberts

Local and Non-Local Actors and Responses to Conservation/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Conceptualizing Environmental Change/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Water Policy, Environmental Policy/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Cuban Ecological and Environmental Policies and Practices/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Strategizing Land Use, Value, and Protection/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 A Flood of Controversy: Water in Latin America/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Megaprojects, Development, and Environmental Protection/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Transgenics, Science, and Environmental Futures/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Advancing Sustainable Management of Water Resources on the U.S.-Mexico Border/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

FEATURED SESSIONS

Roundtable on the "Handbook of Latin American Studies"/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Roundtable Panel Discussion with the Principal Editors of the Leading Latin American Journals/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Workshop on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Human Rights Scholarship in Latin America/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 From Structuralism to the New Institutional Economics: Three Decades of Latin American Economic History/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Health and Human Rights/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Kalman Silvert Presentation and Lecture/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 The Quality of Democracy in Contemporary Latin America/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Kalman Silvert Luncheon/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 United Nations Development Program Report on Development: "El Marco Teórico del Informe y la Agenda"/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Workshop on Envisioning a Future for Cultural Criticism/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Workshop on Labor and Globalization: The State of the Field and a New Research Agenda/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

GENDER AND FEMINIST STUDIES: Karen Kampwirth

Sexuality and Empire/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Gender and Family in Mexico: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Gendered State Policy: Re-configuring Mexican Women/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Female Headed Households in Historical and Contemporary Perspective/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 La Lucha Sigue: New Trends in Women's Activism in Latin America/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Women's Quotas and Other Electoral Battles/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Women, Art, and Literature in Contemporary Latin America/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Women Entrepreneurs in Latin America: (Underrated) Partners in Development/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Brazilian Women and Modes of Resistance to Colonialism, Dictatorship, Globalization/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Familias Mexicanas: problemas y dilemas/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Indigenous Women and the Politics of Gender/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Sexualidad, ciudad y violencia en Latinoamérica/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Power and Politics: Women in Spanish America, 19th and 20th C./THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Género, violencia y salud reproductiva/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Women's Movement, Feminism Suffrage and Cityenship in Central America and Mexico/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Mujeres mirando al sur: Poetas sudamericanas en USA/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Making a Killing: Gender and Violence in Modern Mexico/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Conformities and Transgressions: Crossing Boundaries of Race and Gender in Pre-Abolition Brazil/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Sex and Love in Nicaragua/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Sex and the City: Gendering Urban Space in Latin American Literature and Culture/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Globalization and Gender (Dis)Order II/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Globalization and Gender (Dis)Order/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Beyond Roads (Baches en los Caminos) toward Democratization and Gender Equality in Mexico and Chile/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 "I Have Seen My Life as a Bridge": Honoring Margaret Randall's Work/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Elisions and Recuperations: The Representational Politics of Latinas in the U.S. Media/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Constructing the Ties that Bind: Uses of Motherhood and the Family by the State./ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Gender Conflicts in Latin American Politics/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm

Género, política y ciencia política en el Cono Sur./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 No somos solo madres: Alternative Mobilizing Identities for Women/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Brazilian Feminist Studies in the Americas: Crosseurrents/Crosstalks/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Translating Gender and Sexualities: Global and Local Practices in the Americas/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Mirada, cine y género: Proyectos identitarios y desestabilizaciones/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Cuerpos sin gobierno: representación, performance y cultura desde Hispanoamérica/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 El empoderamiento de mujeres en Nicaragua: La exitosa experiencia del Centro de Mujeres/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Women, Feminism and Culture in Cuba/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Criadas, Chinas, Workers: Domestic Service in the Americas in Interdisciplinary Perspective/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

HISTORY AND HISTORICAL PROCESSES: David Sheinin

Latin American International Histories During the Cold War/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 African Diaspora Identities in Colonial Mexico and the Andes/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Finding society in Yucatan: Cross-disciplinary Approaches to Yucatecan History/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Historia de la prensa y el periodismo en América Latina. Pasado y presente/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 State and Society in Cuba: Historical Foundations for Future Developments/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Violence and Order in Mexico/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 The Mexican Borderlands, 1800-1850: How Las Vegas Got Its Name/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Latin American Modernities: Brazil, Peru and Mexico/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Venezuela, Petroleo, Cultura y Poder/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Cultural History and the Transnational Turn: New Approaches/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Reading Technology, Re-reading History/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 The Chino Latino Diaspora: Chinese in the Borderlands between Cuba, Mexico, Peru and the US/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Violence, Violation, Vilification in Atlantic Exchanges/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Facing the State: State (De)Formation in Mexico and Peru, 1930-1950/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 The Modern in Mexico/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 ¿Venceremos or Venderemos?: Culture, empire, and popular resistance in The Americas since 1970/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Elite patriotism 1850-1920, a contradiction?/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Orality, Writing and Memory: New Perspectives/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 To build the republic: Forging political vision in 19th- and 20th-century Venezuela/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 El presente del pasado. Debates historiográficos sobre el Caribe./ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Women, Family and Society in Cuba and Argentina/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Networks, Entrepreneurs, and Development in Mexico and Argentina/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 World War II in Latin America, Domestic and International concerns in northern Latin America/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 World War II in the Americas, Domestic and International concerns in Latin America/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Espacios de sociabilidad en Puerto Rico/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 New Approaches and Debates on Cold War in Latin America/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 The Everyday Negotiation of Colonial Society/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Empresas y empresarios en Mexico, siglos XIX y XX/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Imaginando los rostros, describiendo las prácticas: Descubriendo identidades en los Andes coloniales/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Race and Identity in the Caribbean and Latin America: the Diaspora, Collective Mobilization, and Government Policy/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Una nación en armas: Nuevos enfoques en torno a la Guerra del Pacifico, 1879-1883 (Panel I)/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Una Nación en Armas: Nuevos enfoques en torno a la Guerra del Pacifico, 1879-1883 (Panel II)/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Governors of the Mexican Revolution/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Elite Control and group identity in the Colombian Regeneration and the Mexican Porfiriato, a Comparative Perspective./SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 The Republic in its Labyrinth: State, Nation, and War in 19th-Century Spanish America/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 The Aymara, The Quechua, and the Liberals, 1899 and Beyond/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Truth, Justice and Accountability: Declassified Documents as Legal and Historical Evidence in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Rethinking the Pueblo: Mexican Villages from Independence to the Revolution/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Social and Political Change in Argentina, Chile and Cuba/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 La modernidad porfiriana: Construcciones, visiones y experiencias modernizadoras en el Mexico de los siglos XIX y XX/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Integrados y marginados en la construcción del Estado mexicano posrevolucionario: los juegos de poder local y sus nexos con la política nacional, 1920-1950/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm

HEALTH, SCIENCE, AND SOCIETY: Charles Briggs

Sexuality, Equality and Reproductive Health: The Case of Mexico I/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Sexuality, Equality and Reproductive Health: The Case of Mexico II/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Health and Alternative Medicine in the Americas/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Hacer vivir, higiene y desalojo: configuraciones de la biopolítica en Puerto Rico/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Public Bodies: Biopolitics and the State in Contemporary Latin America/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Gender, Health, and Violence in Latin America/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Public Health and Politics of Disease Prevention in Latin America, 19th and 20th Centuries./SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Philip Brenner

Latin America's Relations with Asia and Europe/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Oil, politics and society/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Refining Hypothesis About Conflict and Peace in Latin America/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
State Terror in Latin America I/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
State Terror in Latin America II/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Roundtable on Hemispheric Security: Practical Options/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
La reformulación del concepto de seguridad en el hemisferio y el impacto en la región/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Los desafíos de la integración económica en las Américas I. Implicaciones continentales/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Los desafíos de la integración económica en las Américas II. Aspectos subregionales y extraregionales/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
The Overthrow of Guatemala's Jacobo Arbenz Fifty Years Later: Its Meanings and Consequences/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
US Foreign Policy in the Post Cold War Era: Missed Opportunities and the Same Old Song/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Seguridad Humana en América Latina: desafíos y vulnerabilidades/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Colombia's International Agenda under President Uribe/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
North America's Second Decade/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Nuevas definiciones de seguridad y defensa en las Américas/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Brazil's Foreign Policy/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
El consenso político y de la sociedad civil en la formulación de políticas de defensa y seguridad en América Latina/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Ten Years After: North America Integration and Development Since the NAFTA/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Realidades y escenarios de la integración en las Américas./SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Emerging Inter-American Relationships/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Implications of U.S. Current Policy Toward Cuba and U.S. Cuban Relations in the Context of Increasingly Strong Bipartisan Support for Enacting Changes in the Status Quo/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am

LABOR STUDIES AND CLASS RELATIONS: Lynn Bolles

Citizen Participation and Associational Life: Popular Representation in Latin America's Capital Cities/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Making Sense of Contemporary Labor Rights Activism in Latin America: Sectoral, Sub-regional, and Organizational Differences/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Personalizing Politics: Affective and Effective Ties Forged Between Individual Leaders and Latin American Workers/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Hegemony and Class Relations in Latin America: Disputing the Post hegemony Thesis/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
New Agenda, Old Social Space/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
The New Transnational Economic Order: Transnational Firms and their Social Implications for Work and Activism and the Local and International Levels/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Labor and Class Relations in Latin America/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
The Revolution of Rights: Labor Laws, Workers, Political Parties, and the State in Twentieth-Century South America/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Organized labor, unorganized labor and lived experiences/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Women Maquiladora Workers in Mexico and Central America: Exploitation, Education, and Empowerment/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm

LATINAS/OS IN THE UNITED STATES: Silvio Torres-Saillant

Latino Intersections: An Online Crossroads of Culture, Politics, and Education/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Latino Health, Gender, Healing, and Action Research/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Symbolic Politics and Racialized Latino Identities/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Policy, Migration, and Latino Prospects/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Action Research with Latino Communities: Community-University Collaboratives/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Latinas and Latinos and Shifting Meanings of Citizenship in the US/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Transnational Communities and the Role of the State/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Place, Performance and Belonging: Latino/a Youth and (Re)Constructions of Identity/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Latino Immigrants in the US Since 9/11/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Latin American Immigrants and (In)Justice in the Contemporary USA: Perspectives from Law and Social Science/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
The Future of a Literature: The Way Forward for Latino/a Writers/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Transnational Lives among Latin American Immigrants/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Mexican History through Chicano/a Eyes: Metaphors of Identity, Displacement and Nomadic Subjects in Recent Chicano/a Fiction./SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
De líderes sindicales a J-Lo: construcciones, representaciones e ideologías de la Latina en los Estados Unidos desde el siglo XIX al XXI/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am

LAW, JURISPRUDENCE, AND SOCIETY: Victor Uribe

Diagnóstico de los sistemas de justicia en América Latina/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Models for Public Participation in Environmental Decisionmaking in Latin America/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Changing Faces of Law and Justice in Brazil/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Judicial Reform and Alternative Justice in Latin America: Evaluation of Recent Experiences/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Police, Violence, Emergency Powers and Democracy in Latin America/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm

Issues in Transnational Crime, Law, and Justice: Chile, Cuba, and Mexico/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
The Judicialization of Politics in Latin America/SAT 12:00 - 1:45 pm

LITERATURE: COLONIAL AND NINETEENTH CENTURY: Cynthia Stone

Race, Nature and Law in 18th- and 19th- century Empires/THU 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Las cabezas de Salomé: representaciones orientalistas en el modernismo hispanoamericano/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Colonial Discourse and the Reinvention of Identity, History and Religion in Early American Texts/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Retóricas coloniales: pasado y presente/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
La Retórica del Cuerpo: Literary Inscriptions of the Body/THU 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Approaches to Teaching Colonial Spanish American Literatures/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
La Recodificación de Discursos Legales en la Colonia/FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Reading the Nation and Nationalizing the Reader/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Proyecciones y relaciones de la memoria Mexicana en la colonia: El caso de don Hernando de Alvarado Tezozomoc/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Construcción de discursos nacionales en Latinoamérica en el siglo XIX/FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Revisitando el XIX: nuevos acercamientos críticos/FRI 12:00 - 1:45 pm
The Turns and Twists of the Turn of the Nineteenth Century/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
New Approaches to Sarmiento and Argentine Liberalism/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Discursos de nación en México: Siglo XIX/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Tránsitos Retóricos entre Europa y las Américas/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

LITERATURE: CONTEMPORARY: Gwen Kirkpatrick

Babel: Lenguajes, Estéticas, Comunidades/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Representación del cuerpo en la narrativa latinoamericana contemporánea/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Displacement, Deterritorialization, and the Uses of Language/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Jewish Latin America: Memory and Representation Panel I/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Jewish Latin America: Memory and Representation Panel II/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
¿Cómo se traduce el tango?/THU 12:00 - 1:45 pm
After Theory's Fall: A Contracorriente and Sociohistorical Approaches to Latin American Literature/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Cuestiones de Borges/THU 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Escrituras de reconstrucción y denuncia desde el exilio/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Políticas culturales y editoriales en Latinoamérica: el caso de los premios literarios/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Instituciones y revistas: construir el siglo XX/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Realismo, política, mercado: ¿cómo escribir la crisis?/THU 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Cuba contemporánea: narrativa y poesía/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Cuban Women Writers Now/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Literature and cultural production in Argentina/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Representation and Self-Representation in Narrative and Visual Discursive Practices/THU 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Steel and Glass: Women Write the City in Latin America/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Temas Afro-Latinos en el Gran Caribe/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
La novela histórica y la historiografía/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
New Trends: Emerging Sensibilities in Writings by Latin American Women/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Los fantasmas del pasado/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Entre velas y velos: espiritualidad y movimientos mesiánicos en la (de)construcción del discurso nacional en el Caribe/FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Novela negra/ficción detectivesca/FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Sobre prosa y poesía en la literatura paraguaya actual/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
The Post-Utopian Mexican Novel: 2000 and Beyond/FRI 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Argentina: Arlt hasta Rodolfo Walsh/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Cuerpos en circulación: Mercancías, género, sexualidad y raza en Perú y México/FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Pensar el oficio: ensayo y poesía en Borges, Gelman, Gorostiza y Paz/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Tatuajes escriturales/FRI 12:00 - 1:45 pm
Escritura e imagen de la nación en el Perú republicano/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Narradoras mexicanas: medio siglo de escritura/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Nuevas lecturas/miradas de la crónica latinoamericana/FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Deseo, violencia y extravíos: de la infancia a la adolescencia/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Juegos sobre el cuerpo: redefiniciones escriturales en la literatura contemporánea/FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Poesía y políticas en el Caribe hispano/FRI 12:00 - 1:45 pm
El regionalismo literario/FRI 12:00 - 1:45 pm
La crónica literaria: Carpentier, Poniatowska, Monsivais, Lemebel/FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Future is Now. The Emergence of Science Fiction in Spanish and Portuguese in the US/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Gilberto Freyre: New Readings/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Travestismos culturales/travestimos coloniales/travestimos identitarios/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
¿Representaciones en pugna?: inscribir y escribir el Buenos Aires de los años veinte/FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Heterotropías en la Producción Cultural Venezolana S. XIX-XX/FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Cartografías narrativas/historias espaciales I: recorridos argentinos/FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm

Cartografías narrativas/historias espaciales II: fronteras internas/ fronteras externas/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Ecocritical Perspectives on Latin American Literature/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Desafíos urbanos/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 La narrativa peruana 1950-2004/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Tramas espaciales: Viajes, guerras, límites, exposiciones/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Habitar el cuerpo poético (I)/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Silenciar lo innombrable/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Suspended narratives: Writing subjectivity, reinscribing silenced histories in Latin American literature/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 The Need for Translation: Current Questions and Considerations. Workshop One of Two Workshops/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Longing for a Questionable Past/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Inter-American Translations/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Discursos de nacimiento en México: Siglo XX/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 El reposicionamiento del autor: rastros literarios y nuevas tendencias en la literatura latinoamericana/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Voces heterogéneas en Nicaragua: los problemas de representación de una "literatura nacional"/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Búsquedas y propuestas: Escritoras latinoamericanas/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Literatura argentina contemporánea: líneas alternativas para revisar su conformación/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Rock! Denuncia, alienación, decodificación y público: la música de rock en Argentina/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Vida desnuda: Del imperio a la post-dictadura/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Cuba y la reconciliación nacional: literatura, cultura, historia/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Insubordinaciones: Poesía latinoamericana, 1960-2000/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Relecturas Martianas: Género, Modernidad y Colonialismo en la Obra de Jose Martí/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 The Need for Translation: Current Questions and Concerns. Workshop Two of Two Workshops/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Política y estética queer: La vida escandalosa de Cesar Moro/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Colombia posmacondiana/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Lo Real y su huella: representación, subalternidad y trauma en el cine y la literatura de América Latina/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 México "desde fuera": Imaginación y producción cultural del "mexicano" desde los Estados Unidos / Mexico "from outside": "Mexican" Cultural
 Production and Imagination from the United States/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Imaginarios cubanos durante el Período Especial/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Representaciones de Centroamérica en la literatura contemporánea/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm

LESBIAN AND GAY STUDIES: Florence Babb

Writing and Performing Illicit Sexualities/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Rethinking and Rewriting the History of Homosexualities in Latin America/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Queer Eye for the Latin American Straight Guy/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Sexual Border Crossings, Identities, and Practices/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

MASS MEDIA: Kent Norsworthy

Opening the Public Sphere I: Access to Information and Freedom of Expression in Latin America/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Opening the Public Sphere II: Trends in Latin America's Post-Authoritarian Media/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Brazilian Media/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Media & Politics/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Media & Ideology in Cuba/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am

MEETINGS

Cuba Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Guatemala Scholars Network Business Meeting/THU 8:30 pm
 Colombia Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Venezuelan Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Rural Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Business and Politics Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Film Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Europe & Latin America Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Paraguayan Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Gender & Feminist Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Decentralization Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Culture, Power & Politics Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Brazil Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Political Institutions Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Social Studies of Medicine Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Law & Society in Latin America Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Lesbian & Gay Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Labor Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Latino Studies Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm

Student Luncheon/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Meeting of the Officers of the Cuba Section/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 PCCLAS Regional Meeting/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Peru Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Ecuadorian Studies Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Central American Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Defense & Democracy Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Educación y Políticas Educativas Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Haiti & Dominican Republic Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Southern Cone Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 LAMA Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Scholarly Research & Resources Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 Fundraising Committee Meeting I/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Fundraising Committee Meeting II/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Latin America & Pacific Rim Section Business Meeting/THU 7:15 pm
 LASA Awards Ceremony and Business Meeting/ FRI 7:15 pm
 Latin American Studies and K-12 Outreach/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Special Ford Foundation Award for Argentine Research Journals/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Latino Studies Journal Board Meeting/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Reunión de la Asociación de Paraguayistas/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Global-Local Links Network/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Meeting of the Sociedad de Bolivianistas/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Coloniality at Large. Latin-America and the Postcolonial Debate-Workshop/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Section Chairs Meeting/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Presentación del libro "Las políticas y la evolución social y económica de Cuba en 1998-2002"/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 La incorporación de la temática de la corrupción a programas de educación ciudadana/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Open Meeting on Less Commonly Taught Languages of Latin America/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Pablo Armando Fernández: Un poeta mayor de la lengua española/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Business Meeting of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Medios de comunicación, cultura y política. El desafío de las identidades locales/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Habitar el cuerpo poético (II)/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Presentación revista Argentina de sociología: Problemáticas de las revistas científicas en América Latina/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm

MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES: Sarah Mahler and Katrin Hansing

Internal Colombian Migration: Escaping from need or fear?/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Contemporary Colombian Transnational Migration/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Casa, Colonia and Ciudad: The Materiality of Mexican Transnational Social Relations/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Desplazados y desplazamiento en y de Colombia/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
 From Clothing to Coyotes: XIX century accounts of travel, immigration, and nation-building/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Globalization and Postnational Identities: Reflections on Immigration and Diaspora in Latin America/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Imagining Mexican Citizenships: Local, National and Transnational Perspectives/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Desplazamientos migratorios y subjetividades diaspóricas I: Política, ciudadanía e identidad/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 LA: Migration Epicenter/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Migrancy and Dislocation: Brazilians in the U.S.A./THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Strategy and agency: new perspectives on Latin Americans in South Florida/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 The Mexican Diaspora and U.S.-Mexico Relations/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Testimonios, género, e identidades transfronterizas/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Demography, Migration and Reproductive Health/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Off the Migration Radar Screen: Lesser Known Migrations/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Expanding the Nation State?: Public policies of Latin American governments toward their diasporic citizens/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 States and Transnational Organizations/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 The Transnational, the Informal, and Dangerous Relationships/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Transnational Migration, Nation and State in the Americas/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Migration, Education & Health Issues/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Transnational Contexts and Indigenous Migration: the Case of Mexico/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Transnational Networks and Development/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Migración cubana/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Migration & States: Collaborations and Confrontations/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Transnational Exchanges: The local development impact of non-financial transfers between migrants and hometowns/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Migration, Gender & Kinship/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm

POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY: Javier Corrales

- Estado e proteção social em saúde na América Latina/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
State Reforms and Institutional Performance/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Analytical Approaches to Legislative Politics, II/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Subnational Social Spending/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
The New Latin American Left: Origins and Future Trajectory/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Changes in the Repertoire of Social Protests in Contemporary Latin America/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Civil Society, Marginalized Groups, and State-Society Relations/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Economic Crises and Financial Sector Reforms/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Perspectives on the Colombian Conflict/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Chile: The Lago's Legacy & the Transition into the 21st Century/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Sexuality, Reproductive Health and Politics in Latin America/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
The Workers' Party (PT) Confronts Governing/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Why Fox Failed: Implications for Mexico and US-Mexico Relations/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Repensar América Latina desde las ciencias sociales/Rethinking Latin America from the Social Sciences./THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Future of Cuban Studies/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Rational Dependency: Explaining Development and Underdevelopment in Latin America/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Politics of Policy-Making in Latin America/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Clase, cultura, conocimiento y política en la Argentina contemporánea/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Economic Development and Political Stability: Illusive Goals?/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
International Perspectives on the Lula Government/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Assessing the Chavez Administration in Venezuela/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Bridging the International-Comparative Divide: Emergent Research on Latin America/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Las ideas del Ché Guevara ¿una alternativa socio-política en el contexto contemporáneo?/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Descentralización y experiencias de gestión de desarrollo local/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
El rol de las universidades en el desarrollo de las iniciativas locales./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Parties, Legislatures and Public Policy in the Andes/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Political Discourses, Ideologies, and Public Policies/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Social Cleavages and Political Parties in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Electoral Systems: Consequences for Parties and Patronage/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Espacio público, procesos e instituciones políticas Argentina y Brasil/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Water Generation Reforms: Health, Environment and Food Programs/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Water Management and Institutional Reform in Brazil/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Latin American Social Policy between Democratization and Globalization/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Taiwan and Latin America/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
The PT Assumes Power: Evaluating the Lula Government after 18 Months (2003-2—4)/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
E pur se muove: political institutions and policies in democratic Brazil/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Políticas de Informação e Comunicações: Governo, Focies de e Relações de Poder/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Violence, Conflict Resolution and Law Enforcement Organizations/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Analytical Approaches to Legislative Politics in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
La representación política en el congreso mexicano/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Políticas Públicas Neoliberales, organización campesina, fronteras interétnicas, y migración urbana: efectos territoriales y respuestas sociales/SAT
2:00 - 3:45 pm
Diffusion, Dissemination and the Spread of Public Policies Across Brazil/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Reforming the Administration of Justice in Mexico/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Social Security Reform in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
State-Business Relations under ISI and Neoliberalism/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
Identities, Representation, and Political Power: Comparative Perspectives on Gender and Ethnicity in Latin American Democracies/SAT 5:15 - 7:00
pm
The Comparative Politics of Latin America: A Critical Assessment/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am

RACE AND ETHNICITY: Edmund Gordon

- Emerging Perspectives on Race, Gender and Anti-racism in Brazil/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Políticas inter-étnicas y estados multinacionales: retos del siglo XXI/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Peruvians of Japanese Descent: Identity, Community and Politics in Peru and Japan/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Comparing Indigenismo/THU 8:00 - 9:45 am
Race and Class in Meso-America/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Race, Culture, and Politics in the Andes/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Odyssey of Identity, Gender and Immigration in Latin America and the Caribbean/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Andean Tours: Travel, Identity and the Andes/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Modernidad y Resistencia: Construcciones de lo "Mestizo" y lo "Indígena" en America Latina./ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Políticas Lingüísticas en las Américas/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Politics of Race in Brazil/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Race in Cuba and Mexico/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am

Structures of Alterity, Sites of Struggle: The Politics of Black and Indigenous Identities in Latin America/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Citizenship Reimagined? Crisis and Opportunities in the Americas/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
New Findings on the Formation of Group Identities in Indigenous Areas/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Afro-descendientes and the Politics of Land in Latin America/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am

RECEPTIONS

Colombia Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Culture, Power & Politics Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Brazil Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Lesbian & Gay Studies Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Labor Studies Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Latino Studies Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Reception for Friends and Alumni of the Teresa Lozano Long Institute for Latin American Studies/THU 7:15 pm
PCCLAS Reception/THU 7:15 pm
Ecuadorian Studies and Peru Sections Joint Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Reception for Faculty, Students, Alumni and Friends of the Center for Latin American Studies, UC Berkeley/THU 8:30 pm
Education for Peace: SIT Honors Cuban-US Academic Exchanges/THU 7:15 pm
Latin American Journal Editors' Reception/THU 7:15 pm
Friends & Alumni of Tulane's Stone Center for Latin American Studies Reception/THU 7:15 pm
Central America Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Law & Society in Latin America Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Haiti & Dominican Republic Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
LAMA Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
Scholarly Research & Resources Section Reception/THU 8:30 pm
American Friends Service Committee Reception/ FRI 7:15 pm

RELIGIOSITY AND ORGANIZED RELIGION: Carol Drogus

Culto u consumo en América Latina: desde la colonia española hasta el presente/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Contemporary Challenges to Catholicism in Latin America/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Religious Conversion in the Americas/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Christianity as Social Broker: Religious Mediation in Central America/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Protestantism and Identity: Puerto Rico and Hispanics in the US/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Religious Transformations in Guatemala I: Varieties of Traditional, Catholic, and Neotraditional Belief and Practice/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
Religious Transformations in Guatemala II: The Charismatic Catholic Movement/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Religious Transformations in Guatemala III: Evangelical Protestantism and its Attractions/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Protestantismo in Andean Countries: Historical Perspectives/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Religious Diversity in Mexico/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
Religion, the State, and Electoral Politics/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
Protestantismo en las Américas: Procesos actuales/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm

SECTION SESSION PRESENTATIONS

Las múltiples caras de la sociedad civil en Venezuela/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
The Political Economy of Bi-regionalism/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Vozes Literárias na Marginali Brasileira/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Evaluating Decentralization: Latin America's Experience/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Nuevas ruralidades en América Latina y el Caribe: cambios y permanencias en los procesos y fenómenos rurales y agrarios/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Palabra, cultura y poder: cruce de perspectivas sobre el Paraguay/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Revisitar a Carpentier cien años después/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Creating States, Citizens, and Modernities in Latin America: Rethinking Publics and Public Health/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Producing and Theorizing Knowledge about and amid Violence in Colombia/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Hegemonía Cultural en América Latina parte II/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Hegemonía Cultural en América Latina, parte I/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Police Reform in Latin America: Challenges Ahead/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
The Restructuring of the Labor Movement in Response to Neoliberal Policies and Changing Party Dynamics/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Gender and the Politics of Culture: Music, Food, Tourism and Social Transformation/Contestation/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Law, Race and Discrimination in Latin America/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Gender Politics, Neoliberalism and the Swing to the Left/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
New Comparative Perspectives on Latin America and East Asia/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
New Trends in Latino/a Queer Studies/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Indigenous People, Emigrants, and Gangs: Palimpsests of Power in El Salvador/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Relaciones civiles militares en América Latina: novedades y problemas/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Globalization and Central America/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Teoría de sistemas, significados discretos y teoría literaria: un debate en torno a los estudios macro en América Latina/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm

New trends in Latino/a and Latin American video and film/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Queer Trans Caribbean Locations/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Discussions on Culture, Power, and Politics/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 El estado de los estudios sobre Cuba I/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 El estado de los estudios sobre Cuba II/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 "Las Secuelas" de la CVR: Justicia, reparación y reconciliación en el Perú/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Mujeres Transitando el Mundo Global: migraciones femeninas al principio del siglo XXI/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Operation Condor and the Dismantling of Impunity. Advances in International Prosecutions of Human Rights Crimes (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Europe)/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Tareas pendientes: El Perú después de la CVR/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Central American Literature/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Judicial Independence and Judicial Careers in Latin America/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Liberal Democracy vs. Participatory Democracy in Brazil. The Emergence of Alternative Forms of Political Participation/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 The Challenge of Qualitative Field Research in Latin America/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Central American Democratization/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Educación y Políticas Educativas en América Latina/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Nuevas ruralidades en América Latina y el Caribe: Mundialización y resistencias en el mundo rural/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 The Socio-Economic Impact on Brazil of President Lula's First Two Years/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Globalization, Health, and Development in Ecuador/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Local and National Initiatives for Peace in Colombia/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Los Sindicatos en América Latina frente a los actores sociales emergentes/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 New Trends in Electronic Publishing in Latin America: Emerging Models for Ejournals and Digital Libraries/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Evaluating the Guadalajara Summit/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 La internacionalización de la perspectiva de género: problemas y desafíos/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 La educación cívica con referencia especial a la educación secundaria/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Lawyers and Lawyering in the Making of Colonial Spanish America/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Tendencias hacia la heterogeneización en la sociedad cubana. Retos para la política social/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Continuity and Change in Brazil: From Fernando Henrique Cardoso to Lula da Silva/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Latino Studies at the Crossroads: New Demographics, New Approaches/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Cuban Foreign Policy During the 'Special Period'/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Gendering Latino Studies/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Hidden Dialogue with Power in the Andes/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Responding to Men's Violence: Communities/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 La novela peruana: visiones y (re)visiones/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 The Revolution Bicentennial in Hispanola/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Identidad, cultura y mestizaje en el Caribe Colombiano: el juego de lo local y lo global/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 New Models, Techniques and Approaches to the Teaching of Latin American Film and Video/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Citizenship and the State in Ecuador/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Confronting Economic Inequity: Gender and Social Class in Contemporary Venezuelan Poetry/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Creating Security Academic Communities. The Challenges for Security in South America/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 State-of-the Art: The Cutting Edge in Latino/a Studies/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 Non-Elected Institutions and the 'Quality' of Democracy in Latin America/SAT 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Political recruitment in Latin America/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm
 International and Transboundary Issues in Environment and Conservation: What works? What doesn't?/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS: Elizabeth Lira and Soledad Falabella

La internacionalización de la autonomía indígena: la experiencia latinoamericana I/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Derechos Humanos y Derechos Indígenas en México y América Latina: el principio del milenio./THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Globalization and Social Justice in Chile: Perspectives on Identity, Economy and Culture/THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 La internacionalización de la autonomía indígena: la experiencia latinoamericana II/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
 Memory, Law and Institutions: Tensions and Synergies in the Fields of Transitional Justice and Memory/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Interdisciplinary Approaches to Human Rights Scholarship in Latin America/ FRI 12:00 1:45 pm
 Violencia e impunidad en la frontera norte, acciones, discursos y contextos/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Poverty, Violence, Justice and Solidarity/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Violencia política, derechos humanos y paz democrática/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
 Dilemmas of post-conflict social reconstruction: between citizenship and violence/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
 Different sides of the violations of human rights in the South Cone/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Libertades y derechos sociales/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Enfrentando la impunidad y los poderes ocultos en Guatemala/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Off the Mark: U.S. International Counterterrorism Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Citizen Security and Human Rights/SAT 8:00 - 9:45 am
 Civil Society Effort to Expand Justice/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm
 Displacement/Perception of violence/SAT 2:00 - 3:45 pm

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: Scott Whiteford

Negotiating Globalization in Mesoamerica: Civil Society Participation in Regional Integration Agreements/THU 10:00 - 11:45 am
Visions of Rebels: Hope and the Continuum of Social Protest from the Porfiriato through the 20th Century/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Acción colectiva en América Latina: redes, ONGs y protestas./THU 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Social Movements and Civil Society in the Context of the Bush Doctrine and the Washington Consensus/THU 2:00 - 3:45 pm
A Values-Based Approach to Development and Social Change: From Practice to Theory/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Globalization, protest and social movements/ FRI 5:15 - 7:00 pm
The interface of democratization and social movements/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Sociedad civil en América Latina: Actores y organizaciones/ FRI 8:00 - 9:45 am
Emerging social movements and new actors in Latin America/ FRI 10:00 - 11:45 am
Public policy and social movements in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
Protest in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
From the "Virtual" to the "Real" World: Civil Society's Online Efforts to Strengthen Democracy in Latin America/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm
The Local in the Global: Latin American Social Movements Respond to Globalization/SAT 12:00 1:45 pm

TECHNOLOGY, SCHOLARLY RESOURCES, AND PEDAGOGY: Deborah Jakubs

Bibliotecas digitales latinoamericanas en el marco de OAI-PMH: Mining the Region's Hidden Gems from the Deep Web/THU 12:00 1:45 pm
Grappling with the Google-ization of Research and Area Studies/ FRI 2:00 - 3:45 pm
Recovering Memory: Digital Archives on Human Rights and Political Movements in Southern Cone/SAT 5:15 - 7:00 pm



CALLING ALL MEMBERS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE SLATE

The LASA Nominating Committee presents the following slate of candidates for vice president and members of the Executive Council (EC). The winning candidate for vice president will serve in that capacity from November 1, 2004, to March 31, 2006 and as president from April 1, 2006 until September 30, 2007. The three winning candidates for EC membership will serve a three-year term beginning November 1, 2004.

Nominees for

Vice President: Charles R. Hale
David Scott Palmer

Nominees for

Executive Council: Jose Antonio Aguilar
Elizabeth Jelin
Brooke Larson
Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams
Phillip Oxhorn
Lynn Stephen

A statement by each candidate follows the biographic entry.

THE CANDIDATES

Charles R. Hale teaches Anthropology and Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of *Resistance and Contradiction: Miskitu Indians and the Nicaraguan State, 1894-1987* (Stanford), and "Más que un indio": *Mayas, Ladinos and the Remaking of Racial Hierarchy*

in Highland Guatemala, under contract with the School of American Research Press. He is co-editor of *Racismo en Guatemala: Abriendo Debate sobre un Tema Tabú* (with Clara Arenas and Gustavo Palma) and *Memorias del Mestizaje: Cultura y Política en Centroamérica 1920-presente* (with Jeffrey Gould and Dario Euraque). His essays on race, ethnicity, identity politics, consciousness and resistance, and ideologies of state-nation building appear in numerous edited volumes and journals, including *Current Anthropology*, *Critique of Anthropology*, *Journal of Latin American Anthropology*, *Annual Reviews of Anthropology*, *Human Organization*, *Wani*, and *Journal of Latin American Studies*. During the 1980s, Hale worked in Nicaragua as a staff researcher with the *Centro de Investigación y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica* (CIDCA), out of which grew a long-term commitment to carrying out collaborative research. The two edited volumes are a product of such work with Central American colleagues. Most recently, these same commitments have led Hale to become involved in research on the indigenous and afro-descendant community struggles for rights to land and resources in Central America. He currently is co-PI (with Edmund T. Gordon) of a three year project, supported by Ford Foundation-Mexico, devoted to research and practical work on these issues. Hale has worked extensively with Social Science Research Council (SSRC). He served on the SSRC-MacArthur Committee for International Peace and Security (1997-2003); he is preparing an edited volume that grows out of this Committee work, tentatively titled, *Engaging Contradictions: Theory and Practice of Activist Scholarship*. Hale also is a member of the SSRC Regional Advisory Panel (RAP) for Latin

Washington included several lectureships and visiting professorships, among them the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins, Georgetown, George Washington, and Princeton. Prior to FSI, he spent four years as Instructor and Assistant Professor at Bowdoin. Between college and graduate school, he studied for a year at the Escuela de Ciencias Políticas y Administrativas at the University of Chile and attended summer school at the Universidad de la Banda Oriental in Uruguay. And between M.A. and Ph.D. studies, he was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Ayacucho, Peru, where he taught English and social sciences at the Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga and directed a reforestation project in three indigenous communities, among other responsibilities. Over the years, his research interests relating to Latin America have included authoritarianism and military regimes, redemocratization and its challenges, guerrilla movements, drug production and trafficking, border disputes, and U.S.-L.A. relations. His most important publications include the following:

1. *"Revolution from Above: Military Government and Popular Participation in Peru, 1968-1972"* (Ithaca: Cornell University Latin American Studies Program Dissertation Series, 1973)
2. "The Politics of Authoritarian Political Development in Spanish America," in James A. Malloy, ed. *Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Latin America* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1977)
3. *Peru: The Authoritarian Tradition* (New York: Praeger, 1980)
4. "Rebellion in Rural Peru: The Origins and Evolution of Sendero Luminoso," *Comparative Politics*, 18:2, January 1986
5. "U.S. Policy Issues in the Caribbean in the 1980s: Economic, Social, and Political Aspects," in James R. Greene and Brent Skowcroft, eds., *Western Interests and U.S. Policy Options in the Caribbean Basin*, The Atlantic Council (Boston: Oelgeschlager, Gunn, and Hain, 1984)
6. *The Latin American Military Institution*, with Robert Wesson, and others (New York: Praeger, 1986)
7. *The Shining Path of Peru*, Editor and Contributor, 2nd ed. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994)
8. "The Revolutionary Terrorism of Peru's Shining Path," in Martha Crenshaw, ed. *Terrorism in Context* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1995)
9. "The Military in Latin America," in Jack Hopkins, ed. *Latin America: Perspectives on a Region*, 2nd ed. (New York: Holmes and Meier, 1998)
10. "'Reinventing' Democracy in Peru," with Carmen Rosa Balbi, *Current History* 100: 643 (February 2001)
11. "'Getting to Yes:' The Peru-Ecuador Border Dispute and its Resolution," *Diplomacy & Statecraft* 12: 2, June 2001
12. "Citizen Responses to Conflict and Political Crisis in Peru: 'Informal Politics' in Ayacucho," in Susan Eva Eckstein and Timothy Wickham-Crowley, eds. *What Justice? Whose Justice? Fighting for Fairness in Latin America* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003).

He has also been involved in a variety of professional activities at various times. These include serving as an elections monitor for the Organization of American States in Peru in 1995 and 2000, as a project reviewer for the United Nations Development Program in 1989, as a consultant for USAID in Nepal in 2002 and 2003, as a member of the Academic Reserve for the Andean Countries for the National Intelligence Council in 2003 and 2004, as an expert

witness for asylum cases from Peru before the Immigration and Naturalization Service Courts beginning in 1994, and as a member of the academic team selected by the Department of State to brief ambassador-nominees to Peru on various occasions over the past twenty years.

Palmer Statement

Over the past forty-eight years, LASA has emerged as the preeminent international organization of scholars and practitioners concerned with Latin America and the Caribbean. It has been my privilege to have been able to participate in many LASA activities since becoming a member in 1970 and a charter Life Member in 1998. These include roles as paper presenter, discussant, and panel chair, as well as service on the LASA Executive Committee, Central America and Peru Task Force, and Development Committee. Such experiences have enabled me to appreciate the most important elements that have characterized LASA since its founding – inclusiveness, collegial friendships, and vigorous intellectual exchange. Recent leadership has elevated LASA to new levels of financial and intellectual capacity. Among the most important initiatives are increases in foundation support, creation of endowments and funds to support younger scholars travel to and participation in our meetings, the setting up of a long-range development plan to ensure permanent economic stability, and the establishment of country and functional sections to enhance academic exchange within smaller groups. These worthy efforts merit our full support. Were I to be elected to the vice-presidency, I would see my primary role as that of working to maintain and to further develop these initiatives. A major challenge for LASA remains that of reaching out to our Latin American and Caribbean colleagues to increase their participation in our international congresses, especially now that there is a new generation of scholars in the region with fresh research and perspectives on the key issues that concern us all. In my judgment, we need to develop LASA's capacity to be able to assure these colleagues that we could support all those with worthy proposals and financial need to enable them to attend the meetings. We could also plan to hold more future international congresses in Latin America and the Caribbean to further this objective. The result could only enhance our academic diversity and insight. While clearly a task that cannot be accomplished in two or three years, were I to be honored with your support, I would dedicate my efforts toward advancing this objective. LASA has been a central part of my academic life for many years. I am humbled by the opportunity to serve in a leadership capacity for the organization that has been so important to me for so long. At the same time, I am fully prepared to devote my attention and energy to build upon the solid foundation that has been established, and to enhance LASA's capacity for an even more distinguished future.

José Antonio Aguilar Rivera was born in Mexico City, Mexico, in 1968. He lives with his wife, Silvia, in Mexico City. He received his B.A. in International Relations from El Colegio de México and his M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Chicago. Since 1995 he teaches political science in the Division of Political

Studies at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas A.C. (CIDE) in México City. He was the Director of the B.A. Program in Political Science and International Relations at CIDE. Aguilar Rivera is member of the Mexican Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI). His work on nineteenth-century constitutionalism, the history of liberalism and intellectual relations between Mexico and the United States has been published in Spanish, English and French. He is author of: *El manto liberal: los poderes de emergencia en México: 1821-1876* (México: Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas/UNAM, 2001); *En pos de la quimera: reflexiones sobre el experimento constitucional atlántico* (México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2000); José Antonio Aguilar Rivera y Rafael Rojas, (coords.) *El republicanismo en Hispanoamérica. Ensayos de historia intelectual y política* (México: Fondo de Cultura Económica/CIDE, 2002); and *Cartas mexicanas de Alexis de Tocqueville* (México: Cal y Arena, 1999), which was awarded the "Premio de crítica literaria y ensayo político Guillermo Rousset Banda" in 1999. On intellectuals in Mexico and the U.S. he has published: *The Shadow of Ulysses. Public Intellectual Exchange Across the U.S.-Mexico Border* (Lanham, Md.: Lexington Books, 2000). The Spanish version of *The Shadow of Ulysses* won the "Alfonso Reyes National Award" in 1998. Aguilar Rivera has published essays in the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Política y Gobierno*, and *Cardozo Law Review*. His work spans across several disciplines: political science, intellectual history and political theory. Aguilar Rivera is currently working on liberalism and multiculturalism. On these subjects he has published: *El fin de la raza cósmica: consideraciones sobre el esplendor y decadencia del liberalismo en México* (México: Océano, 2001), and a new book comparing arguments on multiculturalism in Mexico and the U.S. is forthcoming, (*El sonido y la furia: ensayos sobre la persuasión multicultural en México y Estados Unidos*, Mexico, Taurus, in press). He has received several national awards and international fellowships: by the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S.-Mexico Fund for Culture, the Fondo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes (FONCA). He was appointed as a Fulbright Scholar by the J. William Fulbright Scholarship Board in 2002-3. He currently writes on politics and culture in magazines and newspapers in Mexico. He has published one novel, *La fiesta de las turcas* (Mexico: Aldus, 2001).

Recent scholarship:

1. "Rêves d'unité nationale", *Etudes rurales*, nos. 163-64, juillet-décembre, 2002: 25-44;
 2. "El mundo de las ideas", vol. 97 in Josefina Zoraida Vázquez, (coord.), *Gran Historia de México Ilustrada*, México, Planeta, 2003, pp. 341-360.
 3. "La sogá y la razón", in Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos, *Linchamiento. Justicia por propia mano (casos específicos)*, México, CNDH, 2003. pp. 13-33.
- José Antonio Aguilar Rivera, (coord.), *México: crónicas de un país posible* (México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, forthcoming)

Aguilar Rivera Statement

If elected as a member of the Executive Council of LASA, I would aim to bring the perspective of a Latin American social scientist living and teaching in Mexico to the EC. While thirty percent of LASA members live in Latin America, in the past they have been

under represented in the decision-making process of the association. Even when engaged in similar pursuits, scholars from these two parts of the world often speak different intellectual languages. I believe that much can be done to bridge the distance between American scholars and their peers throughout Latin America. LASA Congresses contribute significantly to this aim, but I believe that LASA should encourage other ways to foster academic and cultural exchange. As stated in the Strategic Plan 2003-2006, the Association must provide new spaces for discussion and engagement for intellectual communities across the Americas. I would be involved in devising ways to bring this about. Overcoming national boundaries is one challenge facing LASA. The other is to create permanent networks of scholars within disciplinary boundaries and to facilitate interdisciplinary dialogue. If elected, I would try to strengthen the interdisciplinary approaches already present at LASA. I firmly believe that comparative approaches are able to yield important insights on the cultural, economic and symbolic processes that Latin America and the United States are undergoing. Both areas of the world are at a turning point in their self-understandings. These cultural and symbolic changes have significant consequences. Issues of governance, justice and democratic consolidation are at stake here, as well as the likelihood of peaceful resolution of inter-group conflicts. The new national definitions will also have an impact on the future relationship between Latin Americans and North Americans. New brands of nationalism can be more or less accommodating of differences. In the post-9/11 world it is of the utmost importance to foster intercultural understanding between nations. I believe LASA can and should do more to present the perspectives of Latin America to the U.S. government, mass media and interest groups. We should fight views, such as the one put forth by Samuel Huntington, that claim that Latin America does not belong to Western civilization. Academics and intellectuals, both in Latin America and in the U.S. can do much to spread knowledge about the region in the United States. Thus, I would support the role of LASA as an intellectual "portal" for knowledge dissemination. The Association must reclaim its tradition of involvement with U.S. and hemispheric policy debates that are relevant to our members and the peoples of Latin America.

Elizabeth Jelin, socióloga argentina, con estudios de grado en la Universidad de Buenos Aires y Doctorado en la Universidad de Texas en Austin. Es Investigadora Superior del CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas, Argentina) y Directora del Área de Investigaciones del IDES (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social, Buenos Aires).

Su proyecto académico principal en la actualidad es ser Directora del recientemente creado Programa de Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento y el IDES. Además es Profesora de posgrado en la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Buenos Aires y en la Maestría de Antropología Social (IDES – IDAES), y miembro del directorio del Social Science Research Council (Nueva York) y de UNRISD (Ginebra). Ha sido profesora visitante en numerosas universidades del exterior: Princeton, Texas, Chicago, Florida, Oxford, Jerusalém, Ámsterdam, El Colegio de México, Minas Gerais, etc. Fue miembro de la *Comisión Mundial de Cultura y*

Desarrollo de Naciones Unidas y UNESCO, y miembro del Comité Científico del *Informe Mundial de Cultura*. Ha realizado investigaciones en diversos países de la región (principalmente Argentina, México y Brasil), y lleva adelante programas de investigación de carácter regional. Dentro de ellos, caben destacar la dirección académico de dos programas: 1. El *Programa de Investigaciones Socioculturales en el Mercosur*, que implicó coordinar investigaciones en el campo de migraciones, fronteras y movimientos sociales transnacionales, y organizar grupos de trabajo y seminarios con investigadores de diversos países y disciplinas. Productos de esta línea de trabajo son la edición de un número especial del *International Social Science Journal* sobre *Sociocultural dimensions of regional integration processes*, Número 159, p. 37-48. UNESCO, Paris, Marzo de 1999 (en castellano en <http://www.unesco.org/issj>) y la edición del libro *Más allá de la nación: las escalas múltiples de los movimientos sociales* (Buenos Aires: Ediciones del Zorzal, 2003), con trabajos de investigación realizados en el marco del Programa. 2. El *Programa de investigación y formación de investigadores jóvenes sobre Memoria colectiva y represión en el Cono Sur y Perú* (patrocinado por el Social Science Research Council), en el que participaron cerca de sesenta becarios de seis países (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brasil, Paraguay y Perú). Como resultado de este programa, dirige la serie de libros "Memorias de la represión" (SIGLO XXI de España Editores y SIGLO XXI de Argentina Editores). Han salido siete libros, y otros cinco están en prensa o preparación. Entre los títulos de su autoría en esa serie figuran:

1. *Los trabajos de la memoria* (publicado en inglés por Univ. of Minnesota Press)
2. *Las conmemoraciones: las disputas en las fechas "in-felices"* (con Ludmila da Silva Catela),
3. *Los archivos de la represión: Documentos, memoria y verdad* (con Victoria Langland),
4. *Monumentos, memoriales y marchas territoriales* (con Ponciano del Pino),
5. *Luchas locales, comunidades e identidades* (con Federico Lorenz),
6. *Educación y memoria. La escuela elabora el pasado*

Entre otras publicaciones recientes cabe mencionar el libro *Pany Afectos. La transformación de las familias* (Buenos Aires: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1998). Ha publicado numerosos otros libros y artículos sobre derechos humanos, memorias de la represión, ciudadanía, movimientos sociales, familia y género, entre otros temas. Ha participado en diversas organizaciones académicas nacionales e internacionales.

Jelin Statement

Veo mi incorporación al Comité Ejecutivo de LASA como parte de un proyecto y una política con los que estoy comprometida activamente desde hace muchos años y en muchos ámbitos: crear las condiciones y bregar para que las relaciones entre colegas del "Norte" y del "Sur" sean lo más horizontales posibles. Sabemos que las condiciones y circunstancias de trabajo son extremadamente diferentes: no se pueden comparar las facilidades con que cuentan nuestro/as colegas del Norte con las nuestras —aun en los lugares más privilegiados como México o Brasil. El pluriempleo, la ausencia de presupuestos

de investigación, la ausencia de apoyos institucionales, la pobreza de nuestro equipamiento y de nuestras bibliotecas, la constante amenaza del "brain drain", unidos en muchos casos a dificultades creadas por regímenes dictatoriales y represivos, han estado con nosotros/as por décadas. Si bien ha habido avances importantes en los desarrollos académicos en América Latina, creo que la brecha Norte/Sur no cesa de aumentar. Estas condiciones de desigualdad financiera y de asimetrías de poder y de saber generan en el campo intelectual dependencias y desequilibrios profundos, que demandan como contrapartida una posición activa y vigilante. LASA es uno de los ámbitos en que debemos trabajar intensa y sistemáticamente para mantener y continuamente recrear las condiciones para un diálogo intelectual igualitario y respetuoso, que permita redefinir los parámetros de la reciprocidad y la horizontalidad, reconociendo y tratando de revertir y superar las desigualdades estructurales. Hay otra dimensión importante en juego en este momento de la historia, anclada en la coyuntura internacional actual y en el papel hegemónico de los Estados Unidos en el mundo. Durante los períodos dictatoriales y de violencia política en América Latina, necesitábamos, buscábamos y encontrábamos la comprensión, la solidaridad y el activismo por parte de muchos de nuestros colegas del Norte. En la coyuntura actual, las posiciones políticas maniqueas, intransigentes y fundamentalistas, así como los acechos a la condición humana y la integridad académica, han cobrado una dimensión mundial y sus poderosos voceros se escuchan en el Norte y en el Sur. Debemos promover solidaridades y activismos conjuntos, que permitan desarrollar voces intelectuales comprometidas con los derechos fundamentales y con la dignidad humana. LASA no puede quedar fuera o estar al margen de esta tarea.

Brooke Larson is Professor of History at Stony Brook University, where she is closely affiliated with (and the former director of) the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Her original interests in Latin America grew out of experiences teaching adult literacy and constructing a local school in rural Pátzcuaro in the late-1960s. In the early 1970s Larson did her graduate work at Columbia University, specializing in the political economy of colonialism and resistance in Latin America. Thereafter, she taught at Williams College, the New School for Social Research, and Columbia University. In the early 1980s, Larson joined the Social Science Research Council, in charge of the Latin American and Caribbean Program. Working with scholars in Latin American, Europe, and the US, she helped organize collaborative research projects on a wide range of interdisciplinary themes. While working at the SSRC, she also co-coordinated (with Steve Stern) a tripartite project in Andean ethnohistory, which eventually involved dozens of scholars and yielded three conferences and edited volumes. In the early 1990s, Larson served as a member of the SSRC's Joint Committee on Latin American and Caribbean Studies. She also has served on the editorial boards of several journals, including the *American Historical Review*, the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, and *The Americas*. She was a founding editor of the *Colonial Latin American Review* and currently serves on its Advisory Board. More recently, she has been active in the New England Council on Latin American Studies

(board member, 1997-2001; vice-president, 2001-2002; president and NECLAS conference organizer, 2002-2003). Larson has also served as LASA Track Chair for History for the 2000 conference, and she is a member of LASA's Sections on Rural Studies and Educación y Políticas educativas en América Latina. On the research front, Brooke Larson has been working in various sub-fields of Andean social history and has been actively involved in the Bolivian scholarly community since the 1970s. Her most recent book is, *Trials of Nation Making. Liberalism, Race, and Ethnicity in the Andes, 1810-1910* (Cambridge, 2004). (The Spanish-language edition was published in Peru under the title, *Indígenas, élites, y la formación de las repúblicas andinas* [Instituto de Estudios Peruanos/Universidad Católica, 2002]). She also published *Cochabamba, 1550-1900. Colonialism and Agrarian Transformation in Bolivia* (1st. ed., Princeton, 1988; 2nd ed., Duke, 1998), which won the NECLAS 1990 Best Book Award. (Various Spanish-language editions have appeared in Bolivia [1982; 1992; 2000]). Larson is also co-editor (with Olivia Harris and Enrique Tandeter) of *Ethnicity, Markets, and Migration. At the Crossroads of History and Anthropology* (Duke, 1995). (An earlier, Spanish-language edition was published in Bolivia as *La participación indígena en los mercados surandinos, siglos xvi-xx* [CERES, 1987]). She is currently writing a book on the cultural politics of indigenous knowledge and schooling under the modernizing Bolivian state in the early 20th century.

Larson Statement

LASA is at a critical turning point. Having become a 5,000-member, genuinely hemispheric organization, it recently has invested effort in clarifying its goals and plotting its strategies, as outlined in its "Strategic Plan." LASA is also in the midst of reorganizing its Secretariat, completing its search for a new Executive Director, and developing fundraising plans. Clearly, this is an exciting and challenging time to serve on the EC, and I would be honored to do so. In the coming years, I would like to see LASA develop at least three initiatives. First, I would like to see LASA continue its efforts to reach out to under-represented groups, organizations, and countries across Latin America. I am especially keen to see LASA tap into indigenous, Latino, and Afro-Latin organizations, and to bring more Latin American-based scholar/activists into LASA's leadership positions. From this perspective, it makes sense to hold more LASA conferences in Latin America—especially in under-represented regions. Second, I support LASA's renewed commitment to the goal of promoting interdisciplinary debates on critical issues of our time. I would like to see LASA make more use of plenary sessions, the Forum, and its web site to stimulate interdisciplinary, North/South dialogues on a set of key social, political, economic, and cultural issues. This is especially important now, given the current political moment and ideological climate in the US. Finally, I would like to see LASA become a useful tool for all of us who teach, at whatever level. Not only could LASA develop a series of booklets (on methods, themes, sources, syllabi, etc.), but it might also offer various sites for ongoing discussions about interdisciplinary and intercultural approaches to Latin America, the Caribbean, and its various diasporas.

María Rosa Olivera-Williams (PhD-Presidential Award-Ohio State University), is Associate Professor in the Program of Iberian and Latin American Studies at the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures and the PhD in Literature Program of the University of Notre Dame, where she is Fellow of the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies and the Nanovic Institute for European Studies; she has taught as guest professor at the Spanish Language School of Middlebury College and the College of Humanities of the Universidad de la República, Uruguay. She is the author of *La poesía gauchesca de Hidalgo a Hernández* (1986); *El arte de crear lo femenino* (forthcoming 2004) and co-editor with Mabel Moraña of *Intelectuales, género y poder* (forthcoming 2004). She has written widely on nineteenth-century, modernist and contemporary Latin American literature and culture, especially on feminism and women's fiction, with an emphasis on the Southern Cone. Her writings appeared in major literary journals and books in the United States, Latin America and Europe. Since 1999, she has been organizing the O'Grady Distinguished Latin American Lectures, which bring acclaimed Latin American authors and scholars to Notre Dame in order to establish a dialogue with American students and intellectuals on the role of literature and cultural work as vehicles of aesthetic, political and social transformations. She is also member of the interdisciplinary working group, The Americas, whose goal is the understanding of ethnic diversity in the United States, and, by association, the true significance of ethnic diversity in the Americas as a whole. Her research interests include the role of literature in movements of subjective transformation; globalization and its effects on cultural and gender matters, in both cases, focusing on the Southern Cone; and the literature of national constructions. She has received fellowships from the Kellogg Institute for International Studies, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Philosophical Society and the School of Criticism and Theory. She is the 1999 Kaneb Award recipient for Excellence in Undergraduate Education and participated in the program *Teachers As Scholars* with the seminar "Modernization in Latin America: Urban Changes, Technology and Desires at the Turn-of-the-Century." She is elected member of the Executive Committee of the Modern Language Association of the Division on Twentieth Century Latin American Literature (2003-2007), and serves on the editorial board of several major Latin American journals. She was the LASA 2003 Program Chair, ad hoc member of the LASA Executive Council (2002-2003), and is member of the Southern Cone Section.

Olivera-Williams Statement

LASA requires innovative strategies to make it a true forum for Latin-Americanists around the world. As LASA 2003 Program Chair, it would be my honor to collaborate further with the Executive Committee to develop and bring such strategies to life. The association's recently approved mission statement emphasizes its intellectual and scholarly goals as well as its desire to engage the work of activists and other non-academics. The present historical context offers diverse challenges: commercial, financial, migratory and cultural globalization, and the worldwide dissemination of the western philosophy of human rights. Given these challenges, important questions arise:

How might LASA help lead scholars, students and non-academics to a broader understanding of issues like citizenship, languages, education, human rights and ethnic diversity? How might LASA promote cross-disciplinary studies? How might the association facilitate access to scholarship produced in other parts of the world? And how might it strengthen the role of Latin American studies in universities on both sides of the North-South divide? To address these questions, I would first encourage stronger conference support for students and members lacking institutional assistance, as well as for those without access to international networks. This support might take the form of financial help or the encouragement of research and activities in Latin America, done in collaboration with Latin American scholars and activists. In addition, more LASA meetings should be held in Latin American countries to facilitate attendance by members with limited travel funds. Second, as Marysa Navarro has suggested, I would advocate joining forces with the broader community of Latin-Americanists (e.g. members of the International Congress of Americanists). A rich interchange of scholarly work among different constituencies will surely be rewarding for all involved. The work of the Sections could be used to strengthen these links. Finally, my main interest and most passionate goal would be to find ways in which LASA can continue to erase the North-South divide and build meaningful bridges of scholarship among the programs in Latin American studies in both Americas. LASA should support scholar-exchanges with Latin American universities and academic organizations, thus making possible the dissemination of knowledge and initiatives whose origin is Latin America. In this way, LASA would become an even more vibrant forum where Latin America would be not only an object of study, but also a center for the production of knowledge.

Philip Oxhorn has taught in the Political Science Department at McGill University since 1989. His research and teaching focus on civil society and its role in both democratic transitions and the strengthening of new democracies in Latin America. In addition to numerous articles in both Spanish and English, he is the author of *Organizing Civil Society: The Popular Sectors and the Struggle for Democracy in Chile* (Penn State, 1995). He is also co-editor of *Decentralization, Civil Society, and Democratic Governance: Comparative Perspectives from Latin America, Africa, and Asia* (with Joseph S. Tulchin, and Andrew D. Selee, Woodrow Wilson Center Press/the Johns Hopkins University Press, forthcoming June 2004); *What Kind of Democracy? What Kind of Market? Latin America in the Age of Neoliberalism* (with G. Ducatenzeiler Penn State, 1998); and *Markets and Democracy in Latin America: Conflict or Convergence?* (with P. Starr, (Lynne Rienner, 1999). He is currently completing a book-length manuscript, *Sustaining Civil Society: Economic Change, Democracy and the Social Construction of Citizenship in Latin America*. Based on extensive field work in Bolivia, Chile and Mexico, the book examines the relationship between the strength of civil society and the quality of democratic rule in the context of extensive market liberalization over the past quarter century. He was the Program Chair for the 2001 LASA Congress held in Washington, DC, at which time he was also an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee. In the past, he has conducted research

and worked closely with the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL), the Ford Foundation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Research Centre, the MacArthur Foundation and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He currently is a member of the Editorial Board for *Latin American Politics and Society*, the International Advisory Committee of the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Dominican Republic, and the Group of Regional Experts on Diversity and Integration for Catalyst, a nonprofit research and advisory organization working to advance women in business based in New York. He has been invited to lecture and participate in a variety of conferences throughout the Americas. At McGill, he is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the McGill Centre for Teaching and Research on Women and a member of the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program Advisory Committee. He recently completed a term as Associate Dean, Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies.

Oxhorn Statement

*Ever since my first LASA Congress, I have increasingly appreciated the importance of an organization like LASA for creating the kind of professional environment that is essential to meeting the challenges of today's world. As a truly multi-disciplinary association that brings together people from all over the world based on their shared interests in Latin America, it is a model of an open, tolerant organization that often plays an important advocacy role on behalf of those who have suffered most from the absence of open and tolerant political systems. Its congresses are occasions where people can feel free to present their work on their own terms, meet new people and reacquaint themselves with old friends who they may only see every 18 months. As the 2001 Congress Program Chair, I was able to experience firsthand the inner-workings of LASA. New efforts were made to reach out to LASA's Sections, which were growing in size and seeking to further define their role within an organization that had a long history without their presence. I also helped lay the foundations for the modernization of the Congress organization, a task that I continued to be engaged in when my term as Program Chair ended, beginning with the development of a state-of-the-art database that will allow for a smoother and more efficient congress. Those efforts culminated with electronic submissions for the 2004 Congress. As an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee, I gained important experience regarding the challenges LASA faced as it tried to reach out to new and younger groups, as well as diversify its finances and complete a transition with the then pending retirement of its Executive Director. It was during this period that I started working closely with the newly appointed Executive Director, Milagros Pereyra. My experiences conducting research throughout Latin America from a multidisciplinary perspective, working with a variety of researchers, institutions and civil society groups, have prepared me well to help guide a organization as large and encompassing as LASA, as did my recent experience as Associate Dean of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies at McGill, where I was responsible for dealing with challenges emerging in all of McGill's 21 Faculties. It would be an honor and privilege for me to be able to help*

LASA continue to expand upon and enrich its unique role as a member of the Executive Committee.

Lynn Stephen is currently Distinguished Professor and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oregon where she is also affiliated with the programs in Women's and Gender Studies, Latin American Studies, and Ethnic Studies. From 1987 to 1998, she taught at Northeastern University where she was a co-founder (in 1992) and director (1995-1997) of the program in Latino, Latin, and American Studies. While living in Boston, she served on the Executive Board of the New England Council on Latin American Studies from 1994-1996. She was the Gender Section Program Co-Chair for LASA in 1997, served as the Chair of the LASA/Oxfam America Martin Diskin Memorial Lectureship nomination committee in 2001, served as a councilor for the Society for Latin American Anthropology from 1995-1997, and is currently on the editorial boards of *The Journal of Latin American Anthropology* and *Critique of Anthropology*. She is a board member of Amigos de los Sobrevivientes de Tortura y Violencia Política and an Advisory Board Member of Cultural Survival. Her research and publications have centered on the intersection of culture and politics. She has a particular interest in the ways that political identities articulate with ethnicity, gender, class, and nationalism in relation to local, regional, and national histories, cultural politics, and systems of governance in Latin America. During the past five years she has added the dimension of migration to her research. She is the author of four books including *Zapotec Women* (1991, published in Spanish in 1997); *Hear My Testimony: María Teresa Tula, Human Rights Activist of El Salvador* (1994, published in Spanish in 1996); *Women and Social Movements in Latin America: Power From Below* (1997); and *Zapata Lives!: Histories and Cultural Politics in Southern Mexico* (2002, currently in the process of being translated and published in Spanish). With James Dow, she is the co-editor of *Class, Politics, and Popular Religion in Mexico and Central America* (1990). She is co-editor with Matt Gutmann, Felix Matos Rodríguez, and Pat Zavella of *Perspectives on Las Américas: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation* (2002). Her books in progress include *Zapotec Women in the Global Economy* (under contract to Duke University Press); *Cultural Difference and Globalization: Transnational Mexican Indigenous Migrants* (under contract with Duke University Press); *Dissident Women: Gender and Cultural Politics in Chiapas* (co-edited with Aida Hernández Castillo and Shannon Speed and under contract with University of Texas Press.). She has published a wide range of articles and book chapters in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. She is the recipient of fellowships from the National Endowment for Humanities, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies,

the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Studies, as well as research grants from the National Science Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, and the Inter-American Foundation. She has a strong commitment to collaborative research and in projects that produce findings that are accessible to the wider public. She has produced a video, *Mayordomía: Ritual, Gender, and Cultural Identity in a Zapotec Community*, Winner of the Merit Award, Latin American Studies Association Film Festival, 1992, as well as a web site, and publications such as *The Story of PCUN and the Farmworker Movement* done in collaboration with Oregon's only farmworker union (Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste) and distributed free to libraries and schools throughout the state. She is currently working on a two projects: (1) immigration and Mexican farmworkers in Oregon and (2) the role of cooperatives and global marketing on the political, labor, and gender identities of Zapotec women in southern Mexico.

Stephen Statement

I am honored by the opportunity to serve LASA, which for me has been a very important space in developing as a scholar, teacher, and public intellectual. I am particularly heartened by the direction LASA is taking to bring together Latino, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies in creative ways. I applaud and will continue efforts to further incorporate Latin-American-based scholars and activists into the organization. In addition, I will work to further integrate more Latino scholars and activists into the organization as well. In order to produce research, delegations, and reports that critically address policy and politics in the Americas, we all benefit by bringing together a wide range of scholars, professionals, and activists and benefiting from their expertise and often transnational experience. I am particularly heartened as well by the development of the sections in LASA and their increasing presence in the Association. LASA has provided very important spaces for Queer scholars in particular who often have no institutionalized forums in their home countries. I will work to support the efforts of the sections as they develop. There are three particular current issues I will bring to the Executive Council. First, current debates on immigration policies and security in the U.S. are themes that LASA must address. Second, I will be particularly vigilant for ways that LASA can actively defend the autonomy of area studies programs as they come under increasing scrutiny by the U.S. government. Third, I will work to ensure that more of our meetings take place in Latin America as that is necessary to develop more equitable relations between all of the members of LASA as well as stronger links to Latin American universities and other institutions.

**ELECTRONIC VOTE WILL BE AVAILABLE ON-LINE
FROM MAY 15, TO JULY 1, 2004.**

**DETAILED INFORMATION WILL BE SENT TO ALL
MEMBERS VIA E-MAIL**



NEWS FROM LASA

LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

We have good news to share! First of all, the Association has two new Life Members, **Peter Ward** and **Arturo Arias**. Peter is the Editor of the *Latin American Research Review (LARR)*, a past Congress program chair, and a current member of the Executive Council (EC). Arturo is the past president of LASA and currently serves in that role as a member of the EC. We are extremely grateful to them for their support of the Endowment Fund through a Life Membership.

Thanks to member and friend generosity, the LASA Travel and Student Funds continue to grow for LASA2004. At the recent meeting of the EC we were able to report that the Travel Fund stands at \$9192 and the Student Fund at \$3076. We hope to provide \$10,000 through the Travel Fund and at least \$4000 to student travelers for the October Congress. If you have not already done so, we encourage you to make a contribution to either fund as soon as possible. Contributors of at least \$100 to either fund will receive a LASA mug.

Contributors to the LASA Travel Fund since our last report include:

Mary Addis
Sonia Alvarez
Cynthia Arnson
Lisa Baldez
Laura Barbas Rhoden
Linda Belote
Michelle Bigenho
Leah Carroll
Janet Chernela
Kenneth Coleman
Gabriela Elijuri
Arturo Escobar
Suzanne Fiederlein
Michael Fleet
Jonathan Fox
John French
Elisabeth Jay Friedman
Henry Frundt
Alberto Garcia
Walter Goldfrank
Mary Goldsmith

Patricia Gonzalez
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James Howe
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Ernesto Isunza Vera
Sinan Koont
Victoria Langland
Ramón Larrauri Torroella
Judith Maxwell
Shelley McConnell
Kenneth Mijeski
Frank Mora
Amy Mortensen
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Mary Louise Pratt
Luis Fernando Restrepo
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Brian Wampler
Gwendolyn Weathers
Laurence Whitehead
Robert Wilcox Laurence Prescott
Eliza Willis
Lawrence Woodward
George Yudice
Michele Zebich-Knos

And donors to the **Student Fund** are:

Laura Barbas Rhoden
Linda Belote
Ricardo Buzo de la Pena
Manuel Angel Castillo
Claudia Costa
Ann Felicity Williams Daniel
Alberto Garcia
Juan Gonzalez-Espitia
Theodore Henken
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Sergio Sánchez Diaz
Molly Sheridan
Laurence Whitehead

And these donors to the **Humanities Endowment**:

Peter Beattie
Maria Elena Cepeda
Ramón Larrauri Torroella
Melanie Nicholson

Julia Paulk
Mary Louise Pratt
Laurence Prescott

Juan Carlos Rodríguez
Maria Roof
Laurence Whitehead

Recent economic factors have had a positive effect on the LASA Endowment. The Fund continues to grow through a combination of reinvestment of interest and continued member support. We thank the following donors to the **General Endowment**:

John Anderson
Philip Brenner
Manuel Angel Castillo
Donald Castro
Ralph Della Cava
Margarita Flores
Elisabeth Jay Friedman
Henry Frundt
Rosa Gonzalez de Pacheco

Carlos Manuel Indacochea
Maria Teresa Kerbauy
Franklin Knight
Kees Koonings
Ramón Larrauri Torroella
Mary Louise Pratt
Laurence Prescott
Juan Carlos Rodríguez

Francisco Rojas-Aravena
Clay (Matt) Samson
William Stewart
Joseph Thome
Thomas Trebat
Cliff Welch
Laurence Whitehead
Xenia Wilkinson

Celebrate the achievement of a colleague or honor the memory of a deceased loved one with a memorial contribution to a LASA fund. Create your own legacy by including LASA in your will. For information on a bequest, or on contributions to any of the LASA funds, please contact the Secretariat at 412-648-1907, or write Sandy Klinzing at sklinz@pitt.edu

LASA Membership Report 2003

Individual memberships

Total memberships for 2003: 4922 (13 percent increase over previous year)
New members: 943
Renewed from 2002: 3282 (75 percent renewal rate)
Renewed lapsed members: 697

Member type:
Regular members: 2691
Student members: 1022 (21 percent of the membership)
Life Members: 55
Joint Memberships: 309

Member residency:
U.S. residents: 3546 (72 percent of the membership)
Latin American residents: 919 (19 percent)
Other Non-U.S. residents: 457 (9 percent)

Major disciplines represented:
Political Science: 832
History: 794
Literature: 750
Anthropology: 467
Sociology: 448

Three-year memberships initiated in 2003: 117

Institutional Memberships

Total members: 108 (6 percent decrease from previous year)
—New members: 16
—Renewed from 2002: 80 (70 percent renewal rate)
—Renewed lapsed members: 12

Institution location:
—United States: 86
—Latin America: 10
—Other Non-U.S.: 12

PROPOSED CHANGES TO LASA BY-LAWS

At its meeting on February 7, 2004, the LASA Executive Council approved the following proposed change in the By-Laws of the Association:

Item 7. under Article VI. "Proposals intended as official LASA resolutions must be sponsored by at least thirty LASA members in good standing and received by the LASA Secretariat thirty days prior to the beginning of each Congress. Sponsors may support a proposal by signed mail, signed fax, or by electronic communication to the Secretariat which indicates the name and address of the sponsor. All proposed resolutions shall be reviewed by a Subcommittee on Resolutions, consisting of the LASA Vice President and two other members of the Executive Council appointed by the LASA President. This Subcommittee may seek advisory opinions from all sources it deems appropriate, and may recommend revisions. The Subcommittee shall report its finding to the full Executive Council and recommend action to be taken. All proposed resolutions approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the Executive Council shall be read at the Business Meeting. Discussion of each proposed resolution may take place, but attendees at the Business meeting shall not vote on the proposed resolution. *Amendments to resolutions may be*

presented at the LASA Business Meeting, and if accepted as a friendly amendment by a duly empowered person present at the meeting, the resolution as amended will be sent out for a vote to the membership. If not accepted, the resolution will be sent out for vote in its original form. All proposed resolutions shall be automatically emailed for electronic voting to each individual who is a member during the year in which the Congress is held, no later than 15 days after the close of the Business Meeting. Votes must be received within sixty days of receipt of the email transmission. The results of the vote shall be posted in the subsequent issue of the LASA Forum and posted on the LASA Internet site.

Amendments proposed by the Executive Council go into effect 90 days after the LASA membership is notified provided that no more than 100 persons object in writing to the Executive Director within the interim period. Objections can be directed to LASA Executive Director, LASA, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. E-mail <lasa@pitt.edu>. The cutoff date for receipt of objections to the above proposed change is **August 15, 2004**



SECTION NEWS

Rural Studies Section Plans Field Trip to Moapa Valley

The Rural Studies Section of LASA is hosting a field trip for its members on Wednesday, October 6, in conjunction with the LASA2004 Congress in Las Vegas. The title of the field trip is "The Contest for Water and its Implications for Rural Areas: The Moapa Valley and its People and Survival Strategies." The trip was discussed in the last meeting of the section as a means to encourage familiarity with how the rural communities have been organized and to learn more of their pre-Colombian history. The

trip is being financed by the section itself, although participants are asked to provide ten dollars for lunch. The University of Nevada Extension Service and the North Regional Center for Rural Development are acknowledged for their support of the project. Rural Studies Section members may contact Cornelia Flora at <cflora@iastate.edu> for more information or to indicate their desire to participate.

Labor Studies Section Mini-Conference

The Labor Studies section will hold a mini-conference one day prior to LASA 2004, titled, "Globalization and Labor in Latin America: Assessing the State of the Field and Proposing a New Research Agenda" supported by the Ford-LASA Special Projects Fund. The event examines how globalization has reconfigured work, class identities, gender relations and labor politics in the region, and will be open to members of the section. The mini-

conference will provide travel funding to participating Latin American experts and organizers hope to publish an edited volume based on the session's proceedings. A proposed LASA featured session with the same title, if approved, will report on the results of the meeting to all LASA membership. Section members are grateful for Ford-LASA support and look forward to share the strengths of our interest area with the wider LASA membership.



PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

Cultural Studies in the Curriculum: Teaching in Latin America edited by LASA members **Danny J. Anderson** and **Jill S. Kuhnheim** has recently been published by the Modern Language Association of America. The nine essays in this volume probe the tension and interdependence between the literary and the cultural, and they demonstrate the relevance of cultural studies to a new generation of language learners in an era of globalization.

The University of Pittsburgh Press has published *Politics in the Andes. Identity, Conflict, Reform*, edited by LASA members **Joe-Marie Burt** and **Philip Mauceri**. Among the contributing authors are LASA members Joe-Marie Burt, Philip Mauceri, Xavier Albo, Liisa L. North, and Margarita Lopez-Maya. In Cynthia

McClintock's words, this book "examines the intense challenges to democratization in the five Andean nations - ethnic and regional cleavages, poverty, and traditions of political violence that have been exacerbated amid the 'War on Drugs'"

The Cuba Reader. History, Culture, Politics co-edited by LASA members **Aviva Chomsky**, **Barry Carr** and **Maria Smorkaloff**, has just been published by Duke University Press. According to LASA member Louis Perez Jr., "The book offers a splendid overview of the Cuban experience, past and present, through a dazzling array of points of view...."



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Caribbean Studies of **Rutgers University** in New Brunswick, New Jersey, is seeking applications for a tenured appointment at the rank of associate professor or professor to serve as Chair of the Department during its planned restructuring and expansion. We are particularly interested in senior candidates with outstanding records of scholarship and leadership who can bring vision and knowledge of the complex trajectories and political contexts of Puerto Rican, Hispanic Caribbean, and Latino Studies as interdisciplinary fields. The Department welcomes applications from scholars in the various disciplines of the humanities and social sciences. Applicants should also have the necessary administrative skills to lead the Department through a process of expansion that will include multiple hires and a widening of the curriculum in the area of Latino Studies. Applications should include a C.V., three letters of recommendation, and a sample of scholarly publications. All correspondence should be sent to:

Chair of Search Committee
Department of Puerto Rican and Hispanic
Caribbean Studies
Rutgers University
53 Avenue E
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until positions are filled.

The Office of Interdisciplinary Studies, College of Arts and Sciences at the **University of Miami** is accepting applications for 2 post-doctoral positions: one in Judaic Studies and one in Latin American Studies. Persons with a Ph.D. in any field related to Judaic Studies or Latin American Studies are encouraged to apply. Applicants must have a commitment to interdisciplinary studies with an interest in exploring interdisciplinary

methodologies, proposing innovative courses and pursuing creative research endeavors. Post-Doctoral Associates will teach 3 courses per year which will include a significant component of undergraduate research; participate in Interdisciplinary Studies Colloquia; become involved in the general development of the programs; and possibly supervise undergraduate independent study. They will be expected to utilize their time at the university to advance their individual research projects. The award will be for a 2-year term, made up of 12-month appointments. Salary and benefits are competitive. Candidates must have received their doctoral degree in a related field within the past 3 years or have completed all requirements for the degree no later than July 1, 2004. The proposed start date is August 1, 2004. Applicants should send an application letter clearly identifying their proposed research, a curriculum vitae, 3 letters of reference, a writing sample, and a proposal for an intermediate or upper-level topics course including a description and reading list. Send application materials to:

Dr. Lydia C. Barza
Interdisciplinary Studies Program Specialist
University of Miami
Memorial Building 125-F
Coral Gables, Florida 33124-2302
E-mail: idsprograms@miami.edu
Phone: 305-284-2017
Fax: 305-284-2796

Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until positions are filled.

The Department of World Arts and Cultures at the **University of California/Los Angeles** invites applications for a tenure-track, open-rank position focused on theories of globalization and transnationalism, and/or diaspora and trans migratory studies in relation to performance and/or expressive culture. The applicant's

research should engage with globalization as it interacts with issues such as identity and corporeality, as it intersects social categories of gender, class, race, and/or ethnicity, and as it is produced or contested by contemporary performance (as broadly conceived). Responsibilities of the position will include active pursuit of a program of research, publication, and/or creative work; graduate and undergraduate teaching and advising; and service in the Department of World Arts and Cultures. The successful candidate will contribute to the undergraduate curriculum in Cultural Studies, the graduate curriculum in Culture and Performance and will participate in the interdisciplinary, comparative, and theoretical dialogues that define the intellectual vitality of the Department of World Arts and Cultures. The position is open to both scholars and artist-scholars. A Ph.D. or other terminal degree is preferred. We invite applications from candidates who are interested in connecting with other fields and disciplines and are strongly committed to research. Theoretical and geographical interests are open. Level of appointment and salary will be determined by the candidate's qualifications and professional experience. A letter of application (which should include a brief narrative about the applicant's research and teaching interests), C.V., sample publication and/or documentation of creative work, and names, phone numbers, and email addresses of three references should be sent to:

Chair, Global Studies Search Committee

UCLA - Department of World Arts and Cultures

P.O. Box 951608

Los Angeles, CA 90095-1608

Deadline: April 5, 2004 or until filled.

The Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Arizona, a National Resource Center with 4 core members and over 120 affiliated faculty, announces a search for a permanent Director. The University has set as minimum requirements that the candidate be a senior scholar with a PhD in a related field and a Latin American specialty in one of the social sciences or the humanities, with successful administrative and grant writing experience. The department is seeking an individual who is able to work with diverse students and colleagues, and who has experience with a variety of teaching methods and curricular perspectives. Fluency in Spanish or Portuguese required. The successful candidate will be expected to build on the established multidisciplinary programs on campus and in Latin America. Desirable experience includes successfully applying for and administering a Title VI Program. The position has the strong support of the deans of both the colleges of Social and Behavioral Sciences and the Humanities, and candidates from both areas are encouraged to apply. The University is committed to the creation of a diverse administration and faculty, and persons of under-represented groups are urged to submit applications. The successful candidate can begin the position as early as January, 2005. Salary and benefits will be competitive. Detailed information on the Center, its core and affiliated faculty, its undergraduate and graduate programs, and its outreach activities is available online at <http://las.arizona.edu>.

Please complete the application for job # 30109 at www.hr.arizona.edu. Be prepared to attach a letter of application and curriculum vitae that includes a list of scholarly publications and the names of at least three references. Consideration of candidates will begin April 15, 2004 and continue until the position is filled.



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The **3rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences** will be held from **June 16 to June 19, 2004** at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii. The conference will provide many opportunities for academicians and professionals from the social sciences fields to interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines. Cross-disciplinary submissions with other fields are welcome. All Areas of Social Sciences are invited.

Web address: <http://www.hicsocial.org>

Email address: social@hicsocial.org

The **Third International Caribbean Conference** in Brazil will take place in Goiânia, Brazil, between **October 20th and 24th**. The Conference is a joint undertaking by Centro de Estudos do Caribe no Brasil (Centre for Caribbean Studies in Brazil) of Universidade

Federal de Goiás, Secretaria de Ciências e Tecnologia do Estado de Goiás (Department for Science and Technology of Goiás State), the History Graduate School and History Department of Universidade Federal de Goiás, Universidade Católica de Goiás, History Graduate School of Universidade de Brasília, Espace Nouveaux Mondes (FLASH, Université de La Rochelle, France), Instituto de Historia de Michoacán, Mexico, and Universidad de Gran Canaria in Spain. The primary purpose of the conference is as in the previous conferences organised by CECAB, to strive towards bringing Brazil closer to (Afro-) Caribbean, African, and Asian cultures. A secondary aim is to contribute to the interdisciplinary debate in various research fields, particularly those related to history and anthropology.

Web address: www.fchf.ufg.br



RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The Institute for Policy Studies invites interested students, activists and other researchers to apply for the 2004 Melman fellowship to underwrite research and writing in the fields of demilitarization and workplace democracy. The Institute for Policy Studies is pleased to sponsor the Seymour Melman Fellowship Program. This year we will be selecting one Fellow to receive a stipend of \$5,000. Over the course of the year, this Melman Fellow will be invited to spend some time at IPS and, when appropriate, will be mentored by an IPS Fellow/project directors in completing her/his project. Applicants are invited to submit a 2-3 page proposal outlining a research and writing project that relates to some aspect of either demilitarization or workplace democracy (or both). The proposal should be accompanied by a resume and two references with phone numbers. Direct inquiries and send proposals to:

Miriam Pemberton, IPS
733 15th Street NW
Suite 1020
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 234-9382 ext. 214
miriam@ips-dc.org

Application deadline: June 1, 2004.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars announces the opening of its 2005-2006 Fellowship competition. The Center awards approximately 20-25 academic year residential fellowships to individuals from any country with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international issues. Projects should have relevance to the world of public policy or provide the historical and/or cultural framework to illumine policy issues of contemporary importance. Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional experience. Fellows are provided stipends which include round trip travel, private offices, access to the Library of Congress, Windows-based personal computers, and research assistants. For more information and application guidelines please contact the Center at:

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
Scholar Selection and Services Office
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20004-3027
Tel: 202-691-4170; Fax: 202-691-4001;
E-mail: fellowships@wwic.si.edu
<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/fellowships>

Application deadline: October 1, 2004

What a difference a Fulbright makes

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR PROGRAM

Grants for 2005-2006 Now Available

The Fulbright Scholar Program offers research and lecturing opportunities to scholars and other professionals in 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in virtually any discipline.

Grantees include university faculty and administrators, independent scholars, and professionals. Bolivia, Mexico, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay offer full-time research options.

Detailed award descriptions, eligibility requirements and online application available at www.cies.org. Contact Carol Robles with questions at crobles@cies.iie.org.

Application deadline is August 1, 2004.



Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)
3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5L, Washington, DC 20008-3009
E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org
Telephone: 202.686.7877 • Fax: 202.362.3442
Web site: www.cies.org



Latin American Studies Association

946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Fax: (412) 624-7145 E-mail: lasa@pitt.edu Website: http://lasa.international.pitt.edu

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP for Calendar Year 2004 **Renewal** **New Application**
Dues are for the 2004 calendar year: January 1 - December 31

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED

Name of Institution: _____

Name of Institutional Representative: _____

Mailing Address: _____

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

Business Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

MEMBERSHIP RATES FOR YEAR 2004	<i>Choose one of the two that follow:</i>	Amount
Non-profit institution.....		\$150.00 _____
For-profit institution.....		\$250.00 _____

Among other benefits, LASA Institutional Members receive three issues of the *Latin American Research Review (LARR)* and four issues of the *LASA Forum* per year. Institutions outside the United States: If you wish to receive the *Forum* by air mail, please add \$20.00 per year for postage. If you desire air mail delivery of *LARR*, contact the *LARR* office at: University of Texas Press, ATTN: Latin American Research Review, PO Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819; E-mail: larr@uts.cc.utexas.edu

Optional Air Mail of LASA Forum (international only).....	\$20.00 _____
Our contribution to the LASA Congress Travel Fund	\$ _____
Our contribution to the LASA Student Travel Fund	\$ _____
Our contribution to the LASA Humanities Endowment Fund	\$ _____
Our contribution to the LASA General Endowment Fund	\$ _____
TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED	\$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

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(in U.S. dollars drawn <i>only</i> on a U.S. bank) | <input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card (<i>only VISA and MasterCard are accepted</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. dollar Traveler's Check
(with your two signatures, payable to LASA) | VISA or MasterCard number:
_____ - _____ - _____ - _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. dollar Money Order | Expiration Date: _____ / _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO coupon(s) | Signature: _____ |

If payment is by credit card, you may fax this form to (412) 624-7145. For all other forms of payment, mail to LASA at the address above.

LASA2004 PREREGISTRATION and INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

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

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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 LASA2004 (Select one price and write amount in the box)

<input type="checkbox"/> \$65 2004 DUES PAID ALREADY	<input type="checkbox"/> \$37 2004 STUDENT DUES PAID ALREADY	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$65 JOINING NOW FOR 2004 (Pay membership below)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$37 JOINING NOW FOR 2004 AS A STUDENT (Pay membership below)	Total Registration
<input type="checkbox"/> \$90 NONMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 STUDENT NONMEMBER	<input type="text"/>

MEMBERSHIP RATES FOR YEAR 2004 AND FOR THE THREE-YEAR OPTION

LASA is offering a three-year membership option for the period 2004 to 2006. If you elect the three-year option, protecting you against any dues raises in 2005 and 2006, 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 2004 only Payment for the three-year period 2004 to 2006

REGULAR MEMBER	JOINT MEMBERSHIP	LATIN AMERICAN RESIDENT	
with gross calendar year income of:	(for second member at same mailing address as first member; one copy of publications will be sent.)	permanently residing in Latin America or the Caribbean (including Puerto Rico) with gross calendar year income of:	
<i>Year 2004 3 Years</i>	Choose this plus one other category. Add this to the rate for the higher income of the two members:	<i>Year 2004 3 Years</i>	
Under \$20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$33 <input type="checkbox"/> \$99	<i>Year 2004 3 Years</i>	Under \$20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75	
\$20,000 to \$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$42 <input type="checkbox"/> \$126	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90	\$20,000 and over <input type="checkbox"/> \$38 <input type="checkbox"/> \$114	
\$30,000 to \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$52 <input type="checkbox"/> \$156		LIFE MEMBER	
\$40,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$63 <input type="checkbox"/> \$189		\$2,500 or \$1,000 first installment	Total Member Dues
\$50,000 to \$64,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225		\$ _____	<input type="text"/>
\$65,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$88 <input type="checkbox"/> \$264			
\$75,000 and over <input type="checkbox"/> \$102 <input type="checkbox"/> \$306			
STUDENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> \$25			

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 2004 or the three-year option.

<i>Year 2004 3 Years</i>	<i>Year 2004 3 Years</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Labor Studies	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Business and Politics	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 LAMA-LatinoAmerica-MedioAmbiente	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Central America	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Latin America and the Pacific Rim	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Colombia	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Latino Studies	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Cuba	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Law and Society in Latin America	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Culture, Power and Politics	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Lesbian and Gay Studies	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Decentralization & Sub-national Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Paraguayan Studies	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Defense, Democracy & Civil-Military Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Perú	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Ecuadorian Studies	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Political Institutions	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Educación y Políticas Educativas en América Latina	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Rural Studies	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Europe and Latin America	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Scholarly Research and Resources	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Film Studies	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Social Studies of Medicine	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Gender and Feminist Studies	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Southern Cone Studies	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Haiti/Dominican Republic	<input type="checkbox"/> \$8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$24 Venezuelan Studies	Total Section Dues
		<input type="text"/>

(over)

JOINT MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)

If adding a joint member (same address required), supply the following information:

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

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: _____

OPTIONAL SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR MEMBERS

NOTE: The multi-year option does not apply to the following products or services. **Payment is for year 2004 only.**

<input type="checkbox"/> \$51 <i>Journal of Latin American Studies</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20 <i>LASA Member Directory</i>	Total Prods/Svces <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> \$51 <i>Bulletin of Latin American Research</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20 Air mail of <i>LASA Forum</i> (international only)	

METHOD OF PAYMENT (Check one) PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY THIS FORM

<input type="checkbox"/> Check payable to LASA (in U.S. dollars drawn <i>only</i> on a U.S. bank)	<input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card (<i>only VISA and MasterCard are accepted</i>)
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. dollar Traveler's Check (with your two signatures, payable to LASA)	VISA or MasterCard number: _____ - _____ - _____ - _____
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If payment is by credit card, you may fax this form to (412) 624-7145. For all other forms of payment, mail to LASA, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

SUPPORT FOR LASA

My contribution to the LASA Congress Travel Fund for participants traveling from Latin America and the Caribbean	\$ _____	Total LASA Support <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
My Contribution to the LASA Student Travel Fund to be used primarily for student participants traveling to LASA Congresses from locations outside Latin America and the Caribbean	\$ _____	
My contribution to the LASA Humanities Endowment Fund	\$ _____	
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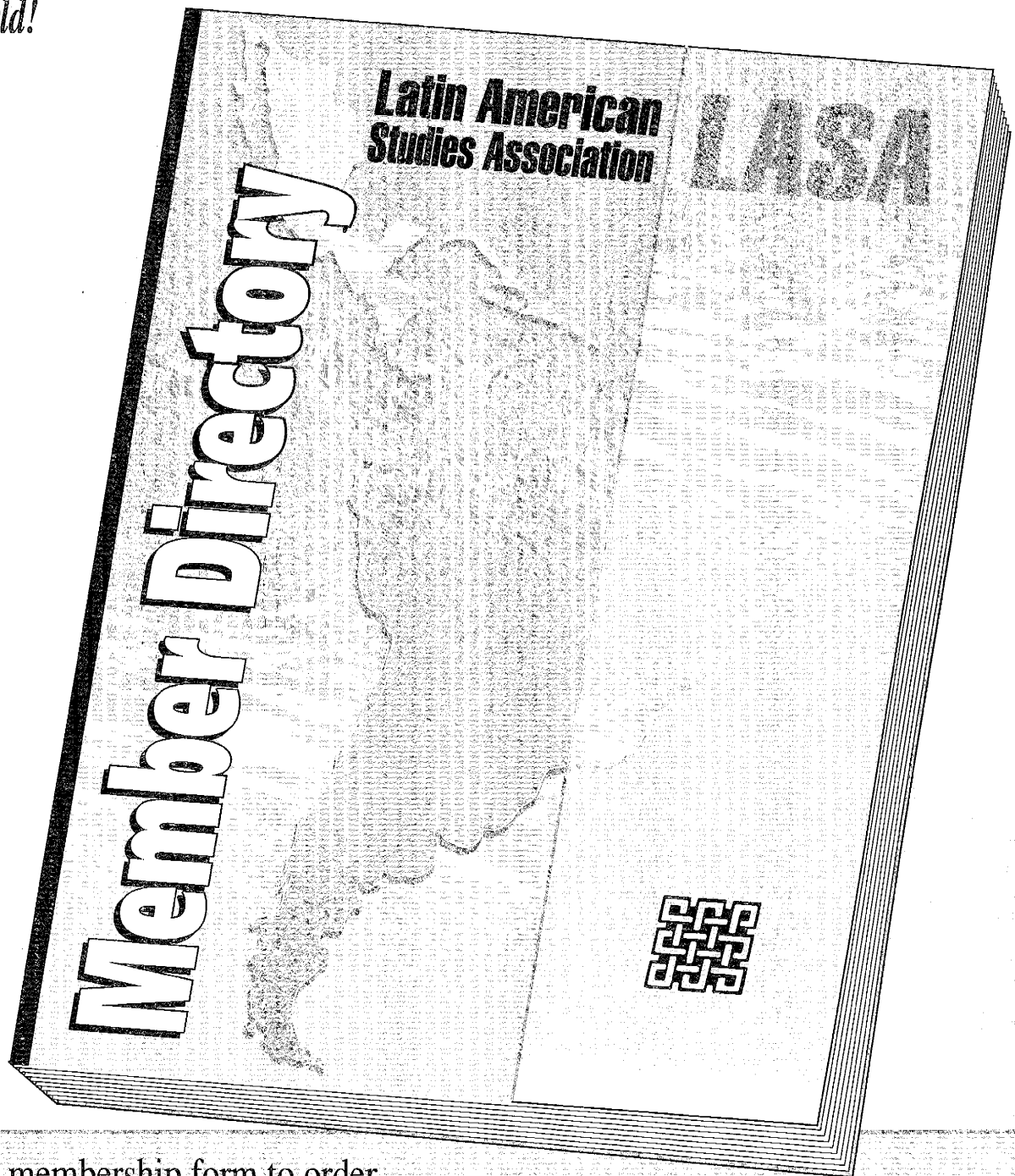
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Gifts to the **LASA Endowment Fund** help ensure the continuation and enhancement of special programs not covered by ordinary income. Contributions may be directed to the **General Endowment Fund** or the **Humanities Endowment Fund**, the latter providing support specifically for scholars in the humanities. Gifts in the form of bequests are also encouraged.

Contributions to the **LASA Congress Travel Fund** or the **Student Fund** provide assistance specifically for the next Congress. For tax purposes, gifts to any of the four funds may be fully deducted as a contribution to a non-profit organization. For more information, please contact the LASA Secretariat at (412) 648-1907.

LASA Member Directory

All the information you need to keep in touch with LASA members throughout the world!



Use a 2004 membership form to order.

This handy, bound volume contains names and addresses of all 2003 individual LASA members, as well as a listing of institutional LASA members, all indexed by discipline and primary country or sub-region of interest.

Latin American Studies Association
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