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Greetings from Tecate, Mexico, where I am spending a while recovering from eighteen months of intense effort. From all accounts, LASA’s XXth Congress in Guadalajara was a real success, thanks to our Program Chairs, Peter Ward and Victoria Rodriguez, to local arrangements in the able hands of Maricarmen Canales and university participants, particularly the University of Guadalajara, and to the round-the-clock attention of the Secretariat.

Although being LASA’s President is hard work—from administrative routine to intellectual and political challenges—I have greatly enjoyed this opportunity. LASA is a healthy, vibrant organization, bringing together scholars from many disciplines and many countries in shared fascination with a region that continues to change in surprising ways. Helping to streamline, modernize and improve LASA’s procedures has provided a series of rewarding challenges.

I am particularly pleased about our progress in four areas. First, though I cannot take credit for it, LASA has achieved a growth in its membership that has made it possible for the Association to think in bigger terms and to design new programs. The loyalty of its members—evidenced by their contributions to the Endowment and more recently to the Travel Fund—is impressive and critical to carrying out our most important mission: ensuring the participation of Latin American scholars at LASA Congresses.

Second, I’m pleased that my effort to bring LASA into the 21st Century by improving members’ knowledge and use of electronic communications has met with a positive response both from funders and members, and I hope we will continue to develop projects under incoming President Susan Eckstein’s able leadership.

Third, thanks to Charlie Hale, Reid Reading and strong support from the Executive Council, we have made important strides in establishing a workable planning budget. Our modest endowment has grown to nearly $475,000, the Travel Fund has generated significant support, and we have been able (in part due to this evidence of membership involvement) to attract funds from a variety of foundations. We are now well-positioned for a strategic planning review that will keep LASA’s established programmatic properties and develop new funding strategies; I am pleased to report that the Ford Foundation has expressed a willingness to help LASA carry out such a planning exercise.

Finally, my effort to infuse into the Business Meeting some sense of celebration—welcoming the new officers and having the awards ceremony early in the meeting to give priority to recognizing outstanding accomplishments in the field—worked well, I think. The procedure of holding the resolutions to the end of the meeting provided space and time for those LASA members who wish to discuss these matters without taking all the time and attention away from the Association’s other affairs.

I cannot conclude this final letter without special thanks to the members of LASA’s Executive Council, to Past President Cynthia McClintock, whose advice was invaluable, and to incoming President Susan Eckstein, who has already shown her energy and leadership by developing the sections reform and moving forward on the electronic communications initiative. And my special thanks to my husband, Abe Lowenthal, for his advice—and patience—throughout my term.

Two Items on Area Studies Available

El Salvador's Extraordinary Elections
by Tommie Sue Montgomery
Tufts University

[The author was in El Salvador in November and December 1996 as Co-chief of Party for a democratization assessment team under contract to USAID, and was an official observer accredited by El Salvador’s Supreme Electoral Tribunal for the March elections.]

History was made in El Salvador on March 16. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) won significant victories in both municipal and legislative elections—just five years after the former guerrillas signed peace accords that ended an eleven-year civil war. Of all its victories, winning the mayoralty of the capital, San Salvador, in coalition with two smaller parties, was the most dramatic. In addition, it won six of 14 provincial capitals and seven municipalities in the capital. Coalitions with other center-left parties in San Salvador, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, and Mejicano provided comfortable margins of victory there. In short, the Salvadoran left will govern over 50 percent of the country’s population for the next three years, including most of metropolitan San Salvador.

The FMLN’s decision to exchange bullets for ballots was risky in 1992 for two reasons. First, its level of popular support had never been formally tested. Second, there was a real question about how effectively the organization would translate its obvious political talents into gathering votes. The 1994 elections did not significantly test these issues. The FMLN won 15 small municipalities (of 262) around the country, including two in coalition, and 21 of 84 seats in the Legislative Assembly. When two of the five constituent members of the FMLN broke with their compañeros on the first day of the new legislative session, took seven of the 21 FMLN deputies with them, and later formed the Democratic Party (PD), many assumed the FMLN’s fate as a perpetual minority party was sealed. Indeed, there was widespread concern or glee, depending on one’s political perspective, that the FMLN could not recover from the schism, and that it would not be able to transform itself from a closed, hierarchical, military structure into an open, democratic political party able to expand its base. In 1997, however, it was the PD that suffered this fate; it won no seats on its own in the Assembly and only one municipality in Morazán, which had been the ERP’s stronghold during the war.

Why was the FMLN able, in three years, to achieve these gains? There are at least five reasons:

(1) Following the departure of the ERP and RN, the FMLN defied conventional wisdom, which predicted further divisions, and created a unitary party in 1995 without factional identities or quotas of any kind for each of the three remaining factions. In so doing, it also began to create more democratic internal procedures.

(2) The FMLN made a virtue of necessity: With limited campaign funds it effectively utilized its most abundant resource—its members. The party carried out extensive door-to-door campaigning and frequent town meetings. In his successful bid for mayor of San Salvador, Hector Silva held 26 community meetings around the capital, during which he did more listening than talking. Citizens’ concerns directly shaped his platform and his agenda for governing.

(3) The FMLN recognized that, to defeat the governing party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), it had to form coalitions. Where that strategy was not employed it proved costly: in three departmental capitals (San Francisco Morazán, Ahuachapan and San Miguel) and in ten additional municipalities, an FMLN-CD-MU coalition would have easily beaten ARENA. All parties, including the FMLN, are likely to be much more aware of the critical nature of coalitions the next time around.

(4) Unlike ARENA, The FMLN listened to its members at the local level in selecting candidates, not all of whom are FMLN members—most notably the new mayors of San Salvador and Santa Ana. In at least two municipalities, one a departmental capital (Zacatecoluca, San Vicente), where ARENA’s national leadership replaced the incumbent with another candidate, the FMLN won.

(5) After nine years in power, ARENA’s policies were increasingly unpopular. The economy is not doing well. A repressive tax structure falls inordinately on the working class and poor. A series of corruption scandals had tarnished the “good government” image created during the administration of Alfredo Cristiani (1989-94).

Still, as surprising as the size of the FMLN’s gains was the magnitude of the governing party’s losses. ARENA, which had publicly stated pretensions to remaining the dominant party for a generation, got its comeuppance. Despite anonymous efforts to tar the FMLN and its coalition partners with “terrorist” labels during the last three weeks of the campaign, votes for ARENA declined over 200,000 from 1994. The party lost 49 of the 207 municipalities it controlled and eleven of its 39 seats in the Legislative Assembly.

*A much shorter version of this article appeared in the “Viewpoint” section of the March 23, 1997 issue of the Miami Herald.*
ARENA's "spin" on the electoral outcome was to blame low voter turnout. Legislative Assembly President Gloria Salguero Gross attributed the low turnout to "overconfidence" and President Armando Calderón Sol cited satisfaction with current government policies. Both explanations seem naive. It is true that 23 percent fewer voters cast ballots in 1997 than in the first round of elections (for president, deputies and mayors) in 1994. The widespread reports, however, that only 40 percent of those registered actually voted are misleading. There are an estimated 300,000 living abroad and 300,000 dead on the rolls. Another 400,000 never picked up their voting cards largely because, as Hemisphere Initiatives has argued in several reports, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) created a complicated registration process that would discourage, even cow the most sophisticated voter\(^1\). When the total of these rough estimates are subtracted from the electoral roll, the real number of eligible voters was about 2 million—and 1.12 million voters means a 56 percent turnout, about the same as 1994.

The elections revealed another winner and loser, albeit on a smaller scale. The National Conciliation Party (PCN), which dominated Salvadoran politics in the 1960s and 1970s as the electoral vehicle of successive military governments, increased its Assembly seats by seven. This gain was due to three key factors. First were desertions in the fall and winter from ARENA's extreme right wing. These desertions included Francisco Merino, who was Alfredo Cristiani's vice president from 1989 to 1994, and Mauricio Gutiérrez Castro, the former chief justice of the Salvadoran Supreme Court. Second was the serious disaffection of agricultural interests in the eastern part of the country with ARENA's economic policies and its emphasis on the industrial and commercial sectors. Third, the system of proportional representation allowed the PCN to gain a number of seats on the cheap. That is, the number of votes the PNC required, on average, to win the third of three Assembly seats in several, smaller departments was significantly less than parties needed to win a seat in the larger departments. (See Tables 1 and 2 below.)

The PCN's gains mirrored the Christian Democratic Party's (PDC) losses. Rent by successive internal divisions since the late 1980s, two of them in the last three years, the PDC continued its decline, winning little more than half the seats it had won in 1994. The most recent splits in the PDC were deliberately exacerbated by ARENA, which supported Ronal Umana, a late-comer to the PDC, in his ultimately successful struggle to take over the party. In November 1996 ARENA and Umana loyalists in the Assembly removed the PDC magistrate from the TSE without clear justification. This ensured that Umana would be certified by the TSE and that his wing of the party would be able to name the PDC candidates. It also ensured that the PDC would not join a coalition with the FMLN. Widely viewed by political analysts and politicians from the center to the left as a "fifth columnist," Umana's political and economic views closely parallel those of ARENA. His opponent, Carlos Claribonb, had been certified as secretary-general by two government bodies, including the Supreme Court, and is in the "communitarian" tradition of Christian Democracy. He was actively seeking coalitions with other centrist parties and the FMLN when the TSE voted in January to certify Umana. After this development, Claribon called on his supporters to vote for FMLN candidates around the country, a call that was apparently heeded by many.

The Results

An examination of the results, based on final returns released by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, reveals the extent of these dramatic changes:

| TABLE 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Vote, by Party in 1994 (first round) and 1997** |
| **1994 Vote** | **1997 Vote** | **Difference** | **% Difference** |
| ARENA | 605,775 | 396,301 | -209,474 | -34.58 |
| FMLN | 287,811 | 369,709 | 81,898 | 28.46 |
| PCN | 83,520 | 97,362 | 13,842 | 16.57 |
| PDC | 240,451 | 93,545 | -146,906 | -61.09 |
| **Total Vote** | **1,453,299** | **1,119,752** | **-333,547** | **-22.95** |

* Votes for Legislative Assembly deputies
** Total vote includes other, small parties; excludes null ballots and abstentions.
The main points related to these data should be noted:

- The party that suffered the most from absenteeism was ARENA, whose supporters either stayed home or voted for the PCN. ARENA's vote difference alone accounts for 63 percent of the absenteeism in 1997.
- The PDC suffered the most dramatic decline but disaffected Christian Democrats had other places to go; they could vote for the new Social Christian Renewal Party (PRSC), a PDC splinter, and for the FMLN.
- The FMLN's increase came partly from disaffected Christian Democrats, who formed coalitions with the Front in several local elections and heeded their erstwhile leader, Carlos Clarancount's call to support the opposition candidate for mayor of San Salvador and Santa Ana.

The outcome of the elections for 84 Legislative Assembly seats reveals not only the extent of ARENA's loss and the FMLN's gain, but also two quirks in the proportional representation system. First, several departments with small populations are nonetheless guaranteed three seats in the unicameral legislature. Second, residual votes can allow a party to win seats out of all proportion to its total vote. Table 2 and the discussion that follows illuminates these points.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Assembly and Mayoral Elections, 1994 and 1997</th>
<th>Deputies</th>
<th>Mayors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARENA</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMLN</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMLN-CD</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMLN-CD-MU</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDC-PD</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Convergence (CD)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unity Movement (MU)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Christian Renewal Party (PRSC)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Liberal Party (PLD)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The CD won in coalition with the FMLN in San Salvador and Santa Ana. The MU joined the coalition in San Salvador.

A comparison of the data in Tables 1 and 2 indicate serious problems with the PR system in El Salvador.

- While the PCN vote increased by 16.57 percent from 1994 to 1997, its representation in the Assembly, from 4 to 11, increased by 175 percent!
- While the PCN gained seven deputies with 13,842 more votes, the FMLN gained just six deputies with 81,898 more votes than three years earlier.
- In Santa Ana, ARENA won two deputies outright with 40,102 votes; the FMLN won one outright with 33,776 votes and a second seat with 15,950 residual votes. But the PCN won the fifth departmental seat with 9,107 residual votes. There were almost identical results in La Libertad; the main difference was that the PCN won the fifth seat with 8,653 votes. In Usulutan, ARENA and the FMLN each won a seat with 21,027 and 17,474 votes, respectively; the PCN won the third seat with 7,160 residual votes.
- ARENA suffered a 35 percent decline in its vote, but only a 28 percent decline in number of deputies and a 22 percent decline in the number of town halls it will control.
- With a 28 percent increase in its vote, the FMLN almost quadrupled the number of city halls it will control on May 1. Significantly, however, the Front ran in coalition with other parties in El Salvador's first and second cities, the capital and Santa Ana in the west—and won them both.
The Impact of the Elections

These results change the calculus of Salvadorean politics. The FMLN is now a truly national party. It won mayoralities from one end of the country to the other and deputies in 13 of 14 provinces. In three provincial municipalities the FMLN ran in coalition with former Christian Democratic mayors who left their party after U mafia became secretary general. These mayors ran under the FMLN banner with city council slates that defied conventional practice; they were half former PDC members and half FMLN. Normally, municipal elections are winner-take-all: the winning party holds all the council seats, even if it has won with only a plurality of the votes.

Changing this winner-take-all system has been a goal of the opposition for several years but has been staunchly opposed by ARENA. Last fall, the head of the ARENA faction in the Legislative Assembly, Juan Duch, said that the kind of "conflict" one sees in the Assembly would be magnified at the municipal level and "there would be chaos. It will take twenty years," he asserted, "for municipalities to be ready for proportional representation." In an interview on election day, José Alfonso Pacas, the ex-Christian Democrat, now FMLN, mayor of Apastepeque, San Vicente, said "We're going to show them, give them an example that together we can govern municipalities."

The magnitude of the FMLN's victories at the municipal level creates significant challenges for the party. It now must demonstrate that it can govern as well as it can campaign. Mayors are the second most powerful officials in the country after the president. They collect local taxes and are responsible for municipal markets and the delivery of basic services. In rural areas, the delivery of potable water and electricity are their responsibility. Despite limited local revenues, the experience of the FMLN's first mayors, all of whom were reelected, suggests that the party may do well in this area. Particularly in San Salvador and Santa Ana, where the FMLN and its coalition partners sought the best candidate they could find, there is reason for hope that these cities may experience the most effective municipal government in their histories.

The capital's new mayor, Hector Silva, is a physician who was elected to the Assembly on the CD ticket in 1991, then ran the FMLN-CD coalition campaign for president in 1994. He ran for mayor on condition that he could personally name half the members of the city council, all of whom are professionals and political independents. The other half were named by the three parties in the coalition with Silva's approval. He has promised no "grand projects" but is committed to addressing the city's most pressing problems: the decline of the city center, garbage collection—with a goal of recycling, municipal markets, and transportation. In short, the FMLN has the opportunity to do more to improve the quality of life for Salvadoreans, especially in rural municipalities, than any national program to date.

The Legislative Assembly is more problematic. The fact that there is an almost even split between ARENA and the FMLN suggests four possible scenarios. The worst case would be a stalemate between the two parties resulting in legislative gridlock. This is unlikely because the PCN and PDC are ideologically close to ARENA and therefore more likely to provide a working majority with that party than with the FMLN—the second scenario. The PCN and PDC will, nonetheless, seek some quid pro quo. The PCN has emerged as the defender of the shrinking agricultural sector in the eastern half of the country and, shortly after the election, the party announced that its price for cooperating with ARENA is the replacement of the government's economic team. This is because ARENA has virtually turned its back on farmers who have not diversified into industry and commerce. Still, the PCN is known for asserting maximalist positions and settling for minimalistic gains. The temptation to deal with its ideological soul-mates may be strong, but it will not be smart politics for ARENA to shut out the leftist opposition. Recent polls show clearly that a majority of Salvadoreans are unhappy with the neo-liberal-restructuring-privatization policies of the current government. If ARENA wants to recover its losses, it will have to re-examine its thus-far unwavering allegiance to an economic model that owes much to Chile's "Chicago boys."

The third scenario has possibilities on selected issues: an alliance among the FMLN, PCN, and the four smaller parties. The fourth scenario is the best case: for ARENA and the FMLN to find common ground on major issues such as economic policy. This will not be easy for a party that has been used to getting its own way on all major legislation and has thus far failed to acknowledge that its policies are one reason it lost.

In any event, there are several issues that the new Assembly will quickly be asked to address. They include (1) an effort to roll back the value added tax (IVA), which ARENA and its allies in the Democratic Party passed—and which undoubtedly cost them votes; (2) an increase in the education budget; (3) electoral reforms, and (4) repeal of the death penalty.

Other Developments

The emergence of the FMLN as a political force rivaling ARENA is the most dramatic but not the only significant event associated with these elections. In addition:

- In sharp contrast with the pre-peace accord era, the army was invisible in the cities and towns, although joint National Civilian Police-Army patrols were seen sporadically along roads in the countryside. The army's contribution to the election was to ferry ballot boxes from outlying provinces into San Salvador by helicopter. It has had nothing public to say about the FMLN's gains.
• The new National Civilian Police, a product of the Accords, provided security. With minor exceptions, they were professional and discrete—a radical departure from the days when soldiers and security forces hovered around polling booths and parked bazookas in front of polling stations.

• Non-governmental organizations provided national election observers, while the media were ubiquitous. In contrast to past elections, which were dependent on international observers to certify them as “free and fair,” Salvadorans themselves insured a virtually transparent election in 1997.

• Women are playing an increasingly prominent role, particularly on the left. There are twelve women in the next Assembly, eight of them from the FMLN. Seven of the 15 new City Council members in San Salvador are women. Preliminary counts indicate that at least 20 mayors will be women, four of them heading large municipalities in greater San Salvador.

Repeating History?

In the context of the modern political history of El Salvador, the FMLN's gains in 1997 give pause because they recall an earlier period in Salvadoran politics. For a dozen years after 1960 a political opposition emerged and gained in successive elections at the Assembly and municipal levels—including the majority of San Salvador. Then, in 1972, a civilian coalition successfully challenged the military for the presidency—and exposed the reform's fatal flaw: the army was willing to allow opposition; it was unwilling to allow that opposition to come to power. The elected president was driven into exile, the army continued to rule—with the collaboration of the oligarchy—and, nine years later, there was civil war.

Today the armed forces are out of politics and willing to play a supporting role in the democratic process. Over the last nine years, however, they have been replaced by a civilian political force, ARENA, which—like the army before it—has treated politics as a zero-sum game and has made clear its intent to retain national power for at least 20 years. ARENA lost in March for many of the reasons the army lost in 1972—arrogance, corruption, and failure to listen to numerically significant sectors of Salvadoran society on key socio-economic issues.

Has anything changed in 25 years? Yes. Unlike the army, ARENA has accepted the electoral verdict. The army is in the barracks. The economic elite is no longer a monolith dependent on agriculture; its various sectors no longer speak with a single voice on economic policy, and many talk to the FMLN as well as ARENA. The opposition is more organized and institutionalized than ever before. There is a broad network of non-governmental organizations that insist on being heard—and often are. The media are more sophisticated and independent than ever. Red-baiting no longer works. There is still international scrutiny, albeit on a lower level than in years past.

There is one other difference, not only with past Salvadoran history but also with the only other guerrilla organizations to successfully make the transition to electoral politics—the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) and M-19. Unlike the Colombian case, which occurred in 1984, the incorporation of the FMLN into traditional politics has not occasioned significant violence. Systematic assassination of FMLN supporters and candidates appears to be a thing of the past. This reflects a fundamental change in Salvadoran political culture whose significance cannot be overstated: it is no longer acceptable to kill people for political reasons.

Democracy means, among other things, losing elections as well as winning them. ARENA's churlish reaction to its losses suggests that it must learn this. The FMLN—still a minority party—must continue to demonstrate its political maturity and an ability to govern. While not always pretty, both parties have made the transition from armed combatants to political competitors. This is an extraordinary accomplishment that, together with the electoral results, can only further the consolidation of democracy in El Salvador.

Notes

1The PD was founded by Joaquín Villalobos, who had been the commander of the Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP), and Eduardo Sancho (Fernán Cienfuegos), who had commanded the Resistencia Nacional (RN). Neither Villalobos nor Sancho were able to hold their traditional supporters; substantial numbers stayed with the FMLN, including one RN deputy, Eugenio Chicas.

2The PD won four seats in coalition with the Christian Democratic Party. In only one of the four (San Miguel) was a PD member, Juan Ramón Medrano, the candidate—and his party contributed only 897 of the 8,852 votes for the coalition in that race.

3The three factions were the Popular Forces of Liberation (FPL), the Communist Party (PC), and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC).


5Interview, San Salvador, November 26, 1996.

6These joint patrols, which are under the authority of a police officer, were established at the direction of President Armando Calderón Sol in early 1995.

[Many thanks to David Scott Palmer, Jack Spence and Bill Stewart for reviewing an earlier draft of this article and for their many helpful comments. Of course, any errors of fact or interpretation are entirely mine.]
Tackling the Area Studies Challenge
by Mark Pinson
Harvard University

As many of you are aware, in recent years area studies have come under frequent attacks (of widely varying accuracy and validity). As one who works both in the Middle Eastern and Russia/East European areas and is in a building housing area studies of the Far East, Latin America and Africa I have seen a good bit of this—and of hand-wringing by area specialists. After chats with some colleagues I am setting up a very small committee to look at possible responses to this, ways to prevent further damage to and/or demolition of the area studies structure largely built in the ‘60s with the sizes of funds and efforts which cannot be replicated today.

My first idea is that those of us who have put years in one or another area could write articles describing the special understanding area studies training brought them or their students, special role(s) such training has in understanding some very specific part/aspect of some foreign area, etc. As things stand now, the opposition to area studies appears to have the field largely to itself. One result of this is that officials of foundations with no particular position on the issue could easily conclude that there is no other side to the story. I was more than a little disturbed to hear a colleague who is a very prominent area specialist say that if we, the xyz association, were vocal in our advocacy of area studies projects, we might as well tell so and so at the such and such foundation we were shutting up shop. I have run searches on several databases covering the humanities and/or social sciences and have not found any articles from any area or discipline describing use or benefits of area studies. Discussions such as one held recently at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard, however thoughtful, will not change that situation. If any of you have written articles on the state/value of area studies, I would appreciate your sending me just the citation. To start the ball rolling I’ll list my two:


My second is to invite other suggestions—with no restrictions—from colleagues in any area or discipline. At this stage I would say only that since I have no staff, special funding, etc. this will not be a formal ‘list’ with a searchable archive, etc. I will simply download material to disk. Nothing will be searchable anonymously and nothing will be released to anyone else without the writer’s permission. If one has no reservations about the message to me, it would save time and effort to head the text with something like “Unrestricted distribution” or, conversely, “Distribute only with author’s permission.” Please feel free to cross-post this part of the notice to any list you consider appropriate.

By way of introduction, I am a historian working on the Balkans, Turkey and Russia and an information specialist working on electronic resources for Middle Eastern and East European area studies and for business. Specimens from each appear as one paper and as the three appendices to the second edition of the "Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina...", ed. M. Pinson, CMES/Harvard U. Press, 1996. •

IN MEMORIAM

The Latin American Studies Association mourns the passing of George Alexander Kubler, a long-standing member and 1992 recipient of the Kalman Silvert Award. Kubler, who served as Sterling Professor Emeritus of History of Art and Senior Research Scholar of History of Art at Yale University, died on October 3, 1996.

Kubler began his lifelong dedication to Yale University in 1929 as a student, and during this time also traveled to the Caribbean, Mexico and New Mexico, in addition to writing experimental fiction. Upon his return to the university in 1933 he decided to make art history his field of expertise after attending lectures by Henri Focillon. He entered graduate school in 1934, having been selected to join a team of future faculty under Focillon’s tutelage. When a history of art major was established at the college in 1938, he returned as an instructor, and remained until retiring in 1983.

In addition to his distinguished teaching career at Yale, Kubler wrote twenty books and more than 100 scholarly articles. Included in this list are Absolute Time: Guano Archaeology, with G. Evelyn Hutchinson (1948); The Quechua in the Colonial World (1946); and The Tovar Calendar, with Charles Gibson (1951) to name a few. Kubler became a dominant figure in the fields of Spanish and Portuguese colonial and pre-Columbian Latin American art and architectural history and theory. In 1960 Kubler published The Shape of Time: Remarks on the History of Things, a profoundly influential work that has been described as having set an agenda for art historical studies.
Guadalajara Guadalajara!
A Preliminary Conference Report
by Victoria Rodríguez and Peter Ward, Co-chairs
University of Texas at Austin

This brief report is being prepared immediately after the XX Congress and is designed primarily to extend our thanks to all those who made the Congress such an enormous success. A full report, with some photos, will be included in the Summer LASA Forum once final figures for the meeting have been compiled. However, taking information in the Program book as our baseline, participation in the Congress was up almost 40 percent over Washington, with almost 3,700 unique name appearances. Moreover, as we always anticipated, on-site (local) participation was very high, with several hundred additional participants. Unusually for LASA, there was also a large press presence and media coverage was extensive. In short, LASA made a big splash both in Mexico as well as in Guadalajara; it also made a huge and memorable impression on those of us fortunate to be able to attend.

Most of us will have come away with a host of "champagne moments": the intellectual strength of many panels; innovative special sessions and plenaries; Alan Touraine’s acceptance speech of the Kalman Silver Award and his standing ovation at the Business Meeting; the open air Gran Baile at the stunning Hospicio Cabañas; the marvelous and generously hosted receptions given by Tequila Sauza (inaugural), Verso (Monsivais’ book launch) and by Curbstone Press just to mention a few. A few participants were even invited by American Airlines and Continental to stay over an additional day or two given the inevitable over-booking on outgoing flights on Sunday. Yet few seemed to mind and indeed many seemed positively delighted to deplane (compensation and hotel room assured), and head back to downtown Guadalajara or to take in the delights of Tlaquepaque. Three days was just not long enough to enjoy such a rich feast of the Conference Program plus the richness of tapatía culture and hospitality.

While all conferences have their better moments, these are invariably interspersed with gripes and cause for complaint—sometimes legitimate, sometimes not. To our pleasant surprise this Congress appears to have gone off remarkably smoothly and we heard no adverse comments on site; not even our decision to extend Thursday’s sessions through until 9:15 p.m. elicited complaints. However, if there are areas of organization or design that you felt were badly lacking please do let us know, by e-mail or fax, so that we may include your comments in our final report to the Secretariat and to the incoming 1998 Program Committee. Generally, though, the smoothness with which the Congress proceeded, and the high quality meeting rooms provided us by the hotels and by the EXPO are full testimony to the goodwill and enormous hand work extended by our hosts.

Specifically, we would like to recognize local arrangements coordinator Maricarmen Canales, whose experience as principal organizer of the annual Feria Internacional del Libro in Guadalajara was so critical to the success of our Congress. She was greatly assisted by the responsiveness of the hotels and Expo management and staff members, and by the legion of student assistance provided through the Universidad de Guadalajara for which we thank Dr. Juan Manual Durán, Chair of the consortium of local institutions. All members of the Program Committee and the Program Office staff, as well as the staff of the LASA Secretariat, deserve a huge vote of thanks for their work in preparation for the Congress and for overseeing its smooth operation throughout. Above all, though, we are grateful to all those who participated and contributed to making this such a memorable Congress in Mexico. We hope that it won’t be another fifteen years before LASA is able to hold a Congress outside of the U.S.
President Jane Jaquette welcomed everyone present to Guadalajara, the XX Congress and the LASA Business Meeting. She introduced new LASA officers: Franklin Knight, Vice President, and Manuel Antonio Garretón, Executive Council (EC) member. Other newly-elected EC members not present were Marifeli Pérez-Stable and Scott Mainwaring.

President Jaquette indicated that she had initiated her presidency with three goals in mind. The first was to move forward on electronic communication among LASA members and academics. The results are evident at this Congress. Grants to support the LASA97 PC Training Center and an on-line paper series with 350 papers from the Congress were received from the Ford Foundation. Many more initiatives are also underway to bring scholars together through the Internet and the World Wide Web.

A second goal was to reconfigure LASA’s financial reporting to facilitate planning for the next several years. Although Treasurer Charlie Hale would report more on the subject, Jaquette noted that great progress had already been made and will provide a basis for mounting a strategic plan for LASA for the next several years. Jaquette made reference to the Endowment Funds and the LASA Travel Fund and thanked all for their support. Sufficient funds had been raised to bring 117 scholars to the Congress in Guadalajara.

The third issue Jaquette addressed was the reformulation of the resolutions process. The process is not yet complete but proposed resolutions were available this time when members arrived for the meeting. Jaquette is hopeful and confident that progress already made on these three initiatives will continue into the future.

REPORT OF THE XX CONGRESS PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Congress Program Co-chair Peter Ward reported that there had been remarkably few cancellations for the Congress, due largely to the great interest in this meeting and Program Committee insistence that participants could appear on the program just once as a presenter. (Those on the program more than once have roles such as task force chair.) The application rate was up 33 percent over Washington, itself a very successful conference. By having a minimum of four and a maximum of six presenters, by extending evening sessions on Thursday until 9:00PM, thus adding 35 sessions, and by locating extra rooms in two nearby hotels, the number of people formally appearing on the program increased by 42 percent.

About 3,000 individual names appear in the program as presenters or discussants. About 1,000 walk-in participants were expected as well from Mexico, particularly Jalisco and Guadalajara. Thus it has been a successful congress for people included in the program and for those who are participating in the event.

Because of the increase in applications, even with the measures taken to include as many people as possible, approximately 25 percent of applications were turned down. There was a particularly rigorous review process this year, reported on in the fall issue of the LASA Forum. Congress acceptances by country were the following: U.S. participants, normally the largest, numbered 1700, up 21 percent; Mexican participants, at 600, were up 150 percent; Brazil with 243 participants was up 44 percent. Cuba with 65, and the United Kingdom with 69, also saw increases in representation. Two hundred and sixty applicants for travel funds were accepted onto panels, and 117 of these received travel funds from LASA. This was due to the sterling efforts of the LASA President to raise funds from various foundations to maximize the opportunities for younger Latin American scholars to participate. The XX Congress boasted 550 sessions, 470 of which are formal panels and 2,500 individual papers. Special sessions, which allow for more flexibility and accommodate current themes and late-breaking major events, increased as well. The LASA97 Website had over 7,000 "hits" since being created one year before. The Co-chairs believe it is a rich program and are proud of it. Ward’s final request was that Congress participants purchase a LASA97 tee-shirt before returning home.

PRESENTATION OF LASA AWARDS

The recipient of the Kalman Silver Award was formally announced by Cynthia McClintock, Chair of the Kalman Silver Award Committee. McClintock indicated her pleasure at being able to chair the committee, comprised of the immediate past president (herself), the two previous presidents, Carmen Diana Deere and Lars Schoultz, and the editor of the Latin American Research Review, Gil Merks. The Award honors an eminent senior member of the Latin American Studies profession, in recognition of his/her distinguished lifetime contribution to the study of Latin America and to the advancement of the profession. McClintock noted that while it may seem strange for an Association based primarily in the United States and Latin America to choose a French citizen as its honoree, all who heard Alain Touraine’s address the day before would understand his choice as recipient of this Award. Touraine took the stance of an outsider to attack the challenges of democratization in the region in his address. Perhaps because his wife is Chilean his work has reflected a special affection and tenderness for Latin America. Touraine was instrumental in the establishment of FLACSO in Chile and the list of his former students reads as a “Who’s Who”
among Latin Americanist scholars in Latin America. Both Manuel Antonio Garretón and Osvaldo Sunkel are former students; one of the letters praising Touraine was from Fernando Enrique Cardoso. LASA congratulates a most distinguished Latin Americanist, Alain Touraine.

The Bryce Wood Book Award is presented for the best book on a Latin American topic published in English. This year’s committee was headed by Daniel Levine and included Ruth Behar, Scott Mainwaring, Rebecca Scott and George Yudice. President Jaquette presented the Award in the absence of Scott Mainwaring. The committee received and reviewed 67 books, excellent works of scholarship. The award was given to William B. Taylor of Southern Methodist University for Magistrates of the Sacred: Priests and Parishioners in Eighteenth Century Mexico, published by Stanford University Press. Agueda Jiménez Pelayo received the award for William Taylor. Jiménez Pelayo thanked the committee in Taylor’s name and indicated that he is pleased that the prize has been presented in Guadalajara, since much of the research for the book was done in this city. Taylor also thanks his children and his colleagues in Guadalajara who helped him so generously.

Jaquette announced that the Bryce Wood Book Award Committee also supported a posthumous honorable mention award for Warren Dean for his superb book With Broadax and Firebrand: the Destruction of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, published in 1995 by the University of California Press. Dean’s book is a history of the human occupation and destruction of the Brazilian Atlantic forest, beginning with the hunter-gatherers 12,000 years ago through the 1990s. Dean paints a picture of relentless human exploitation of forest resources, often for trifling gains.

Peter Winn presented the Premio Iberoamericano for Marjorie Agosín, Chair of the Committee. Of the many worthwhile books submitted, the committee was unanimous in its choice of Martin Hoppenhayn’s book Ni Apocalípticos ni Integrados: Aventuras de la Modernidad en América Latina, published by Fondo de la Cultura Económica. In the words of Marjorie Agosín: “En este libro Martin Hoppenhayn articula en forma desafiante y original los grandes cambios políticos y sociales que han convertido a América Latina en un continente de marginalidad y de resistencia. Hoppenhayn...invita al lector a repensar y dialogar con los nuevos parámetros de significaciones humanas y en especial sociales que han marcado la historia de América Latina y sus políticas culturales...Señala una nueva modalidad de repensar y hacer historia, literatura y poesía por medio de las palabras”...Winn praised Hoppenhayn’s book as “a richly interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary work ranging through philosophy, history, sociology, anthropology, politics, psychology and cultural studies...dealing with the region as a whole as well as with many of the countries, cultures and societies within it...It is beautifully written in the best Latin American tradition and an ideal recipient of the Premio Iberoamericano.” Hoppenhayn indicated he was honored to receive the Premio and thanked Winn for his words of praise.

Kenneth Maxwell of the Council on Foreign Relations headed the Media Award Committee. Committee members included William A. Orme Jr., Ana Arana and Anne L. Garrels. The winner of the Media Award for 1997 is Julio Scherer, of Proceso. Jane Jaquette read from a description of Scherer’s accomplishments provided to her by the committee: “The formidable, curmudgeonly Julio Scherer is stepping down as editor and publisher of Proceso, the essential muckraking Mexican newsweekly he founded 20 years ago after the Echeverria government chased him out of his editorship perch at a then-independent daily Excelsior. He is arguably the most important serious journalistic figure in Mexico recent history. For most of Proceso’s 20 years it was the ONLY place with the guts and the enterprise to cover in exhaustive depth political scandals, electoral fraud, drug trafficking, secret debt negotiations, clandestine guerrilla movements, and scores of other stories large and small that the PRI preferred to suppress. Occasionally irresponsible and sometimes flat wrong, Proceso most of the time was on the money: for example, it published detailed accounts of Raul Salinas’s corrupt scams and the incipient Zapatista rebels of Chiapas literally years before the rest of the press, and despite government denials and accusations of slander. For years, no serious student of Mexican politics could miss a single issue of Proceso without feeling terribly ill-informed. (I’m sure Carlos Salinas is reading it in exile today.) The fact that today there are alternative sources of information and others who pursue investigative journalism is a tribute to Scherer’s legacy as the pioneer who proved that it could be done in Mexico and you could live to tell the tale.” Carlos Puig of Proceso accepted the award on Scherer’s behalf. Puig thanked LASA and the committee, indicating that Scherer has always believed that academics and newspaper people share a passion for information and the need to constantly struggle for independence and liberty, which are fundamental to life.

Jaquette introduced Jorge Balán to present the LASA/Ford Prize, awarded by the Task Force on Higher Education in Latin America. Balán indicated that this prize was originated in 1994 to acknowledge the contributions of young investigators—no more than 40 years of age—to research in Latin America on Latin American universities and faculty. The first recipient of this prize, awarded at the previous LASA congress, was Professor Sol Serrano of Chile. Serrano presided as chair of the current prize committee, with David Lorie and Jorge Balán. After discussing the numerous names submitted, the committee selected the work of Manuel Gil Antón on Mexican academics. Although a recent publication, it forms part of a recent international effort on this theme, painting a realistic and sincere picture of what has occurred in the last 15 to 20 years in Mexican society. Gil Antón thanked LASA and the Ford Foundation for its grant to the prize winner, allowing him to continue his research.

**TREASURER’S REPORT**

Treasurer Charlie Hale indicated that during his last eighteen months in his position he has been working with the Executive Council to develop LASA’s budget so that the Association’s
officers will know better where LASA stands financially and also strengthen the ability of the Association to plan for the future. Hale commented that he has enjoyed his work as Treasurer, and one of the reasons is the sound financial status of the Association. This has resulted from 1) the strong support of the LASA membership, 2) sound and vigilant financial management at LASA’s Secretariat and 3) energetic fundraising efforts by LASA officers. Referring to fiscal 1996, the last year for which there is complete data, Hale indicated that although a loss was expected in a non-congress year (1996), there actually was a slight surplus. The reserve fund has grown to approximately $500,000, a sign of the financial health of the organization. This surplus allows LASA to be confident about meeting the financial challenges of the future, one of which is the cost of maintaining the Secretariat. Hale noted that LASA’s current contract with the University of Pittsburgh expires in mid-2001 and that maintaining a sound financial footing is very important. The surplus also means that LASA can consider new initiatives or support more strongly such current initiatives as congress travel. In the next eighteen months one of the Executive Council’s priorities will be to engage in strategic planning to facilitate determining how much is necessary to assure the financial health of the Association and how much can be used for new initiatives.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Executive Director Reid Reading acknowledged that many people had been involved in making this LASA congress a success. He noted that as the congresses continue to grow, so do the challenges they present. One of these is to continue to make available as many Congress papers as possible, building on the 750 papers gathered from LASA95. Among area studies associations LASA has the highest ratio of participants to members.

Although noting that there were scores of people to acknowledge, Reading especially pointed out the contribution of Maricarmen Canales, Local Arrangements Chair to LASA97. Among her other duties, Canales recruited nearly 200 students to help, donating their time with only congress admission as recompense. Reading also acknowledged the contribution of the University of Pittsburgh, currently housing the LASA Secretariat. Although there may be questions about the current direction of area studies, LASA membership continues to increase, Reading noted. Finally, he praised LASA97 Program Co-chairs Peter Ward and Victoria Rodriguez for their tireless efforts and in general thanked all who were involved.

VICE PRESIDENT’S REPORT

President-elect Susan Eckstein thanked President Jaquette for all she had done during her presidency and asked the audience to join her in applause. She also acknowledged the outgoing members of the Executive Council for their efforts, in particular their assistance with the conversion of task forces to sections. She introduced the incoming Program Chair, Timothy Wickham-Crowley of Georgetown University. Eckstein indicated that the discipline of sociology was becoming more widely represented in LASA, since she, Wickham-Crowley, Gil Merkl, editor of LARR, and even some of the award recipients were sociologists or were engaged in sociologically-related research.

Eckstein referred to the sections reform effort, indicating that one of its functions was to find new ways to involve people in LASA around their interests, in a creative and democratic manner. Eckstein will continue Jaquette’s initiative of seeking new ways to develop LASA in light of new age technology. She has formed a committee on “LASA in the 21st Century”: the committee will investigate new ways to use technology to further develop the Association and provide new ways to serve the membership. She asked that members contact her with any ideas they may have. An effort will be made as well to further incorporate graduate students into the program; she asked members for their suggestions in this regard as well.

NEW BUSINESS

Treasurer Hale was asked by Tommie Sue Montgomery to comment on the management of the LASA reserve fund, in particular how it is invested. At Hale’s request, Reading responded that the lion’s share of the reserve fund was invested conservatively, mostly in insured certificates of deposit (CDs) earning more than 6.5 percent on average. About 40 percent of the fund is in a mutual bond fund, which has not performed as well as the CDs over its three-year life. Reading noted that he had a sheet available for inspection at the meeting, identifying each financial instrument. Jaquette added that although it looks like a substantial surplus it represents a point in time only and that increasingly LASA will have to pay more of the costs of the Secretariat. One of the purposes of the strategic planning process is to determine what level of surplus an organization of this kind and size should have.

Enrique Amayo Zevallos petitioned LASA officers to organize a task force dealing with Peru and hostage crisis in Lima. He noted that one of those detained is the Ambassador of Bolivia in Peru and a LASA member. He said further that LASA has a moral obligation to organize such a task force to help bring about a peaceful resolution to the situation and can play a significant role on behalf of those who know little about Latin America. Amayo said that participants in a round table discussion on this subject could themselves form the task force. President Jaquette took the request under advisement.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

President Jaquette indicated that the resolutions process requires that proposed resolutions, signed by at least five LASA members in good standing, be submitted to LASA at least one month before the business meeting and that they go through a review of LASA subcommittee on resolutions which then refers them out to the Executive Council. The Council then decides if the proposal is to be submitted to the business meeting for consideration. If so, and if voted on affirmatively in the business meeting, the proposed resolution goes to the entire membership for a vote.
Before the resolutions were read, however, Abraham Lowenthal asked for a quorum call. (A quorum would have required 211 members, i.e., 10 percent of the number of members registered for the Congress). Since less than half the number of members required were in attendance, a quorum was not present, Parliamentarian Henry Dietz announced, and no binding vote could be taken. The business meeting was officially adjourned.

It was agreed to by Jaquette and Dietz, however, that if those in attendance so desired, an informal meeting could take place, and those wishing to discuss the proposed resolutions could remain to do so. Motions could be made, and if approved, they would become "sense of the meeting" proposals and be reported to the membership through the LASA Forum, but not the subject of a mail ballot. Those still in the meeting were then asked if they wished to continue an informal discussion of the resolutions; a show of hands indicated that they did. Vice President Susan Eckstein presented the first proposed resolution.

I. Proposed Resolution on Colombia

WHEREAS Colombia has long experienced a very high level of human rights abuses, with recent evidence of collaboration between military officers and private paramilitary groups financed by drug lords;

AND WHEREAS Amnesty International reports that since 1986 over 20,000 Colombians have been killed for political reasons, the majority of them killed by the armed forces and paramilitary troops;

AND WHEREAS Colombia's recent history of killing with impunity Patriotic Union Party activists since the formation of the party as a legal alternative to the Liberal and Conservative Parties in 1985 demonstrates that Colombia is not a "consolidated democracy";

AND WHEREAS the Colombian government, with U.S. government financial and technical support, has implemented a system of "faceless justice" in that the system severely restricts the ability of persons charged with crimes from defending themselves since witnesses, prosecutors, and judges are all kept secret, and in that the courts, intended to prosecute drug traffickers, in reality frequently prosecute persons engaged in lawful political protest;

Be it resolved that the Latin American Studies Association:

1. Urges the Colombian government to investigate links between paramilitary groups and army officers and prosecute all army personnel who are found to be linked to massacres, disappearances, extrajudicial executions, torture and other human rights abuses;

2. Presses the Colombian government to end the so-called "public order" courts or "faceless justice" court system as being contrary to the due process requirements and international law precepts set forth in the Colombian Constitution and as established by international treaties to which Colombia is a signatory;

3. Calls on the United States government to cease immediately all military aid to Colombia and all aid for the "faceless justice" courts, and requests that it condition all its economic aid to Colombia and Colombian trade status upon the Colombian government's actively prosecuting all military personnel and other government officials responsible for human rights abuses;

4. Call on the U.S. Congress to schedule hearings before the appropriate committees regarding the human rights abuses and misuse of U.S. "War on Drugs" moneys and other aid sent to Colombia.

President Jaquette asked for discussion on the resolution. The question was called, and by a show of hands those present indicated that the resolution is supported; thus the sense of the meeting was to support the motion. (Four in attendance voted in the negative).

Vice President Susan Eckstein presented the next proposed resolution.

II. Proposed Resolution on Helms-Burton

WHEREAS the Helms-Burton Act violates international law, with, indeed, The Inter-American Juridical Committee having unanimously judged the law to be in violation on at least eight counts;

WHEREAS the Act has been condemned by most governments in the world and has resulted in isolating the United States;

WHEREAS the Act is extraterritorial in nature and violates various international treaties and agreements to which the United States is a party and which it is sworn to uphold (including the principles of international rights specified in the Charter of the United Nations);

WHEREAS the Helms-Burton Act further restricts the travel of American citizens and the rights of U.S. business, and interferes with exchanges between Cuban and American academics, scientists, intellectuals and artists;

Be it resolved that the Latin American Studies Association condemns the Helms-Burton Act in the strongest terms and calls for its immediate repeal.

By a unanimous vote, the sense of the meeting was to support the motion.

Wayne Smith, the spokesman for a proposed resolution on violations of academic freedoms in Cuba, withdrew consideration of the document.

The informal meeting was then adjourned. •
LASA97 Special Session for Institutions

At LASA97, representatives of several Latin American and U.S. institutions had the opportunity to learn about the current projects and offerings of selected Websites in a special session for institutions entitled "The Use of Electronic Means to Enhance Scholarly Communication." The session was a follow-up to three special sessions held for institutions at the Washington, DC Congress; it derived from the interest of LASA members in knowing more about opportunities on the Internet and LASA's desire to promote communication and collaboration among its institutional members.

Presenters included the following: Marcia Rivera of CLACSO; Rebecca Reynolds Bannister of LADB; David Arriaga of LaNeta; Ning Lin of UT-LANIC; Susana Levy of FLACSO, Chile; Lucía Alvarez of CRIES; Guadalupe Zamarrón and Lidia de la Cruz of ARIES, UNAM; Teresa Lara-Meloy of Georgetown University; Paulo de Miranda of the OAS; Gerardo Noto of SELA; Sue Mundell of the Handbook of Latin American Studies (Library of Congress); and Jeffry Fernández of the University of Guadalajara. Invitees included all current and past LASA institutional members, as well as over 300 universities and research institutions throughout Latin America. Following the presentations participants directed questions to the webmasters and a discussion followed on the kinds of challenges institutions face today in making fuller use of the Internet.

If you would like to know more about the session or presenters or to be included in our electronic mailing list for future information, please contact Sandy Klinzing at 412-648-7929.

A WORD OF THANKS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

So many people were responsible for helping with LASA97 that it is impossible to thank all of them here—hopefully those not acknowledged here have been recognized in one context or another.

Program Co-chairs Victoria Rodríguez and Peter Ward, their fine staff at UT-Austin, and the LASA97 section chairs already have received acclaim from the many individuals who benefited from their efforts in assembling the gigantic and complex Guadalajara encounter. I add my own plaudits once more.

I have met several of the Latin American participants favored by travel grants, all of whom have expressed their gratitude for the work LASA has done on their behalf. LASA President Jane Jaquette, aided in her efforts by Rose Spalding and Susan Eckstein, cannot be thanked enough for her success in raising money for travel assistance; nor can we sufficiently acknowledge funding from, among others, the Ford Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The United States Agency for International Development, Varig Airlines, the Lampaedia Foundation, the North-South Center, and from scores of LASA members who contributed to the LASA97 Travel Fund for Latin American participants.

Once again, Secretariat staffs put in long hours before and during the meeting and were essential to the success of LASA97. Sandy Klinzing was key to organizing and running the workshop "The Use Of Electronic Means to Enhance Scholarly Communication." She also participated in several meetings in which she also took minutes (and carried home several tasks), coordinated several other activities, and—as she is wont to do—always rolled up her sleeve and pitched in wherever she could see that help was needed. LASA Communications Specialist Stacy Loughner, who as this was written was busy putting together this issue of the Forum, was a "rookie" at LASA Congresses, but put in long hours expertly managing the on-site business of the meeting. Lisa Guare, former Assistant to the Executive Director, was nagged into helping with expense payments to travel grantees and was her usual perfectionist self in the process. Finally, holding down the fort at Pittsburgh was my assistant Mirna Kolowski, who with her years of experience in the Association was able to give invaluable assistance both to us in Guadalajara and to scores of LASA members who needed her before and during the Congress.

Finally, if there were medals to give out, Maricarmen Canales, Local Arrangements Coordinator, and her staff, also would end up highly decorated! Maricarmen and her people were called upon to perform many tasks not normally the responsibility of the local coordinator. This was the case in part because the meeting was planned largely in the United States, but was convened "abroad," and several logistical challenges had to be met. But it was the case that this meeting was more important "locally" than if it were held in a typical city in the United States. As such, distinguished governmental and civic leaders were invited, and plans had to be made for their participation. Local residents who wished to take in one or more of the events of LASA97 needed to be accommodated. Trappings corresponding to the importance of the event, especially as seen from a local perspective, needed to be provided—hence the numerous banners, other decor, and the showering of gifts on LASA97 officials, awardees, and invited guests. More than 150 student volunteers, all recruited by Maricarmen and her staff, were called on to help out with virtually all activities associated with the meeting, and performed superbly.

This was to be a brief thank-you, but really it could not have been so! My apologies to those not named here, who also helped make LASA97 a landmark event in the history of the Association. ■
XX CONGRESS PAPERS AVAILABLE

The following papers from LASA97 are now available. Members may order for $3.00 each, mailed to domestic addresses with nonpriority postage. Nonmembers in the U.S. send $5.00 for each paper. Send $5.00 each paper for foreign mailings, $6.00 if not a LASA member. If your own paper is not listed below, please send a copy to the Secretariat, and we will include it in a future listing, assuming available space in the Forum. Please call any errors to our attention. A limited number of LASA97 program books (including supplements) are also available for $10 each (domestic addresses) and $15 each for addresses outside the United States or Puerto Rico, while supplies last. Send requests for papers and/or program books to LASA Secretariat, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. When ordering, please type or print the title of each paper requested, preferably in alphabetical order by author, or indicate your request on photocopies of the pages below. Payments by check must be in U.S. dollars and drawn on a U.S. bank, and sent in with your request. If paying by Visa or MasterCard (only cards acceptable), please type or print the credit card number, the expiration date, sign your name, and submit with your request. Sorry, no phone orders.

Many of the papers that follow will be available on line. See the Summer issue of the Forum and http://www.pitt.edu/~lasa/ for updates.

Abbassi, Jennifer, Participation and Rural Production: The Agricultural Production Cooperative Sector in Cuba in the 1990s.

Abdalá Leiva, Sarife and María Emilia Isorni, Las mujeres profesionales en el Mercado de Trabajo: un estudio de caso.

Aboites, Hugo, La crisis de la conducción educativa en México: nuevos actores y propuesta.

Abramo, Pedro, Formas de Financiamiento de Acceso à Terra e o Funcionamento do Mercado Fundiario-Imobiliário: Um Ensaio a Partir da Noção de Regime Urbano.

Abrantes Pêgo, Raquel, La reforma de los servicios de salud en México y la dinamización y politización de los intereses: una aproximación.

Abregú, Martín, Democratizando la lucha por los derechos humanos: la dificil relación entre el movimiento de derechos humanos y las instituciones republicanas en la Argentina (una experiencia de trabajo).

Acevedo-Muñoz, Ernesto R., Los olvidados: Luis Buñuel and the Crisis of Nationalism in Mexican Cinema.

Aceves Lozano, Jorge E., Experiencia biográfica y el curso de la acción colectiva en las identidades emergentes.

Achugar, Hugo, Leones, cazadores e historiadores, a propósito de las políticas de la memoria y del conocimiento.

Adams, Francis, Promoting Sustainable Development in Latin America: Foreign Assistance and Popular Empowerment.

Affonso, Rui, Descentralização e Crise Federativa: A Especificidade do Brasil.

Aghón, Gabriel, Descentralización e fiscal en América Latina: balance y principales desafíos.

Agüero, Felipe, Guillermo Sungel, Eugenio Tironi, and Eduardo Valenzuela, Voters, Parties and Political Information: Fragile Political Intermediation in Post-Authoritarian Chile.

Aguilar-Moreno, Manuel, Representation of Life and Death in Aztec Art: Sculpture and Architecture.

Ahern, Maureen, Verbal Re/tables: The Construction of Martyrdom in Andrés Pérez de Ribas' Historia de los triunfos de la Santa Fé (1647).

Ahumada, Consuelo, Reformas neoliberales, deterioro social y autoritarismo en Colombia durante el gobierno de Samper (1994-97).

Aja Díaz, Antonio and Guillermo Milán Acosta, El flujo migratorio externo de Cuba en el primer lustro de la década de los noventa.

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Vilas, Carlos M., La izquierda latinoamericana: escenarios, buscadas y desafíos.


Viveros, J., See Hualde, Alfredo.

Viveros Vigoya, Mara, El aborto en Colombia: debate público y dimensiones socioculturales.

Von Grafenstein Gareis, Johanna, Auge y decadencia en las relaciones internacionales: México y el Caribe en los años 1763-1821.


Waltz, Ivette Lara Camargo, O diálogo Brasil-America Hispánica: na crítica de Silviano Santiago e Octavio Paz.

Wasserman, Renata, A representação da realidade social em Jorge Amado e Gabriel García Márquez.


Waylen, Geogina, Gender, Democratic Consolidation and Economic Reform.

Weingast, Diana, Representaciones de la salud: enfermedad en mujeres de sectores pobres del Gran La Plata.


Weyland, Kurt, The Brazilian State in the New Democracy.

Whalen, Gretchen, The Power of the Paradigm: Continuity in Yucatec Maya Narrative.

White, Renee T., Sexuality and Desire: Contemporary Views of Black Women in the United States.

White, Steven P., Reinventing a Sacred Past in Contemporary Afro-Brazilian Poetry.

Whitehead, Laurence, The Drama of Democratization.

Wiley, Young, Linda, See Holt, Richard P.F.

Williams, Gary W. See García-Vega, José.

Williams, Gary W., See Mataga, Jaime E.

Williams, Heather, Planting Trouble: The Barzón Debtoros’ Movement in Mexico.

Wilson, Tamar Diana, Approaches to Understanding the Position of Women Workers in the Informal Sector/Trabajos informalizados: el papel de la mujer.

Wilson, Veronica Marie, Changes in the Role of the Procureda Agraria: The Case of Oaxaca.

Wirth, Clifford J., The Governmental Response to Environmental Degradation in the Xochimilco Ecological Zone of Mexico City.

Wong Reyna, Luis Enrique, Institución social e imagen de identidad: estudio comparado en las literaturas cubanas y norteamericanas.

Woo Morales, Ofelia, El género, una alternativa de análisis: la participación de las mujeres migrantes en el mercado laboral en Los Angeles.

Wu, Harmony H., Eating the Nation: Selling Like Water for Chocolate in the USA.

Yanes Gómez, Gabriela, "Las Hermanas Novaro": una mirada al espejo, aproximaciones teóricas a la construcción de la imagen en el cine mexicano del último decenio.

Young, Richard A., Tango and Representations of Identity.


Zamecnik, Natasha, See Lewis, Rachel.

Zapata Martelo, Emma, El empoderamiento de las mujeres: la experiencia de algunas organizaciones no gubernamentales (NGOs) en México.

Zárate Campos, María Soledad, Lurjuria, pasión y prevención: familia y sexualidad en la Liga Chilena de Higiene Social, 1910-1925.

Zárate Hernández, J. Eduardo, Comunalismo y ciudadanización entre los Purhépechas de Michoacán.


Zebisch-Knos, Michele, Haiti’s Toxic Waster Dilemma and the Politics of the Environment.

Ziccardi, Alicia, Distrito Federal: el gobierno de la Ciudad Capital y la participación ciudadana.


Zoglin, Kathryn J., Paraguay: Accountability for Past Human Rights Abuses.

Zubiru-Awagner, Maíra, Hacia una nueva geografía feminista: nación, resistencia y exilio en Jardín (Dulce María Loynez).

Zuccotti, Liliana, See Batticouore, Graciela.

Zuleta, María Cecilia, La contribución personal: el aporte de los campesinos a la hacienda pública estatal y municipal en Morelos, 1869-1910.

Zurita, Carlos, Trabajo, servidumbre y género: el servicio doméstico en Argentina.
CALLING ALL MEMBERS

SECTIONS UPDATE

by Susan Eckstein
Boston University

Many groups, both Task Forces and others, met at the LASA Congress to begin to form Sections on the assumption that an Executive Council-approved amendment to the Association's By-Laws will go into effect May 15. Members interested in proposing the formation of a Section should submit a statement of purpose (approximately 50 words in length) for the proposed Section to Sandy Klinzing at the LASA Secretariat as soon as possible, along with the name and address of an interim Chair. The statement will be forwarded immediately to the LASA Executive Council (EC), which must approve all Section proposals. Persons submitting statements of purpose will be notified immediately after the EC has made its decision.

If EC approval of your proposed Section is forthcoming by May 30, and you are interested in recruitment, you may wish to prepare a brief announcement for inclusion in the Summer issue of the LASA Forum. The announcement would have to arrive at the Secretariat before June 6.

For the Section to be official, at least 25 LASA members must sign a commitment to becoming dues-paying members of the Section and the signed documents must then be sent to the Secretariat. If at least 25 commitments for a given Section are forthcoming before August 31 of this year, the Section will appear on the 1998 membership form and dues will be payable for 1998. E-mail statements from individuals, indicating their names, addresses, and dues commitment may be submitted.

Sections with official standing in the months preceding LASA98 (Chicago, September 24-26) will be able to hold formal elections, assemble one or more panels (depending on the size of the Section), hold a reception, conduct a business meeting, etc.

A Couple of Mishaps at LASA97

Whenever a crowd of 4,000 gathers, it might be expected that one or another accident might occur, or that someone could fall seriously ill. To the best of our knowledge, LASA97 attendees met with no calamities on-site, and all returned home safely—for which we all are most grateful.

Of a less serious nature, but at a cost to the Association, were two 'material' incidents. Just before, and in apparent preparation for, the LAT01 session in the Colombia meeting room of the Continental Plaza Hotel on Friday afternoon, someone apparently tried to manually roll up or down a projection screen. The screen was equipped with an electric device for that purpose, and tugging and pulling the screen by hand tore it. LASA was charged $1,000 for repairs to the screen.

We could use a hand. If the person responsible, perhaps in conjunction with a few sympathetic colleagues, could either repay LASA, or at least take some of the burden from the Association by paying as much as possible toward the cost of repairing the screen, we are sure that the dues-paying membership would be most grateful, as would those of us trying to assure the financial position of our organization.

LASA also was charged $140 for a microphone that disappeared on Thursday from the auditorium of the same hotel about 7:00 pm. Any information about the whereabouts of the microphone would be appreciated.

Thanks!

SHARE A MEMBERSHIP FORM WITH A COLLEAGUE!

The Association can grow even faster if more members discuss LASA with others in our profession.

This issue contains an individual form on page 39. Please make a copy available to a potential new member.
NEW LASA OFFICERS

On May 1, 1997, Susan Eckstein became President of the Latin American Studies Association, succeeding Jane Jaquette. Professor Jaquette retains voting membership on the LASA Executive Council as Immediate Past President.

The Secretariat received 1,218 valid ballots (a new record) by the March 1, 1997, deadline. Franklin W. Knight was elected Vice President. Manuel Antonio Garretón, Scott Mainwaring, and Marifeli Pérez-Stable were elected to three-year terms on the LASA Executive Council. They join Arturo Arias, Carlos Iván Degregori and Rose Spalding, the latter three continuing to serve on the Council until October 31, 1998.

Cynthia McClintock retires after four and one-half years of service to LASA as Vice President, President, and Immediate Past President. Retiring after three years of service on the Executive Council are Sonia Alvarez, Lourdes Arizpe S., and Charles R. Hale. Timothy Wickham-Crowley, Chair of LASA's XXI International Congress; Gilbert Merkx, editor of the Latin American Research Review; and Reid Reading, LASA Executive Director, are ex officio members of the Council.

Culture, Power and Politics
LASA's First Officially Proposed Section

Pending ratification of the LASA By-laws providing for Sections, forty-nine LASA members have petitioned the EC to approve the organization of a Section on “Culture, Power and Politics.” Professor Daniel Mato of the Universidad Central de Venezuela spearheaded the effort to establish the Section, and was elected interim chair.

Edited excerpts from a letter written by Professor Mato to several of his colleagues follow:

“....In my opinion, Susan Eckstein’s proposal to create LASA Sections is a magnificent initiative from which we may benefit by creating a new space for dialogue, debate and collaboration related to our shared interests in "the culture of/in politics and/or the politics of/in culture." This dialogue, debate, and collaboration should be enhanced through an examination of the epistemological, political and theoretical differences in the perspectives of fields such as cultural studies, subaltern studies, ethnic studies, gender studies, political economy, political science, political/cultural sociology, social/political/cultural anthropology, literary studies, communication and media studies, and history.

The official 50-word statement of the proposed Section states: "The Culture, Power, and Politics Section will promote the study of cultural politics and—in a broad way—in/of relations of power as well as the politics and power of/in culture. It will be a space for the exchange and debate among different positions, as well as for the development of collaborative relations among its members."

LASA members interested in additional information or in joining this Section should email Professor Mato: dmato@reacciu.ve. Letters can be addressed to Apartado Postal 88551, Caracas, Venezuela. Telephone 582-979-8448.

1997 LASA AWARDS

Six distinguished individuals received Association awards at LASA97. Alain Touraine, recipient of the Association’s 1997 Kalman Silvert Award, was recognized both in the Thursday Kalman Silvert Session and at the Friday business meeting.

The following were honored in the Friday business session: William B. Taylor, Bryce Wood Awardee, for Magistrates of the Sacred: Priests and Parishioners in Eighteenth Century Mexico, published by Stanford University Press; the late Warren Dean, Bryce Wood Honorable Mention, for With Broadax and Firebrand: the Destruction of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, published by the University of California Press; Martin Hopenhayn, recipient of the Premio Iberoamericano for Ni Apocalipticos ni Integrados: Aventuras de la Modernidad en América Latina, published by Fondo de la Cultura Económica; Julio Scherer, publisher of the Mexico City weekly Proceso, LASA Media Awardee; and Manuel Gil Antón, LASA/Ford Prize for Research on Higher Education in Latin America.

Please see the minutes of the LASA Business Meeting for more information about the awards and their presentations.
LASA MEMBERSHIP REPORT
by Sandy Klinzing

In the 1995 winter issue of the LASA Forum we shared with you information on the demographics of the LASA membership, and noted what appeared to be any trends in areas such as disciplines represented, etc. With this issue we continue that tradition, summarizing data compiled for membership year 1996. We hope you find it of interest and that you will not hesitate to contact us if you would like any additional information.

Individual Membership

*Individual membership: 4069 (eight percent decrease from 1995, highest year of enrollment)*
  New members for 1996: 514 (representing 13 percent of the total; a decrease from 1995)
  Members renewed from the previous year: 3300
  Members renewed from prior years: 253
  Student members: 824 (20 percent of membership; no change from 1995)
  Women members: 998 (45 percent)

*Residency of individual members*
  Domestic (United States): 3129 (77 percent)
  Non-domestic: 940 (23 percent)
  Latin America: 644 (16 percent; one percent decrease from 1995)

*Major disciplines represented (based upon 3944 members reporting their discipline)*
  Political Science: 812 (21 percent)
  History: 799 (20 percent; up one percent from 1995)
  Literature: 565 (14 percent; up one percent from 1995)
  Sociology/Social Sciences: 362 (nine percent; one percent decrease from 1995)
  Anthropology/Archaeology/Architecture: 361 (nine percent)
  Economics: 267 (seven percent)

*Individual membership previous years*
  1995: 4404 (30 percent increase from 1994)
  1994: 3389 (11 percent increase from previous year)
  1993: 3041 (four percent decrease)*
  1992: 3165

Institutional Membership

*Institutional membership: 92*
  New members: 3
  Renewed from previous year: 77
  Renewed from prior years: 12

*Institutional membership previous years*
  1995: 109
  1994: 74
  1993: 97
  1992: 89

Please note that during the last two years we have been making efforts to encourage institutional membership in the Association. A new database of Latin American institutions has been created; information about LASA and its programs is sent regularly. At LASA95 representatives of member institutions and institutional prospects were invited to participate in three workshops designed especially for institutions. At LASA97 a special session entitled "The Use of Electronic Means to Enhance Scholarly Communication" was presented. Many current and potential members participated. If you wish to suggest an institution to receive information on LASA and its programs/activities please contact the membership office at the LASA Secretariat (412-648-7929.)

* Non-congress years generally witness a slight drop in LASA membership. Non-congress years were 1990, 1993, 1996, etc.
LASA FUND REPORT
by Sandy Klinzing

Since our last report to you in the Fall 1995 issue of the LASA Forum, the LASA Endowment Fund has grown appreciably. In addition, LASA has added a new fund, the LASA Congress Travel Fund. The Travel Fund is designed to provide travel support for Latin American scholars for the LASA congress following the receipt of contributions to the fund. We report first on increments to the Endowment Fund; all amounts are reported as of April 7, 1997.

The LASA Endowment Fund currently stands at $473,471. Of this total, $183,647 is in the General Endowment Fund, and $289,824 in the Humanities Fund. (Please note that General Fund sources include the original grant from the Ford Foundation, designated gifts to date, including payments on Life Memberships, and interest earned on the Fund. The sources for the Humanities Fund are designated gifts to date, including Life Member payments; LASA's contribution of $5/individual member and $25/institutional member for the years 1994-96; $150,000 transferred from reserves to the Fund; and interest earned.)

During the 1996 membership/fundraising year there were 331 designated contributions to the Endowment Fund, 169 (totaling $7756.25) to the General Fund and 162 (totaling $2864.75) to the Humanities Fund. Add to this the total number of gifts—both individual and institutional—recorded prior to 1996 and there is a grand total of 1339 gifts to both Funds. Many of these are the result of "rounding up" on membership renewals and congress pre-preregistrations, and many members give to both—or all three—funds at one time. We are most grateful to those members who contribute in this way on a regular basis. It is your support which allows this Fund to continue to grow.

LASA can now boast of 35 Life Members, the most recent added during the fall of 1996. Our most sincere thanks to these members who have made a substantial commitment to the Association—and to its future—through their support. (LASA Life Memberships can be obtained for $2,500, $2,200 of which is a direct contribution to the Endowment Fund/Funds of choice. Payments can be tailored to suit the individual member.)

During 1996 the Executive Council approved the creation of the LASA Congress Travel Fund. Like the Endowment Fund, this Fund has as its main objective the provision of travel support for Latin American scholars to participate in LASA congresses. However, proceeds from this Fund can be expended immediately to assist scholars for the upcoming congress. For LASA 97 in Guadalajara, we are delighted to announce that $3698.50 was contributed to the Travel Fund by 116 generous donors. On behalf of those scholars who were able to be a part of LASA 97 we thank these donors for their generosity. We especially acknowledge the efforts of Abraham Lowenthal who appealed to colleagues to join him in support of the Travel Fund. Many responded generously. Our heartfelt thanks to you, Abe!

(To inquire about any of the funds mentioned, please contact the LASA Secretariat at 412-648-7929.)

JALAS Gift to LASA Endowment Fund

The LASA General Endowment Fund is the recipient of a generous gift by the Japan Association for Latin American Studies (JALAS). In making the contribution, Mutsuo Yamada, JALAS President, commented that the contribution was intended to "help young Latin American members to attend future LASA meetings...and to promote friendship with Latin American colleagues." The Association is very grateful to Professor Yamada and JALAS for their commitment to the goals of the Endowment Campaign.
LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

We take great pleasure in acknowledging donors to LASA Funds since our last report in the winter issue of the LASA Forum. Support for the LASA Travel Fund has been growing and has been gratifying. One hundred sixteen individuals and institutions thus far have helped to finance Latin American travel to the Guadalajara Congress. We are extremely grateful to these recent donors to the LASA Travel Fund:

Merrilee Antrim  
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Saul Sosnowski  
Clark Taylor  
Joseph Thome  
João Paulo Veiga  
Laurence Whitehead

Support for the LASA Endowment Funds continues strong. We give our most sincere thanks to these donors to the LASA General Endowment Fund:

Miguel Angel Asensio  
Ivonne Audirac  
Shirley Aumand  
José Luis Bizelli  
Frank Bonilla  
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Michelle Chauvet  
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Clark Taylor  
Joseph Thome  
João Paulo Veiga  
Arnoldo Vela  
Robert Williamson

As the representation of humanities disciplines continues to grow within LASA membership, so does support for the LASA Humanities Endowment Fund. We gratefully acknowledge these donors to the Fund since our last report:

Christon Archer  
Miguel Angel Asensio  
George Avelino F.  
Alejandro Bernal  
José Luis Bizelli  
Michelle Chauvet  
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**OPPORTUNITIES ON-LINE**

**Mexican Government Publications on the Internet**
by David Block
Cornell University

Mexico and Brazil—which will appear next in this series—have the largest Latin American government presence on the Internet. Paralleling recent economic models, Mexican documents appear on a mix of commercial file servers and government designated computers.


**National Judicial Documents:** InfoJus ([http://info1.juridicas.unam.mx/](http://info1.juridicas.unam.mx/)), administered by UNAM, is a suite of searchable indexes: Jurisprudencia Penal, Jurisprudencia Constitucional (both reporters for the Suprema Corte) and Jure Web (Mexican federal and state legislation, 1976-96).


**Subnational Documents:** Many Mexican states have established Internet presences. As of this writing, Coahuila ([http://www.coahuila.gob.mx](http://www.coahuila.gob.mx)), Nuevo León ([http://www.nl.gob.mx](http://www.nl.gob.mx)), Tabasco ([http://www.tabasco.gob.mx](http://www.tabasco.gob.mx)), Jalisco ([http://www.jalisco.gob.mx](http://www.jalisco.gob.mx)) and Yucatán ([http://www.yucatan.gob.mx](http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/)) have sites, all of which offer directory information and most of which list state publications and press releases. In addition, InfoJus, referenced above, has state constitutions among its offerings.

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**ECONOMICS RESEARCH NETWORK**

The Economics Research Network (ERN) is establishing a series of "electronic journals" on the Internet that distribute abstracts of economics working papers and papers accepted for publication. ERN would like to announce the addition of a new journal, the *Latin American Economic Abstracts (LAEA)*. This journal will be under the editorship of Sebastián Edwards (University of California, Los Angeles), Denise Dimon (University of San Diego), and Ricardo Leal (University of Nevada, Reno). Abstracts of working papers focusing on all aspects of the economic environment of Latin America and the Caribbean will be delivered via email. Each abstract entry also contains information about how to order the paper from the institution or authors issuing the working paper. In the future this journal will be expanded to include abstracts of published papers, including those from Latin American journals, and announcements specifically of interest to scholars with a focus on Latin America. Subscriptions to LAEA, and the other complimentary journals are available at no charge during the start-up phase by completing the on-line subscription form at [http://www.SSRN.Com/](http://www.SSRN.com/) or by sending an email to trial2@ssrn.com. You will be sent sample copies of LAEA for at least three months. However, if you prefer to receive additional or different journals, please complete the subscription form contained at the end of each issue of LAEA. To stop the receipt of any or all of these journals, please send an email to remove@ssrn.com and put the Journal Name(s), Network Name(s) or All in the subject line. Or just hit the reply button on your mailer sending a message to cancel and ERN will see that your request is fulfilled. The Economics Research Network is a division of the Social Science Research Network (SSRN). SSRN supports four separate networks, of which ERN is one. ERN publishes abstracts of research papers organized in over 17 fields within economics. Currently, these four networks combined reach over 12,000 people in more than 70 countries. Within the next few months, all of the abstracts published in these journals will be available in a searchable database on
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SSRN's web site at http://www.SSRN.Com/. If you are interested in having an abstract of your current research included as part of the Latin American Economics Abstracts journal, please send your abstract, in English, to any of the co-editors of LAEA. Please include a complete copy of your paper, which can be written in English, Portuguese or Spanish. For author contact information include your name, affiliation, postal address, e-mail address, phone and fax numbers and the affiliations of all co-authors. If your department or institution is potentially interested in submitting abstracts for publication in any of these journals, please contact Lauren Lowe at lauren_lowe@ssrn.com or send Ms. Lowe the name and e-mail address (or phone number) of the person in your department or school who is responsible for your working paper series. In addition, those interested are invited to send in any professional announcements or job opening announcements for faculty or other Ph.D. level positions related to or in Latin America for publication in the Professional Announcements or Professional Job Openings series, to be run at no charge during the trial period, after which there will be a nominal charge. Latin American Economics Abstracts Co-Editors: Sebastian Edwards, Anderson Graduate School of Management, University of California, Los Angeles, 110 Westwood Plaza, Box 951481, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1481, e-mail: sebastian_edwards@ssrn.com; Denise Dimon, Ahlers Center for International Business, University of San Diego, 5998 Alcala Park, San Diego, CA 92110, e-mail: denise_dimon@ssrn.com; Ricardo Leal, College of Business Administration (028), University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0016, e-mail: ricardo_leal@ssrn.com.

WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA WEBSITE LAUNCHED
by Regina Cortina
New York University
http://www.pitt.edu/~lasa/

The Website on Women in Latin American Studies was launched on February 7, 1997. It is dedicated to the promotion of networking and dialogue on issues related to women and culture in Latin America. While focusing initially on an exchange of ideas in areas in connection with UNESCO, defined as priorities—Civic Culture, Citizenship, Leadership, Public Policies, and Democracy—the Website will also provide ongoing support to researchers, students, practitioners and others. It will disseminate information about research, publications, sources of funding, future conferences, calls for papers, jobs, and activities of interest to anyone concerned with gender issues in Latin America. Please e-mail me about your research projects and other events for publication on the Website. My e-mail address is: cortina@is4.nyu.edu.

RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The Globalization Project and the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Chicago invite applications and nominations for a senior post-doctoral fellow to participate in the ongoing, interdisciplinary initiative, Regional Worlds: A New Approach to Area Studies. Candidates from Latin America are especially encouraged to apply. The theme for 1997-98 is "Latin America: Cultural Environment and Development Debates." Through colloquia, curriculum development discussions, and a culminating conference, the program will consider the ways in which production, consumption, cultural values, cultural expression and social identity interpenetrate in the process of development. Special attention will be paid to the politics and practice of territorial demarcation, intellectual property rights, particularly as related to the ecological knowledge and practice of indigenous and traditional peoples, and environmental ethics. The fellow will be in residence from March 30-June 13, 1998 and, pending final approval of funding, will receive a stipend of $20,000 plus travel expenses. Nominations and applications are due September 1, 1997. Please direct all inquiries to Alan L. Kolata, Director, Center for Latin American Studies, 5848 S. University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. Tel: 773-702-8420. Fax: 773-702-1755. E-mail: clas@uchicago.edu.

Fulbright Awards for lecturing or advanced research in over 120 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academia for 1998-99. U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications are required. For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Foreign language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. The deadline for lecturing or research grants for 1997-98 is August 1, 1997. The application deadline for Fulbright seminars for international education and academic administrators is November 1, and applications for NATO Advanced Research Fellowships and Institutional Grants is January 1, 1998. Contact the USIA Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5M, Washington, DC 20008-3009. Tel: 202-686-7877. Web page (on-line materials): http://www.cies.org. E-mail: cies1@ciesnet.cies.org.
Nineteen ninety-seven marks the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of Jews from the Iberian Peninsula. The John Carter Brown Library of Brown University recognizes this occasion with a conference titled "The Jews and the Expansion of Europe to the West: 1450 to the Revolutions for Independence in the Americas," to be held from June 15-18, 1997 on the Brown University campus. The Conference, organized by the Center for New World Comparative Studies, will consider numerous questions related to the experiences of Jews in the New World as well as how their experiences and activities illuminate broader themes and interpretive questions about the era of European Expansion. The Conference will feature papers presented by more than 45 distinguished scholars from Europe, Israel, and North and South America. Topics include a broad range of methodological and historiographical approaches covering the entirety of the Colonial period from the Conquest to the era of the Latin American Revolutions of Independence. For more information and a program write to The John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Tel: 401-863-2725. E-mail: joshua_micah_marshall@brown.edu.

The Georgia Political Science Association is issuing a Call for Papers and Proposals for a meeting to be held from February 20-21, 1998 at the Desoto Hilton Hotel in Savannah, Georgia. The Theme of the 1998 GPSA meeting will be "Democracy and Capitalism." All scholars wishing to submit proposals for papers and/or panels should send requests by June 16, 1997, to Glenn Abney, Department of Political Science, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. E-mail: polgpa@langate.gsu.edu. All scholars wishing to serve as discussants or panel chairs should also send their requests.

XXI Congresso Latino-americano de Sociologia, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo, Brasil, 31 de agosto a 05 de setembro de 1997. A participação direta dos professores, pesquisadores e demais profissionais da área se dará mediante o envio de solicitação de inscrição (com título e síntese de 10 linhas do trabalho a ser apresentado) ao comitê organizador, o pagamento da taxa de inscrição e a entrega do trabalho até o dia 30 de junho de 1997. Enviar solicitações e comunicações ao: Comitê Organizador do XXI Congresso Latinoamericano de Sociologia, Departamento de Sociologia da Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de São Paulo-USP, Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315 - 05508-900 - Cidade Universitária - São Paulo - Brasil. Tel: 55-11-818.3724 e 55-11-818.3780. Fax: 55-11-211.2096/818.4505. Email: aliasxxi@usp.br

The Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame announces two upcoming Academic Workshops and Public Policy Forums. The first of these is entitled "Social Policies for the Urban Poor in Latin America: Welfare Reform in a Democratic Context," to be held September 12-14, 1997 as part of a comparative research project on Welfare Reform in the Southern Cone and Brazil organized by the Kellogg Institute with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. This Workshop and Forum will examine the main challenges and opportunities the new democracies of Latin America face in trying to implement a sustainable welfare system aimed at improving social equity. The Institute sees this as an opportunity to gather distinguished leaders from the worlds of politics and government, multilateral organizations, NGO's, journalism, and academia to critically analyze the ideas and debates surrounding welfare reform and poverty, particularly as they relate to the longstanding academic interests of the Institute, including sustainable economic development, the consolidation of representative democracy, the incorporation of the poor into the rights of social citizenship, and the rule of law. For more information, contact Gabriela Ippolito-O'Donnell, Project Coordinator, Helen Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Tel: 219-631-6580. Fax: 219-631-6717. E-mail: ippolito@nd.edu. The second series sponsored by the Institute is entitled "The Changing Status of Children in Latin America: Issues in Child Health and Children's Rights," to be held September 26-29, 1997. This will be the fifth in a series of annual meetings organized as part of Project Latin America 2000, a multifaceted program of the Institute, with the support of the Coca-Cola Company, to address some of the critical challenges facing Latin America at the century’s end. Prior workshops have examined economic integration, the development and consolidation of democracy, poverty and employment issues, and law. The Workshop and Forum will be a twofold objective: a) to delineate the present situation of children in Latin America with respect to health, nutrition, environmental sanitation, citizenship, employment, violence, delinquency, and the law, and b) to consider policies and solutions in public and private sectors to meet needs and unresolved problems affecting the well-being of children. For further details, contact Gabriela Mossi, Assistant to the Academic Coordinator, at the above address. E-mail: mossi.l@nd.edu.

Southern Connecticut State University announces a call for papers and papers for "Latina Visions for Transforming the Americas/Perspectivas latinas en la transformación de las Américas." The organizers of the Seventh Annual Women's Studies Conference at Southern Connecticut State University are inviting submissions including proposals for papers, roundtable discussions, workshops, performances, slide/video shows, poster sessions and works in progress. The conference will explore Latina issues and influences across an interdisciplinary spectrum including but not limited to anthropology, demographics, economics, education and pedagogy, history, language, law, literature, philosophy, politics, psychology, religion, and sociology. Theoretical perspectives may include cultural studies,
feminism, Lesbian theory, Marxism, post-modernism, post-structuralism, queer theory, and racial theory. Conference dates are October 3-5, 1997. Proposals must be postmarked by June 2, 1997; notification will arrive on or around July 15. Proposals for conference sessions and any inquiries should be addressed to Dr. Vara Neverow, Women's Studies, EN271, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT 06515. E-mail: womensstudies@sesu.ctstateu.edu. Fax: 203-392-6136. Tel: 203-392-6133/6171/5864. Website: http://sesu.ctstateu.edu/ womensstudies/wmst.html.

The Universidad Complutense de Madrid announces a Call for Papers for its 14th International Conference of WACRA—EUROPE, entitled “Sustainable Development: Towards Measuring the Performance of Integrated Socioeconomic and Environmental Systems,” to be held September 16-19, 1997. The conference is being organized by the World Association for Case Method Research and Case Method Application (WACRA—EUROPE), the TGI02 on Sociocybernetics and Systems Theory of the International Sociological Association, and the Sociedad Española de Sistemas Generales. For further information, contact Francisco Parra-Luna, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28023 Somosaguas, Madrid, España. Tel: 34-1-394-29-23. Fax: 34-1-394-29-01. Home: 34-1-638-97-31. E-mail: parralun@luznet.es.

El III Congreso Español de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, titulado “Gobernabilidad y Representación en las Democracias,” tendrá lugar del 2 al 4 de octubre de 1997 en Salamanca, España. El Congreso es organizado por el Área de Ciencia Política y de la Administración y el Instituto de Estudios de Iberoamérica y Portugal de la Universidad de Salamanca. Areas de estudio incluyen los siguientes: teoría política, política comparada, comportamiento político, administración pública, políticas públicas, instituciones políticas, estudios internacionales, y la mujer y la política. Plazo máximo para la inscripción de ponencias es el 15 de junio; comunicaciones de la aceptación/denegación de las ponencias serán mandadas el 30 del junio. Ponencias escritas en soporte informático para ser publicados en el libro electrónico de III Congreso, remitidos en el formato correcto, deben ser enviados al plazo máximo del 1 de septiembre. Para obtener más información sobre las cuotas de inscripción o sobre el Congreso, póngase en contacto con la Asociación Española de Ciencia Política y de la Administración (AECPA), Alfonso XII, 18, 28014 Madrid, España, Tel/Fax: 91-523 27 41; con el Instituto de Estudios de Iberoamérica y Portugal, Torre de Abrantes, C/ San Pablo, 26, 37001 Salamanca, España; o con el Area de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Universidad de Salamanca, Facultad de Derecho, Campus Unamuno s/n. 37007 Salamanca, España, Tel: 923-29 46 36, Fax: 923-29 46 37, Email: aecpa@ugu.usal.es.

The University of San Francisco will be hosting a conference entitled Hispanics: Cultural Locations, October 10-12, 1997. This conference promises to be a unique event and hopes to provide a cultural and public setting for discussions of the role, situation and condition of Hispanics in Latin America and the U.S. The conference seeks to promote interaction among Hispanics/Latinos, highlight their role as both subject and object of analysis, acknowledge and celebrate the existence of a Hispanic scholarly community, review the present status of Hispanic research and thus begin discussing new horizons as we approach the next millennium. Early registration must be completed by July 15 1997. For more information, please contact Eduardo Mendieta or Pedro Lange-Churión, The University of San Francisco, Hispanics: Cultural Locations, 2130 Fulton, Campion Hall D-11, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080. Tel: 415-422-2940. Fax: 415-422-2517. E-mail: hispanic@usfca.edu.

The Oral History Association invites proposals for papers and presentations for its 1998 annual meeting, to be held October 15-18 in Buffalo, New York. The theme of the meeting is “Crossing the Boundary, Crossing the Line: Oral History on the Border.” Proposals that relate to mediations among diverse communities; class, ethnic, racial, and gender perspectives; interdisciplinary approaches; transnational issues; migration and immigration; transgressions; new frontiers in technology; lesbian and gay history; relationships in interviewing; marginality; oral history and received historical wisdom; shifting borders in oral history; and ethical and legal boundaries are especially encouraged. Proposals on other topics are also welcomed. Applicants must submit four copies of the following: for full session proposals, a one-page description of the issues and questions the session will address and one-page abstract of each presentation; the name of the convenor; suggested commentator(s); and short vita, including institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses for each presenter. Individual proposals should include a title, one-page abstract of the presentation, and a short vita of the presenter. For further information or to submit proposals, contact either Debra Bernhardt, Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10011; or Cliff Kuhn, Department of History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; or 404-651-3255; or 404-651-1745; e-mail: hiscmk@panther.gsu.edu. The deadline for proposals is December 15, 1997.

The Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA) announces its Fourth International Conference (BRASA IV) to be held at the Washington, DC Marriott Hotel on November 12-15, 1997. The theme of the conference is "Brazilian Identity and Globalization." Panels will be divided into the following areas: 1) Political Economy, 2) Politics and Social Movements, 3) Culture and Ideology, and 4) Family, Gender, and Demography. There will also be Pre-Conference Workshops and Breakfast Discussion Groups. For further information, please contact the BRASA Secretariat, Latin American Institute, The University of
A group of Panamanian academic organizations is preparing an international meeting of academics from North, Central and South America, Japan and the Asian Pacific region and Europe, to be held in Panama City on September 4-5, 1997, prior to the Universal Congress on the Canal that the Panamanian government is hosting for international users of the Panama Canal, from September 7-10, 1997. The international meeting of academics will discuss both international and national issues, including globalization and the insertion of Panama in the Pacific Century, the incorporation of the former Canal Zone and the Panama Canal into rational development, the challenges of governance and democratic participation, environmental and security issue, and alternatives to the Panama Canal both nationally and in the region. The organizing committee includes LASA members from CELA and CEASPA and the Instituto de Estudios Nacionales de the University of Panama and has received expressions of support from the North-South Center at the University of Miami and from CRIES, Nicaragua. For additional details and to be included in the mailing list to receive information about the Encuentro, please contact the organizers at CELA (Apartado 87-1918, Panama 7, Panama; fax: 507-269-2032) or CEASPA (Apartado 6-133, El Dorado, Panama, Panama; fax: 507-226-5320; e-mail: ceaspa@sinfo.net.)

Translation: An Imperative for a Transnational World
by John D. French
Duke University

In the English-speaking world, Latin Americans are more often written about than read. As a result, the educated public in the United States continues to learn most of what it does know about the region from Latin Americanists who are themselves foreigners to the national realities they study. Since October 1990 the Duke-UNC Program in Latin American Studies has been involved in an effort, however modest, to right this imbalance by establishing an ongoing editorial project entitled "Latin America—In Translation/En Traducción/Em Tradução."

"Latin America—In Translation" is directed by a nine-person editorial committee with members from the two universities, Duke University Press (DUP), and the University of North Carolina Press (UNCP). Since 1993, five books in the series have been published with four more planned to appear in the next two years. In addition, the committee assisted Duke historian John TePaske in his major NEH-funded translation project on the "Chronicles of the New World Encounter" (four volumes are forthcoming from DUP). Finally, the committee has oversight for the refereed Working Paper Series of the Duke-UNC Program (21 of which have been issued since 1992).

The "Latin America—In Translation" series was designed as a "vehicle for identifying, translating and publishing in English outstanding books appearing in Latin America in the social sciences and humanities (including literature)," with special interest in books with an inter- and multi-disciplinary outlook or reach. Recently reauthorized by the Duke-UNC program, the Editorial Committee has received funding to initiate up to eight additional translation projects between now and the end of 1999 (see nomination procedure below, in italics).

To date, the series has been remarkably successful in identifying compelling translation projects. The newest addition to the series is a translation, by UNC Associate Professor of History John Chasteen, of literary critic Angel Rama's *La Ciudad Letrada*. Published in November 1996 by DUP; *The Lettered City* has already sold 600 copies in the four months.
by Oscar Montero, Silvia Molloy's Signs of Borges has sold 1000 copies since 1994 (DUP) while in the same period the novel Artificial Respiration by Ricardo Piglia has sold 2000 copies in a translation by Daniel Balderston. A translation of Hermano Piti's Vianna Junior's The Invention of Samba: Popular Music and National Identity is forthcoming from UNCP.

The series has also addressed crucial issues regarding the contemporary political and cultural politics of Latin America. The first book in the series was a collection of essays edited by Sátíl Sosnowski entitled Repression, Exile and Democracy: Uruguayan Culture (1993 translated and edited by Louise B. Popkin). Forthcoming titles from the UNC Press include Gustavo Gorriti's The Shining Path: History of the Millenial War in Peru, translated by Robin Kirk, and Jorge Parodi's Being a Worker is a Relative Thing... "Workers, Classism, and Politics.

From the outset, the "Latin America—In Translation" series has been seen as a contribution to the entire field of Latin American studies in the English-speaking world. It has tried to speak both to an academic audience of specialists and to interested non-specialists. In this regard, the series is particularly proud of the appearance, in a new and revised format, of Tulio Halperin Donghi's classic introductory textbook, The Contemporary History of Latin America (DUP). In the words of the book's editor and translator John Chasteen, the series now made a "landmark of Latin American historiography available to a totally new readership" so that "thousands of new readers...can now explore a book that has exercised an incalculable influence over Latin American understanding of their history" since its first edition in Spanish in 1967. The English edition, published in 1993, includes not only a reworking of the text for the period since the crisis of 1929 but also the addition of two new chapters covering the period since the Cuban Revolution. To date, it has been a great success having already sold 4600 copies in fewer than four years.

Halperin Donghi's introduction to the book makes a compelling case for the importance of the "Latin America—In Translation" series. He cites Brazilian historian Emília Viotti da Costa's observations about the difficulties one faces in translating a given Latin American work into English. First, there is the stylistic question of how one is to convert "a prose that is more suggestive than precise, full of long sentences, often written in the passive voice... into the short and assertive sentences of the American style." At the same time, this stylistic difficulty is compounded, she went on, by the challenge in presenting the work to an audience that may not share "the same assumptions, the same codes, and the same anxieties and perplexities" as the author's original audience. In establishing "Latin America—In Translation, the Duke-UNC Program has taken a clear position against the current terms of cultural globalization; it is precisely the differences which must be highlighted at a time when there is an increasing velocity in the flow of investment, trade, and information—but one that occurs unidirectionally within the increasingly asymmetrical power relations that characterize today's world.

To submit a title for consideration in the series, please send complete bibliographical information (author, title, publisher, place and date of publication, number of pages) along with a statement of the book's importance within Latin America and for an English language audience. The statement should summarize the book's argument while providing any relevant information about the author's biography and/or the book's critical reception (published reviews can be appended). The proposal can be in English, Spanish, French, or Portuguese and should not exceed two pages in length. Deadline for submissions for this cycle is August 31, 1997. Send materials to Latin American Studies, Box 90254, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0254; FAX: (919) 681-7966; E-mail: las@acpub.duke.edu. For more information, contact jdfrench@acpub.duke.edu.

The CEPAL Review began publication in 1976 and is now distributed to governments, universities, research institutes and international organizations, as well as to individual subscribers, in Spanish and English versions. Its purpose is to contribute to the analysis of the economic and social development problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in terms of analytical and policy aspects, through articles by experts in economics and other social sciences from both the United Nations and other areas of academic activity. Annual subscription costs for 1997 are $20 or $35 for a two-year subscription; single issues are $10 each. For more information, contact ECLAC Publications, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Casilla 179-D, Santiago, Chile. Fax: 56-2-208-1946.

The University of São Paulo, in São Paulo, Brazil, through its institute, NAPENA—Núcleo de Apoio a Pesquisa em Estudos Norte Americanos (Group for Support of North American Studies), welcomes contributions to its journal, Revista Estudos Norte-Americanos. Illustrative topics include the following: Relationships between the U.S. and Brazil in the sciences and the liberal arts; Utilization of the rain forest without offense to the environment; Education and communication: some ideas for the 21st century. For further information, please write to Professor Fernanda Wright, NAPENA—General Coordinator, Jardim Paulistano, Al. Gabriel M. da Silva 1465/91, 01441-903 São Paulo, S.P., Brazil. Tel: 55-11-282-8424. Fax: 55-11-881-9293

Latin American Labor News is soliciting contributions on women and labor in Latin America and the Caribbean. Whether primarily empirical or theoretical in nature, articles should focus on the status of working women in the economy, society, and politics, with special attention to gender inequality at work, in unions, and in workers' parties. We are especially interested in
submissions that examine efforts to guarantee that women workers and their interests and aspirations are fully incorporated into the societal agenda, especially on the part of the labor movement. This "Women and Labor" special focus is coordinated by Sonia de Avelar with the assistance of Tamar Diana Wilson and Sharon Phillips. Articles are sought from feminist and labor scholars, journalists, government officials, trade unionists, and feminist activists. Submissions should not exceed six pages in length, double-spaced, and may be written in English, Spanish, Portuguese, or French. Authors are encouraged to identify and explore "critical areas of concern" that would prove helpful to labor and feminist scholars, practitioners, and policy makers as they follow up on the United Nations' Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995. For further information or to submit articles, contact John D. French, History Department (Carr Building), Duke University, Durham, NC 27708. Fax: 919-681-7670. E-mail: jdfrench@acpub.duke.edu.

The Center for Latin American Studies at Georgetown University is pleased to announce the 1996-97 issue of Entrecaninos, titled "Latin America: Visions for the Twenty-First Century." This interdisciplinary journal is a source of information regarding the various issues relevant to the Latin American region, and contains articles written by both faculty and graduate students associated with Latin American Studies and professionals working in the field.

Cuba in Transition—Volume 6, containing selected papers and commentaries presented at the 1996 Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy, is now available. Papers included in the volume deal with the following topics: macro-economic and legal framework issues, agricultural development, expropriation and privatization, foreign investment, sociological factors currently at play, United States policy toward Cuba, tourism, and the environment, among others. For ordering information for Cuba in Transition—Volume 6, and earlier volumes, please contact Ivette Barbeito, ASCE Treasurer, 1629 K Street, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20006. Fax: 202-296-4884. E-mail: ivedevsys@aol.com.

Latin American Perspectives announces a call for papers for a special issue to be published on the Mexican economic crisis of the 1990s. Papers addressing any one or several of the following themes are welcome: the impact of the current crisis on the rural or urban poor, on the working middle class, on women and/or children; effects on unemployment, the rise of criminality, or on a particular economic sector or sectors; the response of the Mexican government, neighborhood, guerrilla or other popular organizations, or the response of U.S. and international financial institutions to the crisis. Articles should be linked to broad theoretical concerns. The deadline for first drafts is December 30, 1997. Please submit five copies of the manuscript with cover letter to Managing Editor, Latin American Perspectives, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92517-5703. ■

**Attention LASA Members:**

For questions regarding delivery of the *Latin American Research Review*, including missed or delayed issues, please contact Nita Daly, Subscription Manager, LARR, Latin American Institute, 801 Yale NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. Telephone: (505) 277-7043.

Questions regarding delivery of the *Journal of Latin American Studies* should be directed to Joseph Hranek, Journals Fulfillment Manager, Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Ave., Post Chester, NY 10573-4930.

To inquire about delivery of the *Bulletin of Latin American Research* please contact Carol Bagnall, Circulation Manager, Journal Circulation Dept., Elsevier Science Ltd., The Blvd. Langford Lane, Kidlington Oxford OX5 1GB, ENGLAND.

Please direct all other inquiries, including questions about the *LASA Forum*, to the Secretariat.
The following LASA publications are available from the Association:

1. First Report of the LASA Commission on Compliance with the United Nations Peace Accords, March 1992, 46 pp. $5.00

2. The Chilean Referendum: A First Step Toward Reconciliation, Report by the International Commission of the Latin American Studies Association to Observe the Chilean Referendum, February 1991, 29 pp. $3.00

3. National Democracy under International Pressure, Task Force on International Policy of the LASA Membership Committee, March 1992, 80 pp. $5.00

4. Latin American Studies Association Membership Directory, 1992. NEW: $8.50 (US); $10.50 (foreign)

5. Special Offer:
   - Free copy of Volume 9 of the Handbook of Latin American Studies (HIALSA):
     - North American - 140 pp. $15.00
     - South American - 140 pp. $15.00


7. Repatriated Democratic Charters in Contrary, Report of the LASA Delegation to Observe the Peruvian National Elections, Lima, April 1990, 30 pp. $3.00 (US); $5.00 (foreign)

8. LASA Annual Meeting in Fort Worth, 1991, reprints of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED: $__

These and other LASA publications may be ordered from the Secretary. Orders must be prepaid. Available back issues of the LASA Newsletter may be purchased for $3.00 each. All orders include 10% in postage. In the United States, add $1.50 for additional orders. All orders must be paid in advance in U.S. currency. Subscriptions to add $15.00 to the price of any of the above items.

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