



**Latin American Monograph
& Document Series**
13

The Story of a Center: 1964-2004

Latin America Invades Pittsburgh

by
Cole Blasier (Director 1964-1974)

With Contributions From

Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Director 1974-1986)
Mitchell A. Seligson (Director 1986-1993)
Billie R. DeWalt (Director 1993-2001)
Kathleen Musante DeWalt (Director 2001 - present)
John Beverley (Chair, Hispanic Languages and Literatures)
Robert D. Drennan (Professor, Anthropology)
Alan Juffs (Chair, Linguistics)
Shirley A. Kregar (Associate Director for Academic Affairs)
James B. Richardson III (Professor, Anthropology)

On the Occasion of the Center's 40th Anniversary



Center for Latin American Studies
University Center for International Studies
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Center for Latin American Studies
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Staff of the Center for Latin American Studies

University Center for International Studies

University of Pittsburgh

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University faculty have contributed greatly to the continuity, the flexibility, and the momentum of the Center's operations. Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Paul Watson, Reid R. Reading, Alan Adelman, John Frechione, and James Craft have served as Acting Director, and Robert "Dick" Drennan as Interim Director.

The University of Pittsburgh and the Center also owe a great debt to the Center's able and dedicated administrative staff. Eduardo Lozano has dedicated 37 years to the Center, Shirley Kregar 36 years, John Frechione 20 years, June Belkin Dietrich 15, Linda Gaskill Ireland 10, Rosalind Eannarino 10, and Connie Acosta, Marci Arredondo, Kay Wilson, and Lynn Young 8 or 9 years.

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PREFACE

Kathleen Musante DeWalt

In 2004, forty years after the founding of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, CLAS continues to grow and excel. Today CLAS has the largest number of associated core faculty in its history. In 2003-04, more than \$1,000,000 passed through the Center to support faculty and student research and student training. The Eduardo Lozano Latin American Collection houses more than 450,000 volumes relating to Latin America and Latin American Studies. CLAS is among the most respected programs in the United States. CLAS' alumni occupy positions of leadership in academia, business and service in the United States and Latin America. CLAS' achievements are the result of forty years of commitment by the University of Pittsburgh to Latin American Studies; the dedication of an outstanding faculty to the highest quality of scholarship and training; the creativity and vision of CLAS staff; the support of foundations, corporations, alumni and other individuals who believe in the goals of the Center; and a history of active and strong leadership within the Center.

A narrative relating the first forty years of the history of the Center is chronicled in the following pages. Told from the point of view of a number of individuals who participated firsthand in the founding and development of the Center for Latin American Studies, the story that unfolds is one of vision, dedication and serendipity. A series of events and individuals emerge as key—Cole Blasier, founding Director, who saw the possibilities; Eduardo Lozano, whose vision of the role of a library is unparalleled; the development of a close relationship with the Latin American Studies Association; the securing of endowments to support Latin American Studies at Pitt; the continued support of the US Department of Education for core activities; and the initiation and development of innovative educational programs, such as the Seminar/Field Trip and rigorous certificate programs.

A number of organizations and individuals have made critical contributions. These individuals include the directors (Cole Blasier, Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Mitchell Seligson, Billie DeWalt and Kathleen Musante DeWalt), Eduardo Lozano (librarian par excellence), and a group of dedicated staff members who have developed the programs of the center over 40 years. These include long-time staff members such as Shirley Kregar and John Frechione, newer members such as Rosalind Eannarino, and a number of others who dedicated more than ten years to CLAS and then moved on. It includes those who have contributed

financially to the goals of the Center, the foundations and corporations that have supported the Center over the years and two individuals who have provided support for the undergraduate mission of CLAS since its beginning. I would also like to thank the various authors that contributed to this history—most importantly, Cole Blasier, who had the idea to produce this narrative and took the primary leadership role of establishing the concept, soliciting the contributions and writing the lion’s share of the narrative.

But the real story of CLAS is the day-to-day, year-to-year continual dedication to the highest quality scholarship and training. The real story in these pages is the way in which CLAS staff and faculty have taken each new phase in the development of the Center as a new opportunity and a new challenge—a challenge to not only maintain a position as a premier program, but to also develop the next set of new ideas. It is, indeed, not the story of a mature program but a program that sees itself in its vigorous prime, with much more work and innovation to follow. There are plenty of laurels but no resting here. Forty years after the founding of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, we not only look back at our achievements but forward toward innovation and new challenges. The foundation has been well and strongly laid, and the building continues upwards.

THE CENTER IS BORN

Cole Blasier

Until the mid-1950s, the University of Pittsburgh served mainly students from western Pennsylvania. In so doing the University gave relatively little attention to foreign affairs. In contrast to the University's local emphasis, the city was home to some of the world's largest companies, charitable foundations, and private fortunes. Pittsburgh led the nation's development of national resources: coal, steel, oil, copper, and nuclear energy. Some of the names that come to mind are Carnegie, Frick, Mellon, Heinz, Hunt, and Westinghouse. Pittsburgh also attracted attention around the world for its environmental cleanup, the discovery of the Salk vaccine, and the University's strides forward in medical research and public health.

After University Chancellor Rufus Fitzgerald resigned in 1954, a group of the University's Board of Trustees led by Alan M. Scaife and Leon Falk sought to recruit a successor who would reinvigorate the University, the potential jewel in the City's crown. Emboldened by Mayor Lawrence's successful "Pittsburgh Renaissance," the trustees set their sights on a great national university that would have stature both in this country and abroad.

The man they sought to achieve this dream was Edward H. Litchfield, then Dean of Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. Inaugurated as Chancellor in 1956, Litchfield was a man of many dimensions: a powerful and persuasive public speaker, a man who had risen far and fast in higher education, the chairman of a great U.S. corporation (Smith-Corona-Marchant), and an entrepreneur in public affairs as President of the Institute of Governmental Affairs in Washington, DC. In order to lead these diverse organizations, he commuted between Pittsburgh, New York, and Washington in his private airplane.

Litchfield shared, in fact exceeded, the trustees' ambitions to bring Pitt onto the world stage; he sometimes spoke of emulating the University of Chicago. Once in office he reorganized Pitt's administration, re-evaluated all of the faculty on an up or out basis, and raised \$12 million dollars for Mellon professorships and fellowships. These and other daring innovations electrified the faculty and achieved worldwide attention. On his trip to the United States, Nikita Khrushchev made a special visit to Pittsburgh. Pictures and stories of Litchfield splashed across the pages of newspapers around the country.

One of Litchfield's ambitious goals for the University was to strengthen its "International Dimension," a goal he was unable to tackle until several years into his administration. His interest in foreign affairs arose partly from

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his experience as a high official in the civic administration of Germany after World War II, working for his mentor, General Lucius Clay. He also had worked briefly as an official in Panama. Like many others in higher education, he believed that World War II showed in practical ways the importance of foreign language and area knowledge to the nation's security. It was essential to know your enemies as well as your friends.

Aware of the experience of other universities like Columbia, he believed that Pitt should select a major world area in which to specialize. Russian or Chinese studies were too complex and difficult and other institutions had a long head start. Competition on Latin America from other universities was not so stiff. Latin America offered better opportunities for trade and investment than most foreign areas. Such an emphasis made sense because Pittsburgh was the headquarters of some of the nation's largest companies—Westinghouse, Gulf, U.S. Steel, Alcoa—and was also a major international financial center. The University was already providing technical assistance to universities in Quito, Ecuador and Valparaiso, Chile

In order to fund this international makeover in Pittsburgh, Litchfield asked for a grant from the Ford Foundation to establish a Center for Latin American Studies. The foundation representative who came to Pittsburgh concluded that the University did not have the requisites for a Latin American program, neither the library nor faculty nor curriculum. The University Library occupied only a floor or two of the Cathedral of Learning and there were few Latin American specialists on the campus.

Instead, on the strength of the demonstrated progress elsewhere in the University, the Foundation encouraged Pitt to apply for a general international program. It did so successfully and received a \$1.5 million grant for that purpose in which Latin America was to take the lead. Litchfield could now realize his goal of building an “international dimension.” A first step in that direction was finding a director for a Center for Latin American Studies.

Recruiting a Director

Litchfield met me in the summer of 1958 in Moscow while I was a Foreign Service Officer and Soviet specialist on assignment to the American Embassy there. One of my jobs was to assist the Embassy as an escort and interpreter for the delegations that flooded the USSR during the “thaw” in U.S.-Soviet relations.

My initial assignment was to the first U.S. delegation of university presidents to the Soviet Union. Litchfield, as chair of the delegation, headed a list of presidents from Cornell, Kansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and else-

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where. Also a member of the group was Alan M. Scaife, the chairman of the University of Pittsburgh Board of Trustees, and his wife, Sarah Mellon Scaife, the daughter of Andrew Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury. She was reputed to be the richest woman in the world.

My relations with Litchfield started out cordially and formally. When he learned that I had a doctorate and was a graduate of Columbia's Russian Institute with experience in several Latin American countries, he inquired whether I had ever thought of returning to academe. I said no.

After returning to Washington, my wife and I made two exploratory visits to Pittsburgh with no results. Litchfield also flew to meet me in Utica, New York, near Colgate University, to which we had located after my resignation from the foreign service. Later in 1963, while I was on leave from Colgate on assignment to Cali, Colombia with the Rockefeller Foundation, Litchfield and his wife stopped in Cali to visit us.

Nothing concrete ever came from all these meetings. In the spring of 1964, when my contract with the Rockefeller Foundation was expiring, I wrote Edward telling him that we had much enjoyed our meetings, but that if he wanted me, it was now or never. Within two weeks I was offered appointment as director of a new Center for Latin American Studies and as an associate professor of political science. That summer, 1964, we left Cali and moved to Pittsburgh.

Pitt's Travails

Meanwhile, the University continued to make great academic progress while having, at the same time, serious and what proved to be catastrophic budgetary and fiscal problems. At first these were not fully understood or appreciated by the public, or even by the board of trustees. For years the university's expenditures exceeded income in the millions; huge debts were piling up with no prospect of repayment. Litchfield himself conceded that "the University embarked on an expansion program without the money in hand to back it up."

We came to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1964 ignorant of the financial crisis. Edison Montgomery, one of the few remaining veterans of that period, helped me through Pitt's financial thickets then and since. As Robert Alberts reported in his magisterial bicentennial history, the University then needed millions of dollars to balance its books, without taking into account moneys owed to banks and other entities. And there was still no desk for me just as Edward and his wife, Mary, were preparing to go abroad. In a munificent gesture, he turned over his cavernous office to me.

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The Press Release

After the Litchfields returned in September and I had been given another desk, he issued a press release announcing the establishment of the Center for Latin American Studies. The University's archive copy of the release is dated September 16, 1964. The release quoted Chancellor Litchfield's 1962 commencement address identifying Latin America as the University's major overseas area of concentration "because of the area's important economic, social and political ties with the United States." Litchfield's broader aim was to internationalize the university.

He stressed that the Center's role would be to develop cooperation between the academic disciplines and the professions. Yet the University's organization provided for academic disciplines controlled by one vice chancellor and the professions by another. Litchfield was well aware of the pitfalls in this arrangement and this explains why he announced that the Center Director would report to the University's Council for International Programs of which he was chairman. When I asked to whom should I report, he said "to me." Clearly he hoped to solve the organizational and financial complications of these awkward structural arrangements, complications which he alone, as chairman, could overcome. In the University's financial crisis which followed, his active participation was not possible. As far as I can remember, this Council never met. This contradiction was not addressed until years later when Chancellor Wesley Posvar founded the Center for International Studies.

At the time, I concluded that the purpose of the press release may have been less to found the Center than to demonstrate the University's continuing progress in spite of the financial crisis. I did not learn then how the Center would be financed, how it was to operate within the University's table of organization, or what were to be my responsibilities and authority. Litchfield was fighting to save his professional life. Rescuing the University was more important than starting a new Center. I didn't expect help from him.

Fiscal Collapse, Chancellor Resigns

Nine months after I arrived in Pittsburgh, the University ran out of cash and could not make the June 1965 payroll. Employees began to look elsewhere for work. In a hairline finish on June 28, two banks loaned the University \$1.25 million—enough for the time being. On July 2 the Pennsylvania legislature appropriated \$5 million dollars for the next two fiscal years. Meanwhile the University's Board chairman had asked for, and after an interval received, Litchfield's resignation on July 20, 1965.

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Litchfield had retreated to his country home and adjoining landing strip near Bradford, Pennsylvania during the summer of 1965. When he invited us there, we found him well recovered from a heart attack suffered during the financial crisis and in no way embittered. On a business trip to Chicago on a stormy day in 1968, his airplane crashed into Lake Michigan and he and his family on board were lost. His body, still attached to a life preserver, was recovered the next day in Lake Michigan. Thus, tragically, ended the life of the godfather of Latin American Studies at Pitt.

CREATING ESSENTIALS: FACULTY, LIBRARY, RESEARCH Cole Blasier

Faculty

In 1964, there were relatively few Latin Americanists on the faculty of the University; about eight—Alfredo Roggiano and Saul Sibirsky in Romance Languages; John Gillin and Hugo Nutini in Anthropology; William Smole in Geography; Murdo MacLeod in History (he was in Ecuador, but working for Pitt); myself in Political Science; and Jiri Nehnevajsa in Sociology.

Alfredo Roggiano, the editor of the *Revista Iberoamericana*, a fine journal published in Spanish, was a well-established Latin Americanist but he did not have strong ties with other University departments. John Gillin in Anthropology was a distinguished Latin Americanist, but he battled illness and age during his appointment. There were faculty with ties to Latin America in the professional schools, but in specializations that rarely constitute the core of area programs. The latter rely primarily on the academic disciplines. We were starting almost from scratch.

I had accepted the appointment at Pitt with the understanding that the new Center would be financed from part of the Ford Foundation grant of \$1.5 million. The grant would be used to build the University's international dimension with a regional emphasis on Latin America. I soon learned that before my arrival the grant had already been divided up among the academic and administrative members of the Chancellor's cabinet. No money had been specifically earmarked for Latin America. After the continuing financial drought, the administrators, hungry for their own programs, felt they deserved to be cut into this windfall.

Most of the departments were not very interested in Latin America and if they were, their main interests were in building their departments, not a new Latin American center. The University's rules and traditions were on their

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side. Remember, the departments reserve to themselves the right to make tenured faculty appointments, a right incidentally that I and others from the Center never challenged.

Pitt needed to recruit at least one Latin Americanist in each of four departments: history, political science, economics, and sociology. Money for faculty salaries was firmly controlled by the deans or department chairs. The chairs usually preferred appointments in their own fields, not Latin America. How then were we to build a new center almost from scratch without salary money or genuine institutional support? How was one to launch a Center for Latin American Studies at Pitt with no money for faculty appointments?

We managed to get around the institutional obstacles with an administrative appointment and cooperation with three departments: political science, history, and sociology. They recognized the importance of Latin America's role in the world, especially after the missile crisis, and believed in the prospects of the new Latin American Center.

The Ford grant eventually did provide for administrative expenses of the Center: my salary, a secretary, and travel. After an interval, I was able to break loose additional funds for a full-time administrative assignment, an assistant director of the Center.

The strongest candidate was Carmelo Mesa-Lago, the Director and also the reformer of Social Security in Cuba in the early years of the Revolution. He also had been an assistant professor in Spain and was a recent doctorate from Cornell University. Although years of developmental administration loomed ahead of us, I selected him primarily for his potential in economics. He started out as an instructor in the economics department and eventually became a distinguished service professor.

As a political scientist, I was able to influence appointments in my own department. James Malloy, a graduate student at Pitt who went to Berkeley for specialization on Latin America, came back to join the political science department and the Center. Malloy was a strong lecturer and analyst and a loyal and active member of the Center and the department.

The Department of History also welcomed the appointment of Latin Americanists, and they understood the qualifications for that specialty. The Pittsburgh project in Quito, mentioned above, came in handy. Murdo MacLeod, a historian trained at the University of Florida, was already associated with Pitt through the Quito project. When no longer needed there, he came to Pittsburgh. He was a popular history teacher and a genial member of the Center.

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Our sociology department was in contact with Cornell where José Moreno, a former Dominican priest from Cuba, was completing his Ph.D. in sociology. His dissertation was about the Dominican “revolution” of 1965. His topic fitted in nicely with those of other faculty studying revolutions. Within two or three years, we had a core of young faculty in the disciplines: history (MacLeod), political science (Blasier and Malloy), economics (Mesa-Lago), and sociology (Moreno).

Once the Center had a foothold in these departments, it became easier to open appointments for other Latin Americanists. The core begins to attract colleagues in the same disciplines and in other disciplines. Reid Reading, a former student of the chair of political science, joined the department and later became a leader in the Center’s undergraduate field program. Some years later, Mitchell Seligson (a Pitt and CLAS alumnus) came from the University of Arizona to the department and became director of the Center. And after him came Barry Ames, who later became chair of political science and a Mellon Professor.

The history department added Hal Sims, a specialist on Mexico. Magnus Mørner, a distinguished Swedish historian, was attracted to Pittsburgh by a Mellon professorship. He was later named to the first professorship in Latin American history in Sweden. George Reid Andrews, a prolific scholar, also strengthened the department’s contingent.

Hugo Nutini, who was appointed to the anthropology department in 1963, spent many years on research projects in Mexico and elsewhere abroad and was eventually appointed University Professor. Other faculty with intermittent ties with the Center over the years were John Cutler in public health and Thomas Schorr in anthropology. James B. Richardson, in anthropology, later became curator of the Carnegie Museum.

We also had support from faculty who were not strictly speaking Latin Americanists. One was Richard Thorn, who had worked in the Inter-American Development Bank and had served on missions in Latin America. He collaborated with James Malloy in the editing of what may have been the best multidisciplinary book on the Bolivian revolution. Another scholar, also not a Latin Americanist, who worked closely with us early on was Carter Goodrich, a Mellon Professor and formerly an economic historian from Columbia University. Like Thorn, he had worked with Bolivian leaders and added an important chapter in our book on Bolivia.

Building an area studies center without funds for faculty appointments is doing it the hard way. But we did it anyway. Within a few years we assembled a powerhouse of young faculty, many on the cusp of prominence.

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Litchfield never intended that Latin American Studies would apply only to the Arts and Sciences. He himself was a man of one of the professions (business). And the Center always maintained close ties with the professions, including initially faculty from GSPIA (Graduate School of Public and International Affairs) and Education. Hector Correa was a long-time Latin Americanist at GSPIA; John Powelson also was active until he moved to the University of Colorado. Rolland Paulston from Education interacted with the Center as did Christina Bratt Paulston from Linguistics. Seth Spaulding, a globe-girdling educational consultant, had many ties in this hemisphere and beyond. So too did Paul Watson who came to Pitt from the Ecuador Project and became Associate Director of the University Center for International Studies. Edward Cleary, a Dominican priest, brought the journal *Estudios Andinos* and his own profound knowledge of the Andes to Pitt's School of Education. Faculty with interest in the region from the sciences, business, law, and public health bolstered the region's presence and enriched scholarship on the area.

Library

Faculty were not of much use without a library and a library was not of much use without faculty. Compared to what it became later, the University's library in 1964 was a pathetic space. I can remember shuffling through dog-eared cards in drawers at its location on a lower floor of the Cathedral of Learning. Even later, after our new librarian came to Pitt, we looked mournfully at one another. Our morale received a big boost when Henry Hillman helped finance a handsome new library building in honor of his father.

Assembling impressive library resources on Latin America was the Center's essential route to respectability. Soon after my arrival I asked Harold Lancour, then Dean of the Library School, and Jay Dailey, on its faculty, to recommend librarians with Latin American credentials. They suggested Eduardo Lozano—a librarian from Argentina.

When I was in Santiago, Chile not long thereafter, I telephoned Lozano in Argentina. He made a good impression and seemed interested. A practical question was whether his English was sufficient to work in our library. It was adequate and I recommended him to the Library which hired him. As we confirmed later, he commanded authoritatively the literature on history, culture, and society. He was also a shrewd judge of politics.

Before Lozano's appointment, Pitt's library resources on Latin America were understandably thin. We needed to build a broader base, emphasizing the twentieth century. Alfredo Roggiano of the Hispanic department

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recommended that we buy the collection of a bookseller in Mexico City who was selling his business. I looked through the titles, many books, but most valuable, all kinds of articles, pamphlets and the like. Vice Chancellor Charles Peake broke out \$26,000 to purchase the Andreana collection named for the collector.

Eduardo Lozano took over from there and built what became one of the nation's strongest collections on twentieth century Latin America. His method was unorthodox. Instead of making purchases exclusively through dealers, he made extended annual trips to Latin America to buy directly from book stores. He was able to judge each item on the spot, saving commissions paid to agents that were more than enough to offset his travel expenses. No one was better than Lozano at choosing what faculty needed. The personal burdens of air travel arrangements, local transportation, physical purchase, packaging, and shipping, and long periods away from home were his.

My relationship with him was one of the closest in the Center. I tried to support him in every possible way. Lozano knew us all, our projects and needs. Later his name began to appear on the masthead directly under that of the director, a symbol of the importance that we all attached to his work. Another was that the University named the Latin American collection and a reading room at the Hillman Library in his honor.

Eduardo Lozano Collection

Lozano explains that the collection supports teaching and research on Latin America in the humanities, social sciences, and professions. Materials related to the region are in all languages, but mainly Spanish, Portuguese, and English. An extensive collection of Indian language materials supports studies and research in Native American life and culture.

The library holdings have been collected systematically and comprehensively through individual purchases and periodic buying trips to the area. Extensive files, including catalogs and addresses of publishers and vendors, are available. One of the major sources for collecting has been a vast exchange program. The collection maintains exchange agreements with more than 400 libraries, research centers, universities, and governmental departments all over the world.

The Bolivian Collection is one of the most comprehensive in the world with its own author and subject catalogue. There is also a unique collection of 1,200 pamphlets and 2,500 monographs on microforms. The collection on contemporary Cuba is also exceptional and even larger in books, periodicals, and newspapers. A guide, "Cuban Periodicals at the University of

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Pittsburgh," lists 552 titles. Acquisitions from the Southern Cone, Brazil, and the Andean countries reflect the profusion of publishing there as well as frequent buying trips. The collections on Central America and the Caribbean are also extensive.

The microform section is one of the richest and largest sources of Latin America-related microforms in the United States, including a vast array of U.S. government records. The Library is a member of several cooperative organizations collecting materials on Latin America. The Library has published half-a-dozen guides to its collections in film, video, periodicals, recordings, and microforms.

The Collection currently contains over 450,000 volumes, 12,000 periodical titles, 110,000 reels of microfilms, 540 films and video recordings, and 630 sound recordings. Twenty-seven daily newspapers are received.

Research and Publications

Social revolutions in Latin America provided the focus for our first team efforts: Malloy on Bolivia, Mesa-Lago on Cuba, and Moreno on the Dominican Republic. I wrote about U.S. relations with each of these countries. Pitt faculty gradually became prominent authors of interrelated country and topical studies. Center faculty's recent studies are beyond our scope here. James Malloy led the Bolivian group based on his field work and analysis of the Bolivian Revolution. He edited, with Richard Thorn, *Beyond the Revolution: Bolivia since 1952*, a multi-authored volume on contemporary Bolivia with contributions from Pitt faculty: Malloy, Thorn, Goodrich, Blasier, and MacLeod and from Bolivian specialists at other universities.

Carmelo Mesa-Lago led Pitt's rich and varied, perhaps unmatched, publications on Cuba. His book, *Revolutionary Change in Cuba*, was the first scholarly multidisciplinary book assessing the Cuban Revolution. It contained chapters by Pitt authors: R. Paulston, Matas, Malloy, Blasier, and Moreno among others. He and I edited *Cuba in the World*. This volume included papers by Blasier and Mesa-Lago, as well as Nelson Valdes, Jorge Domínguez, Austin Linsley, Ronald Jones, Rozita Levi, Yoram Shapira, Theodore Moran, Jorge Pérez-López, Steven Reed and Archibald Ritter. A second international conference on Cuba held at Pitt in 1992 produced chapters by Pitt faculty and students (Mesa-Lago, Linden, Blasier, Seligson, Borzutzky, Vacs and Svejnar), published in the volume *Cuba After the Cold War*.

As a result of a meeting in the Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, Mesa-Lago also began publication of the *Cuban Studies Newsletter/Boletín*

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de estudios sobre Cuba at the Center's offices. We called Kalman Silvert, then of the Ford Foundation, whom I knew as a student in Chile and through LASA. He provided a small grant to get us off the ground. In 1975, it became a journal and in 1986 a yearbook published by the University of Pittsburgh Press. This work is not only a publication, it's an institution. By 2005, there had been 35 volumes of *Cuban Studies*, the most important periodical in the field.

Mesa Lago also laid a foundation for an entire field of study with the publication of *Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification, and Inequality* which was followed by *Ascent to Bankruptcy: Financing Social Security in Latin America*, and *Do Options Exist? The Reform of Pensions and Health Care Systems in Latin America*. Malloy wrote a related study on the politics of social security in Brazil.

My articles and books, especially *The Hovering Giant: U.S. Responses to Revolutionary Change in Latin America*, were widely used in American universities and abroad. A companion volume, *The Giant's Rival: The USSR in Latin America*, reached US academics in Russian studies and Soviet specialists on Latin America. Both books in multiple printings and editions were academic best sellers.

With the financial support of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) and under the sponsorship of the Latin American Studies Association, I organized the US/USSR exchange in Latin American Studies in the early 1980s. Many US Latin Americanists visited the USSR (Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Erevan) and Soviet Latin Americanists visited the United States (Washington, Pittsburgh, Bloomington, Miami), an active exchange over a five-year period. Two Pitt graduates published books on Soviet topics: Aldo Vacs on Soviet relations with Argentina and William Richardson on Soviet views of Mexico.

Pitt scholars have also been active in writing books about Mexico. Hugo Nutini has written about kinship and family structure, among other topics, and Hal Sims about the role of the Spanish at the end and after the war for independence. He also collaborated with Magnus Mørner on migration in Latin America.

Many of the above studies were published during the early years of the Center. By the 1980s, George Reid Andrews began a change of focus toward other sociopolitical themes, such as Africans in Argentina and Brazil. Reid's work was part of a shift in the Center's research orientation when Mitchell Seligson became director.

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UNIVERSITY POLITICS Cole Blasier

The Center's place in the University was a little awkward, especially at first. It crossed organizational boundaries: departments, schools, and faculties. Litchfield's instructions that I report directly to him identified the problem but did not provide a workable solution. When I first came to the University, the disciplines were under Vice Chancellor Charles Peake and the professions under Vice Chancellor Albert C. Van Dusen.

Bureaucratic Confusion

Peake kept his door open to me, but his first obligations were to the departments and faculty in his charge. He did not interfere in their deliberations. There were also faculty with interests in Latin America in the professional schools under Van Dusen and his loyalty was to them. When I first called on him, he had taken the precaution to have present the assistant director of one of his schools as a "resource person." Peake and Van Dusen were competitors at budget planning time. Peake provided me with an adequate administrative budget and funded our first large book purchase for the library. But he was not in a position to do much about our main problem, faculty appointments.

Both Litchfield's immediate and temporary successors, Stanton C. Crawford and David H. Kurtzman, were attracted by this exotic new foreign effort and blessed us formally. Kurtzman helped offset a stain on the University's reputation, an honorary degree awarded before World War II to Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, the bloody dictator of the Dominican Republic. Kurtzman gave an honorary degree to the distinguished economist and Chilean political leader, the first President of the Interamerican Development Bank, Felipe Herrera. Herrera was my friend and teacher when I was studying in Chile in 1947-48.

Chancellor Posvar

Wesley W. Posvar was Chancellor of the University during much of the Center's life. A former Rhodes Scholar and faculty member of the Air Force Academy, his academic credentials were seldom questioned. His teaching on various aspects of foreign affairs at the Academy were a testament of his dedication to the "international dimension." Posvar's presidency provided cover for area studies programs and his off-campus activities burnished Pitt's reputation as an internationally oriented institution. But his responsibilities for the management of the University did not usually permit him to get actively involved in our or other area programs.

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UCIS' Founding

Perhaps, Posvar's greatest contribution to the Center for Latin American Studies was his establishment of the University Center for International Studies (UCIS) which coordinated, among other things, the area centers. Its first director was Carl Beck, my colleague and friend in the political science department. Carl, who was forced to operate on a tight budget, devoted himself to advancing the application of computer technology in the social sciences, particularly with respect to leaders in Eastern Europe. Although UCIS was not a source of new funds, I had a free hand under him and his successor, Burkart Holzner. Now we had a home in the University structure and were sheltered from the crossfire in the disciplines and professions.

Mesa Lago and Cuba

Posvar played a positive role in our academic relations with Cuba despite outside pressures. As the leader of our Cuban program, Carmelo Mesa-Lago had made three trips to Cuba and developed ties with several Cuban institutions, including the University of Havana, and was negotiating a grant from the Ford Foundation to fund academic exchanges between Pitt and that university. In 1985 he was planning to go to Havana with Posvar to sign an exchange agreement, but the Cubans refused him a visa and he asked me to go in his place. Posvar and I had informal meetings with the Cubans and Posvar signed a preliminary exchange agreement that was later revised by Mesa-Lago. Regrettably, when the Rector of the University of Havana was to come to Pittsburgh to sign the final agreement, he was denied a visa by the U.S. government, and the exchange never took place—an example of intransigence by both sides.

Administration

Carmelo Mesa-Lago joined me in 1967 in the management of the Center. Both of us taught at least one course each term unless relieved by a grant, a fellowship, or a sabbatical. In addition, we carried heavy research and publication loads. Like our successors, we published many books and articles during our time in administration.

The Center's office opened in 1964 in a Schenley Hall room and bath. Shortly thereafter we moved to the 23rd floor of the Cathedral, Carmelo having joined the staff as assistant director in 1967 and Shirley Kregar as secretary in 1968. June Belkin later joined us as our editor and writer. Later we moved to the Forbes Quadrangle, eventually renamed Posvar Hall.

Shirley Kregar gradually took over many administrative duties as well as advising students in the certificate programs after her arrival in 1968. She

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seemed to know instinctively what had to be done. Her insight, judgment, and skills were remarkable and she freed Carmelo and me from many administrative burdens. She eventually became the Center's associate director for academic affairs and is today the longest serving administrator in the program.

The Succession

When I decided to retire from the Center in 1974, Carl Beck asked me to recommend a successor. I wrote a long letter to the selection committee recommending Carmelo Mesa-Lago, and he was unanimously selected by the committee as the new director. When Carmelo submitted his resignation in 1986, I was asked to chair the selection committee for his successor. We recommended Mitchell Seligson, who had earned his doctorate at Pitt and was then a professor at the University of Arizona. I was no longer on the campus and did not participate in the selection of Billie DeWalt as director. Bill consulted intermittently with me during his directorship.

THE CENTER'S PARTNERS: PITT PRESS, LARR, AND LASA **Cole Blasier**

University of Pittsburgh Press

There was little or nothing on or about Latin America at the University when I came to Pittsburgh. We had to turn over every stone, take every opportunity, to build interest in and competence on the area. That included publishing. The University of Pittsburgh Press was then directed by Frederick Hetzel. He had a strong literary bent, little interest in Latin America, and was wary of promoters. It was a long hard sell, but eventually the Press became a major base of our strength. After I pointed him in the direction of good manuscripts, Fred made me the editor of a new Pitt Latin American Series which became the model for Pitt's other regional series.

Through this move, the Press acquired a vehicle for harnessing the skills of faculty and fresh sources of manuscripts. In our case, the Center gained national and international visibility through the Press' publications. Some faculty published most of their work through the Press, and others, also appropriately and with my support, published elsewhere. During my editorship, over 70 books were published in the Press series. (The Press' titles on Latin America are contained in Appendix B.) We published many books by Pitt authors, but more by other writers and editors, such as: Guido de Tella, Rudiger Dornbusch, Simon Collier, Louis A. Pérez, Philip Bonsal, George

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Grayson, Paul Sigmund, Laurence Whitehead, Rosemary Thorp, Sidney Weintraub, John Bailey, and Jorge Domínguez.

Fred Hetzel was an ideal publisher: broad interests and flexible judgment, a tough decision maker, but a humane leader. He promoted and shaped the books of Pitt scholars and Latin Americanists around the world for more than 25 years.

The University of Pittsburgh Press has published over 147 books on Latin America. The Press' most important contribution as a body of works probably relates to Cuba, a list that may be unrivaled by any other university press. Carmelo Mesa-Lago has published several edited volumes on major aspects of the Castro period with authoritative chapters of his own and by faculty from Pitt and other universities. Lou Pérez has contributed some of the most authoritative interpretations of Cuban history in the 19th and 20th centuries, and Philip Bonsal's memoirs are the best accounts of U.S.-Cuban relations during his ambassadorship.

The Press has also published 20 volumes of *Cuban Studies*, a labor of love and patriotism, by founding editor Carmelo Mesa-Lago and later by Louis Pérez, Jorge Domínguez, Jorge Pérez-López, Enrico Mario Santí, Lisandro Pérez, and Uva de Aragón. Our editors, faculty and their colleagues from other universities, and many Cuban Americans have written and published among the best and richest corpus of work on the history of Cuba at a time when, for almost half a century, it has been difficult to write and publish in Cuba itself.

The Press has also published numerous books on other revolutions in Latin America. Many have dealt with critical moments in the fall of old regimes and the rise of new ones: Ambassador Pezzulo on the Sandinistas, Paul Sigmund on the Allende regime in Chile, Jorge Heine on Grenada, and my work on the U.S. responses to revolutions in Latin America. Mesa-Lago, Malloy, and others have published pioneering studies on social security in the region. There have been specialized studies on Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Colombia, as well as topical studies on gender issues, class structure, Soviet relations, sport, film, theater, music, and migration.

The Press has often been willing to take risks by publishing paperback editions that are accessible to wide audiences. The best books are not necessarily the best selling books, but large sales are a reflection of reader interest and the books' influence. Our two best sellers were my works: *The Hovering Giant: US Response to Revolutionary Change in Latin America*, which sold over 19,000 copies, and *The Giant's Rival: The USSR and Latin*

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America, with over 9,000 copies sold. Paul Sigmund's *The Overthrow of Allende*, Malloy and Seligson's *Authoritarianism and Corporatism*, Middlebrook and Rico's *The United States and Latin America in the 1980s: Contending Perspectives on a Decade of Crisis*, and Bonsal's memoirs sold between 4,000 and 8,000 copies. Mesa-Lago and my work on Cuba, Sloan on public policy, Pescatello on gender issues, and Grayson on Mexican oil sold several thousand copies each.

In the last few years, the University Press has begun several new series on Latin American literary and cultural themes which are discussed in John Beverley's section (see Appendix B for the complete list).

I was editor of the Latin American series from 1968 until 1994 and was followed successively by James Malloy, Billie R. DeWalt and, currently, Reid Andrews. Cynthia Miller succeeded Fred Hetzel as director of the University Press in 1995.

Latin American Research Review

Pitt gradually became known as a leading center on Latin America not only through publications, but also through the role it played in professional scholarly organizations. The first of these was the *Latin American Research Review (LARR)*. In the 1950s, a scholarly association with the acronym ALAS was formed which collapsed due to the incongruities in its membership, namely the dissimilarity of interests between high school and college teachers. Soon after the collapse of ALAS in the early 1960s, leaders in the field thought a journal could be the best first demonstration of competence for attracting external support rather than another professional membership organization and, thus, *LARR* was born.

Center directors met in Ithaca, New York in October 1965 to discuss the organization of the *Latin American Research Review*. I remember meeting John Martz and others there. *LARR* began publication in 1966. Richard Schaedel of the University of Texas was the first editor of *LARR*. The new journal was sponsored by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the Ford Foundation as well as a long list of universities including Pittsburgh. Especially influential was Bryce Wood of the SSRC. As a sponsoring university, Pitt made a financial contribution to the fledgling organization and I joined the editorial board in its third year. *LARR* became and still is the most substantial and influential journal in its field.

Two articles in *LARR* that attracted attention to Pitt early on were my "Studies of Social Revolution: Origins in Mexico, Bolivia and Cuba" in 1967 and Carmelo Mesa-Lago's two-part "Availability and Reliability of

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Statistics in Socialist Cuba” in 1969, a foundation thereafter for quantitative research on Cuba. Pitt’s involvement in the founding of *LARR* and later as contributors helped establish a place for us in scholarship on Latin America.

The Latin American Studies Association

We were also active in establishing a successor organization for the defunct ALAS. This grew out of a meeting in 1965 called by the U.S. Office of Education for the universities that received federal financial support for Latin American Studies. We center directors used this meeting on Office of Education business to discuss the formation of a new Latin American Studies Association. An organizational committee was formed under the chairmanship of Richard Morse of Yale University. The other members of the committee were Richard Adams of the University of Texas, John Augelli of Kansas, Norman Sachs of Wisconsin, and myself. We met in New Orleans during Mardi Gras 1965 and drafted what was to become LASA’s constitution, the first draft of which I typed out in our hotel’s billing office. Howard Cline, then Chief of the Hispanic Division of the Library Congress, hosted LASA’s constituent assembly at the Whittall Pavilion of the Library in 1966. I served as the secretary of the assembly.

In the buildup to the formation of LASA, there were meetings in the United States and in Cuernavaca in February 1965. Participants in these various meetings included Bryce Wood of the Social Science Research Council, Charles Wagley of Columbia, Tom Skidmore of Harvard, Kalman Silvert of Dartmouth and later the Ford Foundation, John Johnson of Stanford University, Richard Adams of Texas, Kempton Webb of Columbia, and others I should remember.

Our Pitt Center has had substantial representation in LASA. Carmelo Mesa-Lago and I have served as presidents, James Malloy as a finalist for the presidency, and Reid Reading as its longest serving executive director. In 1980, LASA held its congress in Pittsburgh, the first to have Cuban scholars in attendance and to include live bands of jazz and Cuban music.

LASA Comes to Pittsburgh

The story of how LASA established its world headquarters in Pittsburgh in 1986 is a cliff hanger. Carmelo had retired as director of the Center and Mitchell Seligson had succeeded him. I was about to assume the LASA presidency in 1986 just as the University of Texas announced its withdrawal as LASA’s headquarters—that is providing the essentials for its operations. As president I had to find staff, space, and financial support including salaries. If not, LASA would collapse. We canvassed member universities for sponsors with disappointing results.

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Texas had withdrawn because of faculty opposition; its faculty wanted the money for other purposes. I thought our best bet was Pittsburgh, both from LASA's perspective and Pitt's. But there was strong opposition on the Pitt campus on grounds similar to those at Texas. For a while it looked like LASA was doomed.

At the last moment, I put together a package of the interests of Pitt and of LASA and arranged a meeting with the new Provost, Roger Benjamin. I took Mitchell Seligson and Carmelo Mesa-Lago with me. We said "Roger, it's all or nothing." In taking the whole package, Benjamin saved LASA and did a big favor for Pitt.

We still had to find our candidate for Executive Director whom LASA had to approve. At the last moment, the man we were proposing as candidate backed out. In the nick of time, we found Reid Reading, a superbly qualified candidate. The LASA Executive Council accepted our offer and Pitt has remained as the organization's headquarters ever since. My predecessor as LASA President was Wayne Cornelius, who was extremely supportive throughout.

We had a presence in Washington in the 1980s when I was a member and later chair of the Library of Congress' Advisory Board of the Handbook of Latin American Studies, the most authoritative reference publication in the field. After retiring from the University of Pittsburgh in 1988, I served for five years as Chief of the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress, returning to the diplomatic and political world of my youth. Edward Litchfield would scarcely have believed the extent to which we had realized his dream.

NATIONAL RECOGNITION **Carmelo Mesa Lago**

National Resource Center

Not long before the Pitt Center was organized, the U.S. Congress authorized funds to support language and area studies centers throughout the country under a program called Title VI. A major justification for this ambitious program was the need for language and area specialists for national security purposes in case of war and international conflicts. Title VI had two arms:

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(1) establishment of National Resource Centers (NRC) for selected language and area studies programs (including Latin America), and (2) graduate fellowships for study at these programs.

Pitt was granted several fellowships soon after the Center was founded, but was not designated as an NRC until 1979. Center designation was crucial not only for the funds it provided but also because the designation was symbolic of national ranking. Once a National Resource Center was named, it was easier to obtain grants from other sources.

Academic Politics

In the early years, well-established centers in prestigious universities involved in the creation of Title VI were asked to send representatives to the selection panels which allocated funds for the centers and the fellowships. They formed a strong group that distributed the money for centers and fellowships among themselves and excluded emerging centers like Pitt. The issue was not only financial. The designation of these grants constituted virtually a national ranking. By the late 1970s, Pitt had a strong faculty, staff, and student body and a rapidly growing library that made it fully competitive.

In 1976, Carl Beck, the Director of International Studies, and I met with John Murtha, U.S. representative from Pennsylvania who took the case to Washington. The universities, that is the institutional members of the Latin American Studies Association, also discussed the issue. In addition I convened a meeting of Latin American centers that had not had representatives on the panel in order to make a collective case before the Office of Education (later, Department of Education).

In making this a subject for national debate, I argued that panel members should be prestigious academics in the field, but not representatives of competing universities. The U.S. Department of Education eventually accepted that view and made that its policy. The Center was awarded its first NRC in 1979 and has retained this distinction ever since.

Fellowships

Part of Title VI funding goes to fellowships for graduate students, currently called Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships (FLASF). The Center has received fellowships annually since 1967. Starting in 1980-81, summer intensive language fellowships were added. In the last 37 years, students have been awarded a total of 224 fellowships for Pitt students and for summer intensive language students. The amount for fellowships since

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2000 is \$683,000. Total Title VI grants received by the Center during the last 25 years were about \$4 million; \$1.65 million in the last eight years alone.

The Center has long been a strong spokesman for federal support to area studies. One such case occurred during President Carter's administration. Far too often whenever there has been a crisis in some part of the world, the Office of Education shifted resources from other areas, including Latin America, to the area concerned. The energy crises of 1973 and 1979 and the Iran hostage problem were cases in point. As LASA President and with other center directors, I met with President Jimmy Carter to make a case for restoring centers, fellowships, and money that had been lost to other area studies. I argued that Latin America was vital to U.S. interests and was seriously underfunded. He took careful notes and asked me questions. Afterwards, the White House called the Office of Education and there was a subsequent increase in funding for Latin America.

Grants

After Pitt's designation as a National Resource Center, I was able to obtain grants from the Ford Foundation (for Cuban Studies); the Tinker Foundation (for research internships in Latin American studies for junior scholars from the region); the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. Department of State, and the Heinz Endowment (for research projects and international conferences on Cuba and the Caribbean); and Ford, Tinker and Kellogg foundations (for an international project and conference on social security). I also worked with the Tinker Foundation in the creation of a program to grant awards to American scholars to conduct field research in the region and Pitt received several of those grants.

A significant breakthrough occurred when the Mellon Foundation began to consider a new program of grants to the best Latin American centers in the country. I was instrumental in helping to design that program and eventually Pitt was awarded a significant grant.

Another breakthrough was the connection I developed with H.J. Heinz, Sr. who eventually funded a program at Pitt to award grants for research on Latin American by U.S. scholars, particularly scholars from Pennsylvania. The Heinz Endowment also provided grants for conferences on Cuba and later to research in archaeology.

Creation of an Endowment

Finally in 1985, I negotiated a Heinz Endowment grant to match a challenge grant from the A.W. Mellon Foundation to establish a development fund

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on Latin American Studies at Pitt. The combined grants reached \$600,000 and led to the creation of the endowment for the Latin American program at Pitt.

Building on the solid foundation created by Cole Blasier, I was able to consolidate and expand the program, gain national recognition, and obtain more than two million dollars in grants, including those for the endowment. In that task the support of the Center staff, undoubtedly the finest in the country, was instrumental: Shirley Kregar, June Belkin, Alan Adelman, John Frechione, Reid Reading, Edward Cleary and many others that would be impossible to list here shared that success with me. When I left the Center in 1986 to work full time in the economics department, Pitt was ranked among the best two or three programs in the nation, certainly the achievement in my career of which I am most proud.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Carmelo Mesa-Lago

The University of Pittsburgh grants undergraduate and graduate degrees through the departments and faculties of the disciplines and the professions. In this sense, prime responsibility for teaching rests with these departments.

The Center's Role

Challenging the dominance of the disciplines and departments would not have been productive, nor desired by the Center. Instead, our function was to help departments do a better job with respect not only to teaching but to linguistic and area expertise, research, and publication. Our support for departments applies especially to attracting promising faculty and students. The basic challenge was to define a Latin American Studies curriculum that would strengthen and supplement but not infringe departmental prerogatives.

The Certificate

Most area study centers in the United States are dedicated primarily to graduate training. Some of the early centers offered master's degrees in Latin American Studies, which kept the control of the degrees in the centers. However, graduates holding master's degrees in Latin American Studies were handicapped in later placement and deprived of certification in usual academic and professional specializations.

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Cole Blasier had studied at the Russian Institute at Columbia University as did Janet Chapman, then director of the Soviet and East European Program at Pitt. We devised a Graduate Certificate Program based on the Columbia model. It sought to achieve the objectives of area studies while strengthening graduate degree programs in the disciplines. In our Center's case, students were required to achieve a useful knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese, four "area" courses outside their discipline, and two area courses within their discipline, including a research paper. Many of these courses served simultaneously to meet requirements for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. We never offered Ph.D. degrees in Latin American Studies. Master's degrees were available but not encouraged.

Our record in this respect probably reinforced the use of the certificate as opposed to degree programs in other universities. That worked, and by 2001 the Center had awarded 411 graduate certificates in Latin American Studies. From virtually the beginning of the Center, we have received an allotment of graduate fellowships in Latin American Studies from the U.S. Office/Department of Education. These have been instrumental in attracting high quality American students for doctoral work at Pitt requiring language and area expertise.

Latin American Students

A related initiative was to attract good Latin American students at both the master's and Ph.D. levels with graduate certificates in Latin American Studies. After I became Center director, I signed exchange agreements with a dozen prestigious universities in the region. I also procured fellowships from the Ford Foundation, LASPAU, the Institute of International Education and others that provided travel and stipends to Latin Americans, matched with tuition remission fellowships granted by Pitt. The Latin Americans became a very active group at Pitt and after graduation returned to their home countries. A significant part of the economic and political science faculty of the Universidad del Pacifico in Lima graduated from Pitt.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Shirley Kregar

The Undergraduate Program was incorporated into the University curriculum in 1968-69 with the Related Concentration in Latin American Studies, an interdisciplinary program in Latin American studies. Later the Undergraduate Certificate in Latin American Studies was added. Students do not

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major in Latin American Studies but obtain the degree in a discipline, such as political science or economics. Their major discipline is emphasized within the concentration. Graduates have interdisciplinary knowledge about and field experience in the region as well as a degree in a recognized discipline. We believe this enhances students' prospects for employment or admission to graduate study.

Seminar/Field Trip

On the basis of this experience the Center developed the Seminar/Field Trip to Latin America. In 1971-72, Professor Reid Reading directed the first Seminar/Field Trip from which emerged the Undergraduate Certificate in Latin American Studies. Other programs of study in Latin America are now accepted to fulfill the study abroad requirement for the Certificate, but the Seminar/Field Trip remains as a *unique* opportunity.

The Center's Undergraduate Seminar/Field trip provides students with the opportunity to utilize their language skills and gain research experience in the region. Ten to fifteen students are selected at the start of every academic year—selection is based on language, academic record and an interview. In the spring term, selected students take an interdisciplinary seminar on the chosen country, using library sources at Pitt. They design a research project in consultation with faculty. In the summer, they spend a minimum of six weeks in the country living with host families. The students implement their research design using the language and various research techniques, such as interviews and other local information sources. They write their research paper after returning to the United States. The seminar/field trip is an integral component of the undergraduate certificate in Latin American studies.

The Undergraduate Certificate program was begun in 1972 and since then 344 students have participated in 32 field trips conducted in 12 countries. Students have gone to 25 times to Spanish-speaking countries and 7 times to Portuguese-speaking Brazil. Relatively small or middle-sized cities instead of large metropolises are selected for the field site, enabling students to become acquainted with a bigger portion of its inhabitants and to establish a close personal relationship with the host families. As Reid Reading stated: The student participants "are challenged to look for aspects of Latin American life that if integrated into their own lives could significantly improve their quality....We want to...sensitize them to the kinds of contributions other people, with different cultures and life styles can make to their own lives." The countries visited to date and the number of field trips to each country are: Argentina (1); Bolivia (1); Brazil (7); Chile (2);

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Colombia (4); Costa Rica (2); Dominican Republic (2); Ecuador (5); Guatemala (1); Mexico (5); Uruguay (1); and Venezuela (1).

Since the seminar/field trip began, the Center has provided partial fellowships to student participants by subsidizing the majority of the costs of the program. Gifts from two faithful and generous anonymous donors have made this program possible.

Student evaluations are testimonials of the program's success: "most meaningful experience I had at Pitt;" "most challenging and best course I had at Pitt;" "a learning experience I will never forget;" "helped me focus on what I want to do with my future career;" "incredible living/learning experience;" "still in touch with my host family after 30 years."

Successful Alumni

The Undergraduate Seminar/Field Trip to Latin America has come to be known throughout the University community as an academically demanding program. It has attracted some of the very best students at the University of Pittsburgh. In turn, graduates of the program have become prominent in many fields: professors in political science, economics, education and other disciplines; foreign service officers in Argentina, Brazil and other countries; high level administrators in international organizations such as the United Nations; officials in state and federal governments; lawyers in various states; K-12 teachers of Spanish, social sciences and other fields; volunteers in the Peace Corps and Catholic Relief Services; and fellowship winners at some of the best universities with doctoral, legal and other degrees.

Program alumni are found around the world and in a variety of careers. Just a few of the outstanding participants of this program include: Ted Rectenwald, UN Office of the Commission of Human Rights; Nancy Ruther, Associate Director of the Yale Center for International Area Studies, David Bergad, noted film specialist (*At Play in the Field of the Lords; Zapata*); Deborah Billings, advisor on women rights in Mexico; Dorolyn Smith, Associate Director of Pitt's English Language Institute; Jack Bishop, musician and leader in Brazilian Jazz; Thomas Behe, a lawyer with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Todd Harvey, a trilingual English teacher in Brazil.

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HISPANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

John Beverley

The Department was created in 1962 as a result of the division of the Romance Languages Department at Pitt into separate departments of French and Italian and Hispanic Languages and Literatures. That division was followed closely by the creation of the Center itself, and the recruitment of Eduardo Lozano as Latin American librarian and Alfredo Roggiano, who brought with him to the new department the Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana and its journal, the *Revista Iberoamericana*.

Department's Focus

From its inception, then, Hispanic Languages and Literatures has been closely tied to the Latin American area. Nevertheless, in the 60s and 70s, following the traditional model for Spanish departments, pride of place continued to be given to Peninsular literature. Keith McDuffie, a Latin Americanist and Pitt Ph.D. himself, became chair in 1975 and continued in that position until 1992. Under his stewardship, the Department made a strategic shift to concentrate on Latin American literature and culture.

That shift was signaled by the recruitment at the end of the 80s of the distinguished Peruvian scholar Antonio Cornejo Polar and in the early 90s of Gerald Martin as Mellon Professor. The prestige of these two figures and of the Institute, combined with the deterioration of Latin American universities as a result of the neoliberal economic policies then in vogue, meant that the Department began to attract significantly greater numbers of exceptionally well qualified graduate students from Latin America itself.

Cultural Studies

The other crucial development was the formation in 1986 of the Pitt Graduate Program in Cultural Studies, one of the first such programs at a U.S. university. Faculty from the Department were centrally involved in this interdisciplinary initiative, and in due course questions of cultural theory, film and popular culture, globalization and media began to be more and more prominent in the Department itself. That trend deepened with the organization in 1998 by Mabel Moraña and myself of the first of the series of biennial International Conferences in Latin American Cultural Studies, which have served to define the state of the art in this emerging field (the fourth of these, on Race, Coloniality, and Social Transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean, was held last March, bringing together around this topic some forty scholars and activists). The new tenure stream faculty

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who have come into the Department in the last several years all have a strong involvement in questions of cultural theory. In addition, we have been able to bring as visiting professors a series of innovative figures from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, such as the Communications theorist Jesus Martin Barbero, the postcolonial philosopher Santiago Castro Gomez, the cultural anthropologist Luis Millones and, this coming Spring term, the Chilean novelist and feminist theorist Diamela Eltit.

Teaching Languages

The core of our mission has always been, of course, the teaching of Spanish to undergraduates (enrollments in Spanish now account for over half of all enrollments in foreign languages both at Pitt and nationwide). Our philosophy in this regard has been to combine formal language training with education in intercultural literacy that uses the special qualifications of our graduate students from Latin America and actual study abroad experience (we inaugurated this year a summer program at the University of Alcala de Henares in Spain, and are looking to set up another in Ecuador). At both undergraduate and graduate levels, the study of the Portuguese language and Brazilian literature and culture has become an essential part of our mission, and we now have two positions in that area. Understanding that with a Spanish-surnamed population of over forty million, the United States is now itself one of the largest nations of the Hispanic world, we have also begun to develop curriculum in U.S. Latino literature and film.

Faculty, Staff, Students

Hispanic Languages and Literatures is today one of the leading graduate departments in the United States and the world for the study of Latin American literature, and perhaps the leading department in Latin American cultural studies and theory. The Department boasts a world-class faculty and a dedicated and effective staff; but probably our strongest asset over the years has been our graduate students, who have gone on to successful careers in academia (we count among them several named chair professors and current department chairs or deans, and at least one minister of education!). We also have a superb group of undergraduate majors, and recently have made a major effort to bring our undergraduate major, which has tripled in size in the last five years, up to the level of intellectual excellence represented by our graduate program.

Publications

Reflecting our strong research profile, the Department has been the home of a number of journals over the years, including the *Latin American Literary*

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Review, Hispanic Linguistics, Revista de Critica Literaria Latinoamericana, Latin American Indian Literatures, Sociocriticism, and the graduate student journal, *Osamayor*. The most important of these, and the one most closely and continuously associated with the Department has been, of course, the *Revista Iberoamericana*, the leading academic journal in the field of Latin American literary studies. In addition to the *Revista*, the International Institute for Iberoamerican Literature also publishes five separate book series, producing on the average 4 to 5 edited collections or single author monographs a year. Through our Mellon Professor, Gerald Martin, the Department has been associated for many years with the UNESCO Colección Archivos project for the publication of critical editions of masterpieces of Latin American literature and the related University of Pittsburgh Press translation series, The Pittsburgh Editions of Latin American Literature. Last Spring, the University Press inaugurated a new series co-edited by myself and Professor Sara Castro-Klaren of Johns Hopkins University, *Illuminations: Cultural Formations of the Americas*, to represent the new interdisciplinary perspectives on Latin American and inter-American culture that have emerged in the field.

LATIN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM Robert D. Drennan and James B. Richardson III

The **Latin American Archaeology Program** in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh was initiated in 1988 with a developmental grant from the Howard Heinz Endowment. The program provides fellowships (primarily for students from Latin America to pursue PhD studies in archaeology) and publishes a series of bilingual volumes on archaeological research in Latin America. The archaeology fellowships have brought outstanding students from Latin America to Pittsburgh for graduate training, and the publication series has become a unique vehicle for dissemination of results of archaeological research to the international scholarly community and to the people of the countries in Latin America where the research has been conducted. These two activities have been critical in propelling the Latin American Archaeology Program at the University of Pittsburgh to the very forefront of the field.

Faculty

When the program began, there were three core Latin Americanist archaeologists in the department—Robert D. Drennan, James B. Richardson III,

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and Jeremy Sabloff—all of whom were full professors. In 1990, recognizing the quality of the program, the Department of Anthropology and the University authorized the hiring of an additional Latin Americanist archaeologist (Dr. Marc Bermann). In May 1994, the program unfortunately lost the services of Jeremy Sabloff (a member of the National Academy of Sciences), who left to become Director of the University Museum at the University of Pennsylvania. However, in 1995, Olivier de Montmollin was hired—an archaeologist specializing in the complex societies of Mesoamerica with a strong theoretical orientation combined with active field research. The current core faculty consists of full professors Drennan (a member of the National Academy of Sciences) and Richardson and associate professors Bermann and de Montmollin.

Students

From 1987-88 to 2004, 84 students have entered the program. Of these, 40 have been supported during some part of their studies by Heinz and/or Mellon Latin American Archaeology Fellowships. Eight of the students have entered the M.A. program, and all eight have received their Master's degrees. Seventy-six have entered the PhD program. Thirty-five students have received their doctorates; 20 more have completed all PhD requirements except the dissertation; 15 are taking courses and preparing for comprehensive examinations. Students in the Latin American Archaeology Program have obtained grants for dissertation field research from the National Science Foundation (34), Wenner-Gren Foundation (14), Fulbright (6), Social Science Research Council (1), and other sources (7). Of the students who have sought dissertation funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF), 80 percent have been successful in a period when NSF funded less than 40 percent of such proposals. Over the past eight years, students in Pitt's Archaeology Program (mostly specializing in Latin America) have received about 9 percent of all the dissertation grants awarded by NSF—more than any other archaeology program in the nation. They have received 10 percent of the archaeology dissertation grants awarded by the Wenner-Gren Foundation—also more than any other archaeology program in the nation. The median length of time to completion of the PhD for students in the program is about 6.3 years (compared to a national average of 9.8 years for completion of the PhD in social sciences). Most of the students who have received PhDs through the program are employed as faculty at universities in Latin America and the United States (as well as one in Japan) or as archaeological researchers in institutes, museums, and other institutions. In 2004, there were 28 graduate students in the Latin American

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Archaeology Program; 13 of Latin American nationality (from eight countries in the region).

Publications

To date, thirteen *Memoirs in Latin American Archaeology*, three *Latin American Archaeology Reports*, and five volumes in the collaborative series *Arqueología de México* have been published. Two additional *Memoirs* and two numbers of *Arqueología de México* are in production, and four more volumes have been accepted for publication and await authors' final revisions. The Latin American Archaeology Database is on line (with support from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation), with six datasets currently available via the World Wide Web. To view the datasets, see URL <http://laad.anthro.pitt.edu/>. The University of Pittsburgh Latin American Archaeology Publications now distributes internationally publications of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico), the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, the Centro Francés de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos, the Universidad de los Andes (Colombia), the Museo del Oro (Colombia), the Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas Nacionales (Colombia), the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, the Universidad del Cauca (Colombia), the Banco Central (Ecuador), the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Abya Yala Editores (Quito, Ecuador), and other institutions.

Endowment

An endowment fund for the program was created in 1996 with contributions from the Howard Heinz Endowment and The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Funding for the Latin American Archaeology Program is provided by the yield of the endowment fund, publication sales, and tuition fellowships from the University of Pittsburgh.

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

Alan Juffs

The Department of Linguistics has made significant contributions to research and education in Romance linguistics and the indigenous languages of Central and South America. These contributions have come both from faculty research and doctoral dissertations.

Professor Terrence Kaufman, who has been at Pitt since 1967, with his colleague John Justeson at SUNY Albany are responsible for the decipherment

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of the script on an Epi-Olmec stele that was discovered in Mexico in 1986. This discovery made the front page of the journal *Science* in 1993. Before and since this decipherment, Kaufman has been conducting fieldwork to document the indigenous languages of the region. It is important to realize that without an understanding of the current relationships among the languages spoken in the region, the identification and reconstruction of the language of the script on the stele would not have been possible. In addition, such fieldwork creates a vital record of endangered human languages, which are becoming extinct at an alarming rate. It is estimated that 50% of the world's 5,000-6,000 languages will be dead by the end of this century.

A second major faculty contribution is that of Professor Daniel Everett, who was a professor in the Department from 1988 until 1999 when he returned to the Amazon to devote himself full-time to documenting Amazonian languages. (He is now Professor of Phonetics and Phonology at the University of Manchester, UK). Professor Everett is a specialist on the languages of Brazil, both Romance and indigenous. His monograph, Everett (1996) *Why There Are No Clitics*, deals with the analysis of pronouns in Romance languages as well as human languages in general. Professor Everett has also published descriptive grammars of endangered languages. Of particular note is his monograph, with Barbara Kern, on the grammar of Wari'. In addition to these monographs, Everett has published numerous refereed journal articles, including one in the flag-ship journal *Language* that documented a "new" sound in the Pirahã language of the Amazon (Everett and Ladefoged, 1996).

Christina Bratt Paulston's scholarship has focused on language maintenance and shift among the indigenous peoples of the region, in particular in the context of Peru.

Doctoral dissertations in the Department have made important contributions to knowledge of the languages of South America. Two dissertations directed by Professor Sally Thomason are of particular note. Filomena Sandalo, who is now a professor of linguistics at UNICAMP in Brazil, wrote a grammar of Kadiweiu, a language spoken in southern Brazil and northern Argentina. Verónica Grondona wrote a grammar of Mocoví, a language spoken in Argentina. Grondona is now an assistant professor at Eastern Michigan University, where she continues to work on endangered languages. Alan Vogel wrote his dissertation on verb meaning and syntax in Jarawara, which is an Amazonian Indian language. Alan continues to work for SIL in Puerto Velho. Continuing in this tradition is Hébé Gonzáles, who is writing a grammar of Tapiete under the direction of Professor Kaufman.

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This tradition of work on Romance and indigenous languages continues. The Graduate Program in Hispanic Linguistics has moved from Hispanic Languages and Literatures into the Department. Professor Pascual Masullo, who joined the Department in 2002, works on the dialects of Argentina and Romance languages in general. In addition, he works on Mapuché, which is spoken in Chile and Argentina. He is currently supervising doctoral students Roberto Aranovich from Argentina and Margarita Jara from Peru.

Finally, the Department contributes faculty to the Center's undergraduate seminar/field trip program. Robert DeKeyser led a group to Bolivia in 2003, and Dorolyn Smith took a group to Chile in 2004.

NEW CHALLENGES **Mitchell A. Seligson**

New Realities

By the mid-1980s, it was time to take stock of several new realities and make the necessary adjustments. When Cole and Carmelo established the Center, their challenge was to develop a national and international reputation, and they did so with astonishing success by focusing on key areas of research as described above.

When I took over the reins of the Center, the program had become so well institutionalized and nationally recognized that people had stopped asking: Why Latin American Studies in Pittsburgh? Moreover, the Center's first major endowment gift of \$600,000, a joint product of gifts by the Mellon Foundation and Heinz Endowments, was being finalized, giving new fiscal stability to the program. Yet, there were new challenges to face.

First, competition for Title VI funds from the U.S. Department of Education had become even more intense than it had been in the 1970s, as a result of the entry of several new world regions and several new centers and Latin American programs, including the University of California at San Diego, the Kellogg Institute at Notre Dame and, a bit later on, Harvard. In order to remain competitive in the context of shrinking Federal funding, it became vital to broaden the program beyond its solid base in Arts and Sciences and to move aggressively to incorporate a wider range of professional schools, such as engineering, law, and medicine.

Second, the Center faculty had grown so large and so diverse that its research interests could no longer be encapsulated by the focus on Cuba,

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Bolivia, and social security. Those early faculty interests provided a vital focus in the early years of the Center's existence, and their very successes attracted a growing list of outstanding faculty members to the University. But now faculty research interests had grown and the Center needed to accommodate them.

Third, there were new challenges facing support for our students, both graduate and undergraduate, whose numbers were rapidly growing in size and quality.

Research Support

In order to meet these challenges, the Center rededicated itself to providing the resources for faculty and students to carry out their research. It did so with a variety of means, opening new lines of financial support for the Center, both within the university and from various foundations, such as the Tinker Foundation, AT&T, USAID, and another grant from Mellon.

If undergraduates were to continue to benefit from the summer research experience that Cole and Reid Reading had established in the early years of the Center's existence, more funds were needed. Support for the undergraduate field trip had to be increased because the cost of study abroad had expanded far beyond the Center's resources. The Center engineered a change in tuition allocation policy at Pittsburgh so that it could receive a portion of the funds students had been paying in tuition to participate in the undergraduate field trip. This shift placed the field trip on a new and sounder footing, allowing it to continue to remain the crown jewel in Pitt undergraduate research. Bringing the headquarters of LASA to Pitt also proved instrumental since it enabled the Center to tap into some of Reid Reading's time so that he could once again direct some of the field trips.

At the graduate level, the Center had been successful in obtaining Tinker Foundation funds for project research, but Tinker rules required a two-year hiatus between each three-year grant cycle, leaving a large gap in the Pitt funding cycles for graduate students. Graduate students who needed to go to the field to do their research could not reasonably postpone those trips for two years. A decision was made to increase internal funding for graduate students and to hold competitions on an annual basis. In addition, students became eligible for two years of summer support, once at the MA level and once again as they were gearing up for the dissertation year. At the faculty level, support was expanded for research, with a strong emphasis on junior faculty, who needed to jump-start their careers. By the time I became director we had more than 60 faculty working in different fields and there was an explosion in publications.

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Library

Similar challenges faced Eduardo Lozano at the library. It became increasingly difficult to use Title VI funds for library acquisitions and yet, within the library, competition for scarce funds grew more keen. High level meetings resulted in the formal recognition of the special nature of the collection that Eduardo had been building and the allocation of substantially expanded funding for acquisitions. For the first time, it appeared that even though faculty interests had widened, the library was able to keep up with demand. The annual growth of the collection, spurred on by Eduardo's ceaseless energy and skinflint acquisitions methods, became exponential. The well-deserved naming of the collection after him became one of the high-points of the Center's existence.

INSURING SUSTAINABILITY

Billie R. Dewalt

At the time I was appointed director in August of 1993, the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies was a great institution that had grown and prospered under excellent leadership. My intent was to insure the Center's sustainability into the future by building on that firm foundation.

My primary goal was to solidify the financial circumstances of the Center through substantially increasing the endowment. At the time, the University of Pittsburgh was going through difficult economic times, and the University was governed by a relatively new Chancellor whose priorities were still in question (and who was replaced within a very short time). The fact that centers, by their nature, are not core programs in the academic enterprise made it readily apparent to me that building an endowment was essential to insure long-term sustainability. During my tenure as director we achieved major success toward that end.

Expanding Endowment

The Center's endowment increased from \$700,000 to over \$5 million. The foundation of the endowment was provided by a \$2.5 million award from the Howard Heinz Endowments, which included a \$500,000 challenge grant that the Center leveraged and successfully matched with contributions from the A.W. Mellon Foundation, Alcoa Foundation, the R.A. Hunt Foundation, Mine Safety Appliances Company Charitable Foundation, and Industrias Metalurgicas Pescarmona, S.A. (IMPSA).

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Success in building the endowment also owed much to the careful management of resources by John Frechione and Shirley Kregar. We were able to close each fiscal year with a budget surplus in our endowment accounts, thus enabling the Center to reinvest funds to build the principal.

Professional Schools and Sciences

The second main goal was to create a stronger presence in the Center for faculty and students from the professional schools and the sciences. My own faculty appointment in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs was one means of emphasizing that the Center wanted to expand beyond the humanities and social sciences to encompass the professional schools. We established a five-member faculty advisory committee with the stipulation that at least one member had to come from the professional schools. In addition, we began the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program and organized an associated graduate student conference in that area that brought together students from the professional schools, social sciences, and humanities to address the critical policy issues facing the Latin American region.

The progress made in further incorporating the professional schools and sciences as a strength of the Center was aided by continuous IMPSA support that enabled Argentine students to do graduate work in business, engineering, or law. Alcoa Foundation supported fellowships for students from São Luis, Maranhão, Brazil to do graduate work in engineering. We teamed with the Department of Biological Sciences to join the Organization for Tropical Studies, providing undergraduate students with opportunities to do work in tropical biology in Costa Rica. The Center was instrumental in assisting the Katz Graduate School of Business to establish an MBA program in São Paulo, Brazil.

Partnerships

The third goal that I established was to enhance our partnerships with universities, foundations, and corporations in the United States and Latin America. Partnerships with universities in Latin America enable collaborative research projects, open the possibility for students to move easily back and forth, and potentially lead to joint grant funding. Partnerships with foundations and corporations are critical for obtaining the resources for scholarships, research support, and publications.

I traveled extensively during my tenure as director to build these ties, and with the encouragement of Burkart Holzner (Director of the University Center for International Studies), also took Chancellor Mark Nordenberg

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and Provost James Maher on trips to Brazil and Argentina. The most successful collaborations grew with Brazil, as exemplified by the development of a Brazilian Studies Program, the KGSB MBA program in São Paulo, and a five-way cooperative agreement signed with Carnegie Mellon University, the University of São Paulo (USP), the State University of São Paulo (UNESP), and the University of Campinas (UNICAMP). Close relationships also were established with the Fulbright Programs in Argentina and Ecuador; and there was a strengthening of existing ties with academics in Cuba (something that was enhanced by the addition of Havana as a part of the itinerary of the Semester at Sea). Those strong successes, coupled with lesser but important programmatic efforts with other countries, reinforced and strengthened the Center's long-standing academic friendships throughout Latin America.

Organizational Ties

Along with those main priorities, other opportunities arose to enhance and build upon our programs. One that deserves special mention was the development of an outstanding outreach program in the Center and the growth of the Latin American Series of the University of Pittsburgh Press. Although Reid Reading's responsibilities had included both running the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) and handling outreach for the Center, the growth of LASA meant that more and more of his time was being purchased to run that organization. This gave us the opportunity to hire Rosalind Eannarino who created a variety of programs and workshops to increase the visibility of the Center in Pittsburgh. One of the hallmarks of any successful organization is continuity of good leadership and it must be recognized that Shirley, John, and now Roz have been instrumental in extraordinarily effective implementation of the core programs of the Center.

During my tenure as director, I also became editor of the Pitt Latin American Series (PLAS) of the University of Pittsburgh Press. That series continues under the able leadership of G. Reid Andrews who worked with me as one of the associate editors. We also successfully renewed our relationship with the Latin American Studies Association, thus insuring that the group's headquarters would remain in Pittsburgh. Previous directors recognized that PLAS and LASA were important ways for the Center to demonstrate its scholarly leadership for the world community of Latin Americanists and both continue to prosper.

At a time when area studies programs in many other universities are facing budgetary cutbacks, declining involvement of faculty, and smaller student enrollments, the Center continues to flourish. I firmly believe that the

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strong financial endowment of the Center makes it unlikely that University budget cuts will threaten its promising future, that the strength and visibility of the program will encourage deans across the campus to invest in faculty who count Latin America as a special area of focus, and that the quality of faculty and programs in the Center will continue to attract and inspire students for generations to come. It was my pleasure to have been a small part of insuring the growth and sustainability of this great Center.

CONNECTING THE ACADEMIC WITH THE COMMUNITY

Kathleen Musante DeWalt

When I assumed the directorship of the Center in 2001, I had several goals in mind. The first was to reconnect the Center with some of the core activities of the decade before—including the development of conferences and symposia presenting current scholarship on Latin America—and extend these events in a way that involved the community and presented the best academic and creative strengths of the University and the Center to the wider Pittsburgh community. I also wished to strengthen the relationships between the Center and other organizations engaged in education and outreach to the community. Over the last three years, I have continued to develop the CLAS Board of Advisors and have called on Board members to help design several events aimed at raising our visibility in the local business community.

In addition to a continuation and reinvigoration of the ongoing CLAS Seminar Series, several key events have been important between 2001 and 2004. These include: the dedication of the Latin American Reading Room at Hillman Library; the series of events focused on the economy, politics, and culture of Brazil; and collaborations with the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, and the Mattress Factory Museum.

The Board of Advisors

Several of the initiatives over the past decade in the development of the Center have connected CLAS firmly to the University and non-University communities. The development of a community-based Board of Advisors in 1996 provided a close connection to several key constituencies in the community. Since its initiation, the Board of Advisors has included representatives from local corporations with interests in Latin America, foundations, arts and education organizations, local NGOs, and the Latin American community of Pittsburgh. During the late 1990s and first years of the 21st

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century, the Board of Advisors has provided both financial and programmatic support for Center activities. Between 2001 and 2004, the Board members have actively participated in all such activities. As a result of the involvement of the Board over the past four years, the Center has increased its outreach to the business community with two successful conferences on current economic and political conditions in Brazil. Members of the Board of Advisors have also been instrumental in providing funding for key events and for the construction of the Latin American Reading Room.

The Latin American Reading Room

The Latin American Reading Room in Hillman Library was dedicated in September 2001. Built with the generous support of several donors, including members of the Board of Advisors and local corporations, the Reading Room represents the dream of all of the Center's directors throughout the history of CLAS. The bulk of the fundraising for the room was carried out between 1998 and 2000, during the tenure of Director Billie R. DeWalt. The building of the room began in 2001. The Latin American Reading Room provides a tangible commitment to the Eduardo Lozano Latin American Library Collection, one of the most comprehensive collections of materials on Latin America in the world.

Connecting the Center's Academic and Art Roots to the Community

Several key academic symposia designed to stimulate community as well as academic interest took place from 2001 to 2004. The conference, *Nicaragua's Presidential Election: The Role of the Media and Implications for the Hemisphere*, conducted in collaboration with Point Park College in November 2001 was the most comprehensive conference in the U.S. regarding the Nicaraguan elections. It featured Cristiana Chamorro (Journalist and Member of the Editorial Board of *La Prensa*, Nicaragua) and John Keane (Director of the Office of Central American Affairs, U.S. Department of State) as well as journalists, election activists, and scholars who commented on the political situation in Nicaragua and its upcoming elections. Community and local scholarly response was enthusiastic, and this event marked the first collaboration between CLAS and Point Park College.

In early 2002, the Center presented a panel on the crisis in Argentina. Highlighting the University's top scholars in Argentina, the panel also included Board of Advisor Chair and Senior Vice President for International Banking of Mellon Bank Stuart Sutin. The goal and the outcome were to connect scholarly information with the specific concerns of the business and financial community.

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In fall 2002, the Center presented a series of events surrounding the presidential elections in Brazil. A panel of local experts made presentations on the political situation just before the elections in 2002 and drew a wide community and University audience. At the same time, the Center also received funding from the Pittsburgh Foundation to support several events focused on Brazilian music. The two concerts resulting from this grant held in 2002 and 2004 drew standing-room only crowds.

Among the events focusing on Brazil, two—the *Brazil Business Briefing* presented in May 2003 and the *Global Business Dialogue* held in July 2004—drew on expertise from faculty and students at the University of Pittsburgh and both were based on extensive partnerships with local and national corporations and organizations. Collaborators for the *Brazil Business Briefing* (BBB) included the International Business Center of the University of Pittsburgh, the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Regional Alliance, the Duquesne University Chrysler Small Business Center, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Brazilian American Chamber of Commerce, Mine Safety Appliances, FreeMarkets, Summa Technologies, Latin Trade Solutions, Mellon Bank, PNC Bank, INTRIX, Reference Metals, and ABN AMRO, New York. This one-day conference presented up-to-the minute information on the economic and political conditions in Brazil in a format aimed at the local business community. The original idea for the BBB came from Glenn Flickinger (Chair of the Board of Advisors), but quickly caught the attention of a number of other collaborators and brought CLAS and the International Business Center into a closer working relationship. It also connected CLAS to the U.S. Department of Commerce and several local development organizations. The *Global Business Dialogue on Brazil* was the result of close collaboration among the University, the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Regional Alliance. This event was very successful, with an audience of about 90 participants. The *Global Business Dialogue* drew on the expertise of students enrolled in the Katz School of Business program in São Paulo, Brazil. Again we were able to showcase the expertise available at the University to a community audience.

Outreach

The years since 2001 also have seen increased development in outreach and heightened recognition of the Center's leadership in this area. While the Center has always had an important outreach component, the development of close ties with arts organizations and schools has increased dramatically. Following the successful conference on Nicaragua, in 2002, under the guidance of Rosalind Eannarino, the Center submitted a proposal for and was

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granted funding for a Fulbright-Hays Group Project Abroad to Nicaragua. This project took 14 Pittsburgh area middle and high school teachers to Nicaragua for five weeks. The resulting curriculum has been broadly circulated. The University of Pittsburgh's Group Project Abroad to Nicaragua has become a model for other such programs and has been highlighted on the U.S. Department of Education's website.

In 2003, the outreach program collaborated closely with the Carnegie Museum of Natural History to provide extensive teacher training and community education (through the Elder Hostel) around the exhibit of materials from Machu Picchu. In 2004, the outreach program is collaborating closely with the Mattress Factory on teacher and community education surrounding the exhibit of the work of 13 Cuban installation artists at the Mattress Factory. The Center also presented a panel on current political, economic, and cultural issues in Cuba that was advertised by the Mattress Factory and drew members of the wider community. Both of these collaborations represent a movement towards closer ties with community-based organizations with educational missions in ways that highlight the expertise of University of Pittsburgh faculty and staff. In addition to these more academically oriented collaborations, the program also collaborated with the Pittsburgh Cultural Trust for a series of cultural events, including the presentation of the music of the Buena Vista Social Club in November 2002 and the work of Mexican artist Alfonso Nieto in the spring of 2003.

By 2004, the Center's outreach program had become a national model. Outreach Coordinator Rosalind Eannarino is routinely asked to serve as an outreach consultant for other programs, and new outreach coordinators from other Centers come to Pittsburgh for training.

Appendix A

Core and Related Faculty: 2004

CORE FACULTY

Africana Studies

Joseph E.K. Adjaye
Brenda F. Berrian

Anthropology

Marc Bermann
María-Auxiliadora Cordero
Blenda B. Femenías
Olivier de Montmollin
Kathleen DeWalt
Robert D. Drennan
John Frechione
Terrence S. Kaufman
Frank McGlynn (Greensburg)
Hugo G. Nutini
James B. Richardson III
Harry Sanabria
Thomas Schorr
J. Michael Stuckart (Bradford)
David R. Watters (Carnegie
Museum)

Economics

Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Emeritus)
Marla Ripoll

Geology and Planetary Sciences

Mark Bunker Abbott
Michael Rosenmeier

Hispanic Languages and Literatures

Ligia S. Aldana
John R. Beverley
Jerome Branche
Ana Paula Carvalho
Bobby J. Chamberlain
Alicia Valero Covarrubias
(Greensburg)
Carys Evans-Corrales (Bradford)
Beatrice DeAngelis
Nancy B. Flórez-Estrada
(Greensburg)
Frederick Fornoff (Johnstown)
Erin Graff Zivin
Hermann Herlinghaus
Joshua Lund

Gerald Martin
Keith A. McDuffie (Emeritus)
Elizabeth Monasterios
Mabel Moraña
María Cristina Saavedra
(Johnstown)
Sarah A. Williams

History

George Reid Andrews
Alejandro de la Fuente
Steven J. Hirsch (Greensburg)
Gail Martin
Lara Elizabeth Putnam

Linguistics

Robert DeKeyser
Salomé Gutierrez
Pascual José Masullo
Christina Bratt Paulston
(Emeritus)

Music

Max H. Brandt
Leonora Saavedra

Political Science

Barry Ames
Cole Blasier (Emeritus)
Aníbal Pérez-Liñán
Sebastian Saiegh

Sociology

Cecilia Green
Peggy Lovell
John Markoff
José A. Moreno (Emeritus)

Joseph M. Katz Graduate School of

Business

James Craft
Josephine E. Olson

School of Education

Clementina Acedo
Mark Ginsburg
James E. Mauch (Emeritus)
John P. Myers
Rolland G. Paulston (Emeritus)
David Post
Seth J. Spaulding (Emeritus)

Appendix A—2

School of Law

Jules Lobel

Graduate School of Public and International Affairs

Silvia Borzutzky (Carnegie Mellon)

Louise K. Comfort

Billie R. DeWalt (Carnegie Museum)

Laura Hastings (College of General Studies)

Paul Nelson

Nuno S. Themudo

Graduate School of Public Health

Ravi K. Sharma

Patricia Documét

University Library System

Eduardo Lozano

Martha Mantilla

RELATED FACULTY

Anthropology

Monica Frölander-Ulf
(Johnstown)

Richard Scaglione

Biological Sciences

Walter P. Carson

Linda A. Winkler (Titusville)

Computer Science

Markus Mock

Daniel Mossé

Economics

James Cassing

Jerome Wells

English

Susan Z. Andrade

Shalini Puri

Geology and Planetary Science

Thomas H. Anderson

Jack D. Donahue (Emeritus)

Harold B. Rollins (Emeritus)

History

William Chase

Seymour Drescher

Laurence A. Glasco

Marcus Rediker

Robert Ruck

Linguistics

Dorolyn Smith

Mathematics

Florencio G. Asenjo

Jacob Burbea

Juan J. Manfredi

Music

Nathan Davis

Natural Sciences & Engineering

Estela Soria Llinás (Greensburg)

Political Science

Reinhard Heinisch (Johnstown)

Jonathan Hurwitz

William R. Keech (Carnegie Mellon)

Guy Peters

Robert S. Walters

Religious Studies

Gonzalo Castillo-Cárdenas

Sociology

Kathleen Blee

Akiko Hashimoto

Statistics

Henry W. Block

Theater Arts

Melanie Dreyer

Joseph M. Katz Graduate School of Business

Andrew R. Blair

Frits K. Pil

Luis G. Vargas

School of Dental Medicine

C. Richard Bennett

School of Education

Richard Donato

Carl Fertman

Maureen Porter

School of Engineering

Luis Chaparro

George E. Klinzing

Rafael G. Quimpo

John W. Tierney (Emeritus)

Luis E. Vallejo

Appendix A—3

School of Medicine

Antonio Amórtegui
Germán Barrionuevo
Elmer Raul Cano
Robert Lewis Cook
Megan Crowley Matoka
Horacio Fabrega, Jr.
Oscar Luis Lopez
Ada C. Mezzich
Rubén Zamora

School of Pharmacy

John H. Kilwein

Graduate School of Public and International Affairs

William N. Dunn
Fatma A. El-Hamidi
Louis Picard
Simon Reich
Nita Rudra
Sandra Williamson

School of Public Health

Kenneth J. Jaros
Carol McAllister
Martha A. Terry

Appendix B
University of Pittsburgh Books on Latin America

University of Pittsburgh Press
Cynthia Miller, Director

University of Pittsburgh Press Latin American Series

General Editors

Cole Blasier 1968-1994

James Malloy 1994-1995

Billie R. DeWalt 1995-2002

G. Reid Andrews 2002-present

Associate Editors

Catherine M. Conaghan and **Jorge I. Domínguez** 2002-present

*Denotes Center for Latin American Studies faculty member.

1964

Faron, L.C. *Hawks of the Sun: Mapuche Morality and Its Ritual Attributes*

1965

Havighurst, Robert J. and J. Roberto Moreira. *Society and Education in Brazil*

1968

*Blasier, Cole (editor). *Constructive Change in Latin America*

*Nutini, Hugo. *San Bernardino Contla: Marriage and Family Structure in a Tlaxcalan Municipio*

1969

*Gillin, John. *Human Ways: Selected Essays in Anthropology*

1970

*Malloy, James. *Bolivia: The Uncompleted Revolution*

*Moreno, José. *Barrios in Arms: Revolution in Santo Domingo*

1971

Bonsal, Philip W. *Cuba, Castro, and the United States*

*Malloy, James M. and *Richard S. Thorn (editors). *Beyond the Revolution: Bolivia Since 1952*

*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Revolutionary Change in Cuba*

1973

Pescatello, Ann (editor). *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*

Appendix B—2

1974

Colecchia, Francesca and *Julio Matas (editors and translators). *Selected Latin American One-Act Plays*

1975

Clark, Truman R. *Puerto Rico and the United States, 1917-1933*

Hinshaw, Robert E. *Panajachel: A Guatemalan Town in Thirty-Year Perspective*

Rock, David (editor). *Argentina in the Twentieth Century*

1976

Andrade, Victor. *My Mission for Revolutionary Bolivia, 1944-1962*

*Nutini, Hugo G., Pedro Carrasco, and James M. Taggart (editors). *Essays on Mexican Kinship*

Pérez, Louis A. Jr. *Army Politics in Cuba, 1898-1958*

1977

Benjamin, Jules Robert. *The United States and Cuba: Hegemony and Dependent Development, 1880-1934*

*Malloy, James M. (editor). *Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Latin America*

Sharpless, Richard E. *Gaitán of Colombia: A Political Biography*

Sigmund, Paul E. *The Overthrow of Allende and the Politics of Chile, 1964-1977*

1978

*Blasier, Cole and *Carmelo Mesa-Lago (editors). *Cuba in the World*

Clark, Truman R. *Puerto Rico and the United States, 1917-1933*

*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo. *Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification, and Inequality*

Pérez, Louis A. Jr. *Intervention, Revolution, and Politics in Cuba, 1913-1921*

1979

*Malloy, James M. *The Politics of Social Security in Brazil*

Pescatello, Ann (editor). *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays, Vol. 2*

Smith, Joseph. *Illusions of Conflict: Anglo-American Diplomacy Toward Latin America, 1865-1896*

1981

Coniff, Michael L. *Urban Politics in Brazil: The Rise of Populism, 1925-1945*

Grayson, George W. *The Politics of Mexican Oil*

1982

Pérez, Louis A. Jr. *Cuba Between Empires, 1878-1921*

1983

Blanchard, Peter. *The Origins of the Peruvian Labor Movement, 1883-1919*

Appendix B—3

Hartwig, Richard E. *Roads to Reason: Transportation, Administration, and Rationality in Colombia*
Turner, Frederick C. and José Enrique Miguens (editors). *Juan Perón and the Reshaping of Argentina*

1984

Sloan, John W. *Public Policy in Latin America: A Comparative Study*
Vacs, Aldo César. *Discreet Partners: Argentina and the USSR Since 1917*

1985

Anglade, Christian and Carlos Fortin (editors). *The State and Capital Accumulation in Latin America. Vol.1: Brazil, Chile, Mexico*
*Blasier, Cole. *The Hovering Giant: U.S. Responses to Revolutionary Change in Latin America*
Conniff, Michael L. *Black Labor on a White Canal: Panama, 1903-1981*
Middlebrook, Kevin J. and Carlos Rico (editors). *The United States and Latin America in the 1980s: Contending Perspectives on a Decade of Crisis*
*Mörner, Magnus with *Harold Sims. *Adventurers and Proletarians: The Story of Migrants in Latin America*
Warren, Harris G. *Rebirth of the Paraguayan Republic, 1878-1904*

1986

Collier, Simon. *The Life, Music, and Times of Carlos Gardel*
Duncan, J. Ann. *Voices, Visions, and a New Reality: Mexican Fiction Since 1970*
Green, Stanley C. *The Mexican Republic: The First Decade, 1823-1832*
Jenkins, Rhys. *Transnational Corporations and the Latin American Automobile Industry*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Cuban Studies* 16
Pérez, Louis A. Jr. *Cuba Under the Platt Amendment, 1902-1934*
Scheetz, Thomas. *Peru and the International Monetary Fund*

1987

Johnson, Randal. *The Film Industry in Brazil: Culture and the State*
*Malloy, James M. and *Mitchell A. Seligson (editors). *Authoritarians and Democrats: Regime Transition in Latin America*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Cuban Studies* 17
Thorp, Rosemary and Laurence Whitehead (editors). *Latin American Debt and the Adjustment Crisis*

1988

*Blasier, Cole. *The Giant's Rival: The USSR and Latin America*
Conaghan, Catherine M. *Restructuring Domination: Industrialists and the State in Ecuador*
di Tella, Guido and Rudiger Dornbusch (editors). *The Political Economy of Argentina, 1946-83*

Appendix B—4

- Fritsch, Winston. *External Constraints on Economic Policy in Brazil, 1889-1930*
Grayson, George W. *Oil and Mexican Foreign Policy*
Richardson, William Harrison. *Mexico Through Russian Eyes, 1806-1940*
Scarpaci, Joseph L. *Primary Medical Care in Chile: Accessibility Under Military Rule*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Cuban Studies* 18

1989

- Calvert, Susan and Peter Calvert. *Argentina: Political Culture and Instability*
Cohen, Youssef. *The Manipulation of Consent: The State and Working-Class Consciousness in Brazil*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Cuban Studies* 19
Pérez, Louis A. Jr. *Lords of the Mountain: Social Banditry and Peasant Protest in Cuba, 1878-1918*
Williams, Philip J. *The Catholic Church and Politics in Nicaragua and Costa Rica*

1990

- Anglade, Christian and Carlos Fortin (editors). *The State and Capital Accumulation in Latin America. Vol.2: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela*
Burton, Julianne (editor). *The Social Documentary in Latin America*
di Tella, Guido and D. Cameron Watt (editors). *Argentina Between the Great Powers, 1936-46*
Heine, Jorge (editor). *A Revolution Aborted: The Lessons of Grenada*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo. *Ascent to Bankruptcy: Financing Social Security in Latin America*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Cuban Studies* 20
*Sims, Harold Dana. *The Expulsion of Mexico's Spaniards, 1821-1836*

1991

- Pérez, Louis A. Jr. (editor). *Cuban Studies* 21
Pelupessy, William (editor). *Perspectives on the Agro-Export Economy in Central America*
Pérez, Louis A. Jr. *Cuba Under the Platt Amendment, 1902-1934*
Pérez-López, Jorge. *The Economics of Cuban Sugar*
Schneider, Ben Ross. *Politics Within the State: Elite Bureaucrats and Industrial Policy in Authoritarian Brazil*
Smith, Joseph. *Unequal Giants: Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Brazil, 1889-1930*
Thorp, Rosemary. *Economic Management and Economic Development in Peru and Colombia*

1992

- Crabtree, John. *Peru Under García: An Opportunity Lost*
Ireland, Rowan. *Kingdoms Come: Religion and Politics in Brazil*

Appendix B—5

*McGlynn, Frank and *Seymour Drescher (editors). *The Meaning of Freedom: Economics, Politics, and Culture After Slavery*
Domínguez, Jorge I. (editor). *Cuban Studies* 22
Ranis, Peter. *Argentine Workers: Peronism and Contemporary Class Consciousness*
Welch, John H. *Capital Markets in the Development Process: The Case of Brazil*

1993

Albornoz, Orlando. *Education and Society in Latin America*
Pérez-López, Jorge (editor). *Cuban Studies* 23
Fonda Taylor, Frank. *"To Hell with Paradise": A History of the Jamaican Tourist Industry*
Heine, Jorge. *The Last Cacique: Leadership and Politics in a Puerto Rican City*
Hojman, David E. *Chile: The Political Economy of Development and Democracy in the 1990s*
Isaacs, Anita. *Military Rule and Transition in Ecuador, 1972-92*
Loveman, Brian. *The Constitution of Tyranny: Regimes of Exception in Spanish America*
*Mesa-Lago, Carmelo (editor). *Cuba After the Cold War*
Pezzullo, Lawrence and Ralph Pezzullo. *At the Fall of Somoza*
Quiroz, Alfonso W. *Domestic and Foreign Finance in Modern Peru, 1850-1950: Financing Visions of Development*
Rein, Raanan (translated by Martha Grenzeback). *The Franco-Perón Alliance: Relations Between Spain and Argentina, 1946-1955*
Watters, R.F. *Poverty and Peasantry in Peru's Southern Andes, 1963-90*

1994

Brachet-Marquez, Viviane. *The Dynamics of Domination: State, Class, and Social Reform in Mexico, 1910-1990*
Cottam, Martha L. *Images and Intervention: U.S. Policies in Latin America*
Manzetti, Luigi. *Institutions, Parties, and Coalitions in Argentine Politics*
Santi, Enrico Mario (editor). *Cuban Studies* 24
Pettavino, Paula J. and Geralyn Pye. *Sport in Cuba: The Diamond in the Rough*
Szusterman, Celia. *Frondizi and the Politics of Developmentalism in Argentina, 1955-62*

1995

Bartell, Ernest and Leigh A. Payne (editors). *Business and Democracy in Latin America*
Bennett, Vivienne. *The Politics of Water. Urban Protest, Gender, and Power in Monterrey, Mexico*
Buchanan, Paul G. *State, Labor, Capital: Democratizing Class Relations in Southern Cone*
Conaghan, Catherine M. and *James M. Malloy. *Unsettling Statecraft: Democracy and Neoliberalism in the Central Andes*

Appendix B—6

Huber, Evelyne and Frank Safford (editors). *Agrarian Structure and Political Power: Landlord and Peasant in the Making of Latin America*
Leitinger, Ilse Abshagen (editor and translator). *The Costa Rican Women's Movement: A Reader*.
Pérez, Louis A. (editor). *Cuban Studies* 25
*von Mettenheim, Kurt. *The Brazilian Voter: Mass Politics in Democratic Transition, 1974-1986*
Zulawski, Ann. *They Eat From Their Labor: Work and Social Change in Colonial Bolivia*

1996

Bautista, Gloria (editor). *Voces femeninas de Hispanoamérica*
Domínguez, Jorge I. (editor). *Cuban Studies* 26
Everingham, Mark. *Revolution and the Multiclass Coalition in Nicaragua*
Levy, Daniel C. *Building the Third Sector: Latin America's Private Research Centers and Nonprofit Development*
Teichman, Judith A. *Privatization and Political Change in Mexico*
Weyland, Kurt. *Democracy without Equity: Failures of Reform in Brazil*

1997

Dacal Moure, Ramón and Manuel Rivero de la Calle. *Art and Archeology of Pre-Columbian Cuba*
Leitinger, Ilse Abshagen (editor). *The Costa Rican Women's Movement: A Reader*
Pereira, Anthony W. *End of the Peasantry: The Rural Labor Movement in Northeast Brazil, 1961-1988*
Smith, Anne-Marie. *A Forced Agreement: Press Acquiescence to Censorship in Brazil*
Williams, Philip J. and Knut Walter. *Militarization and Demilitarization in El Salvador's Transition to Democracy*
Yarrington, Douglas. *A Coffee Frontier: Land, Society, and Politics in Duaca, Venezuela, 1830-1936*

1998

Bartell, Ernest and Leigh A. Payne (editors). *Business and Democracy in Latin America*
Casanovas, Joan. *Bread, or Bullets! Urban Labor and Spanish Colonialism in Cuba, 1850-1898*
Cruz-Saco, María Amparo and *Carmelo Mesa-Lago (editors). *Do Options Exist? The Reform of Pension and Health Care Systems in Latin America*
Dietz, Henry. *Urban Poverty, Political Participation, and the State: Lima, 1970-1990*
Domínguez, Jorge I.(editor). *International Security and Democracy: Latin America and the Caribbean in the Post-Cold War Era*
Hamilton, Sarah. *The Two-Headed Household: Gender and Rural Development in the Ecuadorean Andes*

Appendix B—7

Moore, Robin Dale. *Nationalizing Blackness: Afro-Cubanismo and Artistic Revolution in Havana, 1920-1940*
Pérez-López, Jorge (editor). *Cuban Studies* 27
Sullivan-González, Douglass. *Piety, Power, and Politics: Religion and Nation Formation in Guatemala, 1821-1871*
*von Mettenheim, Kurt and *James M. Malloy (editors). *Deepening Democracy in Latin America*

1999

Bueno, Eva P. Bueno and Terry Caesar (editors). *Imagination Beyond Nation: Latin American Popular Culture*
Gauri, Varun. *School Choice in Chile: Two Decades of Educational Reform*
Grenier, Yvon. *The Emergence of Insurgency in El Salvador: Ideology and Political Will*
Lauria-Santiago, Aldo A. *An Agrarian Republic: Commercial Agriculture and the Politics of Peasant Communities in El Salvador, 1823-1914*
Pichón, Francisco J., Jorge E. Uquillas, and *John Frechione (editors). *Traditional and Modern Natural Resource Management in Latin America*
Santí, Enrico Mario (editor). *Cuban Studies* 28
Santí, Enrico Mario (editor). *Cuban Studies* 29
Schmidt-Nowara, Christopher. *Empire and Antislavery: Spain, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, 1833-1874*

2000

Díaz-Briquets, Sergio and Jorge Pérez-López. *Conquering Nature: The Environmental Legacy of Socialism in Cuba*
Kingstone, Peter R. and Timothy J. Power (editors; foreword by Thomas Skidmore). *Democratic Brazil: Actors, Institutions, and Processes*
Pérez, Lisandro (editor) and Uva de Aragón (associate editor). *Cuban Studies* 30
Serbin, Kenneth P. *Secret Dialogues: Church-State Relations, Torture, and Social Justice in Authoritarian Brazil*
Uribe-Uran, Victor M. *Honorable Lives: Lawyers, Family, and Politics in Columbia, 1780-1850*
Van Cott, Donna Lee. *Friendly Liquidation of the Past: The Politics of Diversity in Latin America*
Weintraub, Sidney. *Financial Decision-Making in Mexico: To Bet a Nation*

2001

Bailey, John and Roy Godson (editors). *Organized Crime and Democratic Governability: Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands*
Camp, Roderic Ai (editor). *Citizen Views of Democracy in Latin America*
Deere, Carmen Diana and Magdalena León. *Empowering Women: Land and Property Rights in Latin America*
Forster, Cindy. *The Time of Freedom: Campesino Workers in Guatemala's October Revolution*

Appendix B—8

Isbe, Katherine Isbe and Cindy Forster. *Still Fighting: The Nicaraguan Women's Movement, 1977-2000*

Pérez, Lisandro (editor) and Uva de Aragón (associate editor). *Cuban Studies* 31

Powers, Nancy R. *Grassroots Expectations of Democracy and Economy: Argentina in Comparative Perspective*

2002

Ottman, Goetz Frank. *Lost for Words? Brazilian Liberationism in the 1990s*

Pérez, Lisandro (editor) and Uva de Aragón (associate editor). *Cuban Studies* 32

Pérez, Jr., Louis A. and Rebecca J. Scott (editors). *The Archives of Cuba/Los archivos de Cuba*

Schoonmaker, Sara. *High-Tech Trade Wars: U.S.-Brazilian Conflicts in the Global Economy*

Scott, Rebecca J., Thomas C. Holt, Frederick Cooper, and Aims McGuinness (editors). *Societies After Slavery: A Select Annotated Bibliography of Printed Sources on Cuba, Brazil, British Colonial Africa, South Africa, and the British West Indies*

2003

Campbell, Tim. *The Quiet Revolution Decentralization and the Rise of Political Participation in Latin American Cities*

Pérez, Lisandro (editor) and Uva de Aragón (associate editor). *Cuban Studies* 33

2004

Bennett, Vivienne, Sonia Dávila-Poblete, and María Nieves Rico (editors).

Opposing Currents: the Politics of Gender and Water in Latin America

Burt, Jo-Marie Burt and Philip Mauceri (editors). *Politics in the Andes: Identity, Conflict, Reform*

Lauria-Santiago, Aldo and Leigh Binford (editors). *Landscapes of Struggle: Politics, Society and Community in El Salvador*

Muecke, Ulrich (translated by Katya Andrusz). *Political Culture in Nineteenth-Century Peru: The Rise of the Partido Civil*

Pérez, Lisandro (editor) and Uva de Aragón (associate editor). *Cuban Studies* 34

Ritter, Archibald R. M. Ritter (editor). *The Cuban Economy*

Sullivan, Paul. *Xuxub must Die: The Lost Histories of a Murder on the Yucatan*

2005

Pérez, Lisandro (editor) and Uva de Aragón (associate editor). *Cuban Studies* 35

Appendix B—9

Illuminations: Cultural Formations of the Americas Series

Editors

John Beverley and Sara Castro-Klarén

2004

Ludmer, Josefina (translated by Glen S. Close). *The Corpus Delecti: A Manual of Argentine Fictions*

Pacini Hernandez, Deborah, Héctor Fernández-L'Hoeste, and Eric Zolov (editors). *Rockin' Las Américas: The Global Politics of Rock in Latin /o America*

Sanjinés C., Javier. *Mestizaje Upside-Down: Aesthetic Politics in Modern Bolivia*

2005

Lorandi, Ana María (translated by Ann de León). *Spanish King of the Incas: The Epic Life of Pedro Bohorques*

Pittsburgh Editions of Latin American Literature

1992

Azuela, Mariano (translated by *Frederick H. Fornoff; Seymour Menton, coordinator; Critical Edition). *The Underdogs*

1993

Angel Asturias, Miguel (translated by *Gerald Martin; Critical Edition). *Men of Maize*

de la Parra, Teresa (translated by Harriet de Onís and *Frederick H. Fornoff; Doris Sommer, coordinator; Critical Edition). *Mama Blanca's Memoirs*

1995

Güiraldes, Ricardo (translated by Patricia Owen Steiner; Gwen Kirkpatrick, coordinator; Critical Edition). *Don Segundo Sombra*

1996

Gallegos, Rómulo (translated by Will Kirkland; Michael J. Doudoroff, coordinator; Critical Edition). *Canaima*

Pitt Poetry Series

Alegría, Claribel (translated by Carolyn Forché). *Flowers from the Volcano* (1982)

Alegría, Claribel (translated by Darwin Flakoll). *Woman of the River* (1989)

Cervantes, Lorna Dee. *Emplumada* (1981)

Doubiago, Sharon. *South America Mi Hija* (1992)

Hofer, Jen (editor and translator). *Sin puertas visibles: An Anthology of Contemporary Poetry by Mexican Women* (2003)

Appendix B—10

Colección Archivos

- Volume 1: Miguel Angel Asturias (Amos Segala, editor). *Paris 1924-1933: Periodismo y creación literaria* (1988)
- Volume 2: Ricardo Güiraldes (Paul Verdevoye, editor). *Don Segundo Sombra* (1988)
- Volume 3: José Lezama Lima (Cintio Vitier, editor). *Paradiso*
- Volume 4: César Vallejo (Américo Ferrari, editor). *Obra poética* (1988)
- Volume 5: Mariano Azuela (Jorge Ruffinelli, editor). *Los de abajo* (1988)
- Volume 6: Mário de Andrade (Telê Porto Ancona López, editor). *Macunaíma* (1996)
- Volume 7: José Asunción Silva (Héctor Orjuela, editor). *Obra completa* (1990)
- Volume 8: Jorge Icaza (Renaud Richard and Ricardo Descalzi, editors). *El Chulla Romero y Flores* (1988)
- Volume 9: Teresa de la Parra (Velia Bosch, editor). *Las memorias de Mamá Blanca* (1988)
- Volume 10: Enrique Amorim (Fernando Ainsa, editor). *La carreta* (1988)
- Volume 11: Alcides Arguedas (Antonio D. Lorente Medina, editor). *Race de bronce* (1988)
- Volume 12: José Gorostiza (Edelmira Ramírez Leyva, editor). *Poesía y poética* (1988)
- Volume 13: Clarice Lispector (G.H. Benedito Nunes, editor). *A paixão segundo* (1988)
- Volume 14: José Maria Arguedas (Eve Marie Fell, editor). *El zorro de arriba y el zorro de abajo* (1990)
- Volume 15: José Revueltas (Evodio Escalante, coordinator). *Los días terrenales* (1991)
- Volume 16: Julio Cortázar (Julio Ortega and Saúl Yurkiévich, coordinators). *Rayuela* (1991)
- Volume 17: Juan Rulfo (Claude Fell, coordinator). *Toda la obra* (1992)
- Volume 18: Lúcio Cardoso (Mario Carelli, coordinator). *Crônica da casa assassinada* (1991)
- Volume 19: Ezequiel Martínez Estrada (Leo Pollmann, coordinator). *Radio grafía de la pampa* (1991)
- Volume 20: Rómulo Gallegos (Charles Minguet, coordinator). *Canaima* (1991)
- Volume 21: Miguel Angel Asturias (*Gerald Martin, coordinator). *Hombres de maíz* (1992)
- Volume 22: Agustín Yáñez (Arturo Azuela, coordinator). *Al filo del agua* (1992)
-

Appendix B—11

University of Pittsburgh Latin American Archaeology Publications

Department of Anthropology
María-Auxiliadora Cordero, Managing Editor

Memoirs in Latin American Archaeology

1. *Archaeological Research in the El Cajon Region, Volume 1: Prehistoric Cultural Ecology/ Investigaciones Arqueológicas en la Región de El Cajón, Tomo 1: Ecología Cultural Precolombina*. Kenneth Hirth, Gloria Lara Pinto, & George Hasemann, eds. [Co-pub.: Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia, Tegucigalpa, 1989.]
2. *Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Volume 1: The Environmental Context of Human Habitation/Cacicazgos Prehispánicos del Valle de la Plata, Tomo 1: El Contexto Medioambiental de la Ocupación Humana*. Luisa Fernanda Herrera, Robert D. Drennan, & Carlos A. Uribe, eds. [Co-pub.: Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, 1989.]
3. *Modern Maya Storage Behavior: Ethnoarchaeological Case Examples from the Puuc Region of Yucatan/Comportamiento de Almacenaje entre los Mayas Modernos: Estudios Etnoarqueológicos de la Región Puuc de Yucatán*. Michael P. Smyth. [1991]
4. *Archaeological Research at Aztec-Period Rural Sites in Morelos, Mexico, Volume 1: Excavations and Architecture/Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Sitios Rurales de la Epoca Azteca en Morelos, México, Tomo 1: Excavaciones y Arquitectura*. Michael E. Smith. [1992]
5. *Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Volume 2: Ceramics—Chronology and Craft Production/Cacicazgos Prehispánicos del Valle de la Plata, Tomo 2: Cerámica—Cronología y Producción Artesanal*. Robert D. Drennan, Mary M. Taft, & Carlos A. Uribe, eds. [Co-pub.: Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, 1993.]
6. *The Balberta Project: The Terminal Formative–Early Classic Transition on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala/El Proyecto Balberta: La Transición entre el Formativo Terminal y el Clásico Temprano en la Costa Pacífica de Guatemala*. Frederick J. Bove, Sonia Medrano B., Brenda Lou P., & Bárbara Arroyo L., eds. [Co-pub.: Asociación Tikal, Guatemala, 1993.]
7. *The Persistence of Prehispanic Chiefdoms on the Río Daule, Coastal Ecuador/La Persistencia de los Cacicazgos Prehispánicos en el Río Daule, Costa del Ecuador*. David M. Stemper. [Co-pub.: Libri Mundi, Quito, 1993.]
8. *Regional Archaeology in Northern Manabí, Ecuador, Volume 1: Environment, Cultural Chronology, and Prehistoric Subsistence in the Jama River Valley/Arqueología Regional del Norte de Manabí, Ecuador, Volumen 1: Medio Ambiente, Cronología Cultural y Subsistencia Prehistórica en el Valle del Río Jama*. James A. Zeidler & Deborah M. Pearsall, eds. [Co-pub.: Libri Mundi, Quito, 1994.]

Appendix B—12

10. *Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Volume 3: The Socioeconomic Structure of Formative 3 Communities/Cacicazgos Prehispánicos del Valle de la Plata, Tomo 3: La Estructura Socioeconómica de las Comunidades del Formativo 3.* Luis Gonzalo Jaramillo E. [Co-pub. Universidad de los Andes, Santafé de Bogotá, 1996.]
11. *Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Volume 4: Vertical Economy, Interchange, and Social Change during the Formative Period/Cacicazgos Prehispánicos del Valle de la Plata, Tomo 4. Economía Vertical, Intercambio, y Cambio Social durante el Período Formativo.* Dale W. Quattrin. [2001]
12. *Ancient Maya State, Urbanism, Exchange, and Craft Specialization: Chipped Stone Evidence from the Copán Valley and the La Entrada Region, Honduras/ Estado, Urbanismo, Intercambio y Especialización Artesanal entre los Mayas Antiguos.* Kazuo Aoyama. [1999]
13. *Agricultural Change in the Bolivian Amazon/Cambio Agrícola en la Amazonía Boliviana.* John H. Walker. [Co-pub. Fundación Kenneth Lee, Trinidad, Beni, Bolivia, 2004.]
14. *Guangala Fishers and Farmers: A Case Study of Animal Use at El Azúcar, Southwestern Ecuador/Pescadores y Agricultores Guangala: Un Estudio de Caso de Uso Animal en El Azúcar, Suroeste de Ecuador.* Elizabeth J. Reitz and Maria A. Masucci. [Co-pub. Ediciones Libri Mundi, Enrique Grosse-Luemern, Quito.] (In press)
15. *Wankarani Settlement Systems in Evolutionary Perspective: A Study in Early Village-Based Society and Long-Term Cultural Evolution in the South-Central Andean Altiplano/Los Sistemas de Asentamientos Wankarani desde una Perspectiva Evolutiva: Estudio de una Sociedad Temprana Basada en la Aldea y su Evolución Cultural en el Sur del Altiplano Central Andino.* Timothy L. McAndrews. (In press)

Latin American Archaeology Reports

1. *Architectural Restoration at Uxmal, 1986–1987/Restauración Arquitectónica en Uxmal, 1986–1987.* Alfredo Barrera Rubio & José Huchím Herrera. [1990]
2. *Cultivars, Anthropic Soils and Stability: A Preliminary Report of Archaeological Research in Araracuara, Colombian Amazonia/Plantas Cultivadas, Suelos Antrópicos y Estabilidad: Informe Preliminar sobre la Arqueología de Araracuara, Amazonia Colombiana.* Santiago Mora C., Luisa Fernanda Herrera, Inés Cavelier F., & Camilo Rodríguez. [Co-pub.: Programa Tropenbos—Colombia, Bogotá, 1991.]
3. *Early Inhabitants of the Amazonian Tropical Rain Forest: A Study of Humans and Environmental Dynamics/Habitantes Tempranos de la Selva Tropical Lluviosa Amazónica: Un Estudio de las Dinámicas Humanas y Ambientales.* Santiago Mora. [Co-pub. Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones, Universidad Nacional de Colombia at Leticia, 2003.]

Appendix B—13

Arqueología de México (co-published with INAH, Mexico)

1. *Edzná: A Pre-Columbian City in Campeche/Edzná: Una ciudad prehispánica de Campeche*. Antonio Benavides Castillo. [1997]
 2. *Tepetitlán: A Rural Household in the Toltec Heartland/Tepetitlán: Un espacio rural en el área de Tula*. Robert H. Cobean & Alba Guadalupe Mastache. [1999]
 3. *Teotihuacan: Ceramics, Chronology and Cultural Trends/Teotihuacan: Cerámica, cronología y tendencias culturales*. Evelyn Childs Rattray. [2001]
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Appendix C
Journals and Monographs Related to Latin America
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Revista Iberoamericana (Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures); Vol. 1; May 1939. Editors: Alfredo Roggiano, Keith McDuffie, Mabel Moraña

Cuban Studies Newsletter/Boletín de estudios sobre Cuba (Center for Latin American Studies); Vols. 1 – 4 (December 1970 to December 1974). Editor: Carmelo Mesa-Lago.

•Became journal *Cuban Studies/Estudios cubanos* (Center for Latin American Studies) in 1975; Vols. 5 – 15 (January 1975 to July 1985). Editor: Carmelo Mesa-Lago.

•Became annual (hardcover) *Cuban Studies* (University of Pittsburgh Press Latin American Series) in 1986; Vols. 16 – present (1986 to present). Editors: Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Louis A. Pérez, Jorge I. Domínguez, Jorge Pérez-López, Enrico Mario Santí, Lisandro Pérez, Uva de Aragón.

Latin American Indian Literatures (Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures; Center for Latin American Studies), Vols. 1 – 8 (Spring 1977 to Fall 1984). Editor: Juan Adolfo Vázquez; Associate Editor: Eduardo Lozano.

NAOS: Notes and Materials for the Linguistic Study of the Sacred (Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures); Vols. 1 – 12 (1984 to 1996). Editor: Juan Adolfo Vázquez

Estudios andinos (La Paz: Instituto Boliviano de Estudio y Acción Social; Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh; Lima: Universidad del Pacífico, Centro de Investigación); Vols. 1 – 19 (1970 to 1983). Editors: Carlos Dahm, Edward Cleary, Alejandro Lavalle E., Guido Pennano A.

Hispanic Linguistics (Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures); Vol 1; 1984. Editors: Bruce Stiehm, Ann T. Anthony, John Nesgoda.

Latin American Literary Review (Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures); Vols. 9 – 20 (1981 to 1992). Editor: Yvette Espinosa Miller

Latin American Studies Occasional Papers (Center for Latin American Studies); Vol. 1 (1970).

Latin American Monograph and Document Series (Center for Latin American Studies); Vol. 1 (1979).

Appendix D
Executive Directorate of the
Latin American Studies Association
at the University of Pittsburgh, 2004

Milagros Pereyra-Rojas, Executive Director
Sandra Klinzing, Director for Institutional Advancement
Jennifer Crawford, Membership Coordinator
Maria Cecilia Q. Dancisin, Congress Coordinator

Reid Reading was Executive Director from 1986, when LASA headquarters moved to Pittsburgh, until 2003. Other members of the LASA secretariat staff who have served previously (in no particular order) are: Kristin Patton, Angela Schroeder, Stacy Lough Maloney, Vadim Staklo, Mirna Kolbowski, Glenn Sheldon, Kimberly Hurst, Lisa Duckworth, Anna M. DeNicolo, Lynn M. Young, and June S. Belkin.

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