



CLASicos

University of Pittsburgh

Distinguished Visitors

Dr. Oscar Arias (see page 2)



Ambassador Bernardo Vega (see page 7)



Senator Benedita da Silva (see page 10)



Important Funding Update/See page 12

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Oscar Arias

Dr. Oscar Arias' speech, *The Challenges Awaiting Latin America*, was a compelling inauguration of the Global Integration Lecture Series of the World Federalist Association of Pittsburgh and the University of Pittsburgh Center for International Studies. The lecture series will highlight a different global region each year and address issues of integration, cooperation, and the creation of structures to enhance the rule of law from the perspective of that region. An outstanding and provocative presentation, the lecture by Dr. Arias went above and beyond fulfilling this intent (see the text of the speech, beginning on page 4).

Oscar Arias, former President of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Peace Laureate, holds international stature as a spokesperson for the Third World—especially on issues of human development, democracy, and demilitarization. Born in Heredia, Costa Rica, he studied law and economics at the University of Costa Rica. He continued his studies in political science at the University of Essex, England, where he received a doctoral degree in 1974. Dr. Arias was a Professor of Political Science at the University of Costa Rica. He was appointed Costa Rican Minister of Planning and Economic Policy, won a seat in Congress in 1978, and was elected Secretary-General of the National Liberation Party in 1981. In 1986, Oscar Arias was elected President of Costa Rica.

Dr. Arias assumed office at a time of great regional discord. The fall of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and the introduction of the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua had already been a source of contention in Central America. The ideological and military interference of the superpowers, still entrenched in the Cold War, threatened to broaden this conflict in both scope and definition. Such intervention heightened the state of civil war that had by then claimed more than one hundred thousand lives in Guatemala. It aggravated internal unrest in El Salvador and Nicaragua, as well as border tensions between Nicaragua and its neighboring states: Honduras and Costa Rica. Despite the previous presidential administration's decision not to become embroiled in the growing conflict, Costa Rica's involvement seemed almost unavoidable. In the face of these threats, Arias intensified his efforts to promote peace.

In 1987, President Arias drafted a peace plan to end the regional crisis. Widely recognized as the Arias Peace Plan, his initiative culminated in the signing of the Esquipulas II Accords or the 'Procedure to Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace' in Central America by all the Central American presidents on 7 August 1987. In that same year he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

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CLASicos

Newsletter of the Center for Latin American Studies
University Center for International Studies
University of Pittsburgh

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In 1988, Dr. Arias used the monetary award from the Nobel Peace Prize to establish the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress. Under the auspices of the Foundation, three programs were established: The Center for Human Progress to promote equal opportunities for women in all sectors of Central American society; the Center for Philanthropy to foster change-oriented philanthropy in Latin America; and the Center for Peace and Reconciliation to work for demilitarization and conflict resolution in the developing world. From these same headquarters, Dr. Arias has continued his pursuit of global peace and human security.

In addition to the distinction recently bestowed upon him by the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Arias has received honorary doctorates from Harvard, Washington, Illinois, Oviedo, Franklin and Marshall, and

Southern Connecticut universities. He also has been awarded the Jackson Ralston Prize, the Prince of Asturias Award, the Martin Luther King Jr. Peace Award, the Albert Schweitzer Humanitarian Award, the Liberty Medal of Philadelphia, and the Americas Award. He is the president of the International Press Service (IPS) and serves on the board of Directors of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the International Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD), and the Institute for International Studies at Stanford. Dr. Arias also serves on the Board for the Inter-Action Council, the International Negotiation Network of the Carter Center, and Transparency International. In addition, he is a member of the Commission on Global Governance, the Inter-American Dialogue, and the Society for International Development.

Before delivering his lecture (on 13 November 1997), Dr. Arias was awarded an honorary doctoral degree in Political Science by University of Pittsburgh Chancellor **Mark A. Nordenberg** and Provost and Senior Vice Chancellor **James V. Maher**. **Dr. Burkart Holzner**, President of the World Federalist Association of Pittsburgh and Director of the University Center for International Studies at the University of Pittsburgh introduced the lecture series. Later that same evening, Chancellor and Mrs. Mark Nordenberg hosted a dinner in honor of Dr. Arias.



University of Pittsburgh Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg and Dr. Oscar Arias.

The **World Federalist Association** is a national and global citizens' movement working to ensure peace, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and human rights through global structures such as a strengthened United Nations.

The **University Center for International Studies (UCIS)** is the framework for international scholarly work of faculty and students at the University of Pittsburgh. It cultivates, supports, and coordinates international activities campus-wide at the University of Pittsburgh. UCIS is the home of major area and foreign language programs in Asian, Latin American, Russian and East European, and West European studies. The core missions of UCIS are to educate the next generations of international scholars and to provide international education opportunities to all students.



The Challenges Awaiting Latin America

by Dr. Oscar Arias
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA, USA
November 13, 1997

I would like to extend my utmost gratitude to the University Center for International Studies and the World Federalist Association of Pittsburgh for inviting me to speak today. It is indeed a great honor to receive a Doctor of Political Science Honoris Causa from the prestigious University of Pittsburgh. It is equally a delight to inaugurate the lectures on Global Integration to such a distinguished audience of students, educators, and community members.

Today, I would like to share my thoughts with you on a subject that, as a Costa Rican, troubles me more than any other: the future of democracy in Latin America. I must admit that I am reluctant to make predictions in times as agitated as these. I shall undertake such an endeavor, however, knowing that the factors determining Latin America's destiny have experienced little if any change. In the end, understanding these historical components will be the key to opening Latin America's doors toward a brighter future.

I have always thought that Latin America's stormy voyage towards modernity would be much less precarious if we did not shun the lessons of history. We have navigated time and time again the same waters, equipped with the maps of our forefathers which carry simple instructions and solutions to our complex reality. Yet, the result has always been the same—accumulated frustrations and unfulfilled hopes, periodically interrupted by a small, fleeting victory.

Today, as a Latin American, I am proud to say that, during the last two decades, my region of the world has set forth on a democratic mission without precedent in our history. This should give us all cause for hope. Nevertheless, it is only natural to wonder about the sustainability and quality of the democracies that have emerged in Latin America. Although we have regular elections, more than 200 million human beings are living and dying in poverty. Almost 100 million exist in abject poverty and extreme misery. Virtually excluded from our political system, and condemned to a "short and brutish" existence, these Children of a lesser God are a constant reminder that Latin America's fundamental dilemmas have yet to be resolved. Neither globalization, nor economic growth, nor democratic institutions will represent lasting solutions to Latin America's problems if our people do not adopt a

new ethical stance and a perspective informed by history.

How much irresponsibility can our societies tolerate? We have known for a long time that Latin America has the worst distribution of wealth in the world. The income gap that exists between rich and poor is by far the widest and most profound on this planet. As Carlos Fuentes has pointed out, twenty-four individuals in Mexico possess more wealth than twenty-four million Mexicans. Furthermore, the richest 20 percent of Brazil's population earn thirty-two times more than the poorest 20 percent. This ongoing income disparity has dragged us through a long, violent succession of populist and authoritarian cycles. Latin Americans have reaped a bitter harvest from this lasting inequity.

We must adjust the role played by the state in Latin America. We must free the private sector from the chains that have condemned it to inefficiency. And we must recognize that it is in our best interest to allow the private sector to undertake many of the productive functions previously monopolized by the state. I am not espousing any particular ideology with these remarks, I am simply reflecting upon the domestic reality of most of Latin America.

It is, however, unreasonable and dangerous to confuse a reform of the state's role with a systematic destruction of its proper functions. As Octavio Paz, the great Mexican Nobel laureate for literature, wrote:

[T]he market is an efficient mechanism, but, like all mechanisms, it is blind: it creates abundance and misery with the same indifference. Left to its own course, the market threatens the ecological balance of the planet, pollutes the air, poisons the water, makes deserts of forests, and, in the end, harms many living species, among them man himself. Last,

and most importantly: the market is not—and cannot be—a model for life. It is not an ethic but rather only a method of production and consumption. It ignores fraternity, destroys social ties, imposes uniformity of conscience, and has turned art and literature into commerce. There is not, in what I have just said, the least nostalgia for 'state-idolatry.' The State does not create wealth.

The market cannot fulfill Latin America's need to redistribute wealth, battle poverty, achieve social integration, and invest in human capital and infrastructure. This brings us, then, to a truth that should never have been controversial: The functions of state and market are complementary and not contradictory.

The ideas I have proposed thus far are neither simple nor without controversy. I am, however, convinced of their importance. Yet, regardless of the path we eventually choose to follow, we must always be conscious of the need to confront decisively and responsibly the issues of poverty and inequality.

This is a duty grounded primarily in an ethical imperative, but it also has a political dimension. I must ask you, how much poverty can democracy endure? Debilitated by uncontrolled levels of social violence and apathy, Latin American democracies, both old and new, now face a daily struggle to keep themselves afloat.

My peoples' disenchantment with the political system is as much a result of government **lethargy** in combating increasing poverty, as it is a reflection of the corruption and cynicism that threaten democracy on a daily basis. Corruption does not only consist in using political power for unlawful personal gain. In fact, corruption is much more than collusion between public servants and businessmen, or between public servants and criminals, to reap illegal and morally dubious benefits. There are other kinds of corruption that are not always subject to legal sanctions and public scrutiny.

For example, corruption occurs when those who govern a democracy fail to exercise their duty to educate the people. Corruption is when our leaders, in order to get elected, tell people only what they want to hear and not what they need to know. Furthermore, it is corrupt to neglect that political participation requires diligent preparation, unselfishness, a desire to serve, and a determination to practice what you preach. Corruption degrades not only

individuals and societies but the entire democratic system.

Latin America has suffered continuously from the effects of corruption. Thus, it is not surprising that our political systems are sorely hampered by a lack of credibility. With few exceptions, the political elite of Latin America continue to disregard basic democratic principles and persist in flooding the system with self-interested demagoguery. Truly, politics must go hand-in-hand with responsibility and morality.

There is another irrefutable lesson that history has taught us: education is essential to furthering the progress of nations. As long as Latin American societies remain unwilling to invest substantially in their peoples' education, they will continue to be plagued by economic underdevelopment and social disintegration. Today, there is a consensus that educational levels are the most influential variable for the economic prosperity of individuals and nations. Likewise, the disparity of educational opportunities is the most important factor in generating social inequality.

Education is indispensable if we are to consolidate Latin America's nascent democracies. Through education we will dispel, once and for all, that false belief that has haunted Latin America ever since the early days of our Independence; namely, that it is possible to create republics without first establishing a culture of liberty and freedom. Through education, faceless masses will become individualized, responsible citizens. Through education, every Latin American will be able to contribute creatively to the progress of his or her society. Through education, the words of demagogues and despots—however shrewd and tantalizing—will ring false. Truly, education puts within our reach the tools and power necessary to increase happiness, respect nature, and dignify human life. As Great Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair has recently declared, "the three objects of our society must be: education, education, and education."

We still have much to gain by studying the struggles of our past. The United States, for its part, could also benefit greatly by re-evaluating its political record toward Latin America. Obviously, it is not my place to tell the leaders of your country how they should handle their foreign policy. On the other hand, as a Latin American, I do have the responsibility to point out policies which—from our perspec-

tive—seem to be counterproductive or even destructive. There can be no doubt that decisions made in the United States invariably have a powerful impact upon Latin America.

The United States, as we are all aware, is the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the planet. When such extraordinary resources are combined with enlightened policy, a state can produce changes which greatly enhance the condition of global society. However, such supreme power can also lead to arrogance, egotism, and complacent inaction. Clearly, the greater the strength of a nation, the greater its responsibility to the global community.

Today, the words of former British Primer Minister Clement Attlee have gained a new significance:

We cannot survive if we create a paradise within our frontiers and tolerate an inferno outside them.

In the end, the walls of paradise will be burned down by the flames of the inferno. Unless the United States desires to become a fortress besieged by large and growing armies of the poor, it should actively foster social change in Latin America, as it once did with the Alliance for Progress.

The United States continues to focus its foreign policy toward Latin America exclusively on the commercial benefits that can be derived from trade agreements. On August 1st [1997], President Clinton reversed a decades-old policy banning the sale of high-technology weapons to Latin America. The reversal of this policy—a restriction, that, while in place, did not harm anyone except arms dealers—is a mistake of historic proportions. This measure will arouse conflict—dormant for many years in Latin America—between civilian authority and military power over the allocation of budget expenditures. If buying conventional weapons already represents an excessive burden on national budgets, there can be no doubt that high-technology weapons would demand a much larger sacrifice at the expense of Latin America's people.

I have always condemned arms-producing and exporting countries whose commercial avarice is the primary cause of elevated military expenditures in the developing world. Often in our region, weapon acquisitions originate out of contract negotiations by arms manufacturers and, frequently, diplomatic pressure from the countries where the industries are located. It is paradoxical that developed countries justify arms trafficking as a natural response to an

existing demand, while at the same time they insist that drug trafficking be restricted on the supply side.

This rationale would be represented by a Colombian or Bolivian arguing that exporting mind-altering drugs to the United States is justified because such production creates jobs in the agricultural, industrial, and commercial sectors of these countries. Moreover, it could be further disputed that, if these drugs were not exported from Colombia or Bolivia, they simply would be supplied by other countries.

For many, this comparison may seem rather drastic; however, there is no doubt that both types of sales export death and misery. The fact that selling arms is considered legal while selling drugs is not does not make the first morally defensible. It should be noted that the commerce of arms is one of the largest sources of corruption, to which several scandals—in both developing and developed countries—can attest. If we are frightened by the extent of drug trafficking originating from the South and directed to the North, we must also be scandalized by the scope and magnitude of indiscriminate arms sales from the North to the South.

I also advocate preventive diplomacy among arms-purchasing nations. Earlier this year, I proposed that all Latin American governments agree to a two-year moratorium on the purchase of high-technology weapons. The majority of Latin American and Caribbean nations have agreed to this initiative. Hopefully, this accord will lead to voluntary restraint in high-tech weapon purchases. Now that the Clinton administration has lifted the high-tech weapons ban, this measure is of particular urgency.

Furthermore, I have implored all arms-manufacturing countries to support an International Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers. A committee of seventeen individuals and organizations that have been awarded the Noble Peace Prize has joined me in promoting this initiative. Building on similar proposals that are presently being debated before the U.S. Congress and the European Union, this Code of Conduct would demand that any decision to export arms take into account several characteristics pertaining to the country of final destination. The recipient country must endorse democracy, defined in terms of free and fair elections, the rule of law, and civilian control over the military and security forces. Its government must not engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights. Moreover, the International Code of Conduct would not permit arms sales to any country responsi-

ble for armed aggression in violation of international law. Finally, the Code would require the purchasing country to participate fully in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Our hope is that some day this initiative will be introduced before the UN General Assembly.

Friends:

There are no easy answers to the challenges that currently face Latin America. Our primary dilemma lies in the sphere of values. Latin Americans must realize that it is necessary to build rational, compassionate, and just societies that will afford every human being his or her dignified place.

All of the Americas must adopt this new ethic. The ethic need not be invented from scratch, as its foundation is implicit in the political, philosophical, and religious ideas of humankind's history. We must seek guidance in both those ethical ideas that have already been implemented as well as those which have been merely advocated. These principles are carved on the facades of numerous Houses of Parliament, Government Palaces, churches, and universities. They are engraved on catacombs, dungeons, and prison cells.

Jesus, Plato, Moses, Mohammed, Buddha, the authors of Popol Vuh, Saint Thomas, Rousseau, Locke, Kant, Adam Smith and Marx. The fathers of the American Revolution, Emerson, Lincoln, Mac Donald, Cartier, Bolívar, San Martín, Sarmiento, Benito Juárez, and José Martí. Ghandi, Churchill, Keynes, Martin Luther King, Hayek, Popper, Isaiah Berlin and Mother Theresa of Calcutta. These are merely some of the names of figures who have contributed significantly to our moral, intellectual and cultural pantheon.

Certainly, this ethic of the Americas incorporates precepts such as Plato's *The Virtue of the State*, Moses' commandment *not to kill*, Jesus' instruction

to love thy neighbor as thyself, Ghandi's warning to *never respond with violence*, as well as Mandela and Menchu's maxim that *we are all created equal*.

Latin America has a unique potential to establish this cosmic ethic based upon all of these values. We need only turn to our unparalleled diversity of races, religions, and virtues. This ethical system may in practice lead to greater solidarity, tolerance, and respect for life, human liberty and dignity.

In the dense rain forests of Central America, Mother Nature frequently provides us with an enlightening lesson: when a storm topples a tree, its roots pull up the roots of the surrounding trees, causing them to fall as well. In much the same way, today's world is a compact forest of cultures, states, and nations, whose roots form an interlacing, inextricable network. The survival of each tree depends on the well being of all of the others. A nation traumatized by war, by oppression, or by poverty, is the first cry of a tree on the verge of falling. It is an omen of danger for the entire forest.

One of the most profound thinkers on Latin America, Pedro Henríquez Ureña of the Dominican Republic, spoke long ago of the historical importance of the challenges facing us:

If our region is to be nothing more than an extension of Europe, if the only thing we do is provide more territory for the exploitation of man by man...if we do not decide to make this a promised land for all humanity weary of seeking vainly for it elsewhere, then there is no point to our lives.

It is time to establish an ethic of democracy, equality, responsibility, and compassion in Latin America. To construct it, we shall forge the best of our past to the hopes of our future.

Thank you very much.

Bernardo Vega

Baseball players, cigars, *merengue*: What Latin American country is well known for these? It's not Cuba—the popular song and dance form *merengue* did not originate there. The answer, according to Ambassador Bernardo Vega, is the Dominican Republic.

Occupying the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, the Dominican Republic encompasses

the sites of Navidad (the first Spanish settlement in the western hemisphere, founded in December 1492 by Christopher Columbus) and Santo Domingo (administrative center of the early Spanish Main from which *conquistadores* Ponce de León and Hernando Cortés set sail, and now capital of the country). Today, the population of the Dominican Republic is nearly 8 million, of mixed Spanish and African descent.

In 1697, the portion of Hispaniola that had been occupied by French adventurers was formally ceded to France and became known as Saint-Domingue—now Haiti. The remaining Spanish section—now the Dominican Republic—was called Santo Domingo. The country's political history has been one of recurrent domestic conflicts and political unrest. This led to the establishment of a military government by US Marines, who occupied the country on 29 November 1916 and remained there until 1924. For many years thereafter (from 1930 to 1961), the Dominican Republic was ruled by the dictator General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina. Trujillo's assassination in 1961 brought considerable instability to the country and once again, in 1965, the US Marines intervened at the head of an inter-American peacekeeping force. After 1966, the politics of the island were dominated by two *caudillos* (political bosses)—Joaquín Balaguer and Juan Bosch. As political rivals, power rotated between them. The 1994 elections were widely perceived as fraudulent, with Balaguer (nearly 90 years old and blind) winning again. To prevent further unrest, the main political parties reached an accord that new elections would be held in 1996. In those elections—hailed as the most democratic in Dominican history—**Leonel Fernández Reyna**

of the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) was elected president.

President Fernández happens to be a friend of CLAS faculty member **Rob Ruck** (History). Dr. Ruck met Leonel Fernández (and Bernardo Vega) in the 1980s when he was in the Dominican Republic carrying out research for what was to become his award-winning book, *The Tropic of Baseball: Baseball in the Dominican Republic* (Westport, CT: Meckler, 1991). As Dr. Ruck states in the "Foreword" to the book, "To say that I was treated graciously and accorded undeserved respect while in the Dominican Republic would be understating it." He wanted to reciprocate the generosity of the people of the Dominican Republic. Thus, when Leonel Fernández became president and named Bernardo Vega as Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the United States, Dr. Ruck began efforts to bring relationships between the Dominican Republic and Pittsburgh closer together. It was largely through his diligence and dedication that a visit to Pittsburgh by Ambassador Vega and Eddy Martínez, the Executive Director of the Office for the Promotion of Foreign Investment of the Dominican Republic, took place on 27 and 28 June 1997.



From left to right: Eddy Martínez, Rob Ruck, José Guillen, Ambassador Vega, Kenneth Rodríguez, James Maher, and John Frechione.

The visit, a combination of business, academic, and cultural activities, officially began with a luncheon presentation on "Investment Promotion in the Dominican Republic" by Ambassador Vega and Mr. Martínez—sponsored by the World Trade Center of Pittsburgh, the Port of Pittsburgh Commission, and the Center for Latin American Studies and attended by over 35 representatives of the telecommunications, medical equipment, pharmaceutical, and other industries. After a meeting with University of Pittsburgh Provost **James Maher**, Ambassador Vega and Mr. Martínez made another presentation—on "Recent Transitions in the Dominican Republic and the Potential for Change"—before a packed room of faculty and students.

On 28 June, the Ambassador was the honored guest of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, the Western Pennsylvania Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and the Center for Latin American Studies at the Eighteenth Latin American and Caribbean Festival, which was held at Three Rivers Stadium in Pittsburgh and followed by a baseball game between the Pirates and the New York Mets. This matchup had particular significance because the largest population of Dominicans (more than one million) outside of the Dominican Republic live full or part time in New York City, and one of the rising stars on the Pirates team is rightfielder **José Guillen**, a native of the Dominican Republic.

In his remarks to those at the Festival, Ambassador Vega commented on what are popularly viewed as the main "exports" of the Dominican Republic—baseball players, cigars and (somewhat lesser known to the general public in the US) *merengue*. Not surprisingly, given the venue, he talked a bit about the presence of Dominican players in the big leagues in the US and Canada and boasted of the high quality and popularity of cigars produced in the Dominican Republic. The audience would see the impact of the first in the game to follow, but the Ambassador said he was unable to supply everyone with a sample of the cigars. However, he did offer to demonstrate *merengue*; an offer that was enthusiastically applauded by the crowd. Asking Miguel Sague, leader of the musical group Guaracha, to play a *merengue*, the Ambassador took one of the group's female singers by the hand and proceeded to glide gracefully around the stage, adeptly executing the

steps of the dance as the audience cheered him on. Prior to the game, Ambassador Vega, Eddy Martínez, James Maher, Rob Ruck, Kenneth Rodríguez (Western Pennsylvania Hispanic Chamber of Commerce), John Frechione (CLAS), and Rosalind Eannarino (CLAS) were on the field to be introduced to the crowd, followed by the Ambassador throwing the first pitch to begin the game. The Ambassador and Mr. Martínez, accompanied by Provost Maher and his wife Angie, watched the game from the private box of Pirate's owner Kevin McClatchy. Unfortunately, the Pirates lost (although they had beaten the Mets the previous night).

Despite the Pirates' loss, the visit of Ambassador Vega and Executive Director Martínez was a great success. The Ambassador left a lasting and positive impression of his country in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Martínez is already working with a number of businesspersons on projects in the Dominican Republic. Moreover, the positive impression appears to have been mutual. In a letter to CLAS Director Billie R. DeWalt expressing his gratitude, Ambassador Vega notes that "I had heard from afar that your Center is the best in the U.S. for Latin-American studies. Now I am convinced it is so."

Update

As a follow-up to the luncheon presentation on "Investment Promotion in the Dominican Republic" by Ambassador Vega and Eddy Martínez, Mr. Kenneth Rodríguez of the Western Pennsylvania Hispanic Chamber of Commerce was invited to the Dominican Republic to further explore trade possibilities between the Dominican Republic and Western Pennsylvania. At meetings with Dominican business professionals, discussion centered on opportunities in the free trade zones for the modular construction and steel wire industries as well as the distribution of cigar and coffee products.

Since his return to the US, Mr. Rodríguez has been able to provide connections to companies in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kansas interested in working with Dominican businesses. As a consequence of conversations between Mr. Rodríguez and Mr. Martínez, the Western Pennsylvania Hispanic Chamber of Commerce is coordinating a trade mission to the Dominican Republic in early 1998.

Bernardo Vega, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the United States of America, was born in Santiago in the Dominican Republic in 1938 and pursued studies in Argentina, England, and the United States. He graduated as an economist from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.



His Excellency Ambassador Bernardo Vega Throwing the First Pitch at the Baseball Game between the Pittsburgh Pirates and the New York Mets.

Ambassador Vega has combined a career in public service with a career as an academic and scholar. He has held a variety of positions in the Secretaría de Estado de Finanzas, the Corporación de Fomento Industrial, the Banco Popular Dominicano, and the Banco Central—including governor of the latter. In the academic arena, he has served as Professor of Economics in the Universidad Autónoma de Santiago and the Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra and as a lecturer at the Universidad de Puerto Rico and the University of the West Indies (Trinidad). From an early age, he nurtured an intense interest in archaeology and became associated with the Museo del Hombre Dominicano (Dominican Museum of Man) as an honorary researcher when the museum was founded in 1973. He went on to serve as its Director General between 1978 and 1982. He has published over nineteen books on themes related to archaeology, economics, politics, and history.

With the election of Leonel Fernández Reyna as President of the Dominican Republic in 1996, Bernardo Vega was named Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the United States.

Benedita da Silva

An interviewer with the *NACLA Report on the Americas* (Vol. XXXI, No. 1, July/August 1997) posed the question, "Brazil has the veneer of a racially harmonious society. To what extent is this myth or reality?" Benedita da Silva replied: "It's a total myth. Blacks in Brazil make up over half the population, yet we are virtually absent from senior

levels of government. There is one Cabinet minister of mixed descent, and none of the country's 23 state governors are black. Of the 559 members of Congress, only 7 consider themselves black. In the armed forces, you'll find few or no blacks among the generals, admirals and colonels. In the business world, 82% of businessmen and high-level adminis-

trators are white. Blacks get less education, earn less, eat more poorly and die earlier than whites. Life expectancy for blacks is eight years shorter than for whites. Illiteracy for blacks is 37% compared to 15% for whites. During the days of apartheid in South Africa, there were more blacks in South African universities than in Brazilian ones.”

Benedita da Silva is the first Afro-Brazilian woman elected to the Senate. She grew up in poverty doing laundry, selling fruit, and working as a live-in maid to make ends meet. In the 1980s, her work as a community leader led her to help found the Worker's Party and to become the nation's first black city councilwoman. In addition to advocating agrarian reform and the rights of the poor, blacks, and indigenous people, she has won key victories for domestic workers—establishing minimum wage requirements, paid vacations, maternity leave, and retirement benefits for this often neglected sector of the Brazilian workforce. She was elected to the Brazilian Senate in 1994.

Senator da Silva visited Pittsburgh on 10 November 1997 to bring her perspective and ideas to students, faculty, and the general public. The trip was arranged by the Brazilian Studies Program of CLAS and cosponsored by the Women-In-Development Group (WID) of the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Labor Action Network for the Americas (PLANTA). In addition, a wide range of other organizations came together to support the visit—including the United Steel Workers, the United Electrical, Machine and Radio Workers, the Thomas Merton Center, the Alliance for Progressive Action, the United Mine Workers, SWPA Greens, SEIU Locals 1199 & 585, the Metro Pittsburgh Labor Party, the Veterans for Peace-Pittsburgh Chapter, the National Lawyers Guild, the Pittsburgh Democratic Socialist Alliance, and the Office of the Social Advocacy-Allegheny Unitarian Universalist Church. Senator da Silva made two presentations to the public and participated in **Professor Reid Andrews'** history class on 10 November. In these talks/discussions, she combined elements of her personal story with politics and society in Brazil. As one CLAS staff member noted, “The woman is truly amazing—what she was able to overcome and what she has been able to achieve.”

For those who missed Benedita da Silva during her all-too-brief stay in Pittsburgh, her story is available in the book, *Benedita da Silva: An Afro-Brazilian Woman's Story of Politics and Love* (Oakland, CA: The Institute for Food and Development Policy,

1997) as told to Medea Benjamin and Maisa Mendonça. In “About Benedita” (212), Benjamin and Mendonça state that:

“Benedita da Silva....led a life of excruciating poverty. She watched two of her four children die of curable diseases, barely survived a back alley abortion, and was exploited and humiliated as a live-in maid.

But Benedita is a fighter. She organized her neighbors in the *favela* to get water, sewers and electricity. She learned to read and write, and then taught other women. In 1982, she took the extraordinary step of running for political office in Rio as a Workers Party candidate, becoming the nation's first black city councilwoman. In 1986, she became a Federal Deputy and is now a Senator. She has fought the foreboding obstacles of race, gender, and poverty with creativity and charm. And, as she herself says, she has emerged a champion.

Bené, as she is known, has not forgotten her roots. She still lives in the Chapéu Mangueira favela in Rio, although she flies back and forth to the nation's capital, Brasilia, every week. She dedicates her political life to advocating for a better life for those who are marginalized and oppressed, especially women, blacks, street children, and indigenous people.”



Senator Benedita da Silva and Brazilian Lawyer Ajax Teodoro Reis D'Alcantara (H.J. Heinz Company Foundation Fellow at the University of Pittsburgh).

External Support Helps to Ensure Long-Term Maintenance of CLAS Fellowship Programs

Industrias Metalúrgicas Pescarmona, S.A. (IMPESA) Strengthens Partnership with CLAS

In December 1997, the Argentina-based multinational company Industrias Metalúrgicas Pescarmona, S.A. (IMPESA) committed \$100,000 over the next two years to support graduate fellowships at the University of Pittsburgh in business, engineering, or economics for students from the province of Mendoza, Argentina. Since 1992, IMPESA has been involved in a unique partnership with CLAS, providing between one and three graduate fellowships per year for students from the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo to study at the University of Pittsburgh. On an occasional basis, IMPESA also has provided support for physicians from Mendoza to spend several months at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center acquiring training in advanced diagnostic techniques, specifically Positron Emission Tomography.

Under the new agreement, the partnership with the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo will continue but the fellowship opportunities will be opened to students from other universities in Mendoza Province. The relationship with Mendoza, begun by IMPESA, has also had a multiplier effect as students have acquired Fulbright, World Bank, and other fellowships to study history, economics, or public and international affairs at the University of Pittsburgh.

The partnership among IMPESA, CLAS, and universities in Mendoza has been promoted by **Ing.**

Alcoa Foundation Provides Grant for Latin American Social and Public Policy Fellowships

In December 1997, Alcoa Foundation's Board of Directors approved a two-year grant of \$80,000 to support graduate fellowships for the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program. Alcoa Foundation Fellowships will be used to recruit students who are committed to efforts to improve social and public policies in Latin America. Students can enroll in graduate programs in a wide variety of disciplines or professional schools, but must commit to completing the Certificate Program in Latin American Social and Public Policy. Recipients will be chosen from among applicants from countries in North and South America in which the Alcoa Corporation currently



IMPESA/Cuyo Fellow Omar A. Casazza
Omar pursued his studies at Pittsburgh in the Graduate School of Public & International Affairs and the Katz Graduate School of Business.

Enrique Pescarmona, President of IMPESA. Ing. Pescarmona has been a longtime friend of CLAS and currently serves as Co-chair of the CLAS Board of Advisors and as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University Center for International Studies.

has operations. At present, these include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Suriname, and Venezuela. Priority will be given to PhD candidates from these countries.

Alcoa Foundation has been providing support to CLAS since 1989 and has been especially important in assisting the center to strengthen the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program. Foundation Vice-President **Kathy Buechel** was instrumental in planning and implementing the activities surrounding Dr. Ruth Cardoso's visit in 1996 to inaugurate the Brazilian Studies Program.



1997-98 Latin American Social and Public Policy Fellows

left to right:

Kristin J.A. Kleinjans

(Economics, Germany)

Luz Villasana-Cardoza

(Public & International Affairs,
Mexico)

Marcos Mendiburu

(Public & International Affairs,
Argentina)

Siddhartha Baviskar

(Political Science, India)

Mine Safety Appliances Company Charitable Foundation Approves Grant

Mine Safety Appliances Company Charitable Foundation approved a \$20,000 grant over two years to partially support graduate fellowships for the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program. These fellowships will be used to recruit students who are committed to efforts to improve social and public policies in Latin America. This grant is the second two-year commitment made to CLAS by the Mine Safety Appliances Company Charitable Foundation.

This grant continues the strong partnership that Mine Safety Appliances Company and its Foundation have developed with CLAS. For example, MSA provided support essential for the **Ivan Lins** benefit concert for the Brazilian Studies Program and assisted CLAS and the Southwest Pennsylvania Industrial Resource Center in the organization of a workshop on Opportunities for Doing Business in Brazil. In Brazil, **André S. Magalhães**, Sócio Gerente Geral, MSA do Brasil, has been a gracious host for visits by CLAS Director Billie R. DeWalt and the International Business Center trip (the latter, partially organized by CLAS Outreach Coordinator Rosalind Eannarino). **George Steggles**, Vice President International of MSA, provides excellent leadership and advice to Dr. DeWalt in his role as Co-chair of the CLAS Board of Advisors. Several other leaders of MSA and the MSA Company Charitable Foundation have been involved in CLAS' activities.

Photo by Christiane Bodini



Brazilian Composer and Performer Ivan Lins
Mr. Lins gave a benefit concert for the Brazilian Studies Program at the Manchester Craftsmen's Guild on 28 September 1997.

Anonymous Donors Continue Support

Two anonymous donors have continued their commitment to CLAS by providing another annual gift of \$20,000. Their previous gifts have been instrumental in supporting the unique seminar and field trip to Latin America for CLAS undergraduates and in beginning the Student Endowment Fund. A

Roy A. Hunt Foundation Makes Grant

For the second year, the Roy A. Hunt Foundation approved a grant to CLAS. The grant is not restricted in terms of its use. CLAS' leadership decided that this year's grant should be invested in the endowment fund for the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program to serve as a partial match for the Howard Heinz Endowment Challenge Grant (see below).

As with other commitments to CLAS, this financial contribution represents only one aspect of the assis-

portion of their gift this year has been invested in the endowment fund for the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program to serve as a partial match for the Howard Heinz Endowment Challenge Grant (see below).

tance provided by corporations and foundations. **Torrence M. Hunt, Jr.**, President of the Roy A. Hunt Foundation, is also a member of the CLAS Board of Advisors and has been especially helpful to Dr. DeWalt in fund-raising efforts. Mr. Hunt's personal gift to the Nationality Rooms at the University of Pittsburgh established an endowment in memory of Ivan Santa Cruz. The Ivan Santa Cruz Scholarship provides support for an undergraduate or graduate student to undertake summer research in Chile or one of the other Southern Cone countries.

\$500,000 Challenge Grant from the Howard Heinz Endowment is Matched!

On 16 December 1997, the Board of Directors of the Howard Heinz Endowment provided CLAS with a check for \$500,000 in recognition of the successful matching of a challenge grant that was issued in December 1995. The matching contributions (on a one-to-one basis) came from grants and commitments for graduate fellowship support made by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (see CLASicos No. 39), Alcoa Foundation, Industrias Metalúrgicas Pescarmona, S.A. (IMPSA), Mine Safety Appliances Company Charitable Foundation, anonymous donors, the Roy A. Hunt Foundation, and other contributions from alumni, faculty, and friends of the Center. When added to the \$2 million in endowment funds for graduate fellowships established by the Howard Heinz Endowment in 1995, the invested endowment funds will total \$3 million. Of this amount, two-thirds is designated for support of graduate fellowships for the Latin American Archaeology Program in the Department of Anthropology, and one-third for graduate fellowships in the Latin American Social and Public Policy Program.

In response to this significant achievement, CLAS Director Billie R. DeWalt commented that:

"I am especially gratified with the support in matching this challenge that CLAS has received from corporations, foundations, and individuals. The

challenge grant from the Howard Heinz Endowment achieved its goal. By recognizing CLAS' programs of excellence with an initial investment and a promise of additional funding contingent on contributions by others, it assisted us in developing new sources of support. We now have a permanent source of funding for graduate fellowships that will insure that we continue to attract the most outstanding students in the world to two of our premiere programs. These fellowships are an investment in extending the frontiers of knowledge about Latin America's past (archaeology) and future (social and public policy).

The relationships that we have established in matching this challenge grant also are indicative of what we in the center see as the advantages of establishing real, collaborative *partnerships*. CLAS and its' faculty have long had effective and important collaborations with universities throughout Latin America. We, and the foundations, corporations, and individuals who support us, are now seeing the benefits of working together. Working in partnership, we are able to bring outstanding political, business, human rights, and intellectual figures to Pittsburgh; we are able to enhance the cultural, commercial, and personal ties between our region and Latin America; and we are able to improve human resources through the education of future leaders."

Noteworthy

James A. Craft (Business) was a Visiting Professor in the Department of Industry at the Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María in Valparaíso, Chile, from 8 to 25 August 1997. As part of the Ciclo Internacional de Conferencias, he delivered a lecture on "Los recursos humanos como la fuente de ventaja competitiva."

Daniel L. Everett (Linguistics) spent three months in the Brazilian Amazon during summer 1997, continuing research under a six-year National Science Foundation grant to study Amazonian languages.

John Markoff (Sociology) received the 1996 Pinkney Prize for the best book in French history, awarded by the Society for French Historical Studies, for *The Abolition of Feudalism. The Abolition of Feudalism* also was co-winner of the Alan Shorlin Prize of the Social Science History Association. Dr. Markoff was recently elected to the Sociological Research Association.

Gerald Martin (Hispanic Languages & Literatures) was a member of the jury for the Juan Rulfo Literary Prize awarded to the Spaniard Juan Marsé in June 1997 in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Economics) has been advising several Latin American governments/foundations on the critical issue of pension reform. In October 1997, he discussed the legal proposal for pension reform in Guatemala (sponsored by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung) and was a speaker at the regional meeting on pension reform in Lima, Peru (organized by the International Labour Office). In December, he served as an advisor on pension reform in El Salvador (also sponsored by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung).

Christina Bratt Paulston (Linguistics) presented the keynote address on "Ethnicity, Ethnic Movements and Language Maintenance" at the International Language Assessment Conference in England in June 1997.

Rob Ruck (History) delivered the keynote address on "Baseball and Community: From Pittsburgh's Hill to San Pedro's Canefields" at the Nine Spring Training Conference, Phoenix, AZ, in March 1997. In September 1997, he was awarded a Golden Quill for magazine writing about sport. Dr. Ruck's documentary, *Kings on the Hill: Baseball's Forgotten Men*, was released to local Public Broadcasting Station affiliates and will air on 94 stations between 1997 and 2000.

Mitchell A. Seligson (Political Science) has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the *Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*. He also was appointed senior methodologist for the "Democratic Indicators Measurement Project" of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Washington, and MSI, Inc. Dr. Seligson recently expanded the University of Pittsburgh Central American Public Opinion Project to include South America cases—the project has been renamed the University of Pittsburgh Latin American Public Opinion Project. In conjunction with this project, he undertook a survey of democratic values in Paraguay in collaboration with colleagues from CIRD, a highly respected NGO in Asunción, in 1996. The results were presented at a series of conferences in Asunción in summer 1997 by Ricardo Córdova, CLAS alumni. Also in 1996, a survey was carried out in Peru, with the collaboration of APOYO of Lima. A second Peruvian survey was scheduled for late 1997. In Peru, Dr. Seligson also provided technical supervision of a survey of attitudes, knowledge and practice on the environment. He is currently the principal investigator on two projects that have been funded by USAID at the University of Pittsburgh for over \$250,000 for surveys of democratic values in Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Sandra D. Williamson (Public & International Affairs) and **Josephine Olson** (Business) co-taught a course on "International Economics" at the Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

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Outreach

by Rosalind Eannarino (Outreach Coordinator, CLAS)

Business Faculty Explore South America

From 5 to 15 September 1997, faculty from Pittsburgh-area colleges (University of Pittsburgh, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, LaRoche College, and Community College of Allegheny County) traveled to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to meet with academics and business professionals. The Western Pennsylvania Consortium for International Business Exchange (CIBEX), a unit within the Katz Graduate School of Business, has created an emerging market research group devoted to the study of business operations in emerging market countries. Together with the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS), CIBEX sponsored the South American trip. The goals of the trip were to facilitate student and faculty exchange, develop collaborative research projects, and gain a further understanding of the business climate in the selected Latin American countries.

While in South America, the group participated in several conferences on Emerging Markets: Trade between South America and the United States (at the Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras [Argentina]; the Universidad de Belgrano, Departamento de Relaciones Internacionales [Argentina]; the Instituto Latinoamericano de Doctrina y Estudios Sociales [Chile]; and the Universidade Estadual Paulista—School of Business in Araraquara, Brazil). In Brazil, the group met with over 250 students and faculty, and discussion focused on the use of incubators in business development and the role of higher education in economic reform. Brazilian students expressed their concerns regarding the privatization movement, unemployment, social and economic equity, and the lack of government support for higher education.

Four members of the CIBEX team enjoying a "typical" Chilean lunch outside of Santiago.

From left to right:
 Lance Shaeffer (La Roche College)
 Robert J. Boldin (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
 Matt McMullen (University of Pittsburgh)
 Carole Grover (Community College of Allegheny County)



The Pittsburgh group also visited several business establishments, including the Mine Safety Appliance do Brasil Ltda. facility in São Paulo as the guests of Mr. André Magalhães and Refractarios Chilenos S.A. (RECSA), a subsidiary of Harbison Walker Refractories as the guests of Sr. Ramiro Valenzuela, General Manager. They also toured the Instituto Universitario de Ciencias Biomédicas-ILADES, a teaching hospital in Argentina, where they enjoyed a typical "criollo" lunch hosted by Dr. Ricardo

Pichel (President of ILADES) and Lic. Maria Adela Contreras (Executive Director of ILADES).

The trip was a first step toward establishing a professional network, opening doors for Pittsburgh business professionals to collaborate with their counterparts in South America. The group is now sharing the knowledge gained from the trip with colleagues in the Pittsburgh area and exploring ideas for follow-up activities with other members of CIBEX.

University of Pittsburgh Hosts First Annual Model United Nations

On Monday, 27 October 1997, more than 300 students from 26 high schools throughout Western Pennsylvania convened at the University of Pittsburgh's William Pitt Union to deliberate issues on the United Nations' agenda. Each school was assigned a country to represent in negotiation. The 44 countries represented included the Latin American countries of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru.

Six bodies of the United Nations (First Committee: Disarmament and International Security; Sixth Committee: Legal; United Nations Environment Program/Governing Council; Commission on the Status of Women; World Intellectual Property Organization; and the UN High Commission for Refugees) were called to session with high school students assuming the role of diplomats for their assigned countries. Participants discussed controversial issues facing the worldwide community, within the formal context of a United Nations simulation. At the conclusion of the day-long event, students submitted their resolutions to the "General Assembly."

Pivotal roles of Committee Chairs and Secretary General were assumed by University of Pittsburgh students (under the supervision of Dr. Reinhard Heinisch, Department of Political Science and Director of International Studies at Pitt's Johnstown Campus) and students from the International Affairs Association of the University of Pennsylvania. The competent, cooperative leadership skills of these university students in mentoring the high school participants added greatly to the success of the program.

Dr. Wolfgang Schlör (Assistant to the Director for Academic Affairs, UCIS) presented awards to three outstanding diplomats (John Ruiz—Butler Area HS, Felix Yerace—South Park HS, and Evan Mayo-Wilson—North Allegheny HS) and two country teams (Russian Federation—Butler Area HS and Congo—Baldwin Senior HS). The University of Pittsburgh's Admissions Office provided specially coded applications for scholarship selection and waived the application fees for students attending the conference. More than 90 students took advantage of this opportunity.



A "full house" of delegates in the Ballroom of the William Pitt Union at the Model United Nations.

The conference was sponsored by the area studies centers (Latin American, Asian, Russian and East European) of Pitt's University Center for International Studies, the World Federalist Association and

in cooperation with Pitt's Graduate School of Public & International Affairs and the United Nations Association of Pittsburgh. CLAS Outreach Coordinator Rosalind Eannarino coorganized the event.

Cuban Studies Group Sponsors Commemoration for Che Guevara

by Kevin Skillin (*Master's student in Public & International Affairs*)
and Stefanie A. Swenko (*Master's student in Religious Studies*)

Thirty years after his death in the Bolivian Andes, the legacy of Ernesto "Che" Guevara continues to inspire and fascinate many. Despite the cold, icy weather, the evening of 13 November 1997 saw a standing-room-only crowd fill 1P56 Forbes Quadrangle on the University of Pittsburgh campus to affirm the relevance of Che Guevara for today's world. This event was one of many that took place around the world to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the death of one of Latin America's most influential revolutionaries.

A panel of scholars and diplomats presented their ideas about Che and his legacy, followed by a period of discussion with questions from the audience. **Mary-Alice Waters**, a long-time Che scholar and editor of Che's *Bolivian Diary*, began the evening by reminding the audience of the different ways in which Che spoke to the concerns of his day—many

of which still resonate today. She commented that, "This meeting is not about the past, not about history, but about today....The world Che lived in, the world that made him a revolutionary, a fighter, remains the world we live in today." Next, Professor **Dennis Brutus** of the University of Pittsburgh's Africana Studies Department presented his reflections on Che's African connection. When Cuba sent aid to Angola, it was "the most important military event in the history of apartheid." Professor Brutus concluded by reciting a poem he had written on Che. **Rafael Noriega**, from the Cuban Interest Section in Washington DC, added personal memories of Che's influence on the youth of his generation in Cuba. "I don't have enough words to say what Che means for us," said Noriega. "Che means justice and human solidarity....He was a citizen of the world, a man of the 21st century."

The panel, moderated by Professor **José Moreno** (Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh), provoked a number of insightful questions regarding the ongoing struggle for social justice around the world. One member of the audience asked the panel to explain the differences in US policy toward China and toward Cuba, while another person wondered what Che would think of the world today if he were still alive. Answering these questions was not easy, but the panel members presented thoughtful responses to both. Much has changed since Che's death in 1967, but the spirit of the people is one that continues to struggle.

Throughout the event, representatives of many local groups displayed literature, books, and photographs, and also made comments about their groups during the discussion. Organizations such as the Socialist Workers Party, the Pittsburgh Cuba Coalition, and the Campus Coalition for Peace and Justice were but a few of the groups that were not only present to support the endeavor, but also helped to make it successful through their promotional efforts. Numerous individuals donated their time to post fliers, advertise in



Professors Dennis Brutus and José Moreno at the "Che" Commemoration.

newspapers, and preview the event on a local radio station. Members of the Cuban Studies Group assembled hours before the meeting to decorate the room with artwork and photographs of Che.

Shirley K's Korner

¡Congratulations! and welcome to the newest alumni of CLAS.

Related Concentration in Latin American Studies
August 1997

Amy R. Lindberg, Sociology

José R. Mediavilla, Molecular Biology/
Anthropology

December 1997

Erin M. Flaherty, Business/Interdisciplinary
Studies

Karen Marie Walsh, Psychology

Undergraduate Certificate in Latin American Studies
August 1997

Kirsten L. Butterfield, Interdisciplinary Studies

Joseph DiRenzo, Economics

Olivia A. Kissel, Anthropology

Jessica M. Walter, Interdisciplinary Studies
December 1997

William D. Collinge, Civil & Environmental
Engineering

Stacey A. Durnell, Spanish

Susan Hallstead, Spanish

Shari E. Nobles, Business & Interdisciplinary
Studies

Karina Vega-Fuentes, Film Studies

Raegan Leigh Zittle, Spanish & Political Science

Graduate Certificate in Latin American Studies

April 1997

Tracey Lynn Jaffe, History

Jorge Alfredo Nallim, History

August 1997

Robert Bellarmine Chisholm, Political Science

Luciana Conforti Sleiman Cozman,

Political Science

Susana de los Heros, Hispanic Languages &

Literatures

John G. Douglass, Anthropology

Jamie Elizabeth Jacobs, Political Science

Akiko Machimoto, GSPIA—Economic & Social

Development

Kimberly M. Mack, GSPIA—International Affairs

Alejandra Roncallo, GSPIA—International Affairs

Maria A. Viteri, GSPIA—Economic & Social

Development and Business

December 1997

Lucia Dammert, GSPIA: Urban & Regional
Planning

Rafael Gassón, Anthropology

Elena Ruzickova, Hispanic Languages &
Literatures

Regina Schroeder, Hispanic Languages &
Literatures

Linda Sue Stevenson, Political Science

Coral B. Wayland, Anthropology

Graduate Certificate in Latin American Social
& Public Policy

December 1997

Fabio Máximo Bertranou, Economics

Student and Alumni News

ARIEL ARMONY (doctoral candidate in political science) is the author of "Argentina, the United States, and the Anti-Communist Crusade in Central America, 1997-1984." The monograph was published as part of the Ohio University Monographs in International Studies, Latin American Series (No. 26). Available via mail for \$20.80 plus shipping and handling from: Ohio University Press, UC Distribution Center, 11030 S. Langley Avenue, Chicago, IL 60628; fax 1-800-621-8478.

LUIZ BARCELOS (doctoral candidate in sociology) is the coordinator of the research project, "Educational Trajectories of Students from Different Racial Groups." The research project, which includes students from both high school and college, is funded by the Ford Foundation. Luiz runs the project from the Centro da Estudos Afro-Asiáticos in Rio de Janeiro. Luiz returned to Brazil in the summer of 1997 where he works at the Centro while writing his dissertation.

GLENN GARNES (BA Political Science 1983) contacted Shirley Kregar via e-mail in May 1997. Unfortunately, her e-mail response was returned as "undeliverable." She also sent a letter to the last address CLAS had for Glenn in Montclair, New Jersey. That, too, was returned to CLAS. If anyone is in touch with Glenn, please send CLAS his e-mail/or postal address. Thanks!

MANDY HANSEN (BA Interdisciplinary Studies 1997) is a VISTA Volunteer working with a project called Healthy Utah Valley in Provo, Utah. Her work consists of community organizing. Mandy is greatly enjoying the natural beauty of her surroundings in Utah.

NATASHA HEARD (interdisciplinary studies) was the recipient of a Study Abroad Scholarship in the summer of 1997. Natasha spent the fall semester in Seville, Spain.



Luiz Barcelos

JONATHAN HISKEY (doctoral candidate in political science) received a fellowship from the Inter-American Foundation. He is conducting his dissertation research in Mexico during 1997-98.

DONALD KERCHIS (doctoral candidate, Graduate School of Public & International Affairs) and wife, Cheryl (also a doctoral candidate in GSPIA), are the proud parents of Jackson Dylan Kerchis born on 23 October 1997 in San José, Costa Rica. The Kerchis family is returning to the States after spending a year in Costa Rica where Don conducted dissertation research under a Fulbright fellowship for 1996-97.



Donald Kerchis

ROBERT KRUGER (PhD Anthropology 1996) is a Visiting Assistant Professor at Guilford College, a Quaker-related institution in Greensboro, North Carolina. In September 1997, Rob instructed and coordinated the work of a group of 19 Guilford students in Guadalajara, Mexico, where they studied Spanish and learned about grassroots community development. In the spring term, he is teaching courses on cultural anthropology at the Greensboro campus. Rob was instrumental in identifying host families for the CLAS Seminar/Field Trip to Xalapa, Mexico, in 1997.

FABRICE EDOUARD LEHOUCQ (BA Politics & Philosophy 1984) is a professor at Indiana University in the Center for the Study of Institutions, Population and Environmental Change.

YASUHIKO MATSUDA (PhD Political Science 1996) is a "Young Professional" in the Kenya Country Department of the World Bank. He and his family have been in Nairobi since September 1997 where

he is responsible for the formulation of the new Country Assistance Strategy for Kenya and coordination of donor actions on economic governance problems as a secretary of the Economic Governance Group. From September 1996 to August 1997, Yasuhiko was a consultant with the Human Resource Development Department at the World Bank in Washington DC.

VINCENT MCELHINNY (PhD candidate, political science) has been awarded an Inter-American Foundation Fellowship for dissertation research in El Salvador during 1997-98.



Vincent McElhinny

DAVID PAWLAK (JD Law and MPIA GSPIA—International Affairs 1996) published "International Trade in the Americas: The Inter-American Lawyers Guide to Origin Determinations" in the *Tulane Journal of International and Comparative Law* (Volume 5, Spring 1997).

ELENA RUZICKOVA (PhD Hispanic Languages & Literatures 1997) has been appointed an Assistant Professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Miami University (Oxford, Ohio). She began teaching in fall 1997, introducing students to linguistics and fine-tuning their grammar and composition.

DINA SOLÍS DE PERALTA (PhD pending, Education—Administrative & Policy Studies) is Coordinadora de la Escuela de Ciencias Sociales del Centro Regional Universitario de Azuero (Panama). Dina teaches 23 hours weekly to approximate 315 students. Her arduous schedule has not stopped her from raising two very successful children. Her

daughter, Dinabel, finished her studies in medicine at the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, Mexico, and returned to Panama to begin an internship at the Hospital Santo Tomás. Maricel, Dina's other daughter, is completing a bachelor's in Ciencias, Letras y Comercio in Panama and will then attend Autónoma in Guadalajara where she also will study medicine. Dina is hoping to return to Pittsburgh in the near future to complete the PhD in Education for which she finished most of the requirements in 1988.

JAY DOUGLAS SPATZ (BA Anthropology/Political Science 1981) moved to California in February 1997 to become the Latin American Marketing Manager, OEM for Epson Corporation. Doug spends two weeks of nearly every month in Latin America developing business ties. By May 1997, Doug had worked in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela and attended conferences in St. Thomas, St. Johns, the Bahamas, Grand Cayman, Jamaica, and Miami. In addition to the perks of travel, Doug says the job is very interesting and challenging. He works with OEM printers, printer mechanisms, hand-held terminals, LCDs, etc. Epson is seeking bilingual folks with sales experience in Latin America. So apply!

ANDREW STEIN (PhD Political Science 1995) has been teaching at Tennessee Technological University since 1995. He also has been busy publishing! His most recent works include: "The Consequences of the Nicaraguan Revolution for Political Tolerance Among the Mass Public, Catholic Priests, and Secular Elites," *Comparative Politics* (in press); "National and Local Elections in Salvadoran Politics (1982-1994)" with **RICARDO CÓRDOVA** (PhD candidate, Political Science), Henry Dietz and Gil Shidlo, eds., *Urban Elections in Democratic Latin America* (Scholarly Resources, in press); and "The Church" in Thomas W. Walker, ed., *Nicaragua Without Illusions: Regime Transition and Structural Adjustment in the 1990s* (Willmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1997).

LINDA STEVENSON (doctoral candidate in political science) participated in the conference, "The New Mexican Party System," sponsored by Harvard University's David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies in October 1997. Linda is currently in Mexico conducting dissertation research under the sponsorship of a Fulbright fellowship.

SILVIA TORRES (doctoral student in anthropology) was awarded a fellowship by the Organization of American States to continue her studies in cultural anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh.

ROBERT W. WEARY III (MPIA GSPIA—Economic & Social Development 1997) is a Financial Analyst at the World Bank where he is focusing on risk management and benefits.



Ulises Juan Zevallos Aguilar

ULISES JUAN ZEVALLOS AGUILAR (PhD Hispanic Languages & Literatures 1995) is a professor of Hispanic Languages and Literatures at Temple University (Philadelphia, PA).

Coca, Cocaine, and the Bolivian Reality (State University of New York Press) was edited by Madeline Barbara Leons (a former Pittsburgh professor now teaching at Towson State University) and **HARRY SANABRIA** (Associate Professor of Anthropology at Pittsburgh). The book includes chapters by Barbara and Harry as well as by **EDUARDO A. GAMARRA** (PhD Political Science 1987). Eduardo now is an associate professor at Florida International University.

JALLA...Quito 1997*by Ricardo Kaliman (PhD Hispanic Languages & Literatures 1990)*

"Del 4 al 8 de agosto pasado se desarrollaron en la Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, sede Quito, Ecuador, las terceras Jornadas Andinas de Literatura Latinoamericana....Estas son la secuencia de dos encuentros anteriores, el primero en La Paz en 1993 y el segundo en Tucumán en 1995. Se trata de un proyecto destinado a generar un espacio de reflexión sobre los estudios de las culturas latinoamericanas en general y andinas en particular. Una particularidad importante es que las sedes de estas reuniones están situadas en países del área andina, lo cual facilita la presencia y participación de quienes trabajamos en estos temas y residimos aquí mismo. La reunión de Quito...contó con un total de un poco más de doscientas ponencias, producidas por estudiosos provenientes de Ecuador, Chile, Perú, Bolivia, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Brasil, México, Estados Unidos, Canada, Italia e Inglaterra....el miércoles...se realizó, en sesión plenaria, un homenaje a Antonio Cornejo Polar, en el que participaron Mabel Moraña [Professor and Chair of the Department of Hispanic Languages & Literatures at Pittsburgh]...Tomas Escajadillo...Carlos García Bedoya...yo mismo [Ricardo Kaliman]...y Guillermo Mariaca Iturri [PhD Hispanic Languages & Literatures 1991]....los secretarios nacionales de JALLA convinieron en fijar al Cuzco como sede de las próximas JALLA...del 6 al 10 de agosto de ese año [1999]."

Friends of CLAS

João R. Barroso (doctoral student in sociology) translated Prof. Roland Robertson's (Sociology) book on *Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture* into Portuguese for publication in Brazil by Vozes. The book has become a basic for globalization theory worldwide since its publication in English in 1992. The Portuguese edition includes an introduction by Professor Octávio Ianni, a world renowned Brazilian sociologist. João also translated Professor Robertson's paper "Theory and Discourse of Globalization" which was published in the journal, *Cruzeiro do Sul*, in March 1996.

Ronald Johnson (participant in the CLAS seminar/field trip to Brazil in 1985) works with Pennsyl-

vania Blue Shield. He has been with the company for ten years, the last six in the Information Systems area.

Kenneth Rodriguez is Chairman of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in Western Pennsylvania and a Member of the Board of Advisors of CLAS. On 1 October 1997, Mr. Rodriguez was presented with a commendation as part of the Governor's First Latino Pride Awards. He was honored for his outstanding contribution in the fields of community/business (international) development and support business services.

Forthcoming Conferences

1998 Joint Conference of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) and the Canadian Association for Mexican Studies (CAMS), 19-22 March 1998, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. Theme: "Latin America: Moving Beyond Neoliberalism." For further information, contact: Conrad M. Herold, Latin American Studies Program, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5A

1S6; telephone (604) 291-5426; fax (604) 291-4989; e-mail <cherold@sfu.ca>.

Conference on Globalization and its (Dis)Contents: Multiple Perspectives, 3-4 April 1998, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. For additional information, contact: Michael G. Schechter, James Madison College, 352 Case Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48825; telephone (517) 353-8615; fax (517) 432-1804; or

Preet S. Aulakh, Eli Broad College of Business, N358 N. Business Complex, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; telephone (517) 353-1112.

XXI Symposium on Portuguese Traditions (Europe, America, Africa, Asia), 18-19 April 1998, University of California at Los Angeles. The symposium is an annual forum dedicated to the exchange and dissemination of ideas and information about the language and culture of the far-flung, Portuguese-speaking world, past and present. The symposium will pay special homage to Vasco da Gama and his epoch-marking voyage 500 years ago that opened the sea route to India. Papers are welcome in English or Portuguese and are limited to fifteen minutes reading time. Registration deadline: 15 March 1998. For additional information, contact: Claude L. Hulet, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, 5310 Rolfe Hall, Box 951532, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1532; telephone (310) 825-1036; fax (310) 206-4757; e-mail <chulet@ucla.edu>.

Tenth Annual Afro-Hispanic Literature and Culture Conference, 25-31 May 1998, Xalapa, Mexico. Contact: Dr. Elba Birmingham-Pokorny; telephone (870) 235-4206 or e-mail <EIPokorny@SAUMAG.EDU>.

Twenty-Third Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA), 26-30 May 1998, St. John's, Antigua. Theme: "Forging into the 21st Century: Culture, Governance, and the Environment in the Caribbean." For additional information, contact: Grisell V. Sotolongo, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199; telephone (305) 348-2894; fax (305) 348-3593; e-mail <csa98@fiu.edu>; website <<http://www.fiu.edu/~lacc/csa98>>.

15th International Symposium of the Latin American Indian Literatures Association (LAILA/ALILA), 4-7 June 1998, University of Oklahoma. Topics may be drawn from the fields of anthropology, archaeology, art, astronomy, architec-

ture, bibliography, codices, history, indigenous literature, applied or socio-linguistics, literary studies, medicine, religion, rock art, etc. and must be clearly related to indigenous literatures. Send a 100-200 word abstract in English or Spanish by 28 February 1998, to: Monica Barnes, LAILA/ALILA Symposia Program Chair, 377 Rector Place, 11J, New York, NY 10280; e-mail <103225.12@compuserve.com>.

Afro-Latin American Research Association (ALARA) Conference, 12-15 August 1998, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Theme: "Afro-Latin America and the Diaspora: Cultural Hybridity, Miscegenation, Creolization." Abstracts of papers on related topics are welcome. For more information, contact: Laurence Prescott, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese Department, Pennsylvania State University, 352 N. Burrowes Building, University Park, PA 16802; telephone (814) 865-0167; fax (814) 863-7944.

Conference on Cuba and the Spanish American War, 2-3 October 1998, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. Theme: the social, economic, historical, political, cultural, and literary aspects of Cuba and the 1898 Spanish American War. Topics are open and panels are welcome. Deadline for submission of papers: 1 May 1998. For further information, contact: Benigno E. Aguirre, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; telephone (409) 845-0813; fax (409) 862-4057; e-mail <aguirre@tamvm1.tamu.edu>.

Conference on the 1898 Cuban-Spanish-American War: Nationalism, Imperialism, and Colonialism in 20th Century Hispanic American Cultures, fall 1998, Department of Spanish and Portuguese and the Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Papers and panel proposals are welcome related to the theme of the conference. For more information, contact: Julio Rodríguez-Luis, Chair, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Study/Research/Travel Opportunities

Quechua and Andean Culture/Literature. The Latin American Studies Program, the Department of Romance Studies, and the School of Continuing Education and Summer Sessions at Cornell Univer-

sity are co-sponsoring a special program for undergraduate juniors and seniors and graduate students, which will combine studies of Andean culture and literature, past and present, with language studies in

Quechua. Intermediate Spanish proficiency is required to participate in the program.

Quechua 131-132 Elementary Courses: June 1-July 11 (3 credits each)

Quechua is spoken by thirteen million people in highlands South America, from southern Colombia to northern Chile and central Argentina. It was declared an official language in Peru in 1975. The objective of this four-week course is for students to learn to comprehend, speak, read, and write Quechua, as well as it is to understand the culture and role of the Quechua-speaking populations in Andean society. The course will include formal interviews and informal conversations with native Quechua speakers in a variety of natural settings.

Quechua 133-134 Continuing Courses: June 1-July 11 (3 credits each)

These consecutive three-week courses are designed for advanced students of Quechua. In addition to studying written Quechua, students will acquire control over thirty-one phonemes of Bolivian Quechua, enabling them to pronounce the sounds clearly and understand them easily in conversation. Students will attain oral and written proficiency in Quechua with the assistance of structured interview exercises with native Quechua speakers. Students will be encouraged to design a research project based on colonial Quechua documents.

SpanL 365-665 Sociopolitical Issues in Contemporary Latin American Literature: June 1- July 11 (2-3 credits)

Latin American writers have a long and rich tradition of engaging with the pressing sociopolitical issues of their times. For them, literature is politics, a contested terrain in which the nation is critically conceptualized and imagined against the hegemonic discourses of the State. In this six-week course we will explore some of the issues that have seized the contemporary writer's imagination. Course readings will include: political repression and homosexuality in Manuel Puig's *Kiss of the Spider Woman* (1977); revolution and the role of women in Angeles Mastretta's *Tear this Heart Out* (1985); drug-trafficking and its grip on a nation's stability in Gabriel García Márquez' *News of a Kidnapping* (1996); racial prejudices and the emergence of indigenous movements in Edmundo Paz-Soldán's *Around the Tower* (1997).

SpanL 364-664 Culture and Civilization of the Andean World: June 1- July 11 (2-3 credits)

The Andean world is a vast and complex mosaic of heterogeneous cultures and ethnic groups. This six-week course will examine the main threads that make up its fascinating history: the Inka Empire, its astronomy, myths, and world view; the Spanish

Empire and the establishment of a Colonial society; art, interethnic relations and social hierarchies in the Colonial period; the Indian rebellions of the Late XVIIIth century and the Creole-led rebellions of the early XIXth century; Independence, the creation of the Republican order and the search for national identity; tradition and modernity in the XXth century. As part of the course, students will visit some major Inka sites.

Program Charge

The minimum program charge is \$4,000 for six credits [FLAS fellowships are allowable for \$3,500.00]. Students who wish to register for additional credits in the anthropology or Quechua courses must pay an additional program charge of \$700 per credit. A few scholarships will be available.

Accommodations In Bolivia

Students will select between two types of accommodations: housing in hostels, or with Bolivian families. We will match students with their preferred housing situations. Students who select to live with Bolivian families will pay a \$75 placement fee and \$15 per day for food and lodging.

Please contact Mary Jo Dudley at their Latin American Studies Program, (607) 255-3345, for details. Food and lodging cost will vary between \$70-200 per-week.

Application Procedure

The deadline for applying to the program is March 27, 1998. Applications will be accepted after that date on space-available basis. There is a non-refundable application fee of \$40, payable to Cornell University in U.S. dollars, which is not applied toward the program charge. To apply, please send a one-page letter detailing study and career objectives, transcripts (showing intermediate Spanish proficiency), a resume including social security number, present and home addresses and telephone numbers, two academic letters of recommendation, and the \$40 application fee to: Mary Jo Dudley, Associate Director, Latin American Studies Program, Cornell University, 190 Uris Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7601. Early application is strongly encouraged.

The Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program has grants available to help develop and improve the study of modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States by providing opportunities to scholars to conduct research abroad. For additional information, contact: Eliza Washington, Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, Center for International Education, US Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-5331; telephone 202-732-6075.

Primate Behavior and Biology Course. Join University of Pittsburgh Faculty in Costa Rica for Summer 1998 (22 June to 17 July 1998). Students will receive daily lectures and will spend part of each day in one of the rainforest environments learning various aspects of primate ecology. Each student will develop and complete a research project while involved in the course and will receive college credit upon satisfactory completion of the course. Program fee: \$1,350 (includes transportation within Costa Rica, meals and lodging). Tuition and fees for 3 credits: \$589. Application deadline: **21 April 1998**. For additional information, contact: Linda Winkler, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Biology, University of Pittsburgh at Titusville, PO Box 287, Titusville, PA 16354; telephone (814) 827-4436; e-mail <lawupt+@pitt.edu>.

Advanced Primate Behavior and Biology Course. Join University of Pittsburgh Faculty in Nicaragua for Summer 1998 at the Ometepe Biological Field Station in southeastern Nicaragua. The participants in the course (20 July to 14 August 1998) will receive daily lectures in addition to hands-on experience in rain forest environments. Each student will develop and complete a research project and is required to do course preparation before going into the field. Application deadline: **21 April 1998**. For more information, contact: Linda Winkler, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Biology, University of Pittsburgh at Titusville, PO Box 287, Titusville, PA 16354; telephone (814) 827-4436; e-mail <lawupt+@pitt.edu>.

The Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS) is a nonprofit consortium of over 50 universities and research institutions, including the University of Pittsburgh. OTS offers undergraduate and graduate programs at its three biological field stations in contrasting ecosystems in Costa Rica. It offers training in the pure and applied areas of the natural sciences to students, decision-makers, and corporate leaders. For additional information, contact: Organization for Tropical Studies, Duke University, Box 90633, Durham, NC 27708-0633; telephone 919-684-5774; fax 919-684-5661; e-mail <nao@acpub.duke.edu>.

Global Exchange and Rainforest Action Network are offering a reality tour to **Brazil** in summer 1998. Participants who wish to join this human rights delegation to Brazil will explore human rights issues, including land struggles, indigenous rights and culture. For more information, contact: Global Exchange at (800) 497-1994, ext. 230; e-mail <gx-

chuy@globalexchange.org>; website <www.globalexchange.org>.

The Organization of American States (OAS) offers **graduate and undergraduate fellowships** for periods of three months to two years to citizens or permanent residents of OAS countries who have university degrees. Fellowships are for advanced study or research in any field. Applicants must know the language of the country in which they wish to study. Candidates must also secure acceptance at a university, study center or research site in the chosen country before applying. Fellows must study in an OAS country other than the one in which they are citizens or permanent residents. For more information, contact: Organization of American States, Department of Fellowships and Training, Washington DC 20006-4499; telephone (202) 458-3902.

The Bank of Northeast Brazil offers support to doctoral students fluent in Portuguese or Spanish to complete research and write a thesis on a subject of outstanding importance for the development of the northeastern state of Brazil. For more information, contact: Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A., Secretaria Executiva do FUNDECI, Caixa Postal 628, 6000 Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

Undergraduate Programs in Mexico in 1998. The Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro will sponsor three programs in 1998. Students will be hosted with selected Mexican families, attend the University, and personally experience the wonder and beauty of Mexico. For additional information, contact: Jennifer Jewett, Interamerican University Studies Institute, IUSI, PO Box 10958, Eugene, OR 97440; telephone (800) 345-4874; e-mail <iusi2oregon@efn.org>.

Summer Nahuatl Institute at Yale University. In addition to intensive language training in beginning Nahuatl, the institute will feature a series of seminars and talks by outstanding Nahuatl scholars. There also will be sessions with native speakers from Mexico. The course runs from mid-June through August. Accommodations are available on Yale campus. The course is FLAS-approved—that is, institutions with FLAS awards can fund students in the program. Undergraduates, graduate students, and independent scholars can apply. For further information, contact <jonathan.amith@yale.edu>.

Internships and University Study in Buenos Aires. SYMPOSIUM, an association dedicated to

social, cultural, and educational exchange programs, offers internships and university study in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as well as Spanish language courses. Contact: telephone (54-1) 373-2843 or email <jrl@movi.com.ar>.

Semester and Year-Long Study Abroad in Ecuador. Minnesota Studies in International Development (MSID) offers a semester and year-long study abroad in Ecuador that combine grassroots field

study and internships in social development. Contact: telephone (612) 626-9000 or email <Umabroad@tc.umn.edu>.

Summer Law Institute in Guanajuato, Mexico. The University of New Mexico offers a Summer Law Institute in Guanajuato, Mexico, open both to law students and graduate students in the social sciences with a focus on Mexico. Contact: telephone (505) 277-2961.

Items of Interest

The *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, published quarterly at the University of Miami, is under new editorship. Coeditors are Professors William C. Smith and Bruce M. Bagley of the School of International Studies, University of Miami. This interdisciplinary journal, now in its 40th year, welcomes submissions of manuscripts in English, not currently under consideration elsewhere, of original research in the fields of contemporary Latin American politics, economics, and society; US-Latin American relations; and foreign policy in the Americas. Scholar interested in reviewing books for the journal are invited to send a brief statement of the academic affiliation, recent publications, research interests, area or country specialty, and reading languages. Please address the Managing Editor, Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs, 1541 Brescia Avenue, Box 248123, Coral Gables, Florida 33124-3010; telephone (305) 284-5554; fax (305) 284-4406; e-mail <JISWA@sis.miami.edu>.

The *Journal of Latin American Anthropology* is accepting manuscripts and proposals for special issues. The journal will publish articles on anthropological research in Mexico, Central and South America as well as the Caribbean. Articles in both Spanish and English are welcome. For additional information, contact: Wendy A. Weiss, Editor, The *Journal of Latin American Anthropology*, Women's Studies Program, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

Studies in Latin American Popular Culture (SLAPC), an annual interdisciplinary journal that publishes articles, review essays, and interviews on diverse aspects of popular culture in Latin America is now under the editorship of Randal Johnson, University of California, Los Angeles. Since its inception in 1982, the journal's working definition of popular culture has been "some aspect of culture that

is accepted by or consumed by significant numbers of people." This definition has had one caveat: it does not generally include what is frequently called folk culture or folklore. As a general rule, the journal will continue to adhere to this broad definition. Within these parameters, submissions are welcome on any aspect of the production, circulation, and consumption of cultural goods in Latin America from any disciplinary perspective. In addition, the journal is interested in essays that offer new methodological and theoretical approaches to the subject; explore the impact of modernization and globalization on Latin American cultural practices; discuss the implications of cultural hybridity; examine popular culture as a site of contention over social meanings and relations of power in cultural practices; study relations between sociopolitical phenomena and cultural expression. SLAPC will generally not accept theoretical essays that do not have an empirical ground or essays that engage in close reading of individual texts, unless the analysis has broader theoretical or methodological implications. One section of the journal will continue to be devoted to book review essays, which will both critically review a given corpus of books and reflect on their larger significance for the study of popular culture, including future research possibilities. SLAPC also publishes interviews with those involved in the creation, distribution, and consumption of popular culture. Articles may be submitted in English, Spanish, or Portuguese. For more information, please contact Randal Johnson at <randalj@humnet.ucla.edu> or consult the journal's website at <www.humnet.ucla.edu/spanport/slapc>. Randal Johnson, Professor and Chair, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095; telephone (310) 825-1036; fax (310) 206-4757.

The **Electronic Network for Latin American Careers and Employment** (ENLACE) has been

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for the benefit of the Latin American and international professional community. The ENLACE Career Center is sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies at The University of Texas at Austin and made possible by UT-LANIC, the world's foremost site on the Internet for Latin American research. The ENLACE Career Center is available now on the World Wide Web at <<http://lanic.utexas.edu/enlace/>>. For more information, contact: UT-LANIC - ENLACE, Institute of Latin American Studies, SRH 1.310, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA; telephone (512) 232-2419 or (512) 471-7769.

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In memory of **Robert T. Henderson**, who died tragically in Hawaii in 1996, his family has created a permanent endowment fund at the University of Pittsburgh where Bob was a long-time member of the Department of Linguistics and the Center for Latin American Studies. A portion of the income from the fund will be awarded annually to a graduate student teaching assistant in the Department of Linguistics who has demonstrated a career commitment to TESOL. A three-person panel composed of Professor Emeritus Edward M. Anthony, Chair, and Professors Christina Bratt Paulston and Daniel Everett will nominate award recipients.

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