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# HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: No. 63

A Selective and Annotated Guide to Recent Publications in  
Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Government and Politics,  
International Relations, Political Economy, and Sociology

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VOLUME 64 WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE HUMANITIES:  
ART, HISTORY, LITERATURE, MUSIC, AND PHILOSOPHY

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## SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Prepared by a Number of Scholars  
for the Hispanic Division of The Library of Congress*

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3644 **Riquelme, Quintín.** Los sin tierra en Paraguay: conflictos agrarios y movimiento campesino. Buenos Aires: CLACSO, 2003. 214 p.: bibl., ill. (Col. Becas de investigación CLACSO-Asdi)

A study of landless peasants movements that are active in two regions of Paraguay from the perspective of social movements literature. A thorough analysis, with ample legal and statistical data. [M. Casullo]

## ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY

**MARÍA ESPERANZA CASULLO**, *Doctoral Candidate, Department of Political Science, Georgetown University*

THE SOCIOLOGICAL WORKS produced in the last few years in Argentina, Uruguay, and throughout the Southern Cone are characterized by the overwhelming preponderance of two subjects: a warning about the effects of the so-called neoliberal structural reforms implemented during the 1990s (mainly, privatizations, liberalization of the labor market, and reform of social policies), and a description of the catastrophic social and economic crisis that signaled the end of the neoliberal era. Much of the literature of the period attempts to reconstruct the causes, depth, and gravity of the economic implosion that devastated Argentina (and to a lesser extent Uruguay and Bolivia) between 2000 and 2002.

Most explanations of the crisis share a focus on several key dimensions: the rising poverty, unemployment, exclusion, and violence that accompanied structural reform attempts (see items 3662 and 3683); the relative ineffectiveness of the social policies designed to counteract social ills (items 3646 and 3678); and the changes in social structures caused by immigration, the integration of women into the labor market, and similar transformations (items 3666 and 3675). Excellent works seek to understand these processes and map out the impact of dramatic social transformations on already impoverished populations.

By reading the works that explore the causes and configurations of these socioeconomic crises, one can gain a comprehensive picture of what was, in the Argentine case, certainly the worst economic period of the century. The most striking feature of the works that seek to give an account of the crisis as it was developing is the sense of optimism that they exude. Sociologists, ethnographers, and political scientists give testimony to the creativity, the solidarity, and the resilience of civil society in Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay. When faced with the corrosiveness of economic and social disintegration, society itself took up the task of repairing its damaged tissue.

The years of the crisis were at the same time years of feverish communal activism and social and political creativity. Among the works reviewed here, many are dedicated to exploring the responses that Argentine, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, and Bolivian civil societies came up with to counteract the deleterious effects of economic and social disintegration.

Responses to the crises include new forms of sociability structured around religion, leisure and community organization (item 3680); workers putting abandoned factories back into production; urban garbage recuperators or *cartoneros* (item 3645); the *piquetero* (unemployed workers) movement (items 3350 and 3654); and new forms of community organizations (item 3653), youth groups, NGOs, and

popular assemblies. These experiences demonstrate the remarkable resilience and resourcefulness of the peoples of these countries. The works reviewed here explore the potential for resistance and change that exists in South America.

Many of the works detailing these experiences have an enthusiastic, almost celebratory tone. This is perhaps to be expected. Written in the middle of the crisis, many works are strictly descriptive, almost journalistic, accounts of remarkable examples of solidarity and spirit. Many of the authors saw in the new experiences the promise of radical social and political transformations: from regime change to radical democratization. A few years later, however, the picture seems less clear: some of these social projects continue to thrive, some have been transformed or only exist as vestiges, and some, like the *asambleas*, have disappeared altogether. The expected wide transformations failed to take hold. Future research undoubtedly will have to explore subtler questions in a more dispassionate manner. Among the topics to be explored are the advantages and drawbacks of social organizations, and the types of organizations that appear most conducive to the creation of democracy and social solidarity versus those which were strictly defensive responses, adequate only for coping with an acute crisis.

Some additional areas call for further study. Only a few works are dedicated to labor organizations (item 2869); comparative inter-country or inter-regional studies are scarce; and all the ethnographical accounts focus heavily on sometimes romanticized descriptions of subordinate groups with comparatively little written on dominant groups. Groundbreaking works about land property, interest groups, and power relations, about the life of the upper middle classes, bankers and financiers, politicians, and the powerful in general await the attention of future writers.

### ARGENTINA

3645 **Anguita, Eduardo.** Cartoneros, recuperadores de desechos y causas perdidas. Buenos Aires: Grupo Editorial Norma, 2003. 348 p.: bibl., ill. (Col. Biografías y documentos)

An account of the life stories of three *cartoneros* (or "garbage recuperators"): people that search through the trash in Argentine cities and gather and resell glass, paper, and cardboard for a living. The *cartoneros* multiplied dramatically during and immediately after the crisis of 2001; they altered significantly the urban landscape of the country.

**Argentinos e brasileiros: encuentros, imágenes e estereótipos.** See item 3720.

3646 **Bertranou, Evelina and Damián Bonari.** El gasto público social en la Argentina: diagnóstico y perspectivas. Córdoba, Argentina: Fundación, 2003. 198 p.: bibl., ill.

A comprehensive account of the fluctuations in the aggregated social expenditures of the Argentine state. Contains ample statistical data.

3647 **Cáceres Hanzich, Cristina.** Mujeres, varones y ese tango. Rosario, Argentina: UNR Editoria, 2004. 199 p.: bibl.

An interesting reconstruction of the gender images embedded in the lyrics of tangos written between 1900 and 1930.

3648 **Chacón, Pablo E.** Los convidados de piedra: crónicas políticas del sindicalismo contemporáneo. Buenos Aires: Editorial Sudamericana, 2001. 187 p.: bibl.

Includes the life-stories and chronicles of the most important Peronist union leaders of Argentina. This is a highly idiosyncratic book and the author writes in the margins of "scientific" discourse; however, it offers valuable insight into an often poorly researched field.

3649 **Ciudadanía y territorio: las relaciones políticas de las nuevas identidades sociales.** Compilación de Gabriela Delamata. Buenos Aires: Espacio Editorial, 2005. 186 p.: bibl. (Col. Ciencias sociales. Novedades)

The book analyzes the organizational experience of the new social actors that emerged against the backdrop of the Argentine crisis: *asambleas populares*,



unemployed workers, and *cartoneros* ("garbage recuperators") in regard to two dimensions: the political activation of territories, and its articulation within the dimensions of citizenship. See also items 3650, 3654, 3671, 3681, and 3682.

**3650 Construyendo sociedad y política: los proyectos de los movimientos sociales en acción.** Compilación de Graciela Di Marco y Héctor Palomino. Buenos Aires: J. Baudino; Univ. Nacional de San Martín, 2004. 109 p.: bibl., ill.

Accounts of the history and results of two productive projects that were generated by two *asambleas populares* of Buenos Aires: a cooperative of unemployed workers, and an abandoned factory reopened and operated by its former employees. The main interest of the book lies in its presentations of the stories in the voices of the protagonists themselves. See also items 3649, 3654, and 3671.

**3651 Coraggio, José Luis.** De la emergencia a la estrategia: más allá del "alivio de la pobreza." Buenos Aires: Espacio, 2004. 330 p.: bibl. (Col. Ciencias sociales. Novedades)

This compilation offers a criticism of the neoliberal discourses on the causes and remedies for poverty, with an emphasis on criticizing the strategies of social management advocated by multilateral international organisms. José Luis Coraggio is one of the main proponents of the alternative economic approach known as "social economy."

**3652 Cuerpos, géneros e identidades: estudios de historia de género en Argentina.** Compilación de Paula Halperin y Omar Acha. Presentación de Dora Barrancos. Buenos Aires: Ediciones del Signo, 2000. 308 p.: bibl. (Col. Situaciones; 3)

A feminist critique to hegemonic Argentine historiography. An original intersection of feminist theory, film theory, and historiography.

**3653 De la exclusión a la organización: hacia la integración de los pobres en los nuevos barrios del conurbano bonaerense.**

Compilación de Floreal H. Furni. Buenos Aires: Ediciones CICCUS, 2002. 266 p.: bibl.

A good ethnographical and historical description of the efforts towards auto-organization of the neighbors of Cuartel V,

a poor area in metropolitan Gran Buenos Aires.

**3654 Delamata, Gabriela.** Los barrios desbordados: las organizaciones de desocupados del Gran Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires: Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires EUDEBA, 2004. 89 p.: bibl. (Libros del Rojas. Serie Extramuros; 8)

A reconstruction of the emergence of the unemployed workers' (*piqueteros*) organizations in the metropolitan territory of Gran Buenos Aires. Focuses specifically on their modes of territorial organization and political praxis. See also items 3649, 3690, 3671, and 3682.

**Delich, Francisco.** La crisis en la crisis: estado, nación, sociedad y mercados en la Argentina contemporánea. See item 3238.

**Denissen, Marieke; Mirella van Dunj; and Kees Koonings.** Social protest against repression and violence in present-day Argentina and Peru. See item 3334.

**3655 Desde abajo: la transformación de las identidades sociales.** Edición de Maristella Svampa. Buenos Aires: Univ. Nacional de General Sarmiento; Editorial Biblos, 2000. 252 p.: bibl.

The book reconstructs and describes the new forms of social subjectivity created in the midst of the crisis of the old, work-related ones. These new forms of social identification are articulated around a variety of identity-forming practices, including religion, political clientelism, and rock-and-roll.

**3656 Entre el trabajo y la política: las reformas de las políticas sociales argentinas en perspectiva comparada.** Coordinación de Javier Lindenboim y Claudia Danani. Buenos Aires: Biblos, 2003. 287 p.: bibl., ill.

Analyzes the radical transformation of Argentine social policies that took place during the 1990s when the state shifted from universal policies that mapped onto labor affiliation and rights to a need-based model with heavy emphasis on targeted, highly specialized forms of assistance.

**3657 Familia y trabajo: prácticas y representaciones.** Coordinación de Catalina Wainerman. Buenos Aires: Centro de Estudios de Población, 2002. 102 p.: bibl., ill. (Cuaderno del CENEP, 53)

The book summarizes and explains, from a gender perspective, the changes that the family structure and labor market stratification underwent in Argentina, from the early 1980s on. See also item 3683.

**Fragmentación social y desprotección de las personas en la Argentina de fines del siglo XX.** See item 3241.

**3658 Gallo Mendoza, Guillermo; Hugo Bacci; and Gabriel Soler.** De regreso al campo: una propuesta de política agraria de ayer (1973) y de hoy (2002). Buenos Aires: Narvaja Editor, 2002. 247 p. (Col. La brújula nacional)

A proposal for an agrarian public policy for the Argentine state, with an analysis of the historical problems of the agrarian sector in Argentina.

**3659 Germani, Ana Alejandra.** Gino Germani: del antifascismo a la sociología. Buenos Aires: Taurus, 2004. 411 p.: bibl., ill., index. (Memorias y biografías)

A biography of the founder of scientific sociology in Argentina.

**González Isla, Pablo.** Primermundismo, el modelo del primer mundo y los desafíos para la Argentina. See item 3244.

**3660 Gorelik, Adrián.** Miradas sobre Buenos Aires: historia cultural y crítica urbana. Buenos Aires: Siglo Veintiuno Editores Argentina, 2004. 283 p.: bibl., ill. (Metamorfosis)

A cultural history and urban criticism of the development of the city of Buenos Aires in the 20th century, looking at the intersection of urban planning and citizenship.

**Guerriero, Leila.** Los suicidas del fin del mundo: crónica de un pueblo patagónico. See item 1684.

**3661 Gutiérrez, Alicia B.** Pobre, como siempre: estrategias de reproducción social en la pobreza; un estudio de caso. Córdoba, Argentina: Ferreyra Editor, 2005. 448 p.: bibl., ill.

This book seeks to go beyond the studies on poverty that highlight what the poor "need" or "lack;" instead, the author wants to shed light on the tremendous resources and creative strategies that poor populations deploy in order to ensure social reproduction.

**3662 Heridas urbanas: violencia delictiva y transformaciones sociales en los noventa.** Coordinación de Alejandro Raúl Isla y Daniel Míguez. Buenos Aires: Editorial de las Ciencias, FLACSO, Argentina, 2003. 335 p.: bibl. (Folios de estudios sociales)

The deepening of the social and economic crisis was accompanied throughout Argentina by a steep rise in crime and urban violence. This book seeks to comprehend the causes and effects of this surge in violence and of the concomitant "moral panic" that was reflected in the media and public opinion.

**3663 Iñigo Carrera, Nicolás.** La estrategia de la clase obrera, 1936. 2da ed. corr. y aum. Buenos Aires: Asociación Madres de Plaza de Mayo, 2004. 323 p., 6 p. of plates: bibl., ill.

An historical account of the strategies employed by the labor movement in the decade and a half immediately before Juan Domingo Perón's coming to power. For historian's comment on 1st ed., see *HLAS* 60:2900.

**3664 Lattuada, Mario J. and Juan Mauricio Renold.** El cooperativismo agrario ante la globalización: un análisis sociológico de los cambios en su composición, morfología y discurso institucional. Buenos Aires: Siglo Veintiuno Editores Argentina, 2004. 220 p.: bibl., ill. (Sociología y política)

The Argentine agrarian cooperative movement has a long and proud history. The change in the economic model of accumulation that took place during the last decade and a half, however, threatened its sustainability. This book reconstructs the many ways in which agrarian cooperatives adapted, evolved, and coped with an uncertain environment.

**3665 Maffia, Marta Mercedes.** ¿Dónde están los inmigrantes?: mapeo socio-cultural de grupos de inmigrantes y sus descendientes en la provincia de Buenos Aires. La Plata, Argentina: Al Margen, 2002. 221 p.: bibl., ill., maps. (Col. Diagonios)

A comprehensive ethnographical study of the immigrant groups of the province of Buenos Aires includes interviews with both "old" immigrants (first half of the 20th century, mainly Spanish, Italian, and Syrian)

and "new immigrants" (second half, mainly Chileans, Russians, Lithuanians).

**3666 Morales, Liliana Aurora.** Mujeres jefas de hogar, características y tácticas de supervivencia: una intervención desde el trabajo social. Buenos Aires: Espacio Editorial, 2001. 97 p. (Col. Ciencias Sociales. Novedades)

An ethnographical account of the survival strategies employed by poor single mothers in Argentina. A close, on-the-ground description of an often overlooked universe.

**3667 Müller, Alberto Eugenio Guido; Martín Rapetti; and Rocío Titunik.** Desmantelamiento del estado de bienestar en la Argentina. Buenos Aires: Univ. de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, Centro de Estudios de Población, Empleo y Desarrollo, 2002. 213 p.: bibl., ill. (Cuaderno del CEPED, 6)

A critical description of the dismantling of the Argentine welfare state in the last 15 years.

**3668 Novik, Susana.** Argentina: ¿país receptor?; aproximación a un fenómeno migratorio reciente. (*Studi Emigr./Rome*, 41:154, giugno 2004, p. 377-397, bibl., tables)

The article describes the transformation of Argentine demographic structures as the direction of the immigration influx reversed: in the last decades, Argentina ceased to attract migrants and begun to experience emigration.

**3669 ONGS y Estado: experiencias de organización rural en Argentina.** Compilación de Roberto Benencia y Carlos Flood. Buenos Aires: Editorial La Colmena, 2002. 240 p.

An analysis and evaluation of the roles played by state agencies, NGOs, and producers' organizations in several rural development public programs throughout Argentina.

**Profesionales y políticas sociales: la Argentina y México en perspectiva comparada.** See item 3359.

**3670 Raiter, Alejandro et al.** Representaciones sociales. Buenos Aires: EUDEBA, 2002. 187 p.: bibl. (Temas. Letras)

A series of essays describing the contemporary hegemonic social representations, using the methodology of discourse

analysis of media messages. An interesting intersection of social and discourse theory

**3671 Reflexiones sobre los movimientos sociales en la Argentina.** Compilación de Graciela Di Marco y Héctor Palomino. Buenos Aires: J. Baudino; San Martín, Argentina: Univ. Nacional de San Martín, 2004. 152 p.: bibl.

Reflections about the many experiences of social mobilization, protest, and collective action that bloomed in the crisis of 2001 and 2002. See also items 3649 and 3688

**Rivera Cusicanqui, Silvia.** Las fronteras de la coca: epistemologías coloniales y circuitos alternativos de la hoja de coca; el caso de la frontera boliviano-argentina. See item 3636.

**3672 Rodríguez, Juan Carlos.** La alfarería de Casira: las artesanías y el proceso de transformación en su integración a mercados urbanos. Jujuy, Argentina: Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Univ. Nacional de Jujuy; Fundación Pro.De.Com, 2002. 135 p.: bibl., ill. (Col. Arte-ciencia. Serie Jujuy en el presente)

An ethnographical account of the modes of production and the culture of a town of clay artisans in the Puna, or Argentine Andean highlands.

**3673 Rodríguez Blanco, Maricel.** La parte de los que no tienen parte: la dimensión simbólica y política de las protestas sociales; la experiencia de los piqueteros en Jujuy. Buenos Aires: Centro Cultural de la Cooperación, Ediciones del Instituto Movilizador de Fondos Cooperativos, 2002. 58 p.: bibl. (Cuaderno de trabajo, 1666-8405, 10)

An analysis of the symbolic and political dimensions of the *piquetero* (unemployed workers) movement in the province of Jujuy.

**3674 Rofman, Adriana.** La acción de las organizaciones sociales de base territorial. Compilación de Adriana Rofman. Buenos Aires: Programa de Desarrollo Local, Instituto de Conurbano, Univ. Nacional de General Sarmiento, 2003. 131 p.: bibl., ill., maps. (Cartilla de desarrollo local, 5) (Col. Comunidad/Instituto de Conurbano)

A survey on the territorially based organizations of the Conurbano Bonaerense (Buenos Aires metropolitan area), analyzing their conformation, internal organization,

network affiliation, and political impact. An approach to territorial organizations from the perspective of the endogenous development paradigm.

**3675 Román, Marcela.** Los jóvenes rurales en Argentina: elementos para una estrategia de desarrollo rural. Buenos Aires: Ministerio de la Producción, Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Alimentos (sic), Dirección de Desarrollo Agropecuario, PROINDER, 2003. 142 p.: bibl., ill. (some col.), col. maps. (Serie Estudios e investigaciones, 4)

The study presents a statistical description of the situation of rural youth in Argentina, and a proposal for rural human development.

**3676 Saguier, María Lidia.** Las transformaciones de la sociedad civil en la Argentina: economía social y organizaciones de trabajadores desocupados. (*Erasmus/Río Cuarto*, 6:2, 2004, p. 267-283, bibl.)

This article reviews the experience of the Federación de Tierra y Vivienda, the largest territorial organization of unemployed workers in Argentina.

**Saraví, Gonzalo A.** Urban segregation and public space: young people in enclaves of structural poverty. See item 1693.

**3677 Sautu, Ruth; Susana Masseroni; and Ana M. Pérez.** Múltiples demandas: hogar, trabajo y auto-realización entre mujeres profesionales de clase media en Buenos Aires. (*MACLAS Lat. Am. Essays*, 14, 2000, p. 165-194, bibl.)

A careful approximation to a universe that is seldom studied: middle-class professional women.

**3678 Seminario Internacional "Regiones Metropolitanas del MERCOSUR y México: Entre la Competitividad y la Complementariedad," San Miguel, Argentina, 2000.** Cuestión social y política social en el Gran Buenos Aires. Organización de Luciano Andrenacci. La Plata, Argentina: Ediciones Al Margen; Univ. Nacional de General Sarmiento, 2002. 188 p.: bibl. (Col. Universitaria)

An excellent study of the "social question" in the province of Buenos Aires. Employs a variety of disciplinary and methodological tools to evaluate the impact

of the "new" public policies of the 1990s on exclusion, poverty, and unemployment. The authorial team includes some of the most knowledgeable experts on social policies of the country.

**3679 Sindicatos, crisis y después: una reflexión sobre las nuevas y viejas estrategias sindicales argentinas.** Compilación de Arturo Fernández. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Biebel, 2002. 123 p.: bibl.

Reconstructs the transformation of the labor movement in Argentina during the 1980s-1990s in the context of neoliberal reforms, de-industrialization, and a growing economic crisis. Despite its brevity, work is a good approximation to a subject that remains untheorized: the internal dynamics of the labor movement in Argentina.

**3680 Sociedad y sociabilidad en la Argentina de los 90.** Buenos Aires: Univ. Nacional de General Sarmiento; Editorial Biblos, 2002. 233 p.: bibl.

This collective book deals with the new forms of sociability that were created within Argentine society in the context of the transformations taking place during the 1990s. Of special relevance is the discussion of the new habits of sociability developed by middle and popular classes to counteract the effects of de-industrialization and social polarization; these new patterns include forms of religiosity, leisure, and organization.

**3681 Svampa, Maristella and Pablo Bergel.** Nuevos movimientos sociales y ONGs en la Argentina de la crisis. Compilación de Inés González Bombal. Buenos Aires: Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad—CEDES, 2003. 187 p.: bibl.

A study of two forms of collective action that sought to counteract the effects of the last Argentine crisis: the so-called *asambleas populares* (spontaneous, self-organized popular assemblies) and NGOs. See also items 3649 and 3671.

**3682 Svampa, Maristella and Sebastián Pereyra.** Entre la ruta y el barrio: la experiencia de las organizaciones piqueteras. Buenos Aires: Editorial Biblos, 2003. 230 p.: bibl.

A thorough description of the *piquetero* movement in Argentina, including an analysis of its internal diversity, its logic of



action, and its collective actor dimensions. See also items 3649 and 3654.

**3683 Wyncarczyk, Hilario; Mario Costantino; and Mónica Monteiro.** Desarrollo humano y sociedad en cinco partidos del conurbano bonaerense: estudios sobre problemáticas de familia en San Martín, Tigre, San Fernando, San Isidro y Vicente López. Buenos Aires: Jorge Baudino; Univ. Nacional de San Martín, 2003. 130 p.: bibl., ill.

An approximation to the situation of the families of five counties of northern Gran Buenos Aires. The study utilizes the human development indicators. See also item 3657.

#### URUGUAY

**3712 A todos ellos: informe de Madres y Familiares de Uruguayos Detenidos Desaparecidos.** Montevideo: Madres y Familiares de Uruguayos Detenidos Desaparecidos, 2004. 604 p.: bibl., ill., map.

The final report of the commission of mothers and relatives of Uruguayan *desaparecidos* (disappeared persons) contains comprehensive data about the Uruguayan state-led terrorism, along with the life-stories and all the information available on the kidnapping, imprisonment, and murder of hundreds of Uruguayans by the last military dictatorship.

**Filgueira, Fernando; Rubén Katzman; and Federico Rodríguez.** Las claves generacionales de la integración y exclusión social: adolescencia y juventud en Uruguay y Chile en los albores del siglo XXI. See item 3691.

**3713 Género y sexualidad en el Uruguay.** Compilación de Ana María Araujo, Luis Ernesto Behares y Graciela Sapriza.

Montevideo: Ediciones Trilce; Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Centro de Estudios Interdisciplinarios Uruguayos, 2001. 192 p.: bibl., ill.

A theoretical discussion on different gender theories and concepts.

**3714 Giorgi, Alvaro de and Susana Domínguez.** Respuestas sindicales en Chile y Uruguay bajo las dictaduras y en los inicios de la democratización. Dirección del proyecto de Lucía Sala de Tourón. Montevideo: Centro de Estudios Interdisciplinarios Latinoamericanos, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Univ. de la República; Univ. de la República, Depto. de Publicaciones, 2000. 171 p.: bibl., ill.

A comparison of the responses of the organized labor movements of Chile and Uruguay to the economic policies implemented by the military dictatorship during the 1970s and 1980s.

**3715 Mantero Alvarez, Ricardo.** Historia del movimiento sindical uruguayo. Montevideo: Fundación de Cultura Universitaria; Asociación de Bancarios del Uruguay, 2003. 183 p.: bibl.

The book offers an historical account of the development of the Uruguayan labor movement, from 1875 to the present day.

**3716 Uruguay hoy: paisaje después del 31 de octubre.** Coordinación de Oscar Brando. Montevideo: Ediciones del Caballo Perdido, 2004. 309 p.: bibl., ill.

This book repeats the model of a previous one published in 1971 (see *HLAS* 13:790). This new volume presents a comprehensive account of Uruguayan reality with essays on the Uruguayan economy, social structure, international relations, politics, and culture.

with the return of many exiles and refugees in the 1980s, well before the electoral defeat of the dictatorship, and it has accelerated more recently as the increased prosperity of the country has facilitated higher levels of scholarly interchange. In sociology and anthropology, Chileans are studying many of the same phenomena as their "northern" counterparts—enterprise organization, poverty, crime, the industrialization of the countryside, and especially gender. The boom in the last of these topics, noted in the previous volumes of this series, continues and shows no signs of abating. Meanwhile, an increased political opening has occurred, consequent to more recent revelations about the financial crimes and human rights violations of General Pinochet, his family, and his close associates. This opening has led to increased research and a growing number of publications dealing with repression and human rights from 1973 to 1990, and one (see Rosas Aravena, item 3707) describing and analyzing elements of the repressive apparatus that continued to operate after the transition. If not uniquely Chilean, this new research focus promises to be an important tendency for at least the short run.

**3684 Araujo, Kathya.** Género y movimientos sociales en Chile: retos para la acción colectiva. Santiago: Programa Mujer y Democracia en el Mercosur, 2002. 178 p.: bibl.

This short book surveys and analyzes three "new" social movements: the women's movement, the human rights movement, and the environmental movement. An interest in deepening democratization potentially unites these movements, but they differ in the degree to which they are critical of globalization and its effects. The author calls for increased alliances among them, because their commonalities should override their differences and they are all concerned with the impact of the current economic model.

**3685 Bonnefoy Miralles, Pascale.** Terrorismo de estadio: prisioneros de guerra en un campo de deportes. Santiago: Ediciones ChileAmérica, CESOC, 2005. 332 p.: bibl., ill., index.

A spellbinding journalistic reconstruction of what happened in the National Stadium during the two months after Sept. 11, 1973, when it was converted into a giant camp for detention, interrogation, torture, and murder. Many high-ranking military officials declined to be interviewed, but some offered their recollections anonymously. Surviving prisoners told their stories, and relatives of the deceased as well as researchers and archives were consulted. The author's matter-of-fact style heightens the horror.

**3686 Chile. Comisión Nacional sobre Prisión Política y Tortura.** Informe de la Comisión Nacional sobre Prisión Política y Tortura. Santiago: Ministerio del Interior, Comisión Nacional sobre Prisión Política y Tortura, 2005. 777 p.: appendices, bibl., ill. (some col.).

Following its establishment by President Lagos in August 2003, two women and six men formed an official commission to report on torture and political prisoners under the dictatorship. Based on documentary sources and confidential testimony, this massive volume presents the structure and functioning of the Commission; the political and institutional contexts of the repression; three distinctive periods (1973; 1974–77; 1978–90); the methods of torture with special attention to the use of sexual violence against women; an account of the detention camps in each region; profiles of the victims; the short- and long-term impacts of torture and imprisonment on the victims; and proposals for making reparations to them. Appendices list the names of the known victims (27,153 adults and 102 minors); several thousand of them were detained more than once. Among the many findings worth highlighting are that 35 percent of the detentions occurred in metropolitan Santiago and another 25 percent in Regions V & VIII combined; that the army's role declined greatly after 1973, following creation of specialized agencies; that almost half the victims were between 18 and 30 years old; that about 1/8 of the victims overall were women,

## CHILE

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OVER THE 15 YEARS since the transition to democracy began, Chilean social science has grown in sophistication and in cosmopolitanism, importing theories, and methodologies from Western Europe and the US. This trend began