



Center for Latin American Studies

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY

Fall 1998



ALTERNATIVES FOR THE AMERICAS:

A Dialogue at the University of California, Berkeley

The Center for Latin American Studies plans to convene an historic conference entitled "Alternatives for the Americas: A Dialogue," bringing together leading figures from the United States, Mexico, Central and South America for a public forum on December 4 and a series of working meetings on December 5.

In recent years, economic integration and globalization have swept the Americas, emerging as key forces shaping social relations and defining powerful new challenges. Democratic reforms and new economic strategies have fueled increased economic interdependence, producing ambitious growth rates and rising productivity. Yet, the current global economic turmoil underscores how fragile some of these gains may be. Moreover, issues of income polarization and poverty, seemingly intractable in good economic times, are even more of a problem in battered economies.

While current attention is riveted on the global economic crisis, intense debates continue throughout Latin America concerning strategies to spur economic growth while addressing widening gaps in the distribution of wealth. In the United States, globalization has sparked debates over trade, labor rights, and the environment.

In an era of ever-increasing interdependence, it is impossible to seriously define either Latin American or U.S. alternatives without considering the growing linkages throughout the region. This conference offers an important forum for that exploration.

The participants represent a range of political affiliations and policy perspectives. All, however, share a commitment to the exploration of alternatives, and a conviction that

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Short Course on Mexico Provides View of Mexican Political and Economic Transformation

It is very difficult for Mexico to escape its past, according to Lorenzo Meyer, a professor from the Colegio de Mexico, who spoke in October as a guest lecturer in the Latin American Studies class, "The political and economic transformation of Mexico."

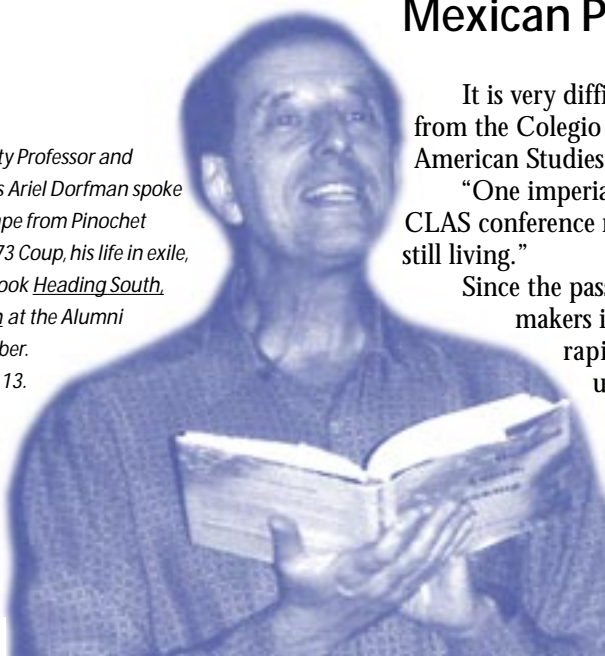
"One imperial influence has succeeded another and another," Meyer explained in the CLAS conference room. "But all of them are still there. All of them have something that is still living."

Since the passage of NAFTA, scholars like Meyer, along with analysts and policy makers in Mexico and the United States, have been grappling with a number of rapid and potentially far-reaching changes in Mexico. To broaden understandings of the unprecedented transformations in the state, economy, and society, CLAS is sponsoring the course for graduate students and faculty, taught by Professor Harley Shaiken.

Each week a different leading Mexican scholar or policy maker makes a presentation on the changes in the country which together provide participants with a kaleidoscopic view of Mexico's on-going transformation. The series of lectures is supported by a grant from the Hewlett Foundation.

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Duke University Professor and CLAS Alumnus Ariel Dorfman spoke about his escape from Pinochet during the 1973 Coup, his life in exile, and his new book *Heading South, Looking North at the Alumni House* in October. Story on Page 13.

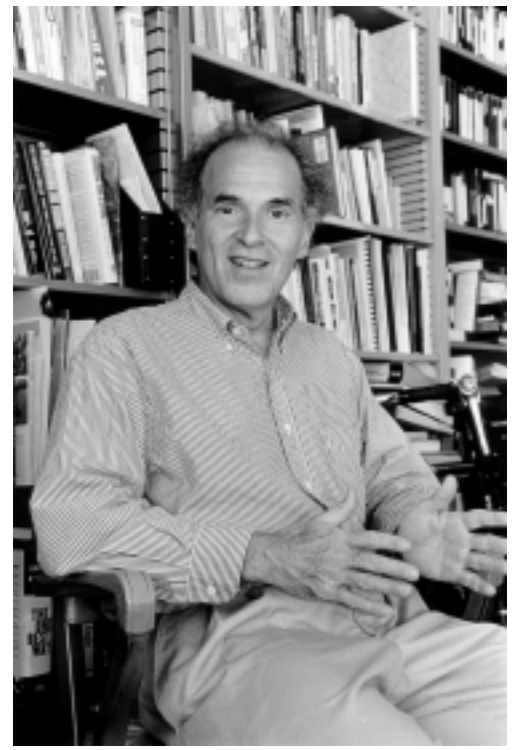


Letter from the Director

As this newsletter goes to press, the economic optimism prevalent in much of Latin America in the last several years has turned to apprehension as the global economic crisis continues to batter the region's economies. Despite the current gloom, the process of economic integration continues to unfold in the Americas, linking all economies in new and far-reaching ways. The ways in which globalization can translate into social well being and the strengthening of the democratic process remain formidable challenges for all the countries in the region. At the same time, exploring the process of economic integration and cultural diversity poses a set of intellectual challenges for Latin Americanists that have never been more important.

I am delighted to step in as Chair of the Center for Latin American Studies at a time of real vitality and unprecedented activity here at Berkeley. As Peter Evans puts it in this newsletter, Beatriz Manz, the previous chair, made CLAS "a Latin American Center, not just a center for people studying Latin America." I hope to build on that strong foundation in three ways: first, to strengthen the Center for Latin American Studies as an institution, enhancing its ability to coordinate and inspire new research directions and interactions; second, to support and further build a community of Latin Americanists on the UC Berkeley campus; third, to expand our linkages with Latin American institutions and colleagues. I am looking forward to doing this with the outstanding faculty, staff, and students that have defined the Center and its contributions in the past.

Harley Shaiken
Director



Harley Shaiken became director of CLAS in the Spring of 1998. He is Professor and Chair of Social and Cultural Studies in the Graduate School of Education, University of California, Berkeley, and a member of the Department of Geography, where he specializes on issues of work, labor and global production in the Americas. He is also affiliated with the Institute of Industrial Relations.

He is the author of three books: *Work Transformed: Automation and Labor in the Computer Age*, *Automation and Global Production*, and *Mexico in the Global Economy*, as well as numerous articles and reports in both scholarly and popular journals. Prior to joining the UC Berkeley faculty in 1994, Professor Shaiken was on the faculty at the University of California, San Diego from 1986 to 1993. He was a Research Associate in the Program in Science, Technology and Society (STS) and the Laboratory for Manufacturing and Productivity at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) from 1981–1986 and in 1980 was a post-doctoral fellow in the STS program at MIT.

Professor Shaiken was awarded an "Outstanding Teaching Award" at the University of California, San Diego, in 1991. He has been an advisor to the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to members of the United States Congress on issues related to Latin America and trade.

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["Short Course on Mexico," continued from page 1]

In addition to Meyer, guest lecturers in October included Senator Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, the first independent elected to the Mexican Congress, who spoke on developments in the Mexican Congress; Adolfo Gilly, a professor in the political and social science department at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico (UNAM) and a member of the government of Mexico City, who spoke about the conservative revolution in Mexico; Jorge Carrillo, a professor at the Colegio de la Frontera Norte, and Enrique Dussel Peters, an economist from UNAM, both of whom spoke on issues related to Mexico's export-led growth model.

In November, Francisco Zapata, a professor from the Colegio de Mexico specializing in Mexican labor relations, will talk about the transformation of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), a union federation historically considered an arm of the government political party, known as the PRI. Saskia Sassen, from the University of Chicago, spoke about U.S.-Mexico immigration in the context of an increasingly global economy.

The Historical Roots of Stability and Change

The first lecturer in the series, Meyer provided the historical background for the class in early October. He described Mexico's relations with countries in Europe and North America as a series of sedimented, geologic layers in Mexican history caused by colonial policies of the Spanish, British, French and U.S.

"The economic structure is extremely important but what is perhaps more important is the sense that society is naturally and permanently divided at least into two," Meyer said. "And if that is the initial injection of ideas and values from the outside, it is no wonder that the authoritarian government of Mexico is the oldest authoritarian government on the earth right now."

Additionally, Mexican authoritarianism has elements brought to the country by the British, who introduced the minimum necessary amounts of capital to link Mexicans to the capitalist economy, and the French who left Mexico with an interest in liberalism and constitutionalism. But the United States has had perhaps the most

"The U.S. knew exactly the nature of Mexico but it became very, very convenient to just touch the surface and never, never touch the core of the system."

significant influences, Meyer said.

From his perspective, the first stage of American imperialism during the U.S.-Mexican war was a very successful attempt to take land, assert American Manifest Destiny and create an enormous country bordered on the East and West by two oceans. The second stage, which happened during the reign of Porfirio Diaz, was establishing control of the southern border. The third was the U.S. investment in railroads, mining, oil and agricultural plantations in Mexico at the end of the 19th century. The fourth stage was U.S. intervention into the internal affairs of the country during the revolution of 1910.

"You can't understand that revolution without taking into consideration what the U.S. did or did not do, and how the U.S. managed to expel the Europeans," he said, noting that the U.S. asserted its control of Latin America at that time. "Mexico became an integral part of U.S. dominion in a very

"The problem is that politicians offer everything that people want to hear to get elected," Senator Aguilar said. "[And] the Mexican civil society now does not have a strong sense of developing issues on anything other than human rights."

profound sense because the country was geographically dominated by the U.S. as a naval power, as a military power, and then economically and politically. There was no escape."

The authoritarian government developed throughout most of the twentieth century alongside American democracy. "Authoritarianism gave the U.S. something that was extremely important—stability,"

Meyer said.

"The moment the stability was produced, the U.S. accepted [Mexico] as a bona fide democracy," he said, noting that if the largest democracy in the world wanted to call Mexico a democracy, then, for all intents and purposes, it was a democracy. "The U.S. knew exactly the nature of Mexico, but it became very, very convenient to just touch the surface and never, never touch the core of the system."

It is no wonder, then, that the U.S. has seldom addressed the allegations of election fraud by the PRI. In 1988, a U.S. ambassador publicly said he supported the election of the PRI candidate Carlos Salinas which was hotly contested by then Candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, who is now the Mayor of Mexico City.

Stability was also the intent of the U.S. in the NAFTA agreement, he said. "In my view, NAFTA is not economic. At bottom, it's the need of a big power to have control of the southern part of its borders."

For the same reasons, the U.S. is stepping back from Mexico as the country continues its transformation following the passage of NAFTA. "I think now the U.S. influence in the internal affairs of Mexico is through this peculiar window of 'If you change, it's O.K.,'" explained Meyer.

An Insider's View on the Transition

Over the past year, the currents of change have become increasingly more difficult to understand, according to Senator Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, the second speaker in

the course who offered students his perspective as a participant in the Mexican Congress.

"I am trying, as many in Mexico are, to get a sense of what is going on in Mexico and everyday it is getting more difficult to understand what is going on because an old regime is coming apart but nothing is replacing it," he said.

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Alternatives for the

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December 4, 1998 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Lipman Room, 8th Floor Barrows Hall, UC Berkeley

9 a.m. Welcome: Chancellor Robert M. Berdahl

9:15 a.m. Panel I: **“U.S.-Mexican Economic Integration: what works, what doesn’t, what to fix”**—A discussion between U.S. and Mexican participants about U.S.-Mexico economic integration.

11:30 a.m. Panel II: **“Policies for a New Social Agenda”**—A discussion about development alternatives by Central and South American and U.S. participants.



["Alternatives," continued from page 1]

measures to ensure economic fairness are ultimately indispensable to economic expansion. The Center plans to make "The Alternatives for the Americas: A Dialogue" an annual event.

Chancellor Robert M. Berdahl will open the conference at 9 a.m. At 9:15 a.m., U.S. and Mexican participants will take part in a session entitled "Mexican Economic Integration: what works, what doesn't, what to fix." The second session, "Policies for a New Social Agenda," beginning at 11:30 a.m., will feature discussions between Central and South American, and U.S. invitees.

The list of Latin American attendees includes key leaders from five countries:

Dante Caputo and Rodolfo Terragno are members of Congress in Argentina and leaders of Alianza, the principal opposition group. Caputo was previously Foreign Minister of Argentina and Terragno was president of the Civic Radical Union.

From Brazil, Ciro Ferreira Gomes placed third in this year's presidential elections, garnering 11% of the vote, and was formerly Governor of Ceara, and Minister of Finance. Roberto Mangabeira Unger is a Professor of Law at Harvard University.

Genaro Arriagada is the Ambassador to the United States from Chile. Carlos

Ominami is a Senator in Chile (Socialist), former Minister of Economics, and campaign manager for Presidential Candidate Ricardo Lagos.

Facundo Guardado is President of the FMLN in El Salvador and currently leading in some polls in his race for the presidency.

Amalia Garcia and Adolfo Aguilar Zinser are both Senators in Mexico. Garcia is from the PRD and Aguilar is the first Senator ever elected as an independent. Vicente Fox Quesada is Governor of Guanajuato (PAN) and a candidate for President of Mexico. Jorge G. Castañeda is a Professor of Political Science at UNAM and New York University.

The participants from the U.S. include policy makers who have been central in defining trade issues. David Bonior (D-Michigan), is the Democratic Whip, the

The Center plans to make "The Alternatives for the Americas: A Dialogue" an annual event.

second ranking Democrat in the House of Representatives. Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio) and William D. Delahunt (D-Massachusetts) have been important voices on issues related to trade and social equity. Also invited are Senator Byron Dorgan (D-North Dakota), Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-California), the chair of the Hispanic Caucus, and Rep. Louise Roybal-Allard (D-California), who is also heavily involved with issues of trade. Harley Shaiken is Professor and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at UC Berkeley.

—Angelina Snodgrass

["Short Course on Mexico," continued from page 3]

This is a crucial problem that threatens the very possibility of a democratic transition and the future stability of the country, according to Aguilar. Most Mexicans feel that they are living for the first time in their lives through a period of democracy. But signals of democracy, such as multiparty elections, do not appear to be improving the situation in Mexico. Instead, democracy is bringing more instability, more crime and less sense of direction, he said.

"The political parties are breaking apart into groups and factions," he explained. "This is manifested within the whole of the opposition, but this is also happening within the PRI. In the last 10 days, we had for the first time in the history of the PRI, 12 senators voting against a bill sent by the President [the leader of the PRI]."

Independence among the party faithful might normally be a sign of changing political currents, but Aguilar framed the apparent independence of PRI members as a possible attempt to co-opt the opposition and maintain party control.

"The PRI is trying to make their opponents be part of the system" he said. "Now instead of the dominance of the PRI, we have the dominance of the PRI-PRD-PAN with the PRI still holding the reigns of power."

In the political melee, no one in the congress appears able to offer leadership on a variety of national issues, Aguilar said. Among the most crucial issues, he noted, the congress needs to address Mexico's "subservient" export-based economy, whose strength relies almost exclusively on the *maquiladora* industry which is tied to the well being of the U. S. economy, an impending environmental crisis due to massive deforestation, the increasing poverty in Mexico where nearly half the population lives below the Mexican government's poverty line, and general social decay.

"The problem is that politicians offer everything that people want to hear to get elected," he said. "[And] the Mexican civil society now does not have a strong sense of developing issues on anything other than human rights."

—Greig Guthey

The Beatriz Manz Years at CLAS: A View from the Executive Committee

When Beatriz agreed to take on the role of director, it was not at all obvious that studying the effects of military repression on peasant communities in the middle of the Guatemalan jungle would be good preparation for taking on an administrative role at Berkeley, but the fearlessness and refusal to say “it can’t be done” that characterize Beatriz as a researcher proved crucial to her success as a director.

Whether it was calling up prospective graduate students individually to persuade them to give up more lucrative offers elsewhere to come to do Latin American studies at Berkeley, or whether it was fighting to reverse a negative funding decision by the U.S. Department of Education, Beatriz was indomitable and indefatigable as CLAS director. Once she decided that a project was worthwhile, she simply did not give up until

... the fearlessness and refusal to say “it can’t be done” that characterize Beatriz as a researcher proved crucial to her success as a director.

it became a reality. She led by example and her example made it hard for anyone else to be satisfied with anything less than their very best.

Focusing on her drive and determination makes it sound as though Beatriz must have been a pretty fearsome individual to work with. In fact, she was anything but. At the meetings of the Executive Committee, she not only provided her input but also her warmth and humor. She is the only director to have not just spoken, but also danced the *cueca* at the annual Berkeley-Stanford dinner. The effects of her charisma went beyond



boosting the morale of the faculty, staff and students she worked with at the center. She was able to draw the attention of CLAS’s supporters outside the university to the Center’s many unmet needs, and they were in turn generous in providing new resources.

The spirit of the “Manz Years” at CLAS (1993–1998) will always be etched in the minds of those who worked with Beatriz

during her term as director. None of the rest of us put in a fraction of the energy and devotion into CLAS that Beatriz did, but it was a privilege to have been associated with CLAS during the Manz years, to be immersed in the exciting flow of conferences and other events that came out of the doors of 2334 Bowditch St., to be involved in the institution building that was taking place. Berkeley’s Center for Latin American Studies is a permanently different institution because of the endless hours and boundless energy that Beatriz poured into it. It is physically a more open and inviting place. Much more importantly, it has a new foundation of ties to Latin America, painstakingly constructed through Beatriz’s efforts. She made it a Latin American Center, not just a center for people studying Latin America, and that legacy will remain.

—Peter Evans



Beatriz Manz with Father Luis Gurriaran, a friend, on their way to the Ixcán in northern Guatemala, where they met 25 years ago.

Creating Space

Manz Forged Dynamic Interconnections Between Berkeley and Latin America

There is a paradox of communication in Latin America, according to outgoing CLAS Director Beatriz Manz. In an age of web sites and internet access, the region is marked by high levels of illiteracy. Indeed, the communication and technology gap is so wide that it requires constant effort to hear people on both sides.

“If we don’t do that, we tend to

Manz helped build up good will among people from around Latin America, building on the University’s strong reputation.

disregard the fears and dilemmas of the urban poor and the peasantry,” she said, sitting back, for a brief moment, at her office in the Department of Geography after a five year tenure as CLAS director. In October, she received the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research and Writing Award.

Through five years of determination, fearlessness, humor and high expectations, Manz transformed the Center for Latin American Studies into an accessible and dynamic organized research unit on campus. She made a point of building bridges between silent, lesser known Latin Americans and members of the UC Berkeley community interested in the region. Today, CLAS provides students and faculty with a broad range of resources for their research and a wide array of programs and events that benefit the entire Berkeley community.

A central goal of her mission was to increase two-way traffic between the university

and all parts of Latin America. Under her leadership, the Center has brought an amazing variety of people to Berkeley—academics, environmentalists, representatives of non-governmental organizations, educators, business leaders and political figures from all parts of the hemisphere.

Another element that Manz added to the

Center were the Awards for Latin Americans for Peace. These honors are given to people who contribute to human rights issues in fundamental and ground-breaking ways. During her time at CLAS, Zellerbach Hall was annually filled to welcome recipients including, among others, Guatemalan Nobel Prize Winner Rigoberta Menchu Tum, Former-Haitian President Jean Bertrand Aristide, the Chilean music group Inti Illimani, and 1992 Alternative Nobel Prize Winner Helen Mack, president of the Myrna Mack Foundation.

“Not a single family before took on the Guatemalan military,” explained Manz about the Mack family who confronted the military over the brutal murder of their daughter, Anthropologist Myrna Mack. “She [Helen Mack] has gone non-stop for eight years in looking for justice and going all the way to the Inter-American Court.”

It is exactly people like Mack that Manz wanted to bring to Berkeley, the people who work in often silent, steadfast and subtle ways to promote human rights and social change.

Ironically, as a woman who grew up in

“That’s the joy of being a director,” Manz explained. “I was able to help people connect.”

rural Chile where there is little high technology, Manz also brought state-of-the-art computer facilities and communications to CLAS. Every visiting scholar and staff member now has a computer. She also oversaw other physical changes to the Center that reflected her vision. For example, where walls once blocked communication, windows were created to welcome visitors and provide easy access to the resources available at the center.

Another connection that she worked to

“Latin America must be accessible to Berkeley, and Berkeley must be accessible to Latin America.”

develop and grow during her tenure was a link she established with the Class of 1930. For years, the University had assigned the Class’ endowment to the Center. However, Manz was the first to establish direct and personal communication with members of the class. One of her first initiatives was to meet with the Class of 1930 President

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Conference Considers Post-NAFTA International Labor Linkages

Left: Professor Enrique de la Garza with Professor Harley Shaiken; middle: Enrique Hernandez, coordinator of the Community Labor Defense Union, with Mary Tong, Support Committee for Maquiladora Workers; right: Jorge Robles, Authentic Workers' Front, with Joe Fahy of Teamsters Local 912.



Ever since the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, considerable public attention has focused on developing international linkages between labor unions in the NAFTA countries.

A one-day conference, "Linkages Across Borders: Labor in a Post-NAFTA Era in North America," brought together academics, labor

observers, and participants to think through new dimensions posed by attempts at international labor coordination in the context of a global economy. The conference, funded by a grant from the Hewlett Foundation, was held at International House.

Participants included Professor Enrique de la Garza of the Universidad Autonoma de Mexico-Iztapalapa, Mary Tong, executive director of the Support Committee for Maquiladora Workers, Joe Fahy from Teamsters Local 912 in Watsonville, Ca., Jorge Robles, a spokesman for the Authentic Workers Front (FAT) and Enrique Hernandez, coordinator of the Community Labor Defense Union in Tijuana.

The difficulties of establishing broader cooperation among unions should not be underestimated, conference participants observed.

The difficulties of establishing broader cooperation among unions should not be underestimated, conference participants observed.

"There are still institutions internal to Mexico that have to be changed by the same Mexican actors, possibly with international support, but principally through an effort within Mexico," explained de la Garza, who

nonetheless emphasized that such linkages are increasingly important.

A key topic was the labor side accord to NAFTA, formally called the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation. This side accord provides a series of mechanisms whereby citizens in one country can seek more effective enforcement of another country's labor law through a new international mechanism.

The workers involved in a strike at the Tijuana-based supplier Han Young have attempted to use this mechanism to their benefit in struggling for improved working conditions.

"The key for us in terms of the usefulness of the [side agreement] process was utilizing the pressure that could be brought to bear behind the scenes in dealing with various parties within government, such as the

Clinton administration, the state department, etc., and they're bringing pressure to bear on their counterparts in Mexico," said Tong who also noted that the Mexican government continues to frame the organizing drive as a foreign intervention and deny the unions legal existence.

Participants pointed to two central limits concerning the side accord: first, it provides no enforcement mechanisms beyond requiring consultations between labor ministers in the three countries for labor rights violations, and, second, the labor movements in all three countries are not likely to achieve further changes in the side agreement anytime soon.

As a result, the primary benefit of the side agreement for the moment is the formation of relationships and mutual understanding between workers, according to Joe Fahy of Teamsters Local 912.

"It is easier to sustain an international relationship, which is very complicated, than to be a unionist in Mexico," explained Jorge Robles from the FAT. "To understand this, it is necessary to understand a little about the labor relations system in Mexico. In Mexico, there isn't liberty to organize. The word union for the workers is synonymous with Mafia and corruption because unions have traditionally been controlled by the government." —Greig Guthey

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Details 1996 Peace Accords Process, Implementation

Calling his government's role in the 1996 Guatemalan peace negotiations, "the last of the wooden keys of the marimba," Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Stein explained to faculty and students of UC Berkeley in September that much of what the government has been able to accomplish has been due to the work of previous administrations.

"The negotiations for the peace agreements stretched out for almost ten years, through four successive administrations of the most varied ideological hues," Stein said in the Geballe Room of the Townsend Center for the Humanities.

In his talk "The Peace Process: Transforming a Nation," Stein presented the perspective of President Alvaro Arzu's administration regarding implementation of the 1996 peace accords. The accord was signed by the Arzu government and the opposition army, the URNG, after a 36 year internal armed conflict. During his visit to the Bay Area, Stein also spoke at a breakfast in San Francisco sponsored jointly by CLAS and the Pan American Society for invited members of the business, public policy and diplomatic community.

A unique factor in Arzu's strategy was that the government begin negotiations with the guerrilla coalition before his election, giving the URNG the assurance that they could count on an incoming government willing to implement the accords.

According to Stein, it became clear early in the peace negotiations that "both visions and both agendas were not as striking [in their differences] as we had been led to believe." They discovered there were common aims to democratization and development. Both sides tried to agree on how Guatemala could "develop democracy and allow for true and equitable development."

Answering critics within Guatemala and the United States, Stein refuted the claim that the accords were simply an agreement

among elites. "The accords are rooted in experiences across Guatemala," he said. "The agreements are not based on advantages to the signing parties, but rather represent the closest thing possible to a true national agenda."

Several pressing concerns remain, he said. First, it is still unclear whether or not a succeeding president will show the same commitment to the process as the Arzu administration. Second, there is continuing resistance among some Guatemalans. A tragic example of this was the assassination of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi last April, only days after releasing a detailed report on human rights violations during the country's civil war.

Stein said he hopes that the next few years will further establish democratic institutions. Decentralization of the government, judicial reforms to end

"The agreements are not based on advantages to the signing parties, but rather represent the closest thing possible to a true national agenda."

corruption and impunity, aid to rural areas, fiscal reforms and attention to cultural pluralism are all important and extremely complex challenges. These problems developed over an extensive period of military control, and there is a real urgency to building strong civil institutions, said Stein, while also pointing out that Central Americans have accomplished amazing feats in the past decade and a half.

—Ingrid Perry Houts

David Bonior (right) speaking with Dean of International and Area Studies Richard Buxbaum and CLAS Director Harley Shaiken.



Photo by Peg Skorpinski.

Bonior Guest Lectures at CLAS

Rep. David Bonior (D-Michigan) helped graduate students grapple with issues of globalization in the geography course "Labor and the Global Economy," taught by Professor Harley Shaiken last Spring.

The Democratic Whip in the U.S. House of Representatives, Bonior spoke to students in the CLAS conference room on a variety of topics related to globalization, such as the failed Fast Track legislation, food safety, and labor and environmental rights, as well as the political aftermath of NAFTA and the Spring congressional agenda. While at the Berkeley campus, he also met with faculty for a luncheon and candid discussion on developments in Congress.

Bonior was among the key opponents to Fast Track in 1997 and NAFTA in 1994. He is the second-ranking democrat in the House of Representatives.

—Greig Guthey

Fall Calendar of Events

- Friday, September 18 **Un diálogo sobre el espacio audiovisual en América Latina** - Argentinean film-maker and media critic Octavio Getino and Susana Velleggia, also an Argentinean filmmaker, and professor of communications at the Universidad Nacional de Entre Rios in Buenos Aires, will speak about the effects of globalization on Latin American film at noon in the Spanish and Portuguese Library, 5125 Dwinelle Hall. *Co-sponsored by the Department of Spanish and Portuguese.*
- Monday, September 28 **The Peace Process: Transforming a Nation** - Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Relations Eduardo Stein will discuss the implementation and progress of the Guatemala Peace Accords at 4 p.m. in the Geballe Room, Townsend Center for the Humanities, 220 Stephens Hall.
- Thursday, October 1 **U.S.-Mexico Relations: A Historical Perspective** - Colegio de Mexico Professor Lorenzo Meyer is a leading scholar on U.S.-Mexico relations. He will discuss the history of the two countries' relationship in the context of Mexico's current political and economic transformation at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Tuesday, October 13 **Mexico's Transition to Democracy: Recent Political Changes** - The first independently elected Senator in Mexican history, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, will provide a candid discussion of the current developments in the Mexican Congress. His talk begins at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Thursday, October 15 **Heading South, Looking North: A Bilingual Journey** - Duke University Professor Ariel Dorfman, a leading Latin American writer, will read from his recent book *Heading South, Looking North: A Bilingual Journey* at 3 p.m. at Alumni House. Dorfman was formerly an advisor to Fernando Flores, Chief of Staff to former Chilean President Salvador Allende.
- Wednesday, October 21 **Noon Concert** - Singer, guitarist and song writer Isabel Parra has made outstanding contributions both in Chile and during her many years in exile to the traditional music known as Chilean New Song. Parra will be performing with her daughter Tita Parra at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Thursday, October 22 **Industrial/Manufacturing Changes: The role of exports in the Mexican economy** - Colegio de la Frontera Norte Professor Jorge Carrillo will talk about the restructuring of the export sector in Mexico. Carrillo is a leading expert on the Mexican automobile sector. His talk begins at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Friday, October 23 **Central Americans in California** - Professor Nora Hamilton from Department of Political Science, University of Southern California will speak about the migration experiences of Central Americans in California at noon at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Monday, October 26 **Liberalization Strategy and Social Outcomes** - National Autonomous University of Mexico Professor of Economics Enrique Dussel Peters recently published a book entitled *Economy of Polarization: The Theory and Evolution of Structural Change in Mexican Manufacturing, 1988-1996*. He will discuss the outcomes of the Mexican economic model and the sources of polarization in the Mexican economy at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Thursday, October 29 **The First Year: Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas** - National Autonomous University of Mexico Professor and Evaluation Coordinator for Mexico City Adolfo Gilly will discuss his experiences and observations as a member of the government under the city's current mayor, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, at noon in the Geballe Room, Townsend Center for the Humanities, 220 Stephens Hall.
- The Conservative Revolution in Mexico** - National Autonomous University of Mexico Professor and Evaluation Coordinator for Mexico City Adolfo Gilly will talk about the neoliberal revolution in Mexico in the 1980s and the regional and local impacts of the current political transition in the country at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Monday, November 2 **Race Relations in Brazil** - Helio Santos, a professor at the Pontificia Universidade Católica de Campinas, and coordinator of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Advancement of the Black Population, and Dulce Pereira, president of the Palmares Foundation, and director and anchor of the weekly radio program "The Black World of BRASILAMEFRICARIBE" will lead a discussion about race in Brazil at noon at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.

- Tuesday, November 3 **Imagining the Land of Goodness and Beauty: Watercolors of Mapuche Dreams of Heaven** - Exhibit featuring works by artist and CLAS Visiting Scholar, Lydia Nakashima Degarro. The watercolors are based on dream narratives recorded by the artist during anthropological fieldwork with the Mapuche Indians in Chile. Open to the public Monday through Friday from Nov. 3 to Dec. 18 at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St. Hours: 9 a.m.-12 p.m., 1 p.m.- 4 p.m.
- Wednesday, November 4 **Mayan Activism in Guatemala: From Protest to Proposal** - Tomás Sen Tecun, Legal Commission Coordinator of Defensoria Maya, an organization that promotes the resolution of conflicts in accordance with Mayan law, will speak on the Mayan struggle for democratic participation in the post-war era at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St. *Co-sponsored by the Department of Anthropology.*
- Thursday, November 5 **The Cuban Legal System** - Armando Castañedo Abay, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Havana, will address innovations in the area of mediation and U.S.-Cuban migration issues from 12:30-1:30 p.m. at Boalt Hall School of Law, Room 140. Refreshments will be provided. *Co-sponsored by La Raza Law Students Association, and La Raza Law Journal.*
- Saskia Sassen** - A professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and an expert on migration and globalization, Sassen will speak on Mexican immigration and labor migration into the U.S. in the context of globalization at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St., from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- Friday, November 13 **Helen Mack** - Helen Mack, founder of the Myrna Mack Foundation and a key human rights leader in Guatemala, will speak about human rights and the rule of law in Guatemala. Named after the Guatemalan anthropologist killed in 1990, the foundation focuses on judicial reform and the establishment of the rule of law in Guatemala. For her contribution to human rights, Helen Mack was awarded the Stiftelsen Right Livelihood Award by Sweden in 1992. 12 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- "reedooss"** - Los Angeles-based artist Harry Gamboa, Jr., a founding member of the Chicano multimedia art group ASCO (1972-1987), will present a conceptual multimedia event with readings from his newly published book, *Urban Guerrilla. Collected Writings of Harry Gamboa, Jr.* The show starts at 2 p.m. in The George Gund Theater, UC Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive, 2621 Durant Avenue. *Co-sponsored by the Departments of Art Practice, Comparative Literature, Ethnic Studies, Spanish and Portuguese, and The Townsend Center for the Humanities.*
- Tuesday, November 17 **Imagining the Land of Goodness and Beauty** - Lydia Nakashima Degarro, artist and CLAS Visiting Scholar, will discuss her anthropological fieldwork with the Mapuche Indians in Chile at 3 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St. A reception for the artist follows.
- Thursday, November 19 **Noon Talk with Francisco Zapata** - A professor at the Colegio de Mexico and the director of the Center for Sociological Studies, Zapata will speak on how recent changes in Mexico are affecting workers and its labor movement, at noon at the Institute for Industrial Relations, Director's Lounge, 2521 Channing Way. *Co-sponsored by the Center for Labor Research and Education and the Institute for Industrial Relations.*
- The Transformation of the Confederación de Trabajadores de Mexico (CTM) and Labor as an Institution** - A professor at the Colegio de Mexico and the director of the Center for Sociological Studies, Francisco Zapata will speak about the government-controlled Confederation of Mexican Workers trade union federation (CTM) and the role of labor unions in Mexico at CLAS from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- Monday, November 23 **Colegio de Mexico Professor Sergio Aguayo** - A leading expert and commentator on human rights in Mexico, Aguayo will speak on his new book, *1968: The Archives of Violence*. The book features never-before released photos, detailed archival research and interviews with key individuals surrounding the violent government repression of the Mexican student movement in the Plaza de Tlatelolco in Mexico City. His talk begins at 4 p.m. at CLAS, 2334 Bowditch St.
- Friday, December 4 **Alternatives for the Americas** - A dialogue between political and intellectual leaders from Latin America and the United States. The participants are seeking paths of economic development that both generate growth and look towards achieving a fairer distribution of income within a democratic context. The dialogue will focus on long term issues of mutual concern as well as the current global economic crisis. Lipman Room, 8th Floor, Barrows Hall, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

Nakashima Degarrod Paintings of Mapuche Dreams on Exhibit at CLAS

The Mapuche live primarily on reservations in southern Chile and practice small scale farming. Despite many cultural changes since their relocation to the reservations at the end of the 19th century, the Mapuche maintain a strong belief in dreams, according to Lydia Nakashima Degarrod, a visiting scholar at CLAS.

Based on her field work interviewing the South American indigenous group, which has an estimated population of one million, the Chilean anthropologist and artist has adapted her sources' dreams to watercolor paintings.

A number of these paintings will be on exhibit at CLAS in November. On November 17, she will discuss the creative process of making the paintings, from the gathering of the texts in their cultural and religious context to the drawing and painting of the images. The exhibit is part of a larger work called *Heavens of the Imagination*, which will be shown at the Meridian Gallery



in San Francisco from November 12 to December 11 before going to Harvard University in the Spring.

The main source of the images for the paintings are the Mapuches' dreams of *wenu mapu*, the place of extraordinary beauty where their ancestors and gods reside. Nakashima Degarrod recorded these dreams during ethnographic research in 1985–1987, and 1990–1991.

Dreams are viewed by most Mapuche as

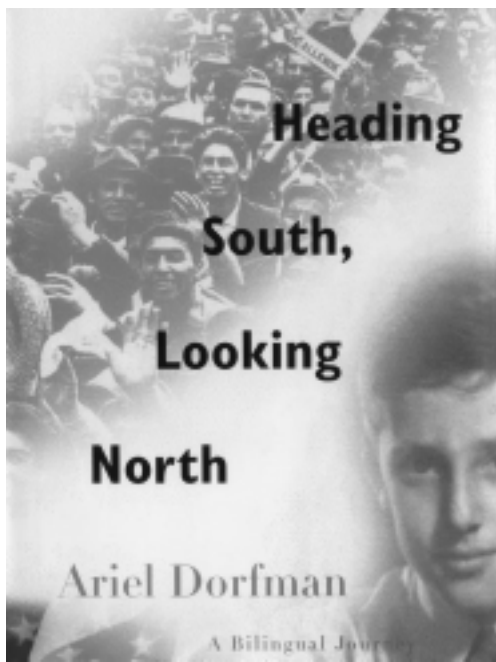
journeys taken by the soul while the person is asleep. Dreams in which the soul visits the *wenu mapu*—the Mapuche equivalent of heaven—are considered to be important to the dreamers because of the contact with the sacred. Shamans and ordinary people benefit from contact with the sacred in that they can obtain power and advice on all kinds of matters. These dreams are proudly narrated in rituals and social gatherings.

The nine paintings at CLAS show depictions of heaven by four narrators. A shaman, Machi Tomasa, finds heaven at the bottom of the ocean and receives shamanic power from mermaids. Susana, who also locates heaven at the bottom of the ocean, sees in heaven everything she needs in real life, the food and clothing for her children, and the loving and compassionate company of her dead aunt. Chief Robustiano, who locates heaven up in the clouds, is given a brief and partial view of the *wenu mapu*. There he sees an angel and many birds singing. Shaman Julia finds heaven at the crater of a volcano where she sees the spirits of their warrior ancestors.

The artist developed the series of paintings as part of a study started last year as a Senior Fellow at the Center for the Study of World Religions at Harvard University. While there, Nakashima Degarrod examined two forms of the operation and construction of aesthetics and their relationships to power. One form of aesthetics emerged from Mapuche social gatherings when dreamers described their journeys to heaven. The second form of aesthetics involved her own production of visual representations of these descriptions of beauty.

Being both an ethnographer of the Mapuche and an artist representing their images of beauty has placed her in the position of exploring ideas of ethnographic truth and forms of aesthetics.

The exhibit is open to the public between Nov. 3 and Dec. 18, Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.



Ariel Dorfman: Leading Latin American Author, CLAS Alumnus Discusses Life, New Book

By all accounts, Ariel Dorfman should be dead.

As an advisor to Fernando Flores, the chief of staff to former Chilean President Salvador Allende, he should have been in the presidential palace, *La Moneda*, on September 11, 1973, the day that U.S.-backed forces bombed the palace in Santiago, Chile and overthrew Allende.

"I exchanged places with a friend of mine who died in my place," said Dorfman, now a professor at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. "Somebody had taken my name off of a list."

A CLAS alumnus, Dorfman talked about his life for members of the UC Berkeley community during a CLAS-sponsored reading of his new book *Heading South, Looking North: A Bilingual Journey* in October. He also received an award from former CLAS Director Beatriz Manz for his life's work and commitment to social justice.

"He is without a doubt one of the most distinguished Latin American writers today," Manz explained, calling him a public intellectual for his ability to bridge the public and academic worlds through his fiction, film and journalism.

Part memoir, autobiography, meditation on language, and existential thriller, *Heading*

South details Dorfman's experiences as a government official on the run from Pinochet and as an exile, artist and activist following the coup. "What I do is I go though in excruciating detail the process of escaping death in Chile," he explained in the Alumni House.

During the talk, Dorfman said that his life is full of contradictions, ironies and extremes. As a young boy living in the United States, he refused to speak Spanish and became enamored with American culture. "I can tell you all about Babe Ruth's home runs," he said. "I can tell you about all of *The Four Seasons* [the musical group]."

Conversely, when he returned to Chile, he became equally absorbed in Chilean culture and life.

He also reminisced about returning to the United States in 1968. As a fellow at CLAS, he enjoyed jogging, studying Shakespeare and learning Karate. Nonetheless, he said he felt very Latin American. "I was learning Karate as an exercise in meditation and self-discipline . . . but would later use it to fight the fascists in the streets of Santiago," he said.

Even though his talk covered a wide

"You can be relativistic about culture as long as you aren't relativistic about ethics."

range of territory—from his decision as a young boy to become a writer after meeting Thomas Mann on a ship to Europe, to his time spent studying in Berkeley, to his decision to call himself an exile rather than a refugee after he fled his country—his presentation and reading showed that there has been a continuity throughout his life.

Over the past thirty years, Dorfman explained that he has become comfortable living as an exile caught between two cultures. "I have embraced this," he said. "You can be relativistic about culture as long as you aren't relativistic about ethics."

—Greig Guthey

Argentine Film Critics Discuss Globalization and Media

When you fly from Buenos Aires to Miami in first class, you get to pick a variety of movies to watch, but not a single one is from Latin America, according to Argentinean filmmaker and media critic Octavio Getino.

"It's as if there are 50 doors that open into one room," said Getino, who flew through Miami on his way to participate in the September panel discussion entitled "*Un dialogo sobre el espacio audiovisual en America Latina*" in the Spanish and Portuguese Library. Getino is the author of the recently published *Cine Argentino: Entre lo Posible y lo desable* (Ediciones CICCUS: 1998) and several books on the Latin American communications industry. He was co-director of the 1968 film *Hora de los Hornos*. The lecture was sponsored by CLAS and the Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

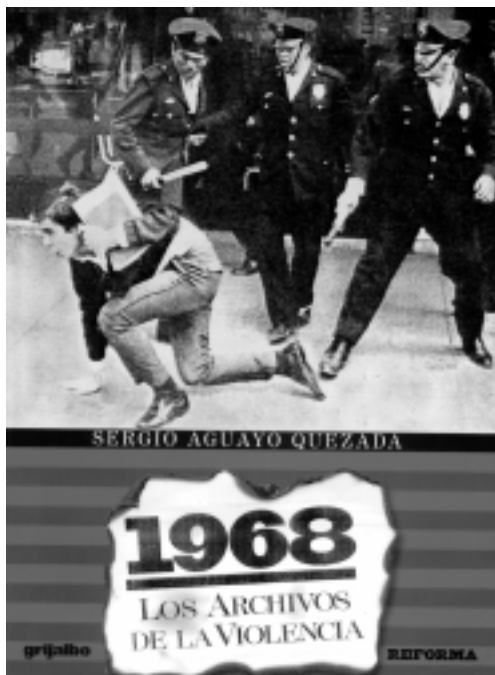
Accompanying Getino was Susana Velleggia, another Argentinean filmmaker, television producer and professor of communications at the Universidad Nacional de Entre Rios in Buenos Aires. She recently published *La Gestion Cultural De La Ciudad Ante El Proximo Milenio* (Ediciones CICCUS: 1998).

Two of only a few critics who combine cultural criticism with research into the economics of audiovisual production and distribution in Latin America, Getino and Velleggia explained that globalization is not only limiting the political and economic room to maneuver, it is also having dramatic effects on the audiovisual space of Latin America, particularly with respect to who controls distribution networks and what sorts of cultural exchanges occur throughout the region.

Velleggia noted that within the span of four years, Argentinean television companies came under the control of two conglomerates who now control 80 percent of the market. "This makes two huge monopolies in Argentina," she said.

—Greig Guthey

Colegio de Mexico
Professor Sergio Aguayo
recently published the
provocative book
1968: The Archives of
Violence.



Leading Expert on Human Rights, Aguayo to speak on 1968 Mexico City Massacre

One of Mexico's leading commentators and an expert on human rights, Colegio de Mexico Professor Sergio Aguayo will talk on the Massacre of 1968 at Berkeley this month.

The Massacre of 1968 is considered by many to be the equivalent of Tianamen Square for Mexico. Thirty years ago, on the eve of the 1968 Mexico City Olympics, the Mexican military smashed a massive protest by students in the downtown's Tlatelolco Plaza. Thousands were arrested and jailed, and untold numbers of bodies were carted off and hidden after the attack. To this day, the country remains un-reconciled over the tragedy. The government of Mexico continues to refuse to release files on the grounds of national security.

Aguayo, scheduled to speak on November 19, is one of the key writers publishing books about the massacre this year to try to clarify why this tragedy happened and who was responsible. Called *1968: Archives of Violence*, Aguayo's book features never before released photos, detailed archival research and interviews with those surrounding the events of 1968. It has been featured in both *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*.

—Greig Guthey

Brazilian Consulate, CLAS to Organize Brazil Seminar Again

With the success of the Brazil Seminar last spring, the General Consulate of Brazil is inviting Professor Maria Angelica Madeira and Professor Mariza Veloso to teach a similar course at CLAS in January of 1999.

Last year, the General Consulate of Brazil helped the Center host a similar week-long course with Madeira and Veloso, both professors from the Brazilian foreign service academy known as the Rio Branco Institute.

The Consulate initiated the course, called "Social Thought and Literature in Brazil," to raise public awareness of Brazilian culture, both at UC Berkeley and in the Bay Area. The daily turnout of 25 people included undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and other members of the UC Berkeley community, including the Director of the Rio Branco Institute and Brazilian Ambassador Andre Amado, who was present for the opening day of the seminar, and Brazilian Consul Jose Augusto Lindgren Alves, who attended the class for the entire week.

Taught completely in Portuguese, participants discussed the dynamics of Brazilian Culture in three significant phases of its formation: the end of the 19th Century, the first decades of the 20th Century (the Brazilian Modernist generation), and the contemporary era. They also examined important topics related to the generation and reception of foreign ideas in Brazil.

The distinct perspectives offered by Madeira, who teaches literature, and Veloso, who teaches anthropology and sociology, produced a dynamic environment for the discussions. While Veloso explained the cultural and historical contexts and gave the background for the discussions, Madeira analyzed the literature and illustrated the points previously analyzed by Veloso.

—Luci Moreira

President Cardoso's Special Advisor to Fill Rio Branco Chair, Spring '99

Vilmar Faria, a Harvard-trained Sociologist and currently a special advisor to Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, is slated to fill Berkeley's Rio Branco Chair during the spring semester of 1999. Berkeley graduate students and advanced undergraduates will have the opportunity to take his seminar entitled "A Comparative Analysis of the Social Question in Brazil: The Dilemmas of the Welfare State at the Periphery of the World System."

Professor Faria received his Ph.D. Degree in Sociology from Harvard University. He has worked for many years as a researcher, teacher and policy-maker in Brazil and is internationally known as an expert on social issues in Latin America. He has taught as a Professor in the Sociology Departments of the University of São Paulo and the University of Campinas and has also served at the President of the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP) and as Executive Director of the Fundação para o Desenvolvimento Administrativo de São Paulo (FUNDAP).

Professor Faria's vast experience and knowledge in the area of social policy make him an invaluable addition to the campus.
—Peter Evans

Castells Awarded for Lifetime of Work in Sociology

Manuel Castells recently received the American Sociological Association's Robert and Helen Lynd Award, one of the highest awards in sociology.

A professor of sociology and city and regional planning, and an active participant at CLAS, Castells has published 17 books, the most recent of which, *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture* trilogy, has been compared to Max Weber's *Economy and Society*, one of the seminal works in modern sociology.

The award committee selected Castells for his work combining urban and community studies with social theory and for becoming a leading scholar contributing to research and discussion in the social sciences generally. He accepted the award at the August meeting of the American Sociological Association.

—Greig Guthey

IAS Dean Receives Award for Service to Brazil

Richard Buxbaum, Dean of International and Area Studies, recently received the Order of Rio Branco award from Brazilian Consul General Jose Augusto Lindgren Alves.

Lindgren gave the award to Buxbaum at the World Trade Club in San Francisco in September for his work strengthening the academic cooperation between the U.S. and Brazil.

The award was given to the dean by Lindgren, on behalf of Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso for his outstanding contributions and service to the South American country.

—Greig Guthey



CLAS Website has Latest Information on Latin American Events

For the most current events, seminars and speakers sponsored by CLAS, point your browser to <http://www.clas.berkeley.edu/clas>.

Besides highlighting up-to-date CLAS sponsored events each week, the site provides details about Latin Americanist faculty, visiting scholars, syllabi of CLAS courses, links to major Latin American universities and other sites of interest to Latin Americanists, such as the Linkages Project, which links CLAS with libraries and universities in Chile.

Now in the final stages of implementation, the Linkages Project has trained a number of librarians in Chile and at UC Berkeley on state of the art library technologies. In exchange, UC Berkeley has received over 3,000 volumes of rare books, manuscripts and periodicals to add to the Chilean collection in the Bancroft Library. A bibliography of the collection is set to be published in six months both electronically on the CLAS website and in print for libraries in the U.S. and Chile. The Linkages Project is funded by the Mellon Foundation.

—Greig Guthey

["Creating Space," continued from page 7]

Robert Bridges to whom she conveyed her enthusiasm for CLAS's potential. The Class of 1930 quickly became personally involved, resulting in, among other successes, The Power Grant, which provided graduate students and faculty with funds to travel to Latin America to complete research.

According to Prof. Manz, the Class of 1930 always is willing to provide the Center with advice and assistance.

The benefits of building networks in the larger Berkeley community and Latin America extend far beyond the financial resources that these links generate. Manz helped foster good will among people from around Latin America, building on the University's strong reputation.

Mexico, in particular, has figured high on the list of countries that have benefited from links to the Center. Last year, the Center organized a conference for new members of the Mexican Congress from all political parties to talk about issues related to the political transformation of Mexico. CLAS also invited Mexico City Mayor Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas and National Autonomous University of Mexico Professor Adolfo Gilly, the evaluation coordinator for the Cárdenas administration, to speak on campus.

These conferences moved from official presentations to informal interactions among students and government officials in the Center's conference room. "That's the joy of being a director," Manz explained. "I was able to help people connect."

Another aspect to the development of these personal connections has been the frequent dinners at Manz's house where guest lecturers, faculty and students informally discuss issues outside of the university setting.

These events, which grew out of hard work and years of networking, are intended to spark new research directions, inspire new links, and establish new levels of Latin American presence on campus. Manz's mission has carved out an important niche for Berkeley, particularly given the geographic, demographic and economic position of California.

"Latin America must be accessible to Berkeley, and Berkeley must be accessible to Latin America," she said.

—Ingrid Perry-Houts

Ingrid Perry-Houts is a graduate student in the Department of Latin American Studies.

New Berkeley Faculty

CLAS is pleased to welcome three new affiliated faculty members to the Berkeley campus, William Taylor in the History Department, and José Rabasa and José Luiz Passos in the Spanish and Portuguese Department.

William B. Taylor—specializes in colonial Latin American history. The 1998 Muriel McKeitt Sonne Professor of History, he won the Latin American Studies Association Bryce Wood Book Award, the Albert J. Beveridge Award and the Herbert Eugene Bolton Memorial Award for his book *Magistrates of the Sacred: Parish Priests and Indian Parishoners in Eighteenth Century Mexico*.



Photo by Noah Berger.

José Luiz Passos—is a specialist in Brazilian literature and social thought, modern Spanish-American literature, Portuguese literature and the sociology of literature. His recent publications include *Ruínas de Hinhas Puras: A quatro Aproximaciones a un Requiem para Macunaima*, and forthcoming from Scholarly Resources, "Gilberto Freyre: Style, Narration and National Identity" in Ludvig Lauerhass, Jr. and Carmen Nava (eds.) *Brazilian National Identity*.

José Rabasa—researches and teaches Latin American Studies, Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, Critical Theory, Historiography, and Cultural History of the Americas. A prolific writer, he has several forthcoming titles: "Writing Violence on the Northern Frontier," "Franciscans and Dominicans Under the Gaze of a Tlacuilo: Plural-World Dwelling in an Indian Pictorial Codex" and "La Ausencia indígenas y al nacionalismo criollo en la obra de Bernardo de Balbuena" in Raquel Chang-Rodriguez (ed.) *Historia de la literatura mexicana, siglo XVII*. —Ingrid Perry Houts.



Photo by Noah Berger.

Visiting Scholars

Mark Danner—A staff member at *The New Yorker Magazine*, Danner is working on a new book on Haiti at the Graduate School of Journalism. Forthcoming from Alfred A. Knopf, the book is called *Beyond the Mountains: The Legacy of Duvalier*. In 1990, he won the Magazine Award for Reporting for his coverage of the island nation. In 1993, he won an Overseas Press Club award for his investigative reporting of the notorious massacre in the remote Salvadoran town, El Mazote, and wrote his first book based on his series on the massacre. The book, *El Mazote: A Parable of the Cold War*, was published by Vintage in 1994.

Carlos F. Chamorro—A Nicaraguan journalist specializing on issues of media and democracy, Chamorro teaches a course on International Reporting on Central America, at the Graduate School of Journalism. He is also doing research on issues of media and democracy in Central America. From 1980 to 1994, Chamorro was the Editor-in-Chief of the Sandinista newspaper *Barricada* and a member of the Sandinista Assembly. Since 1995, he has been working in both TV and print journalism.

Martha Judith Sánchez Gomez—is a sociologist who focuses on issues of race and ethnicity at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in Mexico City. This semester she is continuing her research at Berkeley on the development of ethnicity and community among migrant farm laborers in Mexico and the United States.



Lydia Nakashima Degarrod—has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from UCLA and is currently a senior fellow at the Center for the Study of World Religions at Harvard University. She plans to be affiliated with UC Berkeley through August 30, 1999. Nakashima Degarrod has served as assistant and visiting professor of anthropology and has also written several publications on anthropology and indigenous Latin American populations. She has conducted extensive ethnographic work on the dreams of native populations in Chile and has adapted these interviews to a series of paintings that will be on display at CLAS starting in November. (See related article: page 12)

Victoria Lerner—obtained her Ph.D. in history from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and is currently a researcher there. Lerner has written various articles concerning Mexican Politics and History. While at Berkeley, she will be working on a book about the history of bilateral relations between Mexico and the U.S.

Antonio Barros de Castro—is a professor of economic policy at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and a member of the Council of the Instituto Nacional de Altos Estudos. He received his Ph.D. in economics from UNICAMP in Brazil.

Ana Celia Castro—will utilize her affiliation with CLAS to do theoretical research for a post-doctoral project called “Entrepreneurial Culture and Managerial Identity in the Process of Purchasing Large Companies: The Agroceres/Monsanto Case.” She has a Ph.D. in economics and plans to be with CLAS from December 3, 1998 to March 5, 1999.

Desiree Elizondo Cabrera—is conducting research at the Graduate School of Journalism. She is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of California, Davis and a consultant with the Danish development agency DANIDA. Her research interests include development assistance policy, sustainable development, environmental protection and conservation, institutional and capacity development, agriculture and ecology. She is a Nicaraguan citizen.

Elizabeth Katz—is an assistant professor at the Department of Economics at Barnard College, Columbia University. During her stay at Berkeley, she is continuing her work on a gender-related analysis of internal migration in Ecuador. Her research also focuses on the consequences of such migration on the country’s future labor and market policies. She will be affiliated with CLAS through August 1999.

Valéria Gonçalves da Vinha—is an assistant professor from the Instituto de Economia da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. She is currently working on her doctoral thesis, entitled “‘Ecologically Committed’ Companies and New Forms of Interest Conciliation: the Case of the Brazilian Pulp and Paper Industry,” dealing with the potential impacts that ecologically conscious companies have on Brazilian environmental policy. Her work here will compare such companies in Brazil with their North American counterparts. Her year-long stay here is also being facilitated by Sociology Professor Peter Evans and Energy and Resource Group Professor Richard Norgaard.
—Naomi Fribourg

LYDIA NAKASHIMA DEGARROD



“Shaman Tomasa goes to heaven in a Ford and is received by a mermaid with flowers and clothing” is one of nine paintings by Lydia Nakashima Degarrod on display at CLAS for the exhibit “Imagining the Land of Goodness and Beauty: Watercolors of Mapuche Dreams of Heaven.” The exhibit is open to the public through Dec. 18.

**CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
NOV 3 - DEC 18, 1998**



Photo by Howard Ford, University of California Berkeley.

UC Berkeley Graduate Students go to Annual Convention on Hewlett Grant

A group of 18 UC Berkeley graduate students attended the 1998 Latin American Studies Association convention in Chicago in September thanks to a grant from the Hewlett Foundation.

The funding from Hewlett covered the cost of airfare for the students to attend the conference to present papers and listen to leading research by Latin Americanists from around the world.

About one third of these students are pursuing advanced degrees in the Program in Latin American Studies, and the rest were in other departments, such as Spanish and Portuguese, History, Political Science and Sociology, reflecting the broad interest in Latin America across the campus.

CLAS also sponsored a reception for students, alumni, and friends of CLAS at the Palmer House Hilton Hotel in downtown Chicago.

—*Jessamy Town*

CLAS Appreciates Class of 1930

The work of the CLAS could not be accomplished without the financial support provided by the Class of 1930. The Class' endowment provides consistent annual funding for various components of CLAS's activities, ranging from lectures by distinguished scholars to support for graduate student field research.

In addition to the collective support of the Class of 1930, the Center has been very fortunate to receive substantial gifts from Class of 1930 President Robert Bridges and Class of 1930 Alumnus William Power.

Thanks to their generosity, the Center for Latin American Studies plays a vital role in providing a structured program that enables students, faculty and visiting scholars to study Latin America from an interdisciplinary perspective.

—*Naomi Fribourg*

Berkeley Grad Students Benefit from Power Grant, Hewlett Funding

Berkeley's Latin Americanist graduate students are a diverse lot. Their subjects of study range from the role of truth commissions in Guatemala to understanding a lost poem by 1945 Chilean Nobel Prize Winner Gabriela Mistral.

But they all share a need for financial resources to conduct the preliminary work crucial to cutting edge research topics.

The Power Grant of the Class of 1930 and the Hewlett Foundation play a central role in funding the CLAS summer research program. In the Summer of 1998, 24 graduate students were able to complete research projects in Latin America thanks to this generous support.

For Geography Graduate Student Amy Ross, the funding allowed her to continue her research into the truth commissions in Guatemala, interviewing truth commission staff, members of non-governmental organizations, government officials and political party officials.

"I needed to return to Guatemala last summer to conduct concluding interviews, following the end of the truth commission's testimony taking campaign," Ross said. "This trip and the resulting research greatly enriched my dissertation as I have been able to monitor the truth commission over a longer time-period."

As part of their grant funding, students are required to give presentations about their research experiences during the following fall semester.

These Travel Talks provide an opportunity for the grant recipients to practice presenting their findings to a scholarly audience, and they offer the Latin American Studies community at UC Berkeley a chance to learn about the latest Latin American research in other disciplines. Applications for travel grants for the summer of 1999 will be ready in January. To the right is a list of travel talks for the Semester.

—*Jessamy Town*

Travel Talks

September 15, 1998
Alison Graham-Yooll: Guatemala
Peter S. Cahn: Mexico
Aaron Schneider: Brazil

September 22, 1998
Marie Linda Tavernier-Louis: Haiti

October 6, 1998
Peter K. Oh: Brazil

Erin Lopes

October 13, 1998
Larissa Hinde: Chile
Amy-Jocelyn Mandel: Chile
Kathryn Pimpan: Cuba
Irene Lara: Cuba

October 20, 1998
David J. Kojan: Bolivia
Jeanne Lopiparo: Honduras
Suzanne Wilson: Argentina

October 27, 1998
Amy Ross: Guatemala
Margaret Ryan: Mexico

November 3, 1998
Erin McCormick: Bolivia
Tina Hambuch: Argentina

Camille Antinori: Mexico
Claudia Leal: Colombia

November 10, 1998
Max A. Zarate: Bolivia

Christina (Kiko) Malin: Mexico

November 17, 1998
Sandra Moog: Brazil
Natalia Ferretti: Argentina

December 1, 1998
Kristen Ghodsee: Antigua

Leah Rosenbloom: Costa Rica

Catherine Marsh: Puerto Rico

Anthropology

Pottery, Technology and Change: Impacts in a Rural Mexican Community
Marketing Pottery and Marked Change in Tzintzuntzan
Meeting Social Needs in Hard Times: Fiscal and Social Policy in the States of Brazil

Political Science

Domestic and International Policy Failures in Haiti

Public Health

Identifying and Analyzing Risk Factors for Complications in Leptospirosis in Salvador, Brazil
PCR-Based Strain Typing *Neisseria Meningitidis*

Society and Culture

The Local Impact of Telecommunications Growth in Santiago, Chile
The Voceo in Chilean and Argentinean Varieties of Spanish
Cross-Generation Experiences of a Haitian Enclave Society in Cuba
At the Crossroads of Revolution, Culture, and Spirituality: La Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre and Cuban Santeria

Anthropology

Bolivian Yungas Archaeological Survey
Household Archaeology in the Ulua Valley, Honduras
Argentinean Elite Factions and the State

Human Rights

Geographies of Justice: Truth Commissions in Guatemala and South Africa
Chiapas Observed: the Impact of Researchers on Rural Mexico

Environment

Poverty and Environmental Degradation in Bolivia and Peru
The Effects of Sociality on Genetic Variability in the Major Histocompatibility Complex
Production Services Contracting in Mexico's Community Forestry Sector
The History of Timber Extraction in the Colombian Pacific Region

Public Health

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For more information on the Travel Talk series, Contact Mary Ann Priester at 510-642-2088 and via e-mail at <clas@uclink4.berkeley.edu>.

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