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ARGUING THE AMERICAS: EXPERTS DEBATE U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS



At the thirty-four-nation Santiago Summit of April 1998, free trade, the environment, and the status of the drug war came up for discussion. To continue the conversation and explore these and other hemispheric issues in depth, a stellar group of scholars, activists, and policy makers convened at UCSD on May 22-23.

The conference, "U.S.-Latin American Relations: Prospects and Possibilities," was sponsored by the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) in collaboration with the Organization of Students Interested in Latin America (OSILA) and the Institute of the Americas. In an atmosphere of open debate, frank discussion and scholarly analysis, participants considered human rights in Guatemala, prospects for free trade in the Americas, U.S. policy toward Cuba, and the war on drugs.

A roundtable session, "New Approaches to the Study of U.S.-Latin American Relations," provoked lively discussions about varying scholarly approaches to the study of U.S.-Latin American relations. Debates concerned the relative merits of focusing on international power structures, cultural factors, and presidential summitry. "These represent new conceptual frameworks for analysis of the relationship," said conference organizer Peter H. Smith, "and they testify to the intellectual vigor of the field."



Jorge Castañeda

Jorge Castañeda, professor of international affairs at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and New York University, delivered the plenary address, "Latin America and the United States: The State of the Relationship," and signed copies of his best-selling recent book, *Campañero: The Life and Death of Che Guevara*.

A "non-event" is how

Castañeda characterized the Santiago Summit. Castañeda, who has frequently advised the Mexican government on foreign policy, cited President Bill Clinton's inability to gain fast track as part of the summitry problem.

Another part, Castañeda continued, was the reluctance of Latin heads-of-state to air the difficulties they face promoting free trade at home. New jobs in Mexico, which tend to be low-paying, are not creating consumers who can afford U.S.-made products. Unless workers can pay for the goods they manufacture, NAFTA might fail

in the long run, Castañeda has argued.

Speaker Jaime Granados, director for international trade negotiations at Costa Rica's Ministry of Foreign Commerce, gave a firsthand account of his work on the Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA) agenda. During the runup to the Santiago Summit, he was responsible for moving the FTAA process along.

In a session titled "The War on Drugs: Reports from the Front," panelists explored

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GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES



1998 book edited by UCSD political science professor David Mares, *Civil-Military Relations: Building Democracy and Regional Security in Latin America, Southern Asia and Central*

Europe, is the latest title to appear in a multivolume series on "Latin America in Global Perspective." It is the sixth in a series that is edited by Peter H. Smith and published by Westview Press.

Smith is the director of the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS), which negotiated an agreement with Westview for the series. The aim is to produce publications that demonstrate the desirability and feasibility of conducting cross-regional comparative research on Latin America.

In December 1989 the Andrew Mellon Foundation extended a multiyear grant of \$550,000 to CILAS for the study of Latin America within a global and comparative perspective. The Westview series is one of the important outcomes.

The next book in the Westview series is scheduled for publication in spring 1999. Alejandro Moreno is the author,

and the tentative title is *Political Cleavages: Issues, Parties, and the Consolidation of Democracy*. Moreno, a Mexican citizen and instructor at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in Mexico City, received his doctorate at the University of Michigan.

Future titles are under consideration, and CILAS and Westview are seeking additional authors and topics for the series.

For additional information, send an e-mail to Karl Yambert at Westview Press: His address is Karl.Yambert@harpercollins.com. 🖐️



Research And Study Grants

Each year, CILAS holds a campus wide competition open to UCSD graduate students in all fields for research and study grants. For the 1998-99 awards program, principal sources of funding are the U.S. Department of Education Title VI Program and CILAS discretionary funds.

The following students received grants for short-term field research in Latin America:

Jennifer Collins, Political Science, "The Pachacutik Party: New Actors in Ecuador's Political Arena"

Christine de Pierola-Foerster, Latin American Studies, "The Impact of Social Violence on Contemporary Peruvian Painting"

María del Mar Alberca-García, Literature, "Jaime Gil de Biedma en el Contexto de la Poesía Social Española"

Kevin Ingram, History, "The Pacheco Academy and Heterodox Thought in Counter-Reformation Spain"

Janet Jarrell, History, "Fighting Disease in Colombia's War of the Thousand Days, 1899-1902"

Julie Monteleone, Anthropology, "Exile, Return and Democracy in Chile"

Zachary Orend, Anthropology, "Diminishing Values: Money and Morality in São Paulo"

Andrew Selee, Latin American Studies, "The Emerging Political Role of Mexican Human Rights NGOs and the Chiapas Conflict"

Elena Shtromberg, Latin American Studies, "Mexico City: A Study of Metro Art."

Four students received intensive language fellowships:

Andrew Fisher, History, for Nahuatl;

Matt Martin, Latin American Studies, for Portuguese in Fortaleza, Brazil;

Matthew O'Hara, History, for Mixtec in Oaxaca, Mexico;

Jason Wallis, Latin American Studies, for Portuguese in Rio de Janeiro.

Four students received academic-year Title VI awards for language and area study:

Gregory Lobo, Literature, for Spanish;

Ana Lourdes Suárez, Sociology, for Portuguese;

Chloe Rutter-Jensen, Literature, for Spanish;

David Scott Fitzgerald, Latin American Studies, for Spanish. 🖐️

the political and social consequences of drug trafficking and current U.S. anti-drug policy. Commenting on the unholy alliance between Colombian and Dominican outlaws, Bruce Bagley, a University of Miami expert on drug trafficking, said: "When the Colombians saw the Mexicans becoming greedier and even developing into rivals, they began to look to the Dominicans as more reliable partners."

Panelists for the session on Guatemala's human rights abuses included Pulitzer-prize winning journalist Tim Weiner. As national security correspondent for *The New York Times*, he covers issues of intelligence, military policy, terrorism and weapons proliferation.

Weiner's spouse, Kate Doyle, was also on the panel. She is director of the Guatemala Documentation Project for the national Security Archive, an independent, nonprofit research institute that collects and publishes declassified U.S. documents.

Doyle's talk, "Complicities and Coverups: The Documentary Evidence," was based on her work for the past seven years as head analyst of the Archive's projects on Honduras, Mexico, the drug war in the Americas, and other aspects of U.S.-Latin American policy. She was project editor for the Archive's document publication, *El Salvador: War, Peace and Human Rights, 1980-1994*, and co-authored the 1994 *Report of the Washington Task Force on Salvadoran Death Squads*, funded by the MacArthur Foundation.

Another panelist, U.S. attorney and activist Jennifer Harbury, told the harrowing tale of her personal five-year fight to expose the CIA's knowledge of the killing of her husband, a Guatemalan guerrilla. According to Harbury, shortly after her husband was murdered by Guatemalan army interrogators in 1992, CIA officials knew about the death—and chose to keep it under wraps.

UCSD-TV captured portions of the May conference on film. The programs will air on three consecutive Monday evenings, beginning July 6 with Jorge Castañeda. 🖐️

Advances at the Santiago Summit

by Richard Feinberg



At the April 18-19 Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile demonstrated that seasoned diplomats, too, can learn from past mistakes. The 1994 Summit of the Americas—the first hemispheric summit in a generation—had successfully solidified the region's faith in democracy and free markets. But in the interim four years, the region's record of transforming its lofty sentiments into concrete actions had been spotty at best.

In Miami, leaders declared that all citizens should complete at least six years of education. But leaders failed to identify an institution to fulfill this mandate, or to assign fresh resources to build new schools and train competent teachers. In contrast, in Santiago, the leaders asked the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank to set aside \$6 billion over three years to bolster education in Latin America.

In Miami, leaders vowed to cooperate in battling the drug trade. But the U.S. Congress insisted that each February the U.S. president promulgate a report card "certifying" that other countries were "fully cooperating" with U.S. counter-narcotics efforts. The Latin Americans deeply resented this unilateral approach.

In Santiago, the U.S. agreed to negotiate a multilateral monitoring process to combat illicit drugs. Over

time, perhaps, Congress will agree to replace or at least soften its own finger pointing exercise.

Miami closed without a clear vision as to the future of summitry in the Americas. Would there be future summits? If so, who would watch over activities between summits?

At Santiago, leaders agreed to that summits should be convened "periodically," that the Organization of American States (OAS) should serve

as a technical secretariat, and that a committee of representatives from foreign ministries should monitor follow-ups to Summit mandates.

The hemisphere has yet to figure out how to gain consensus among its thirty-four democratic governments without generating a lengthy laundry list of proposals. Perhaps the biggest challenge facing inter-American

summitry is the cultivation of domestic political constituencies. One way to build popular support for inter-American cooperation is to involve the private sector and civil society more fully in the design and implementation of Summit initiatives. In designing its education initiatives, for example, the World Bank should include community representatives and parent associations.

Summitry in the Americas is still in its infancy. But if summitry can continue to build on its successes and learn from its mistakes, these periodic meetings of hemispheric leaders will gradually transform the fact of geographic proximity into the ideal of genuine community. 🖐️



IR/PS professor Richard Feinberg is director of the APEC Study Center.

SPACES, MEMORY, RITUAL: POPULAR POLITICAL CULTURE IN MEXICO



Written records, architecture, and paintings are the artifacts of the elite: the rulers and educated classes of a society. To study the effects of revolution, republicanism, and the process of political change on ordinary Mexican life, investigators may turn to other types of clues—from puppet theaters to oral traditions.

Methodologies and theories for studying popular culture were the theme of an April 24-25 workshop at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. The two-day meeting, “Mexican Popular Political Culture, 1800-2000,” was sponsored by the Center, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and UCSD’s Institute for the Humanities. Arts and humanities Dean Frantisek Deak was the conference leader, and the Center’s associate director Eric Van Young was the organizer and host.

Workshop sessions focused on four distinct themes: Political Spaces; Civil Society; Revolution; and Representation, Memory, Ritual. Papers ranged from a discussion of the spatial boundaries and mapping of colonial

Indian villages in Mexico as an expression of conceptions of “political space,” to gender and politics in contemporary working-class barrios of Mexico City, to the phenomenon of caciquismo in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Mexican politics, to puppet theaters as venues of political expression and critique in the Porfirian period.

Intensive discussions and inconclusive debate underscored the problematic nature of studying popular political culture. Among the issues participants pondered were: What is culture, at least as it applies to politics? Is there really an analytic distinction between “popular” and “elite” politics? Do significant regional differences exist in Mexican popular political life, and have these and other aspects of politics have changed substantially over time? What are the most effective methodologies for study?

The center plans to publish the conference papers, possibly as a co-edition with an academic press. Van Young will edit the volume and write an introductory essay, and Yale history professor Gilbert Joseph will provide an afterword. 🙌

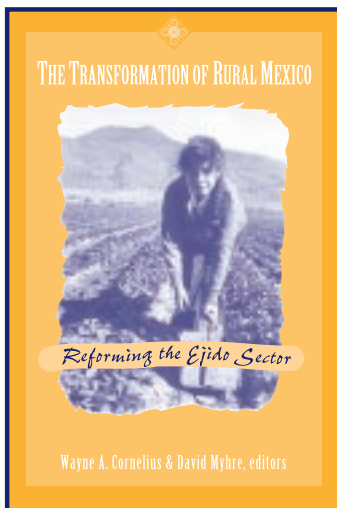
CENTER PUBLICATIONS

THE TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL MEXICO; REFORMING THE EJIDO SECTOR

Wayne Cornelius & David Myhre, editors

Across Mexico, campesinos are reshaping their lives and livelihoods in response to recent reforms in Mexican agrarian codes and agricultural policies. This volume provides a first look at how the approximately 25 million Mexicans still living in the countryside are responding to a global age marked by the North American Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the end to Mexico’s fifty-year experiment with communal land.

1998, 437 pp (paper)
ISBN 1-878367-31-5
\$21.95



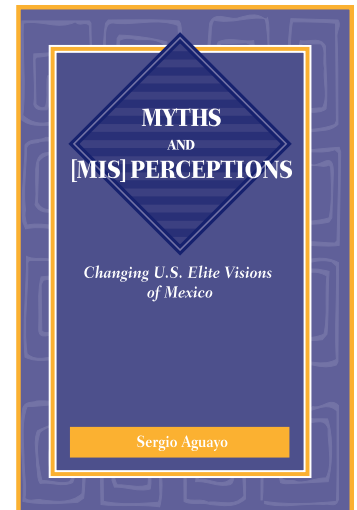
MYTHS AND (MIS)PERCEPTIONS: CHANGING U.S. ELITE VISIONS OF MEXICO

Sergio Aguayo Quezada

Translated by Julian Brody

The author traces the evolution of U.S. perceptions toward Mexico and how changing views in the United States have affected events in Mexico and the bilateral relationship itself. The study draws heavily from press coverage of Mexico in *The New York Times*, from the end of World War II through the late 1980s. Until recently the U.S. remained supportive of Mexico’s authoritarian governments. Aguayo attributes today’s new climate of thinking to linkages between human rights and other nongovernmental organizations worldwide, the existence of a liberal press in the U.S., and the relatively recent appearance of independent media in Mexico.

1998, 262 pp plus figures and appendices
ISBN 1-878367-36-6
\$19.95



EXTENDED STUDIES

Bringing Latin America into the K-12 Classroom



one-week summer institute from July 27-31, “Bringing Latin America into the K-12 Classroom,” is aimed at elementary-through-high school teachers in the San Diego area.

UCSD Extension is providing the course through its Program for Teacher Enhancement in Liberal Arts (PTELA).

The summer institute, which is partially funded by a California History-Social Science Project grant, is being offered in collaboration with the International Studies Teacher Education Project at SDSU.

Classes will be offered by Peter H. Smith, director of Latin American Studies at UCSD, Aníbal Yáñez, a specialist on the U.S.-Mexican border area at California State-San Marcos, and Eric Van Young, an historian of Mexico at UCSD.

The program will emphasize U.S.-Mexican border issues, current trends in Mexico, and patterns of change throughout Latin America.

Additional information about this program is available by mail from Malia Emerson at University of California, San Diego, UCSD Extension, Department 0176-Q, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, Calif. 92093-0176. The phone number is 619-534-3259, and e-mail is memerson@ucsd.edu

FACULTY PROFILE

Jorge Huerta and Chicano Theater



Chicano theater made its “U.S.” debut on April 30, 1958, with a performance by Spanish actors along the banks of the Rio Grande. But

Chicano theater as a scholarly discipline didn’t exist until the 1970s, when Jorge Huerta decided to invent the field.

“When I was a student, there were no university courses in Chicano theater or Chicanos teaching in college theater departments. Now there are about fifteen of us,” says Huerta, who has held the Chancellor’s Associates Endowed Chair in Theater at UCSD since 1994. In 1997 he received the National Association of Chicano and Chicana Studies (NACCS) Scholar Award for his vision, scholarship and contribution to the development of Chicano studies.

Huerta taught his—and the nation’s—first college course in Latino/Chicano theater in 1970 at UC Santa Barbara. Many of his students at that time were farm workers or urban Chicanos.

“Often these kids were the first ones in their family to go to college, and they wanted to know who they were. Theater was a good way to explain that,” says Huerta.

He himself was bitten by the theater bug as a child in East Los Angeles and even garnered some minor movie-acting roles. Today, as a leading authority on contemporary Chicano and Latino theater, he combines a life of scholarship and university teaching with professional directing assignments.

For Seattle’s Group Theater, Huerta co-adapted and directed *I Am Celso*, which toured the country and was seen at Joseph Papp’s “Festival Latino” in New York. He has directed productions at several regional theaters, including the South Coast Repertory, The Old Globe, and La Compañía de Teatro de Albuquerque.

He founded El Teatro de la Esperanza in Santa Barbara, co-founded the Old Globe’s Teatro Meta in San Diego, and co-founded San Diego’s first independent professional Latino theater company, Teatro Máscara Mágica, now a multicultural theater.

Despite the consciousness-raising efforts of Latino theater over the past few decades, Huerta finds that Latinos, like Asians, have been stereotyped as “one monolithic group.” When he asked graduate students at a recent seminar, “How many of you know the difference between a Puerto Rican, a Cuban and a Chicano,” no one had a clue.

“Hispanic-American Dramatic Literature,” an undergraduate course Huerta currently teaches, examines the works of leading Cuban-American, Puerto Rican and Chicano playwrights. A significant difference among these three groups, he believes, is their notion of *home*.

The Puerto Ricans are citizens who can go home when they want, but they’re still marginalized. Chicanos may or may not be citizens, but they aren’t wanted in Mexico. “We were the traitors, as far as

Mexico is concerned,” says Huerta. The Cubans dream about a fantasy island that never really existed.

In June 1988, Huerta and his university troupe, El Teatro

Ensemble de UCSD, toured Western Europe, exposing audiences in Spain, France, and West Germany to Chicano theater. In another audience-building effort, he was executive producer and host of a ten-part UCSD-TV series, “Necessary Theater,” which has aired from 1995 to the present. His latest interview with Luis Valdéz, founder of the Teatro Campesino and author of *Zoot Suit* and *La Bamba*, was shown this year on Cinco de Mayo.

Huerta is currently finishing up a scholarly work that deals with Chicano theater since *Zoot Suit*. His first book, *Chicano Theater: Themes and Forms*, was published in 1982, and he also has seventy-five articles and three anthologies to his credit.

He received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees from California State, Los Angeles, and his doctorate from UC Santa Barbara. Huerta is a fellow in the College of Fellows of American Theater and received a Golden Eagle Award from Nosotros, an organization of Hispanics in film and television in Hollywood. 🖐️



Jorge Huerta

Latin America and the Pacific Rim: C

For better and for worse, from economic cooperation pacts to labor unrest at Tijuana's Han Young auto plant, cultural encounters between Latin America and the Pacific Rim are intensifying. Culture clashes, dismissive stereotypes and points of understanding between these two key regions were examined at an international conference March 6-7 sponsored by the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) at UCSD.

The conference, "Cultural Encounters Between Latin America and the Pacific Rim," was held in conjunction with UCSD's "Latin America and the Pacific Rim" program, which CILAS and the Graduate School of International

between Latin America and the Asia/Pacific area. During the winter quarter, eight visiting scholars arrived at UCSD for six weeks of research, training workshops, the international conference, and a postconference debriefing period on research findings and policy recommendations.

The March conference included sessions on culture and economic development, popular culture such as soap operas or telenovelas, patterns of news coverage, and the role of cultural stereotypes in educating the young. 🖐️



Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) launched in 1996. Funded by the Ford Foundation, this visiting scholars program aims to strengthen ties between Asian and Latin American academics and train future leaders in the two regions.

Cultural encounters, the theme for year two of the project, concerned the cultural dimensions of economic interaction



A \$286,000 Ford Foundation grant v years of "Latin America and the Pacific American Studies (CILAS) project that of the world's most critical regions.

The theme for next year's program will bring at least eight scholars-in-residence to UCSD for the winter quarter of 1998-99 and culminate in a March 1999. Activities will focus on the

- *Social Policy* deals with government inequity and poverty after a decade in the wake of the current financial crisis.
- *Globalization and the State* concerns the declining influence of the state, new forces are impinging on historic concepts.
- *Crime, Drugs and Terrorism* deals with including organized crime and drug trafficking. We will look for linkages between criminal activity in the Pacific Rim, for instance, or between the two regions.

The fourth year of the project will deal with Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region.

Cultural Encounters



will provide funding for two additional
Rim,” a Center for Iberian and Latin
aims to strengthen ties between two
is “Challenges to Governance,” which
ence to UCSD during the winter
major international conference in
ree potential tracks for research:
ntal ability (or inability) to alleviate
de of downsizing in Latin America and
al crisis in Asia.
ns the possible “irrelevance” or
ow that regional integration processes
ts of sovereignty.
with common threats to the rule of law,
ug trafficking. Researchers could also
al organizations in Latin America and
etween drug cartels within the two
eal with “rights and roles of women” in
on.

Class of 1996-97—Where are they now?

After returning home from UCSD, **Marcela G. Romero García**, a Latin America/Pacific Rim visiting scholar from Mexico, began the publication of working papers for the APEC study program there. Romero served as editor for the project. So far, seven papers have been published, including a seminar’s worth of material on China and the handing over of Hong Kong.

Romero recently prepared a paper on labor migration concerns for presentation by the Mexican delegation that attended the annual meeting of the APEC Study Centers Consortium in Banff, Canada. Another Romero paper, this one on Thailand’s financial crisis, will be published later this year in the Asia Pacific Yearbook of El Colegio de México.

Visiting fellow **Taik-Hwan Jyoung** from South Korea recently became director of the Office of the Senior Counselor in the Ministry of Finance and Economy. He works as a public affairs coordinator, which includes drafting speeches in English and setting up foreign press conferences.

Hernán Gutiérrez from Chile is working as a political scientist at the University of Chile’s International Center for Asia-Pacific Studies. He is currently researching

“Public and Private Actors in the Economic

Relations Between Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia Pacific.” The work is financed by the Institute for Integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) and SELA.

Gutiérrez is the co-author of “La Institucionalidad Pública y su Contribución al Desarrollo Regional en el Marco de la Globalización,” which will be published in *Estudios Regionales*. Another article, “Regionalism in the Southern Cone of Latin America: The Asian Connection,” will be published in *Pacific Affairs*.

Suthiphand Chirathivat from Thailand returned to the faculty of economics at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, where he is an associate professor.

Gilbert Masiero from Brazil returned to the Instituto de Economia-Unicamp in Campinas, where he is working as a postdoctoral fellow.

Sayuri Kuwabari from Japan, senior Latin American economist in charge of Mexico and Cuba at the Japan Center for International Finance, interviews economists at the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the International Development Bank, as well as government officials, businesspeople and scholars. Her daily research activities include collecting data and information on individual countries’ political, social and economic situation; preparing reports; and providing macroeconomic forecasts for member companies. 🙌



PROTECTING REEF FISHES IN BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

Birch Aquarium at Scripps has scheduled its “First National Workshop on Management Strategies for Ornamental Reef Fishes” for November 17-19 in La Paz, Baja California Sur. The workshop is aimed at a wide range of groups interested in protecting and sustaining reef fauna to benefit the long-term ecological and economic health of the Bay of La Paz and its environs. The region is located in the Gulf of California, also known as the Sea of Cortés.

The November event, which is open to the public, will focus on ornamental fisheries, fishery regulations, and the conservation and management of reef fishes. The Aquarium’s five-year collaboration with the University of Baja California Sur in La Paz has yielded data from the study of reef fauna of the Bay of La Paz and adjacent islands.

Results of these and other studies will be considered at the workshop, so that resource managers in the Mexican government can use the scientific results

in developing appropriate policies and regulations. Funding for the five-year research program was provided by grants from the Tinker Foundation, the Moore Family Foundation, and the Robins Family Foundation; and donations from The Pasha Group, Susan Tritt and Lionel Galway, Terry and Cheryl Chicca, and Noel “Dix” Roper.

For further information on the workshop, contact Patricia Beller, Scientific Liaison/Aquarist, at pbeller@ucsd.edu 🙌

WEATHERING THE STORMS

8

Everybody talks about the weather, but Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) scientist Nicholas Graham issues long-range global weather forecasts. As director of the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction’s (IRI) experimental climate forecast division at SIO, he uses computer models to predict regional climate conditions such as El Niño.

This past April Graham arrived in Chile a few days before the Santiago Summit of the Americas for the signing of a letter of intent by Chilean Interior Minister Carlos Figueroa and U.S. Department of Commerce Secretary William M. Daley to develop a Pan-American Climate Information System

for Disaster Preparedness. The proposed network to share weather forecasts would enlist the services of IRI, the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) Office of Global Programs, and the United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (FDA).

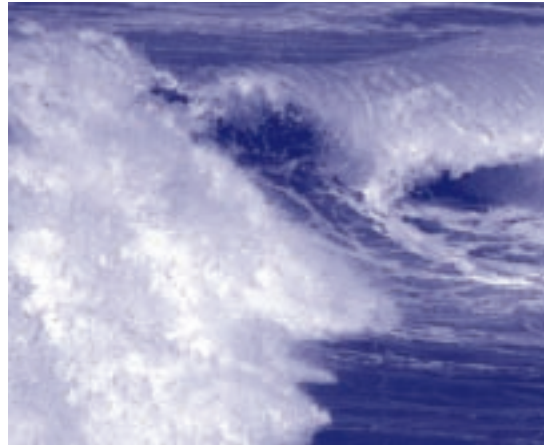
Although the letter was signed by Chilean and U.S. government officials, it specifically urges other Latin American nations to join. “We cannot prevent this kind of bad weather, but we can predict it, so communities and business can better prepare,” said Daley during the runup to the Summit.

The Americas are still digging out from El Niño, that periodic warming of Pacific Ocean waters with its dark legacy of floods, droughts, deaths and property destruction. In Mexico, snow fell in Guadalajara for the first time since 1881. Fires ravaged nineteen thousand square miles of Amazon rainforests in Brazil. The water level of the Panama Canal dropped by 20 percent. And in Ecuador, petroleum

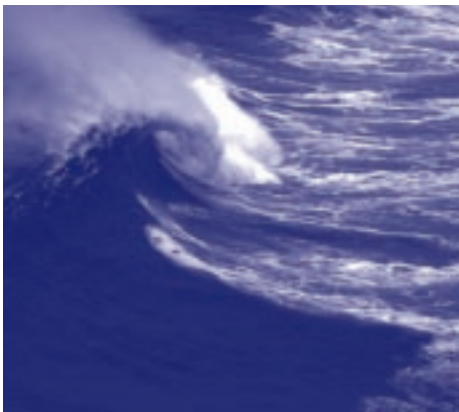
prices were raised to compensate for El Niño devastation and economic loss.

Most of these developments were predicted well in advance by SIO’s experimental forecast division. Last November, Graham issued the world’s first long-range global weather forecast. Thanks to sophisticated computer modeling, “You may not know things are going to happen, but you know there’s an increased risk of things happening,” he says.

Armed with advance knowledge, individuals and communities can act to reduce losses and societal displacements. Farmers, for instance, can alter their choices of crops and planting patterns. Cities can brush up on their evacuation contingency plans. And the world can become a more humane and efficient place. 🙌



Photos by Sue Green, Scripps Institution of Oceanography



A HISTORY OF HISTORY

In the latest *U.S. News & World Report* ratings for graduate school education, UCSD's Latin American history program ranked tenth in the nation. "History is the only department in the humanities that has experienced increased enrollments in the past several years," says Latin American history professor Eric Van Young, who also serves as associate director at the Center for U.S.- Mexican Studies.

Early on, UCSD's history department embraced Latin American history as a strategic jewel in its crown. Founding scholars James Ralston Scobie and Ramon Ruiz established a powerful profile for the discipline. Scobie, who taught at UC Berkeley and the Indiana University prior to his arrival in San Diego in 1977, published three books on the urban history of Argentina before his untimely death at age fifty-one. Ramón Eduardo Ruiz, now professor emeritus, continues to be a prolific authority on the history of Mexico, immigration issues, and Caribbean affairs.

Today's faculty have built on that propitious start. The present group puts a substantial emphasis on social and cultural history without neglecting political economy. In their historical investigations, all four Latin American specialists use gender as a major category of analysis.

The current program benefits from complementary campus assets, including the anthropology and political science departments, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies, and the Institute of the Americas. "All of this creates a pretty powerful synergy for our graduates and our faculty," says history department chair Michael A. Bernstein.

Dain E. Borges investigates Brazil and Brazilian social thought in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Christine Hunefeldt's emphasis is on Andean history and the lives of women, indigenous populations and slaves. Michael P. Monteón's political and economic history projects tend to be broadly comparative; his geographical area of expertise is the

Southern Cone, including Argentina and Chile. Eric Van Young specializes in colonial Latin American history with an emphasis on Mexico.

Hunefeldt has a book in press at Penn State University, *Liberalism in the Bedroom*, that deals with women and gender identities in nineteenth-century Peru. Monteón has a book in press with Arizona State University on political economy and politics in Chile in the 1920s and 1930s. Van Young is finishing up *The Other Rebellion: Popular Violence and Ideology in Mexico, 1810-1821*, a massive study that

deals with popular as opposed to elite groups in the Mexican wars of independence.

History, notes Hunefeldt, teaches writing and thinking skills—valuable assets for virtually any career path. Every academic quarter the Latin American history group holds a town meeting for potential history minors and majors, where alumni and professors talk about their job experiences, their fields of interest, and the personal rewards of studying history.

At the graduate level, a tight job market and diminishing resources for the teaching of history are major concerns. The department has no more than six graduate students at any given time and actively assists them with developing statements of purpose for dissertations and grant proposals.

"This is a career track program, and we expect students to earn a degree within a reasonable amount of time," says Monteón. "So far, every student who finished a dissertation has managed to obtain a full-time job at a college or university." These include positions at major research universities such as the University of Utah, liberal arts colleges, and local community colleges.

Most graduate students work with scholars outside the Latin American history group, such as Chicano history professor David G. Gutiérrez of the American history group, ethnic studies and history professor Ramón A. Gutiérrez, and political science professors Paul W. Drake and Peter H. Smith. 🖐️

"This is a career track program, and we expect students to earn a degree within a reasonable amount of time. So far, every student who finished a dissertation has managed to obtain a full-time job at a college or university."

Human Rights and Wrongs

Artist and activist Claudia Bernardi has been investigating cases of human rights violations in Argentina for many years. She was one of the keynote speakers at a “Human Rights in the Americas” conference, which was held at San Diego State University (SDSU) on April 16 at Scripps Cottage. The event was sponsored by the Latin American Studies Student Organization and the Center for Latin American Studies.

Some of Bernardi’s artwork features skeletons that depict her experience of working close to death, she told conference goers. As a human rights activist she exhumed skeletons in Argentina to find out whether individuals had been executed or had died of natural causes.

Other featured speakers were writer and former Argentine political prisoner Alicia Kozumah and one of the original members of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, Matilde MelliBovsky. The conference looked at human rights in a broad context—and not just at the disappearance and torture and mistreatment of people. Human rights also consists of access to housing, education and health care, said Vicky Davidson, lecturer and administrator in the Latin American studies department.

Political science and Latin American studies professor Brian Loveman discussed the film *Threads of Hope*, which aired during the conference. The film tells the stories of mothers, sisters and wives of victims under the Chilean dictatorship in 1973. The women sewed tapestries that depicted the violence of the General Augusto Pinochet regime.

SAN DIEGO DIALOGUE

Summer Dialogue Meeting Is A Going Concern

On both sides of the San Diego/Baja California border, major transportation facilities are grappling with challenges, including the finalization of the Port of San Diego’s strategic master plan for Lindbergh International Airport, the upcoming privatization of the Rodríguez Airport in Tijuana, the transfer of several operating rights in the Port of Ensenada, and the upcoming settlement of the San Diego & Arizona Eastern rail link operating rights.

At a Dialogue meeting at the Wyndham Emerald Plaza Hotel in downtown San Diego on June 24, trade experts and administrators will discuss binational cooperation in developing seaports, airports and rail facilities in the San Diego/Baja California cross-border region. The forum, “Improving Trade Infrastructure for a More Competitive Binational Region,” is the second program in the Dialogue’s Economic Breakfast series.

Luncheon

Forum Fronterizo, the Dialogue’s public policy luncheon series, will focus on environmental issues at its quarterly meeting this summer. The invited guest is Secretary Julia Carabias of the Secretaría del Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca of Mexico. As yet there is no confirmed date or place for this event.

Friends of the Dialogue

Nearly eighty senior executives—from Ensenada to Los Angeles—have signed up for Friends of the Dialogue, a recently launched news and information program for citizens who closely monitor issues affecting the San Diego/Baja California region. The Friends program includes a monthly digest that analyzes the region’s trends and activities, reduced rates for tickets to San Diego Dialogue public events, and a 50 percent discount on the organization’s publications.

For further information on Dialogue events or publications, call 619-534-8638 or e-mail <sddialogue@ucsd.edu>.

Energy '98 La Jolla Conference

The Latin American Energy Conference in La Jolla, now in its seventh year, is the largest and most comprehensive meeting of its kind in the hemisphere. On May 17-18, the Institute of the Americas hosted some 300 energy industry executives, investment bankers, lawyers, analysts and policymakers at the annual event.

Topics of discussion included privatization updates, regulatory issues, challenges in exploration and production of crude oil in the Americas, business opportunities in the region, and financial perspectives in light of the Asian market crisis. A session on “Working with the Giants” concerned the opening up of Petrobrás Oil in Brazil and Pdvsa in Venezuela to joint ventures.

The two-day conference also focused on specific energy-project success stories in the Southern Cone and offered participants detailed, country-by-country briefings on Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and Central American and Caribbean nations.

Among those attending were Luis Téllez, Mexico’s secretary of energy; Adrian Lajous, director general of Pemex, Mexico’s state oil company; Luis Giusti, president of Pdvsa; Alfredo Mirkin, Argentina’s secretary of energy; and presidents and CEOs of key energy enterprises in North and South America.

Following the La Jolla Conference, the Institute of the Americas’ energy team will return to the Southern Cone to host the Brazil Energy Roundtable, June 8-9, 1998, in Rio de Janeiro. This private meeting for thirty executives, to be held in close collaboration with state oil giant Petrobrás, will examine the energy company’s recent strategies and business opportunities in the Brazilian upstream and downstream sectors. The new roles of Petrobrás and the recently created National Petroleum Agency (ANP) will be discussed in detail.

The Institute of the Americas helps Latin America achieve its energy goals through institute-sponsored research and seminars that address specific problems, as well as through the annual La Jolla Conference that updates the energy industry on broad regional issues.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

OSILA in Action*by Andrew Selee*

M.A. Student, Latin American Studies
The Organization of Students Interested in Latin America (OSILA) is a student-run organization of the Latin American Studies program at UCSD. This year the group has focused on building relationships among students and on discussing the issues facing the region.

There has been a special interest in issues of social justice and human rights in Latin America. We have seen and discussed several movies, including *Inside the School of the Americas*, which follows the resistance movement against the U.S. School of the Americas; *The Official Story*, about the dirty war in Argentina; *The Sixth Sun*, about the Zapatista uprising in Mexico; and a special edition of *HemiScope* on free trade in the Americas.

We have also spent time together visiting the sights in Baja California, seeing a play, and dancing salsa in downtown San Diego.

By celebrating Latin American cultures and learning about the issues that affect the region, we seek to connect our academic learning to our personal concerns and interests in an atmosphere of fun and fellowship. We try to make links between the mind and the heart so as to become more effective world citizens.

Students Mentor Teenagers*by Scott Seaborn*

*M.P.I.A. Student,
International Relations and Pacific Studies*

The IR/PS mentor program began four years ago as a means for graduate students to serve the community. More

specifically, it developed a big-brother-type program that pairs up IR/PS students with underprivileged Mexican and Chicano teens from the Logan Heights neighborhood of San Diego.

The graduate students provide guidance and organize excursions such as rock climbing, visits to the museums, kayaking, camping in Anza Borrego, educational films, and plenty of soccer games. For many of these kids, the mentor program is the only outlet for recreation outside of their neighborhood. Both mentors and "mentees" have found the program extremely rewarding and

have built friendships that will last for years to come.

Students in Action on Campus Diversity*by Cristina Márquez**Latin American Studies Major*

The number of African-American, American-Indian, Chicano, and Filipino undergraduates admitted at UCSD has decreased by 35 percent compared to last year's admissions, following the Regents' decision to suspend Affirmative Action. In order to

achieve diversity at UCSD, many students, staff, and faculty members are supporting the Coalition Against Segregation in Education (CASE). A press conference was held at UCSD on April 14 to bring attention to the dropping admission numbers of underrepresented groups. Concerned supporters from the San Diego community along with UCSD students, staff and faculty were present. They

asked that Chancellor Robert Dynes, the Faculty Senate and the Administration put into effect the recommendations from the University's Commission on Diversity.



The Commission's report advises a reorganization of diversity efforts, including an increase in funding for outreach, recruitment and retention of underrepresented students; additional financial aid; the expansion of student centers and organizations that promote diversity on campus; innovative strategies to recruit faculty of color; and more opportunities for hiring and promotion of staff of color.

UCSD Chiapas Solidarity Committee*by Jason Wallis**M.A. Student, Latin American Studies*

The UCSD Chiapas Solidarity Committee includes undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and staff. The December 22, 1997, massacre of forty-six unarmed civilians in the town of Acteal galvanized the energies of many of us who were already following the Zapatista uprising for personal, academic, and political reasons. Many of us felt we had to respond to the great injustices being perpetrated against indigenous communities in resistance.

We were also motivated by the near absence of discussion of the conflict on campus and by our desire to fill this void with information and consciousness raising. Finally, we hoped to pool our resources and share with others our expertise on different aspects of this struggle.

During the winter quarter we participated in a protest of the policies of the Mexican government in Chiapas. We hope to sponsor a panel of recent visitors to Chiapas in the near future, thus continuing our work of education and community-building around the peace process. 🙌

Summer Course Offerings in Latin American Studies

Anthropology 126 - Rise of New World Civilization:
Mesoamerica and the Andes

History 118 - U.S. Aggression in Latin America Since 1898

History 123 - The Incas and Their Ancestors

Literature 119C - Don Quijote

Literature 142 - Spanish American Short Story

Political Science 150A - Politics of Immigration:
The U.S. in Comparative Perspective

Urban Studies & Planning 136 - Labor Market Inequality in Los Angeles
and Border Regions

Call UCSD Summer Session at
619-534-4364 for more information.
Or visit their Web site at <<http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/summer>>.

UCSD Extension has summer immersion programs in
Ensenada and Guadalajara for the study of Spanish
language and Mexican culture. For further information
call 619-534-8042 or e-mail: <laip@ucsd.edu>.

Ensenada:

Summer 1998 Week-long Programs
(Monday - Friday)

June 15-19

June 29-July 3

July 27-31

August 10-14

August 31-September 4

Guadalajara:

Two-Week Program

June 1-12

Five-Week Programs

Section 1: June 15-July 17

Section 2: July 20-August 21

Section 3: August 24-September 25