



# ILAS NEWSLETTER

Volume 27 Number 1

Fall 1993

NON-CIRCULATING

94-291 APR 12 1994



by Joanne Ureña and Jorge Reyes-Escatel

On September 10–11, the First Oxford-Texas Colloquium on Mexico was held at UT-Austin, an event organized by the Mexican Center of ILAS and jointly sponsored by the center, the College of Liberal Arts, and the Institute of Latin American Studies. Scholars from Oxford and UT gathered to discuss a broad range of topics in the area of Mexican studies. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for academics from both institutions to present current research findings and explore areas of study of mutual interest. It was also a reunion of Oxford “Longhorns” with our own Mexicanists and Latin Americanists. Alan Knight, formerly C. B. Smith Chair in U.S.-Mexico Relations at UT, was a participant, along with the Oxford team, which included Malcolm Deas, Valpy Fitzgerald, Alan Angell, Laurence Whitehead, Colin Clarke, and Kate Willis.

cont. page 3

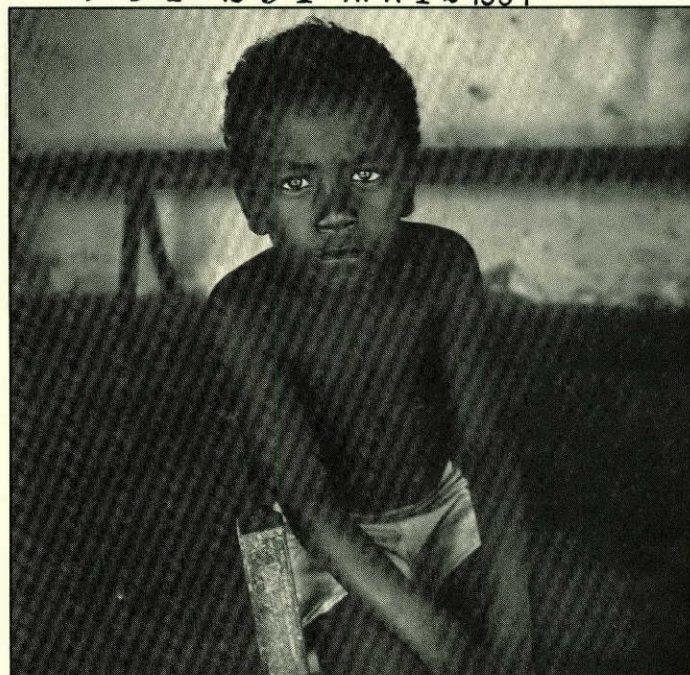
## Cuban Scholars Focus on NAFTA

by Mary Maggi

The fall 1993 semester marked the second year of the scholarly exchange program between the Institute of Latin American Studies and the Centro de Estudios Sobre Estados Unidos (CESEU) of the University of Havana. The exchange, funded by the Program on Peace and International Cooperation of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, proposes to forge new scholarly relations between the United States and Cuba.

Arriving on October 13 and departing December 3 were historian Carlos Oliva Campos and economist Evelio Barrio Oliva. While at ILAS, both spent much of their time conducting research at the Benson Latin American Collection on the possible impact of NAFTA on Cuban-Mexican relations. According to both scholars, NAFTA could provide a context within which Cuban-Mexican relations might further develop since Mexican business entrepreneurs are interested in the possibility of extending investment in Cuba. The two finalized a paper entitled “The Impact of NAFTA on Cuban-Mexican Relations: Introductory Notes.” Their residency at ILAS allowed them access to bibliographic sources

cont. page 12



Untitled. Photograph by Tony Gleaton, El Ciruelo, Oaxaca, Mexico, 1986

## Tony Gleaton’s Legacy— Rediscovering Black Mexico

by Margaret La Londe

When Tony Gleaton decided to leave high-fashion photography in New York to search for more substantive and expressive subjects, little did he know that he was about to embark on a journey to a remote, forgotten place where Mexican traditions live in African faces.

Gleaton’s photography career began after returning to New York from the Vietnam War. With time, Gleaton desired more than the fashion world had to offer and began photographing African American cowboys in the West. An African American rodeo promoter, who had gone to school in Mexico, told him about an isolated enclave of Afro-Mexicans living in the Costa Chica region of Mexico. This began his Mexican journey. Gleaton left his home base of Los

cont. page 2

## CONTENTS

Scholar News .....	1, 8
Mexico Connections .....	2
Publications .....	6
Working Groups .....	9–10
Institute Events .....	14

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## Mexico Connections

### The Mexican Center Forms a Distinguished Advisory Committee

Recently the Mexican Center has been rethinking its priorities in order to meet the challenges of the impressive changes occurring in Mexico today and to respond to the opportunities afforded by political and economic opening in bilateral relations, especially with Texas. Part of the center's mission is to help support Mexico's development process and to expand the Mexican Center's international preeminence as the foremost seat of learning and research excellence outside of Mexico itself.

In order to assist in that mission, the center is forming a distinguished bilateral committee that will eventually number thirty members. Thus far, eighteen persons have joined the Advisory Committee. They are: Sen. Miguel Alemán Velasco (Veracruz and D.F.); Mr. Morris Atlas (McAllen); Mr. Glenn Biggs (San Antonio); Mr. Donald Bonham (Houston); Ing. Eduardo Bours (Sonora and D.F.); Sr. Alejandro Chapa Salazar (Monterrey); Mr. J. Chrys Dougherty (Austin); Sr. Estaquio Escandón (D.F.); Sr. Luis Farias (Monterrey and Austin); Dr. Peter Flawn (Austin); Dr. Burton Grossman (San Antonio); Sr. César Gutiérrez (Monterrey); Gov. Bill Hobby (Austin); Mrs. Martha Hyder (Fort Worth); Lic. Marco Antonio Muñoz



photo: Xóchitl Medina

**The inaugural meeting of the Advisory Committee, November 19, 1993**

Turnbull (Veracruz and D.F.); Dr. Roberto Newell (Dallas and D.F.); Mr. Jere Thompson (Dallas); and Dr. Raúl Treviño Westendarp (Monterrey). Readers will recognize many of these names as members of the top echelons of business, politics, and academe in Texas and in Mexico, and all share strong interests in Mexico and the University of Texas. We are honored to have secured their support, and we are most grateful to them for agreeing to serve.

One purpose of the committee is to consider how the Mexican Center can meet its academic and developmental goals. A second purpose is to identify how the center might best develop a level of endowment appropriate to its tasks. This will allow us to develop research scholarships and fellowships for visiting faculty and students as well as our own students; to support research and travel for graduates and faculty to Mexico; to strengthen library and other data acquisition and sharing pro-

grams; to extend our binational conference program; as well as many other initiatives which, at this stage, for lack of funding, can be undertaken only on a limited basis.

The committee held a very successful inaugural meeting here at UT-Austin on November 19–20, and the second meeting is scheduled to be held in Mexico late in April. During these two-day meetings we hope to involve faculty in discussions on themes related to their research and of mutual interest to committee members. For example, at the November meeting, Professors Sidney Weintraub and Frank Bean led discussions about the impact of NAFTA on trade and demographic relations between Texas and Mexico. I hope that on future occasions other faculty members will take the opportunity to share their thoughts and expertise with members of the Advisory Committee.

—Peter Ward  
Director, Mexican Center of ILAS

#### *Gleaton, continued from page 1*

Angeles in 1982, traveling to a little-known locale three hours south of Acapulco.

The inhabitants Gleaton was searching for are called *costeños*, a term that refers to their coastal locality. These Afro-Mexican communities are in isolated areas on Mexico's Southwest Pacific coast in the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero and on the Gulf Coast in the state of Veracruz.

Gleaton lived off and on for five years with the Afro-Mexican people in various villages, capturing their everyday lives on film. His purpose was to create "a new iconography of love, grace, beauty, and

family that is inclusive not exclusive."

The end result of Gleaton's adventure was fifty-two black-and-white profound photographs that speak volumes for a people long silent. The exhibit, entitled "Africa's Legacy in Mexico," has traveled throughout the United States and Mexico. A portion of the exhibit was at UT in October. Gleaton presented lectures on his work as part of the exhibit, which was brought to Austin by the Mexican Center of ILAS, the Center for African American Studies, the Center for Mexican American Studies, the Graduate Opportunity Program of the Graduate School, and the Af-

rican American Culture Committee, Chicana/o Culture Committee, and the Fine Arts Committee of the Texas Union.

The subjects of the exhibit, Afro-Mexicans, are descendants of enslaved Africans brought to Mexico by the Spaniards between 1521 and 1821. Many indigenous people were decimated by European diseases, so Africans were used to build the Spanish colonial empire by working in silver mines, textile factories, households, and on sugar plantations and cattle ranches.

The national Mexican identity of *mestizaje*, which is based on the mixture of

*cont. page 5*

## México al Mediodía

During the fall semester, the Mexican Center of ILAS sponsored the series "México al Mediodía," a weekly interdisciplinary semi-



nar on Mexico for UT students and faculty. Scholars from the United States and Mexico were invited to give presentations, which were followed by discussion and questions from the public.

Presentations by scholars in the C. B. Smith *becario* program comprised several of last semester's sessions, since a requirement of this award is to give a presentation at México al Mediodía. Next semester, we expect at least three 1993-94 *becarios* who will come to Austin and participate in this forum.

One of the aims of the México al Mediodía seminar series is to promote co-sponsored presentations, which strengthens the center's institutional connections with Mexico. In this regard, we wish to acknowledge the support from the Instituto Matías Romero de Estudios Diplomáticos of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations for sponsoring the visit of two distinguished Mexican scholars. Also, we appreciate the collaboration of the UT Center for African and African American Studies, which cosponsored two of our seminars. We are grateful to all visiting scholars for finding time for this activity in their busy schedules.

In order to expand the scope of our program and to be truly interdisciplinary, we encourage faculty and students to suggest topics or provide the names of scholars whom they would like to see invited. Other departments at UT (not necessarily in the humanities and the social sciences) might also alert the Mexican Center of future visitors from Mexico who would be interested in giving a presentation on themes that are relevant to their programs.

(See *Institute Events*, page 14, for speakers and titles of lectures.)



### *Ox-Tex, continued from page 1*

The range of panel topics was wide, from issues on the nature of nationalism in Mexico and the historical context of caudillism in Latin America—so critical to understanding the development of these modern day political systems—to the alleged neoliberal paradigm currently in vogue in Mexico and elsewhere, to NAFTA, moving on to the areas of political reform, pluralism, democracy, and social and cultural change in southern Mexico.

The historical context was provided principally by Alan Knight and Malcolm Deas. Knight outlined a useful framework for characterizing the forms and nature of nationalism (political, cultural, economic, xenophobia, and "nation building") and its role in constructing the modern Latin American state. Deas touched on caudillism and offered some unorthodox but provocative notions on the role these figures actually played in Latin American history. Interestingly, in the Mexican case, Deas identified Santa Ana as the prototype caudillo, omitting Villa, Obregón, and Calles.

Economic issues were touched upon by various panels. Valpy Fitzgerald provided a refreshing look at the oft-discussed topic of NAFTA. He called attention to the extremely important legal and institutional changes that are likely to come about if the trade agreement is finally implemented, such as financial services regulation and fiscal/tax integration. By focusing on the importance of capital flows and leaving aside the topic of expected sectoral and regional gains and losses on both sides of the border, Fitzgerald broadened the debate about the role of NAFTA in both the economic and political spheres. Gordon Hanson (UT) offered a fascinating presentation on the recent privatization of state enterprises in Mexico and how this impinged upon "anti-trust" legislation.

Themes of social and cultural change in Mexico were discussed. The first session focused on southern Mexico, with presentations from Virginia Garrard Burnett (UT), who documented the dramatic spread of Protestantism among indigenous groups, while Kate Willis and Colin Clarke (Oxford), respectively, examined survival strategies and social networks among women in the city of Oaxaca and recent transfor-

mations among the Oaxacan peasantry. The Saturday afternoon session was all UT: Bryan Roberts on transnational labor markets and international migration between Mexico and the United States, and Peter Ward on why the inner city problem and phenomenon is so different in Latin America compared with the U.S. and U.K. despite a broad similarity in the global conditioning processes of social and economic change. Henry Selby offered a graphic description of the effects of neoliberal economic restructuring upon people's lives in Mexico—punctuated with lively and sometimes *grocera* quotations from his researchers during fieldwork. Finally, Jonathan Brown drew us into a goldmine archive about Mexican petroleum workers that he has recently discovered in Mexico.

No conference on Mexico is complete without a foray into the political arena. Basic points in the presentations and discussions on changing political traditions in Mexico included campaign financing of political parties, political opening and opposition parties, and governments of the opposition. Carlos Elizondo elaborated on the changing nature of PRI-business relations and attempts to channel private sector resources to the PRI. Victoria Rodríguez discussed the changing political culture brought on by the emergence of opposition governments in Chihuahua and Baja California and the importance of decentralization of a variety of government functions to the democratization process. In contrast, Luis Javier Garrido pointed out some of the changes that remain to be instituted in the Mexican political landscape to promote a "real" political opening—a theme that was further developed in Laurence Whitehead's discussion of the emergence of pluralism in state politics and in the ethics of government behavior.

The well-balanced conference, as evident from the topics and the various perspectives of the participants, was a success. Moreover, the conspicuous absence of political "apparatchiks" created a more propitious environment for an academic discussion. The debate did not degenerate into partisan or ideological positioning by persons attempting to promote hidden agendas. Oxford-Texas promises to be a fruitful forum for discussion in the years to come.

*Joanne Ureña and Jorge Reyes-Escatel are graduate students in the LBJ School.*

## Texas/Tulane Conference Focuses on Intergovernmental Relations and the Opposition in Mexico

by Roger Frahm

When Tulane University opened its doors to the September 13–14 conference on “Changing Political Traditions in Mexico: Intergovernmental Relations and the Opposition,” many of the participants had just stepped off the plane from UT-Austin’s “First Oxford-Texas Colloquium on Mexico” (see article on p. 1). Accordingly, the Tulane conference—generously sponsored by the Tinker Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the respective Latin American studies programs of Tulane University and UT-Austin—gathered scholars and students from England, Mexico, and the United States. The Tulane conference also invited politicians from Mexico’s three principal parties—the PRI, the PAN, and the PRD—to serve as codiscussants for several of the panels. As conference organizers, Professors Roderic Ai Camp (Tulane) and Victoria Rodríguez and Peter Ward (UT), may have anticipated, the result was an insightful and often heated exchange of ideas and passions among scholars and politicians.

A first panel set the stage by addressing the international context Shannan Mattiace (UT) sketched many nuances of the democratic transitions literature, thus questioning the nature of Mexico’s political process: Is this true democratization or merely liberalization? José Antonio Crespo (CIDE) pummeled the frequent comparisons made (presumably by PRIistas) between Mexico’s and Japan’s “dominant-party” democracies. He suggested that should Mexico obtain Japan’s level of political transparency and its institutional diffusion of power, real advances will have been made. Next, comparing Mexico to the Eastern European nations whose entrance to the EC is contingent upon democratic practices, Judith Gentleman (University of New Hampshire) cautioned that NAFTA should not be mistaken as a force for substantial democratization, but rather as support for the present regime such as it is.

As the conference unfolded, the “sobering responsibility of governing” and its accompanying implications appeared the topic of vigorous debate. Victoria Rodríguez argued from the experiential base of Baja California and Chihuahua that opposition governments have succeeded in realizing decentralization (with the substantial transfer of power) of many governmental functions from the state to the municipal level. John Bailey (Georgetown) cautioned that decentralization is easily confused with deconcentration, where the latter means the exercise of power without the actual transfer of decision making authority. In his response, Baja California’s Secretary of Finance, Eugenio Elorduy (PAN), indicated the difficulty that Baja California’s opposition government has had in acquiring its fair share of federal funds, and the effective hindrance that strapped finances signify in the struggle for state-level control over local decision making.

In a subsequent panel, Manuel González Oropeza (UNAM) suggested that opposition governments lack the legal faculties to pursue substantial change, given the large degree of centralization and control in the hands of the nation’s president. Oscar F. Contreras (COLEF, Tijuana) later echoed these concerns when he argued that PRONOSOL is best understood as an agent of federal control over state governments. Peter Ward countered that real



photo: Luis Miguel Riconda

**UT graduate students participating in the discussion at Tulane: (left to right) Scott Graves (Govt.), Eduardo Torres (Soc.), Raúl Avila (ILAS), and Roger Frahm (Govt.)**

change is seen in Baja California and Chihuahua. There PAN governments adopted “good government” as their modus operandi, moving away from the clientelism of the past, and have even infected the PRI along the way. Nevertheless, Ward reasoned that opposition governments must learn to “do more with less,” given the present inadequacy and contingent nature of federal funding.

On the electoral front, numerous participants jostled over the significance of present electoral trends. Declaring that recent opposition wins conform with long-run trends, Federico Estévez and Leopoldo Gómez (ITAM) pointed to widespread electoral gains by opposition parties. They link this trend to the cumulative impact of federal electoral reforms. Less sanguine, Laurence Whitehead (Oxford) warned that a jump from Mexico’s present “limited pluralism” to a “full pluralism” is not a foregone conclusion. To the contrary, a shift to full pluralism requires a transformation of underlying attitudes and practices that appears less than likely. An ardent critic of the PRI, Luis Javier Garrido (UNAM) charged that electoral gains mean little, if opposition governors are unwilling to activate the full powers vested in them by the federal constitution. In his view, opposition wins risk merely legitimizing continued domination from Los Pinos.

On the issue of changing attitudes and practices, several speakers delved into Mexico’s political culture. Alan Knight (Oxford) counterposed a national political culture with a local/provincial popular culture that potentially undermines political reforms contrived from the nation’s center. Roderic Ai Camp identified the central government as impeding local change where the pressures and strategies for renovation are greatest, specifically in urban areas of the North and the Federal District. In separate papers, Carlos Martínez Assad and Sergio Zermeno (UNAM) raised questions of national identity formation and fragmentation, while searching for the social bases of political change. Carlos Elizondo

(CIDE) portrayed business as one group that is unlikely to rock the boat, given its renewed confidence in the PRI. Lone voice Miguel Basañez (MORI-Mexico) used extensive survey results to argue that social and political values in Mexico are converging upon the modern, scientific, and postmaterial values of Canada and the United States.

Throughout the conference, the representatives of the PRI, PRD, and PAN reminded participants of the palpable tensions surrounding Mexico's political process. Luis H. Alvarez (PAN) emphasized PAN's commitment to gaining ground, adding pragmatically, "el PAN sabe esperar, pero eso no es desear esperar." Ifigenia Martinez (PRD) charged the PRI with numerous illegitimate tactics and called for independent electoral observers, access to the civil register, and an impartial court of electoral appeals. Agustín Basave Benítez (PRI) defended PRI's veracity, and charged that the opposition is guilty of resorting to public protest as a means of subverting legitimate PRI wins.

The conference culminated in an open session in which participants posited their suggestions for advancing the political dialogue. Suggestions ranged from pursuing a united PAN-PRD front to defeat the PRI in the next presidential election, to a cultivation of broad popular participation in the political process, to a call for clarified rules of appeal in the continuing likelihood of contested electoral outcomes. With so much on the table, interest in next year's conference, coming after the crucial presidential election, is very high, indeed.

*Roger Frahm is a graduate student in the Department of History, UT-Austin.*

### *Gleaton, continued from page 2*

indigenous and European cultures and the isolated locale of the Afro-Mexicans, has resulted in their being virtually ignored by mainstream Mexican society.

The Afro-Mexicans themselves have difficulty in accepting their Africanism. "They will proclaim the Spanish and indigenous heritage, but deny the African," Gleaton remarks. Within the area of Costa Chica there is no unanimity of thought among descendants of the Spanish colonial slave trade as to what social and cul-

## Upcoming Conferences on Mexico, Spring 1994

**February 3–5, 1994**

### **The Urbanization of the *Ejido*:**

#### **The Impact of the Reform to Article 27**

This conference will explore the changing nature of the *ejido* privatization process over time of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution (pre- and postreform). Specifically, it will seek to identify the changing strategies of real estate agents; their interests and entry into various modes of residential development on *ejidal* land; issues of subsequent land price changes, population displacement, and the changing possibilities for access to cheap residential land by the poor. The principal federal and state agencies responsible for the management and regularization of urban *ejidal* land will also be invited to participate. Together, scholars and public officials will be asked to identify (1) contemporary research priorities and data needs; and (2) future policy directions and institutional development. This conference is being organized by Peter Ward (LBJ School, Sociology).

**March 3–5, 1994**

### **The Impact of NAFTA and Economic Restructuring upon the Media and "Cultural Industries" in Mexico, Canada, and the USA**

This meeting will be the first of its kind to examine issues of binational cultural integration, especially the changing nature of popular culture as relations between Mexico and the United States become more open. There is increased concern in Mexico that NAFTA will intensify the presence of U.S. businesses and products in the national market, including consumer goods, fast

foods, and pop culture, which could lead to an erosion of national culture.

This meeting will also be unique insofar as it will embrace cultural change in three countries—including Canada, where there is a heightened concern that NAFTA will destroy many elements of national culture and that it may explicitly seek to marginalize "cultural industries" such as the production of francophone films and other media dimensions. For different reasons, and from different directions, therefore, both Mexico and Canada have cause for concern. The organizers of this conference are Emile McAnany (Radio-TV-Film) and Henry Selby (Anthropology).

**April 15–16, 1994**

### **A Conference in Memory of Dr. Nettie Lee Benson: Culture, Power, and Politics in Nineteenth-Century Mexico**

The spirit of this conference is to pay tribute to and acknowledge Dr. Benson's influential role in emphasizing the importance of the nineteenth century to the understanding of Mexico. Leading scholars in the fields of social, cultural, economic, and political history have been invited to meet in Austin for this two-day event. Also, several former students of Dr. Benson will discuss their current research on this period. Susan Deans-Smith (History, ILAS) and Laura Gutiérrez-Witt (Benson Latin American Collection) are the organizers of this conference.

For further information, please see the ILAS Calendar and/or contact Xóchitl Medina at the Mexican Center (512) 471-5551.

tural identity they all share. They look upon themselves as being first and foremost *mexicanos*. Their lack of acceptance may be tied to the Eurocentric prejudice based on complexion and physical features still present in Mexico.

But, the Mexican culture is more diversified than generally perceived. Through photography, Gleaton hopes "to look beyond what the stereotypes of a situation or perception are, to see, to give an in-depth look at what the situation might be—there is not just one Mexico, but many Mexicos."

Indeed, Gleaton's personal search and discovery have affected others. One cannot help but rethink preconceptions while looking deep into the face of an African descendant living in a Mexican world. Gleaton concludes, "The photographs that I create are as much an effort to define my own life, with its heritage encompassing Africa and Europe, as an endeavor to throw open the discourse on the broader aspects of the *mestizaje*—the 'assimilation' of Asians, Africans and Europeans with indigenous Americans."

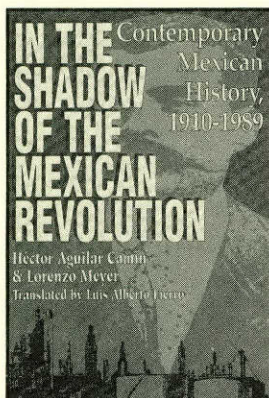
# Publications



## *In the Shadow of the Mexican Revolution: Contemporary Mexican History, 1910–1989*

By Héctor Aguilar Camín and Lorenzo Meyer

Translated by Luis Alberto Fierro  
*ILAS Translations from Latin America Series, 1993*



Héctor Aguilar Camín and Lorenzo Meyer, two of Mexico's leading intellectuals, set out to fill a void in the literature on Mexican history: the lack of a single text to cover the

history of contemporary Mexico during the twentieth century. *A la sombra de la Revolución Mexicana*, now available in English as *In the Shadow of the Mexican Revolution*, covers the Mexican Revolution itself, the gradual consolidation of institutions, the Cárdenas regime, the "Mexican economic miracle" and its subsequent collapse, and the recent transition toward a new historical period.

A History Book Club alternate selection, it offers a comprehensive and authoritative study of Mexico's turbulent recent history, a history that increasingly intertwines with that of the United States. Given the level of interest in Mexico—likely to increase still more as a result of the recent liberalization of trade policies—this volume will afford U.S. readers an intelligent, comprehensive, and accessible study of their neighbor to the south.

Héctor Aguilar Camín is the director of *Nexos* magazine in Mexico City. Lorenzo

Meyer is the coordinator of the Program of Mexican-U.S. Studies at the Colegio de México. Translator Luis Alberto Fierro is a Ph.D. candidate in Latin American economics at UT-Austin.

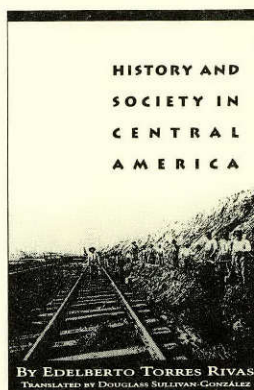
Available from UT Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819.

## *History and Society in Central America*

By Edelberto Torres Rivas

Translated by Douglass Sullivan-González  
*ILAS Translations from Latin America Series, 1993*

First published in Chile in 1969 as *Interpretación del desarrollo social centroamericano*, this classic is now available in English. The first attempt at an integrated analysis of



modern Central America's socioeconomic structure, Torres Rivas's work traces the social development of Central America from independence (1871) up to the 1960s.

Using a dependency framework, but not limited by it, he describes the various divisions of Central American society and their evolution within the liberal development model that has been so much a part of the past century of Central American economic history. The book is compelling in its explanation of the relationship between foreign and native elements in the social development of the region. Torres Rivas describes and analyzes the resulting long-term problems this development has posed for Central America. With a new chapter added for the English edition, *History and Society in Central America* remains vital for readers interested in the region.

Edelberto Torres Rivas is secretary general of the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) in San José, Costa Rica. Translator Douglass Sullivan-González is assistant professor of history at the University of Mississippi.

Available from UT Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819.

## *Contemporary Short Stories from Central America*

Edited By Enrique Jaramillo Levi and Leland H. Chambers

Translations coordinated by

Leland H. Chambers

*ILAS Translations from Latin America Series, 1994*

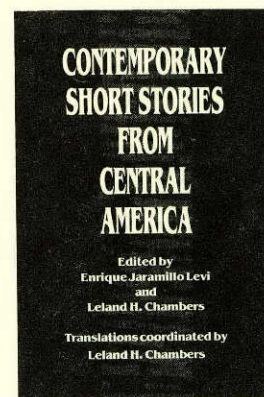
This volume collects some of the best short fiction from the six Spanish speaking countries of Central America—Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua,

Costa Rica, and Panama. Selected from stories written between 1963 and 1988, it is the only collection currently available with such broad representation of active Central American writers.

Many of the stories are quite sophisticated and utilize elements of the absurd or techniques of magical realism. Some stories deal with war—the unending struggle against dictators and military power that engrosses Central Americans. Some of the writers included are Augusto Monterroso (Guatemala), Carmen Naranjo and Samuel Rovinski (Costa Rica), Rosa María Britton and Jaime García Saucedo (Panama), and Alfonso Quijada Urías (El Salvador).

Enrique Jaramillo Levi is former director of the Editorial Universitaria of the Universidad de Panamá and now teaches at the Universidad de Monterrey in Querétaro, Mexico. Leland H. Chambers is emeritus professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Denver.

Available from UT Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819.



# NAFTA

## UT Scholars on NAFTA

During the NAFTA debate, the media provided a venue for pro and con positions by economists, politicians, and business people. Many ILAS and UT scholars were active participants in the national debate. A sampling of their contributions follows:

**Mike Conroy**, Economics Department, finds that regional impact studies show that NAFTA will have negative effects on employment in several industries. He recommends greater national attention to retraining than is currently being contemplated. He also believes that the trade agreement permits both the United States and Mexico to ignore fundamental weaknesses in their economies (e.g., the educational system) that require remedial attention.

**James Galbraith**, LBJ School, has researched NAFTA's effects on labor, both in Mexico and the United States, finding that the most credible studies are computer equilibrium models that conclude the macro long-term results of NAFTA will be beneficial for both the U.S. and Mexico.

**Jan Gilbreath**, LBJ School, has conducted considerable analysis of the environmental deterioration of the border region, and Mexican environmental law. Gilbreath writes frequently on U.S.-Mexican environmental issues for national publications.

**William Glade**, Economics Department, as deputy director of USIA in 1992, delivered the keynote address to the Wingspread Conference on Trilateral Educational Issues, entitled "North American Higher Education Cooperation: Overview and Context." This project advocates additional student exchanges and joint research between Mexico and the United States under NAFTA, beyond existing programs. Also, Glade wrote the book *The Political Economy of Mexico* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1968). His current research deals with cultural change under NAFTA.

**Gordon Hanson**, Economics Department, is a specialist on trade flows, re-

gional employment, and wages in Mexico. His research has found that Mexican tariff reductions have induced Mexican manufacturing to relocate to northern Mexico. He believes that U.S. regional distribution centers (e.g., San Antonio and Chicago) will benefit from NAFTA. While short-term costs will fall on some lower-income workers, the long-term benefits of NAFTA will be significant for securing U.S. export capability and continued competitiveness.

**Ray Marshall**, LBJ School, suggests that NAFTA will result in extensive job loss in the United States partially because of substandard labor practices in Mexico (e.g., limitations on union activity). He is the author of "The North American Trade Agreement: Implications for Workers" in *Sectoral Labor Effects of North American Free Trade* (LBJ School, 1993).

**Bryan Roberts**, Sociology Department and the Center for Population Research, has conducted extensive research on labor markets in Mexico, migration, and the border region. He has found that Mexican migration flows are closely linked to the economic cycles in the United States and Mexico and have not changed fundamentally since 1920, and that migrants typically plan to stay temporarily in the United States.

**Chandler Stolp**, LBJ School, is a specialist on the effects of free trade on Texas manufacturing. He served as a chair for the Texas Consortium on Free Trade, which submitted its report to Governor Richards in late 1991. The report projected that Texas will benefit from NAFTA in manufacturing, banking, transportation, insurance, and technical services. The labor intensive industries that are most vulnerable are clothing, leather products, footwear, paper, fabricated metals, primary metals, and some agricultural and food products. He is coauthor of *Exports and Employment Generation in Mexico: A Sectoral Study* (Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development, 1990).

**Peter Ward**, Sociology Department, LBJ School, and Director of ILAS Mexican Center, conducts research on the democratization in Mexico, especially the advances of the opposition PAN and PRD

## NAFTA: The Power of the Pen

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on Wednesday, November 17, 1993. The national anticipation and fervor were shared at centers of Latin American studies nationwide.

The benefits of the trade agreement were put forth to the Congress before the final vote in a letter signed by Latin American studies center directors from leading universities across the United States. The Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin coordinated the effort. ILAS Director Peter Cleaves commented, "This is the first time in almost two decades that I have seen such widespread agreement by Latin Americanists in favor of a U.S. policy toward Latin America."

The center directors, who signed the joint letter as individuals, were affiliated with the following universities: Boston, Brigham Young, Brown, California State, Columbia, Duke, Emory, Florida International, George Washington, Harvard, Michigan State, New Mexico State, New York, Ohio State, San Diego State, Tulane, the Universities of Alabama, Arizona, California-Los Angeles, Chicago, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Miami, New Mexico, North Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Vanderbilt University, and Washington University.

The letter sanctioned support for NAFTA on three basic rationales. First, NAFTA serves the U.S. national interests by stimulating Mexico's economy, resulting in growth, increased employment, and more imports of U.S. products. Second, Mexico will continue to cooperate with the United States on a variety of significant issues that cannot be solved on the U.S. side solely, such as the environment, narcotics trafficking, undocumented migration, and cross-border crime. Third, NAFTA is the first step toward greater economic ties between the United States and other Latin American economies, where growth will permit improved social and political conditions throughout the hemisphere.

## Visiting Scholar

### Interstate Conflict in South America: Regimes, Leaders, and Foreign Policy Orientations

by G. Pope Atkins

*U.S. Institute of Peace Supporting Grant*

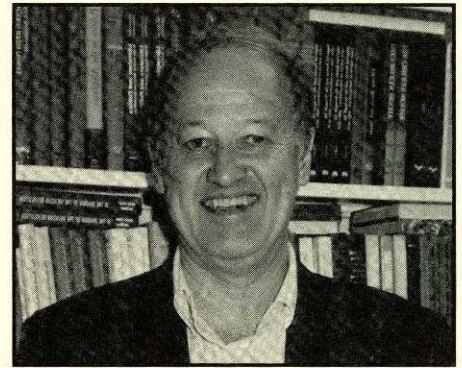
This project is a book-length study of foreign policy orientations adopted over the past four decades by different types of South American regimes and leaders (under the variants of military rule, dictatorships, and democracies). My analysis focuses on the relationship of regime types within and among the South American states to foreign policy orientations regarding subregional interstate conflict and cooperation. My conclusions are supported by data gathered in ten country studies (Brazil and the nine Spanish-American states). These states form a separate international subsystem with distinguishing characteristics that constitutes an analytically coherent and manageable set of foreign policy data for comparative foreign policy analysis with reference to international conflict, cooperation, and peace. Specialists in comparative and international Latin American politics have paid extensive attention to dictatorship, military regimes, democracy, and redemocratization in the region but relatively little to their relationship to foreign policy orientations. This project seeks to make the linkage.

A principal characteristic of the South American subsystem's international environment has been its relative isolation from the mainstream of international politics, largely beyond global power rivalries. This condition, in dramatic contrast to the northern portion of Latin America, facilitated the development of discrete patterns of intra-South American relationships and associations with external actors, even as the subsystem moved through the Cold War and into the post-Cold War era. This environment allowed independent decision making on the part of South American regimes and leaders as they dealt with the continuing processes of international conflict and attempts at interstate cooperation among themselves. In domestic politics South Americans long evidenced a tension between kinds of personalist dictatorship and military regimes and democratic forms,

and experienced historical cycles of alternation among them (despite other fundamental political and societal differences). The general problem of analysis has to do with identifying types of political-governmental-regime systems and how and why they have tended to increase or decrease the likelihood of conflict or cooperation, and with discovering system characteristics that are key to avoiding the former and facilitating the latter. This problem suggests a large number of initial questions that will be refined and expanded and then expressed as hypotheses as the research progresses.

A systems perspective is adapted to the foreign policy elements of South American political systems and centered on decision-making structures and processes. Both external and internal variables are analyzed as they shape regime motivations and perceptions and consequent policy choices and actions. The South American subregional environment is of primary relevance and one of the principal factors giving the subject comparative relevance. The roles of international institutions, especially Latin American regional and subregional organizations, the Inter-American System, and (to a lesser degree) the United Nations, will be considered in the context of how South American policymakers both utilize and are influenced by them. Likewise, the roles of external states and other nonstate entities will be viewed as part of the international environment that impinges on the decisional processes. In particular, their policies regarding different South American regime types will be considered. A separate chapter will assess the implications for the policies of key outside states and institutions.

The current undertaking is part of the last stage of a long-term research strategy on the study of Latin American international relations that I began more than twenty-five years ago. Until recently, efforts were concentrated on the global, re-



gional, and subregional systemic levels of Latin American international relations, including the roles of international organizations. Latin American foreign policies and those of outside actors were investigated, primarily (although not exclusively) in terms of their functions as system and subsystem units. I have now embarked on a substantial research venture in the comparative analysis of Latin American foreign policies that shifts the analytic focus directly to the Latin American state level. The ultimate goal is to arrive at broad theoretical conclusions about foreign policymaking in the Latin American states. The present project is an indicative element of this larger endeavor. During the period of research and writing, I plan to divide my time between ILAS and the superb Benson Latin American Collection and Washington, D.C. In Washington, I will take advantage of the vast resources of the Library of Congress, hosted by the Hispanic Division. I expect to travel to the Southern Cone to conduct interviews and a modicum of documentary research for materials difficult to obtain elsewhere.

*G. Pope Atkins is Professor Emeritus of Political Science of the U.S. Naval Academy, where he taught on the civilian faculty for twenty-seven years. His research experience includes appointments with the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of London, El Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales in Santo Domingo, and the Department of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He was the 1990–1991 Distinguished Visiting Tom Slick Professor of World Peace at the LBJ School of Public Affairs. Among his books is Latin America in the International Political System (3d ed., 1994, in press).*



## ILAS Working Groups

### Methodology of Study and Classification of Ancient Maya Pottery

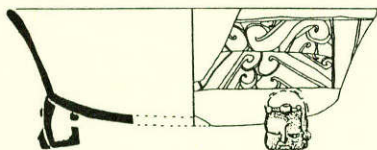
The group is currently studying the system of pottery typology used in the Maya area. The methodology used has been applied to the analysis of Maya pottery since the early 1960s. The present system has led to much confusion and misuse of the "type: variety-mode" method. The significance of this group's effort is in an attempt to modify the entire system of analysis. This "new methodology," which is really new terminology, would make understanding ancient Maya pottery easier for the nonspecialist.

Several active analysts (from the United States, Mexico, and Spain) have been carrying on discussions concerning new approaches. A number of us have met at national and international meetings to review current thoughts and developments. A more comprehensive meeting involving a greater number of participants is planned for late spring 1994. It is the intention of this working group to put forth an alternate nomenclature for ancient Maya pottery types. This will be accomplished through a publication format whereby the "ideas" will reach a large audience and allow for detailed critical discussion of the modified system.

Currently, the proposed nomenclature is meeting equally with acceptance and discomfort. It may be that the new naming system may require a renaming of the entire methodology. The next meeting should prove to be particularly interesting as well as instructive for both sides of the methodological fence.

—Fred Valdez

Department of Anthropology



### Forum on Latin American Women

Fall semester 1993 was a time of organization and goal setting for the Forum on Latin American Women. In October, we sponsored Patricia Cavazos Fajardo of the Guatemalan underground radio network, *La Voz Popular*, who spoke to a large audience about her experiences as a dissident in her country. We also held a potluck dinner for visiting Cuban scholars Elena Hernández Mosquera and Gerardo Mosquera. These events and our discussion sections on issues affecting Latin American women have given us a clearer perspective on some problems and priorities affecting their daily lives. During the spring semester the Forum will sponsor a seminar addressing women's roles and participation in popular movements within Latin America. Whether your focus is government, literature, sociology, or otherwise, this seminar will address some broad questions useful to all Latin Americanists.

—Kimberly Miller

ILAS Graduate Student

### Art History/History

This fall the Art History/History working group brought to campus (with the support of several campus centers, departments, and groups) two Cuban art historians and critics, Gerardo Mosquera and Elena Hernández Mosquera. Gerardo discussed diverse and deeply rooted African-American influences in Caribbean art; Elena traced the more recent, but varied, contributions by women artists to Cuban art. In addition to their more formal presentations, the Mosqueras generously met over coffee, at student-organized potlucks, and at dinner with interested students and faculty to think about art, politics, and culture in the Americas. Although we formed as a working group only as the semester began, too late to apply for funds to sponsor more projects this year, we will use the spring semester to invite others from around the campus to join us in preparing a proposal for next year. Our idea is to stimulate and coordinate interest in the arts of Latin America, enabling exchanges between faculty and students from various departments and schools, providing a venue for invited artists and scholars to discuss Latin American art and society, as well as encouraging Latin American artists to visit and teach here. Contact Sandra Lauderdale Graham, History Department, or Mari Carmen Ramírez, Huntington Art Gallery, for information.

—Sandra Lauderdale Graham  
Department of History

### Modernization and Administrative Reform in Mexico

The fall activities for our working group centered around the preparation for the fieldwork that our students will be conducting in the states of Michoacán and Nuevo León in January 1994. As part of this preparation, Kathleen Bruhn from the University of California at Santa Barbara visited us November 22–23. Bruhn recently obtained her doctorate from Stanford University and is a specialist on the state of Michoacán; her dissertation analyzed the development and strength of the PRD (one of the principal opposition parties in Mexico) in that state. She gave a lecture at the *México al Mediodía* series of the Mexican Center of ILAS on Monday the 22nd, and met with our students, both in and out of class, on Tuesday the 23rd.

—Victoria E. Rodríguez and Peter M. Ward  
LBJ School

### Workshop on Political Representation and Nation-Building

The Brazilian Studies Office of ILAS is holding a workshop on "Political Representation and Nation-Building in Nineteenth-Century Latin America" on March 7–8. Focus will be on Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and the Andean region. For information contact Marta Crinejo at (512) 471-5551.

## Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación Brings Opportunities to UT

by Zoë Reiter

In the fall of 1992, Patricia A. Wilson, director of UT's joint master's program in planning and Latin American studies, was elected president of the Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP). SIAP is the thirty-five-year-old inter-American professional society for planners. SIAP publishes the quarterly *Revista Interamericana de Planificación*, sponsors international planning conferences, research, and special publications on Latin American planning issues, and provides consulting services to Latin American governments and the United Nations. Dr. Wilson is the first woman and the first U.S. citizen to be elected SIAP president. Her election has also brought many opportunities to UT and its students.

Last summer, Dr. Wilson negotiated a contract with the Rural Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO) of USAID in Ecuador to hire five students from the joint program in planning and Latin American studies for a two-month field study in either Paraguay or Chile. The five students developed their own project design around the subject areas suggested by RHUDO. Sarah André, Michael Bomba, and Erica Dahl-Bredine carried out their studies in Paraguay. Sarah and Michael examined land and housing markets. Erica evaluated popular participation in community devel-

opment projects in marginalized neighborhoods in Asunción. Jeff Stern and Zoë Reiter went to Chile where Jeff analyzed the efficiency of land markets and Zoë examined the cost-recovery potential for solid waste management. The results of these studies were written up in final papers distributed to the local USAID offices and RHUDO in Ecuador. The Lincoln Land Institute disseminated the papers at a conference on municipal development and published Jeff and Erica's work in their journal. RHUDO is expected to use these papers for longer term studies in a further collaboration with SIAP and UT students.

RHUDO has also offered two six-month internships to students in the joint program. The interns are chosen by RHUDO based on their résumés. Jeff Stern is leaving in mid-January for the first six-month internship in the RHUDO office in Ecuador. The selection for the July–December internship has not been made yet.

This year, the SIAP Working Group is focusing on the topic of sustainable urban development and popular participation in the Caribbean. Thanks to a grant from the Ford Foundation, the group will hold a symposium on this theme on March 31 to April 2, 1994, at the Flawn Academic Center. Participants will include community development specialists, NGO (non-

governmental organization) directors, civic leaders, and municipal administrators from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Haiti. The symposium marks the first phase in a two-year project that will culminate in an inter-Caribbean conference and publication on community development and environmental concerns in the four aforementioned countries.

Another activity of the SIAP working group is to invite speakers to give public lectures on development issues in the Caribbean and Latin America. In fall 1993, Barbara Lynch, Director of the Ford Foundation Program on Environment and Development in the Caribbean, gave a well-attended speech on NGOs in the Dominican Republic. With funding from ILAS, SIAP is also inviting architect Mario Coyula, assistant director of the Grupo para el Desarrollo Integral de la Capital in Havana, to come to UT-Austin in April to provide a week of lectures on urban development in Havana.

For further inquiries regarding any SIAP activities, please contact Zoë Reiter or Patricia Wilson at the Department of Community and Regional Planning, School of Architecture, (512) 471-1922.

*Zoë Reiter is a graduate student in the Joint Program in Community and Regional Planning and Latin American Studies.*

## The Maya Meetings at Texas

The Maya Meetings at Texas each spring holds ten days of conferences, lectures, and workshops on topics relating to both the ancient and modern Maya and other native peoples of Mesoamerica.

The meetings focus on a topic or set of topics each time, and one of the purposes is to integrate the various activities in a manner that encourages exchange of ideas among scholars, and between scholars and interested nonprofessionals, stimulating creativity and discovery.

Funds provided by ILAS for working groups have been used to bring Native American indigenous Maya, who are native speakers of various Maya languages



and trained linguists, to participate in the meetings in the broad sense described above, and specifically to lead workshops in the analysis of colonial period native language documents from Mexico and Guatemala.

These documents date from the sixteenth century, and some are certainly copied from earlier hieroglyphic books. The best

known of these documents are the *Chilam Balam* books of Yucatán and the *Popol Vuh* of highland Guatemala. The documents cover many areas, some being religious material, some medical, historical, mythic, and legendary. The *Popol Vuh*, for example, is part history of the Maya-Quiché nation and part myth. Its importance to the Maya people and to Maya studies can be compared to the significance of the *Iliad* to the Greeks.

This year the Maya Meetings will be held March 10–19, 1994. For information, contact Peter Keeler at (512) 471-6292.

—Peter Keeler  
Department of Art History

## The Sibley Conference—Cosmology and Natural Modeling

by Samuel M. Wilson

What happens when you put two dozen well-known and respected scholars in a room together for three days and ask them to discuss the ways that indigenous American cultures understood the cosmos and the world in which they lived? At a recent conference titled "Cosmology and Natural Modeling among Aboriginal American Peoples," twenty-four scholars participated in an extensive roundtable discussion on a wide range of topics. It was the second D. J. Sibley Conference on World Traditions of Culture and Art, sponsored by D. J. and Jane Sibley. Linda Schele of the Department of Art History organized and moderated the sessions.

There was no set agenda or schedule of presented papers. Rather, the conference proceeded as an extended, wide-ranging discussion, with each point or idea raising new issues. A discussion of shamanism, for instance, took off in several directions with some suggesting that the word "shaman" itself (with its Indo-Tibetan etymology) was not applicable in a New World setting. Others skirted the semantic issue and looked at the similarities among New World shamans—their connections with liminal animals and access to supernatural worlds, their control of trance and dreaming states. Never far from the center of the discussion were the questions of the relationships among shamanic authority, social hierarchy, and political power.

Many of the items that were discussed came out of Michael Coe's keynote address on Thursday night, "New World Cosmos: Fundamental Principles Revisited." His lecture moved between the present state of scholarly knowledge and the developments in the ways that scholars have acquired that knowledge through archaeology, ethnohistory, and ethnography. One point that was central to his talk, and to the roundtable discussions generally, was the importance of the recent decipherment of the ancient Mayan writing system. It was hard to keep from talking about the Maya, with people like Schele, David Friedel, Coe, Dennis and Barbara Tedlock, Harry Shafer, and several others very familiar with these issues sitting around the table. But others—Lewis Binford, Mary Helms, Jill Furst, Brian Fagan, Tom Zuidema, Terry Grieder, Chris Donnan, Alice Kehoe, and Peter Row, to name just a few—represented nearly every part of the Americas, and could bring comparative and contrasting points of view into the discussion.

We also talked a great deal about the constellations of the night sky and their significance for indigenous Americans' understanding of cosmology and natural modeling. From region to region, many celestial phenomena (e.g., Venus and the other planets, the Milky Way, the constellations we call Orion, the Big Dipper, the

Pleiades, and others) were and are centrally important, and often similarly interpreted and woven into native mythologies and cosmologies.

The schedule of the Sibley roundtable was demanding. On Friday and Saturday, discussions continued from 8:30 a.m. to nearly 6:00 p.m. Sunday morning's discussions were open to the public, but they proceeded very much as the others had gone. Perhaps there was more of a performance atmosphere, for instance, when Lewis Binford demonstrated wolf calls. Generally, however, the same difficult and interrelated topics that we had been wrestling with all weekend were turned over and over and looked at in new ways.

At the beginning of the roundtable, sitting in a room full of world-class experts who all knew each other's work well, it was hard to imagine how we could fill the next few days with productive deliberations of indigenous cosmology and natural modeling. In fact, it was a bit difficult to see how we could all work together for such a long time and avoid bloodshed. But although blood-letting was certainly a topic under discussion, it did not characterize the proceedings. By the end, I think we all wished we had another week in which to continue the absorbing conversations.

*Samuel M. Wilson is an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at UT-Austin.*

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## First Lady of Honduras Visits Austin

If we needed a reminder that environmental awareness is fast becoming a global concern, the visit of Honduras's first lady, Doña Norma Regina Gaborit de Callejas, was a gentle nudge.

On Friday, October 15, 1993, Doña Norma and a delegation of congresswomen representing both of the major political parties in Honduras held a panel discussion on the University of Texas campus entitled "The Environmental Challenge Facing Honduras and Central America." Doña Norma is a leading Central American environmentalist and in that capacity has led the effort to turn the barren area surrounding the presidential home and office complex in Tegucigalpa into a national "Flower and Tree Green Zone" featuring native flora.

Doña Norma was in Austin to receive the Children's Alliance for Protection of the Environment Award for global environmental achievement. The children of Honduras nominated her for the award in recognition of the three environmental projects she has focused on: ¡Siembra un árbol cómo Norma!; Cerro Juana Laínez Park restoration; and the gardens at the Casa Presidencial. In 1993, she received the first-ever Global Youth Forum Award for her massive efforts on behalf of the environment. While in Austin she demonstrated her interest in the world's environment by promoting the Children's Forest at the Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge.

—Kathy Bork and Brett Howser  
ILAS Outreach Office

*Cuba, continued from page 1*

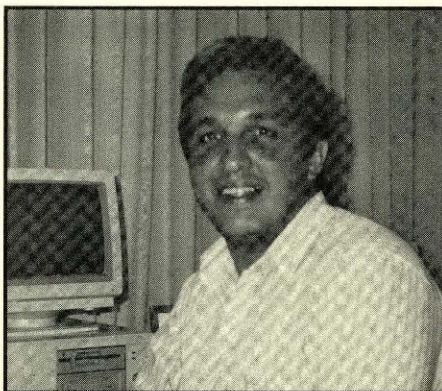
not available in Cuba and to engage in discussions with renowned academics and experts in their field of research. Their stay in Austin also provided Professors Barrio and Oliva with the opportunity to establish a working relationship with the Mexican Consul here in order to have access to official publications of the Mexican government vital for their research, exchange points of view on U.S.-Mexican relations, and establish contacts with Mexican businesspeople located in the city.

Oliva Campos was one of the founders of CESEU. As chief of its "Project Latin America," he heads the research team dedicated to the study of U.S. political and economic relations with Latin America and has participated in numerous international seminars on U.S.-Cuban relations held in Mexico. He also teaches in the University of Havana's Department of History. Oliva Campos first visited the United States in 1990 when he participated in the scholarly exchange program that CESEU also maintains with Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS).

Barrio Oliva is also cofounder, professor, and researcher at CESEU and works as associate director in charge of international relations, publications, and student affairs. His academic specialty is U.S. economic relations with Latin America.

The ILAS/CESEU exchange program began in 1991 when Prof. Juan Cruz Cabrera, of CESEU, contacted Prof. Aline Helg of the Department of History, UT-Austin, who specializes in Caribbean studies and now serves as coordinator for the program. The MacArthur Foundation agreed to fund the project and the accord between the two institutions was signed in Washington, D.C., in November 1991. The first two Cuban scholars, economists Luis René Fernández Tabío and Jorge Mario Sánchez Egozcue, arrived at ILAS one year later. In February 1994, both will return to ILAS for another two-month residency to finalize the research they began in fall 1992.

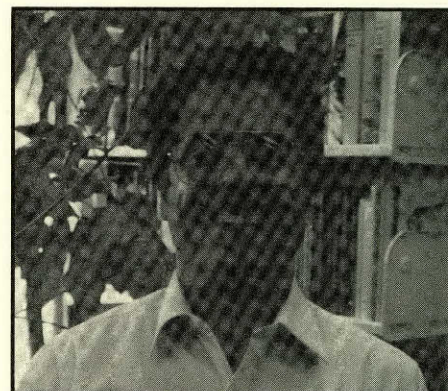
The exchange also enables M.A. or Ph.D. students from UT to spend two months



**Carlos Oliva**

conducting research in Cuba. The first students to go were Robin Moore, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology, and Sarah Harding, M.A. candidate in the Department of Radio-Television-Film. For academic year 1993-1994, four UT students will participate in the exchange. Based on the excellent results of his first trip, Robin Moore was awarded a second grant to complete the research for his dissertation. In Havana since August 1993, he is studying how musical genres associated with marginalized class/ethnic groups (noncommercial Afro-Cuban music and dance traditions) conformed to or resisted the stylistic influence of musical genres associated with dominant groups (Iberian-derived musical forms and North American jazz) during the 1920s and 1930s. The other three awardees will conduct their research in spring 1994.

Zoe Reiter, an M.A. candidate in community and regional planning, will pursue her project entitled "Integral Neighborhood Development Workshops in Havana: Developing a Methodology for the Incorporation of Popular Participation." Her purpose is to use a neighborhood development project in Havana as a laboratory for research on the use of popular participation in local development. With experience in planning in New York and Chile, Ms. Reiter's goal is to propose a methodology that could be applicable to other community projects in Latin America. Mark McLeod is a Ph.D. candidate in history who will research his dissertation topic, "Workers and Revolution in Santiago de Cuba, 1920-1934," in the province of Oriente. He plans to examine the lives,



**Evelio Barrio**

struggles, and ideology of workers there, where the high concentration of Afro-Cuban, Haitian, and Jamaican laborers, together with white Cubans and Spanish immigrants, will enable him to explore the dynamics between race, class, and nationality. His study will be based on archival and newspaper sources as well as on interviews with former workers and their families. Finally, Melinda González-Hibner, an M.A. candidate in anthropology, will work on gender construction in the health care system of Cuba. Specifically, she is interested in the processes surrounding birth in present-day Cuba as a way to uncover information regarding the status of women. She will study Cuban legislation, medical practices and technology, and prenatal and postnatal care and training. Part of her research will consist of interviews with doctors, patients, and parents, for which she has already made preliminary contacts.

While at ILAS this past fall semester, Professors Evelio Barrio and Carlos Oliva also held meetings with undergraduate students on topics concerning Cuba, the Cuban community in the United States, and relations between the U.S. and Cuba. They presented papers at three conferences, one on Cuban-U.S. relations and two on the internal situation in Cuba.

If you are a UT student interested in applying for this program, contact Dr. Aline Helg at: Department of History, Garrison 101, UT-Austin, Austin, TX 78712; (512) 471-7134. Application deadline for the 1994-1995 academic year is March 1, 1994.

*Mary Maggi is Project Coordinator at ILAS.*

## In Memory of Nettie Lee Benson

by Margaret La Londe

Dr. Nettie Lee Benson passed away in June 1993. She was an extraordinary person, whose love of history and books combined nicely in her efforts on behalf of the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection. There she labored with amassing a world-class collection of publications from throughout Latin America.

She was head librarian of the University of Texas Latin American Collection from 1942 to 1975, and in her honor the collection was renamed the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection in 1975. The collection has more than 600,000 volumes encompassing materials from every geographic region and virtually every area of intellectual endeavor in Latin America.

Benson was born in Arcadia, Texas, in 1905, but grew up in Sinton. She studied Spanish in high school, and the 1922 Sinton High School yearbook described her as "a very wise and studious lass who answers all questions of her class." After teaching at a Presbyterian women's college for a year and attending another year of classes at the University of Texas, she took a teaching position at the American Methodist School in Monterrey, Mexico, in 1925. However, the most significant event that affected her life's path was a class she enrolled in upon returning to UT in 1927. That class concerned the history of Mexico.

After earning a bachelor's degree in 1929, she returned to Sinton and taught at Ingleside High School for eleven years. While there, she advocated the admission

of Mexican American children, since no other institution was available for them. In 1941, Benson returned to UT to begin graduate study, taking a part-time position with the Latin American Collection. She would work there until her retirement in 1975. However, her passionate work collecting research materials continued for many years beyond her retirement.

Benson received her M.A. in 1935 and a Ph.D. in 1949 from UT. At the time of her death, Benson was a professor emeritus of the Department of History, where she had taught from 1962 until her retirement from there in 1989. Recognized as an eminent scholar of Mexican history for the period 1810–1875, she was the author of numerous scholarly publications, including *The Provincial Deputation in Mexico*, published in 1992 by ILAS/UT Press. Benson also taught from 1964 to 1975 in the Graduate School of Library Science, where she initiated a Latin American library studies program that is unique in the United States. She helped train a generation of librarians specializing in Latin America, many of whom have assumed leadership roles in collections across the country.

Benson received numerous awards from the university, from academic research groups around the nation, and from a number of foreign governments, including Mexico. In 1979, the president of Mexico awarded her the Order of the Aztec Eagle, the highest honor the Mexican government gives to a foreign national. In 1974,



photo: Frank Armstrong

she was the first American to receive the Premio América (America Award) given annually by the Casa de Cultura Americana in Acapulco. Benson was named the first Distinguished Graduate of the Institute of Latin American Studies in 1973, and the Ex-Students' Association chose her as a Distinguished Alumna in 1981. In 1984 she was honored with the UT Outstanding Graduate Teaching Award, and in 1990 she received the Pro Bene Meritus Award from the College of Liberal Arts.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, director of the Benson Collection, comments, "Nettie Lee Benson was a rare individual who touched many lives as teacher, mentor, and friend. . . . We will miss her so much, but she remains with us—in the library which she so loved, in the research she joyfully shared, and in our hearts."

### NAFTA, continued from page 7

parties in state and municipal governments. He has observed that Mexico's interest in signing a free trade agreement helped loosen the semi-authoritarian Mexican political system and contributed to democratization.

**Sidney Weintraub**, LBJ School, Center for Strategic International Studies, is one of the leading U.S. specialists on NAFTA and is credited by many as being one of the earliest proponents of free trade between the United States and Mexico. He has written the book *A Marriage of Convenience: Relations between Mexico and the*

*United States* (Oxford University Press, 1990) as well as professional articles, speeches, and op-ed pieces. He has also testified frequently before Congress.

**Frederick Williams**, Radio-TV-Film Department, has carried out a four-year study of telecommunications infrastructure, equipment, and services with a focus on Texas and Mexico. He has found that increased trade has a direct impact on communications and transportation services. Telephone equipment represents high-wage, high-value-added products, in which the United States has a comparative advantage. The principal gainers will be Dallas,

New Jersey, the Silicon Valley, and switching equipment manufacturers from the Midwest.

**Patricia Wilson**, Community and Regional Planning, and President of the Inter-American Planning Society, has researched the implications of free trade on regional economic development, especially in northern Mexico. She concludes that Texas, because of its location advantage, will benefit from NAFTA primarily in plastics and tool and die industries. Wilson is the author of *Exports and Local Development: Mexico's New Maquiladoras* (University of Texas Press, 1992).

## Fall 1993 Institute of Latin American Studies Events

September 7

**México al Mediodía** held its first meeting of the semester. Dr. Jorge Arturo Chamorro from El Colegio de Michoacán, A.C., and a C. B. Smith Becario scholar, spoke on *Discourse on Popular Music and Emotions among Michoacan's People in the 1990s*. Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

September 10–11

**Oxford in Texas: First Oxford-Texas Colloquium on Mexico**. This Colloquium was the first in what will be an annual or biennial event designed to bring together Mexicanist scholars from the Universities of Oxford and Texas. Theme sessions were kept broad in order to embrace the participants' diverse research interests on Mexico.

September 15

**Study Abroad in Latin America in 1994**. An informal presentation was offered by Ivy McQuiddy (director of Study Abroad), Ginny Burnett (ILAS undergraduate adviser), and a student panel (students who have studied abroad). Information covered the programs in general, as well as scholarships and financial aid.

September 17

**Getta Job**, a brown bag lunch for career planning for ILAS students. Former and current ILAS students explored networking opportunities within ILAS and other UT departments. Sponsored by ILASSA.

September 20

**México al Mediodía—Hollywood, U.S.-Mexican Relations and the "Golden Age" of Mexican Cinema**, a lecture by Seth Fein, a doctoral candidate in history at UT-Austin. Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

September 21

**Medios en Español y Portugués—Latino USA: English Language Radio for Mexican-American Audiences**, a lecture by Raúl Tovares, a doctoral candidate in radio-TV-film at UT-Austin.

September 23

**Coyuntura—Redefinition of the Concept of "Security" in Inter-**

**american Relations**, a lecture by Dr. G. Pope Atkins, a visiting scholar at the Institute of Latin American Studies, professor emeritus of the U.S. Naval Academy. Sponsored by ILASSA.

September 27

**México al Mediodía—Military in Politics: The Henriquismo, Mexico 1952**, a lecture by Elisa Servín, a doctoral candidate in history at the Universidad Iberoamericana and researcher of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

September 29

**International Political Communication Lecture**. Dr. Venicio A. de Lima, professor at the Universidade de Brasília. Sponsored by the College of Communication and the Brazilian Studies Office, ILAS.

September 30

**Coyuntura**—Dr. Charles Ramirez-Berg, associate professor of radio-TV-film at UT-Austin, screened a previously undistributed student video by Robert Rodríguez, director of the critically acclaimed *El Mariachi* and a UT graduate. Dr. Ramirez-Berg also discussed the status of Latino filmmakers and the Mexican cinema industry. Sponsored by ILASSA.

**Informal Meeting**—Dr. Venicio A. de Lima of the Universidade de Brasília, who specializes in the effect of media on Brazilian elections, met informally with ILAS students. Sponsored by the Brazilian Studies Office, ILAS.

October 1

**Brown Bag Lunch**—The topic of discussion was judicial reforms in Guatemala. Six members of the Guatemalan judiciary spoke. Sponsored by the International Office and ILAS.

October 4

**Medios en Español y Portugués—Media as a Political Actor in Puerto Rico**, a lecture by Fernando Acosta-Rodríguez and Dr. Federico Subervi of UT-Austin.

October 8

**Coyuntura—Cuba 1993: End of the Revolution?**, a lecture by Dr. Alfred Padula, chairman of the history department at the University of Southern Maine and former State Department Cuban analyst. Dr. Padula spoke on the extraordinary changes currently under way in Havana. Sponsored by ILASSA.

October 14

**Coyuntura—Church and State in Latin America: From Close-tied to Confronted Relationship**, a lecture by Dr. Rosa María Martínez, professor of history at the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, Spain. Sponsored by ILASSA.

October 15

**México al Mediodía—"Tengo casi quinientos años": Mexico's African Diaspora**

**on Costa Chica (Guerrero and Oaxaca)**, a slide presentation featuring the work of photographer Tony Gleaton. This presentation was in conjunction with the UT exhibit *African Legacy in Mexico*. Cosponsored by the Mexican Center of ILAS, the Center for African and African American Studies, and the Center for Mexican American Studies.

**Brown Bag Lunch—Career Opportunities**. Cesar Garces, an architect and planner consultant with OAS, discussed career and internship opportunities in Latin America. Sponsored by ILASSA.

**Panel Discussion—The Environmental Challenge Facing Honduras and Central America**, featuring Doña Norma Gaborit de Callejas, First Lady of Honduras, and four Congresswomen representing both of the major Honduran political parties. Sponsored by ILAS and the Children's Alliance for the Protection of the Environment (CAPE).

October 18

**México al Mediodía—El Sistema Electoral Mexicano**, a lecture (in Spanish) by Dr. Manuel Barquín from the Instituto Federal Electoral and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

October 20

**Informal Roundtable Discussion—Museums and Communities**, a discussion with Dr. Alicia González of the Smithsonian Institute. Sponsored by the Material Culture and Museums working group.

**Illustrated Presentation—Africa in Contemporary Caribbean Art: The Case of Cuba**, by Gerardo Mosquera. Sponsored by the Huntington Art Gallery, African-American Studies, Caribbean Studies, Brazilian Studies, and the Departments of History and Art History.

October 21

**Slide Presentation—Women in the New Cuban Art**, by Erena Hernández de Mosquera. Sponsored by the Huntington Art Gallery, African-American Studies, Caribbean Studies, Brazilian Studies, and the Departments of History and Art History.

**México al Mediodía—Incursiones comanches en la frontera de Nuevo León y Coahuila, 1830–1870**, a lecture (in Spanish) by Lic. Cuauhtémoc Velasco of the C. B. Smith Becario-Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in Mexico. Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

**Coyuntura—Regional Wage Structure in Mexico**, a lecture by Dr. Gordon Hanson, assistant professor of economics at UT-Austin. Sponsored by ILASSA.

**Medios en Español y Portugués—roundtable discussion of telecommunications and broadcast system privatization in Latin**

America. Persons having conducted research on these topics were encouraged to make 10-minute informal presentations for discussion. October 25

**México al Mediodía—Colonial Afro-Mexicans: *Mestizaje and the Emergence of Mexico's 20th Century Perceptions of National Identity***, a lecture by Dr. Patrick Carroll of Corpus Christi State University, Department of History. Sponsored by the Mexican Center of ILAS, the Center for African and African American Studies, and the Center for Mexican American Studies.

**Seminar—Colonial Afro-Mexicans' Contribution to the Modern Mexican National Identity**, a lecture by Dr. Patrick Carroll of Corpus Christi State University, Department of History. Sponsored by the Mexican Center of ILAS, the Center for African and African American Studies, and the Center for Mexican American Studies.

October 26

**Lecture—Environment and NGOs on the Island of Hispanola: *Grassroots Democracy or Institutional Caudillismo?***, a discussion with Barbara Lynch, director of the Caribbean Program of the Ford Foundation. Sponsored by the Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP), the Caribbean Studies Group, and the Latin American Planning working group.

October 27

**Informal Discussion—Patricia Fajardo Cavazos of *La Voz Popular* underground radio in Guatemala.** Sponsored by the Latin American Women's Forum.

October 28

**Coyuntura—Crisis of Latin American Democratic Political Parties** by Dr. Alberto Arvelo Ramos, ILAS visiting scholar and professor of philosophy at the University of the Andes, Mérida, Venezuela. Sponsored by ILASSA.

November 1

**México al Mediodía—*El otro José G. Posada: caricatura política y opinión pública***, a lecture (in Spanish) by Lic. Renato González Mello of the Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas, UNAM. Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

November 3

**Coyuntura—Information and Analysis: *The Present Conjecture of Privatization in Brazil*** by Dr. André Franco Munturo Filho, director of the Brazilian National Privatization and De-statization Program. Sponsored by ILASSA.

November 3–4

**Latin America 2000—Forum III Conference.** Focused on *Critical Issues in Latin American Privatization, Deregulation, and Property Rights: Toward the Formulation of*

*Improved Policy.* Sponsored by ILAS and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

November 4

**Slide Presentation—'Indianness' and the Construction of Ethnicity in the *Día del Mono of Eastern Venezuela*** by David Guss, Dept. of Anthropology, Tufts University, and author of *To Weave and Sing: Art, Symbol, and Narrative in the South American Rain Forest*. Sponsored by the Dept. of Anthropology and the ILAS Material Culture and Museums working group.

November 8

**México al Mediodía—Neocen-tralismo: *política liberal y organi-zaciones agrícolas en México***, a lecture (in Spanish) by Dr. Humberto González of CIESAS Occidente/C. B. Smith Becario. Sponsored by the Mexican Center, ILAS.

November 11

**Lecture—*El futuro de Cuba y el proceso de reformas***, by Profs. Evelio Barrio Oliva and Carlos Oliva Campos of the Center for the Study of the United States, University of Havana, and visiting scholars at ILAS. Sponsored by the ILAS Caribbean working group and the Latin American Economics working group.

**Coyuntura—AIDS in Bolivia: *Applying Research in Program Development*** by Jamie Browder (ILAS and UT School of Nursing graduate), administrator for the AIDS education and prevention project in Bolivia funded by the CDC and USAID. Sponsored by ILASSA.

November 12

**The Tango** from an anthropological perspective, replete with slides and music, was presented by Maria Susana Azzi, anthropologist and member of the National Academy of Tango. Sponsored by ILAS and The Center for Intercultural Studies in Folklore and Ethnomusicology.

November 15

**Coyuntura—*Maya Space in Everyday Life: Body, House, Altar, and Bundle*** by Duncan Earle, professor of anthropology, Texas A&M University. Cosponsored by the Material Culture and Museums working group and ILASSA.

November 16

**Medios en Español y Portugués** invited discussants and auditors to participate in a *Telenovela Roundtable Discussion*.

November 18

**Coyuntura—U.S.—Cuban Relations: *Present and Future*** by Prof. Carlos Oliva-Campos, Centro de Estudios Sobre Estados Unidos (CESEU), University of Havana, and visiting scholar at ILAS. Sponsored by ILASSA.

November 19

**Getta Job** brown bag lunch featured James McDonald, an organizational and management

consultant with OMNI Associates of Austin. Mr. McDonald discussed career focus and career transition strategies for ILAS students. Sponsored by ILASSA.

November 22

**México al Mediodía—*Votes for Sale? Political Support and the National Solidarity Program*** by Dr. Kathleen Bruhn, University of California at Santa Barbara. Sponsored by the Mexican Center of ILAS and the LBJ School.

November 29

**México al Mediodía—*Las reformas mexicanas: avances y limitaciones*** by Dr. Luis Aguilar Villanueva, El Colegio de México. Sponsored by the Mexican Center of ILAS and the Instituto Matías Romero de Estudios Diplomáticos/SRE.

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## Faculty News

Virginia Garrard Burnett with David Stoll edited and contributed chapters to the book *Rethinking Protestantism in Latin America*, published in October 1993 by Temple University Press in Philadelphia.

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## Student News

*En nuestras propias voces, Panamá Protesta (1968–1989)* by Brittmarie Janson Pérez (Ph.D. 1993, UT) was published in Panama, September 1993, by Editorial La Prensa. The book, which traces the evolution of the process of political protest from the 1968 military coup to the U.S. invasion in 1989, examines the role culture played in protests under repression and freedom of expression, the participation of diverse sectors in the process of protest, and the factors which determined that protests should take an eminently non-violent course.

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## New People at ILAS

Susan Deans-Smith, Associate Director  
Jonathan Brown, Graduate Adviser  
Naomi Lindstrom, Publications Chair  
Kathy Bork, Outreach Office  
Brett Howser, Outreach Office  
Margaret La Londe, Computer Publishing Specialist  
Mary Maggi, Project Coordinator  
Jeff Kositsky, Computer Lab Assistant  
Norris Cochran, Printer

## 14th Annual Institute of Latin American Studies Student Association Conference to Be Held March 4–5, 1994

We are pleased to announce the 14th Annual Institute of Latin American Studies Student Association Conference on Latin America! This exciting tradition of bringing students together from around the world to exchange current ideas and trends in the interdisciplinary study of Latin America will be taking place on March 4–5, 1994. The conference will be held in the Texas Union, with two main speakers in the ballroom and panels set up in surrounding smaller seminar rooms.

Michael Conroy, associate professor in the Economics Department at UT-Austin whose most recent research interests include nontraditional exports in Central America and sustainable development issues, will be starting the conference off with an opening address. Our keynote speaker will be Clyde Snow, the prominent forensic anthropologist from the University of Oklahoma, who has researched mass

grave sites and other evidence of human rights violations across the world, including in Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, and most recently in Bosnia and Chiapas, Mexico. In addition, we plan to have at least twenty student panels discussing the following, as of yet broadly defined, topics: nineteenth- and twentieth-century literature, women authors, environment, economics, trade, politics, military and authoritarian regimes, human rights and violence, art history, anthropology, ethnicity and gender, identity, church and religion, music, archaeology, communications, and education.

The participants in this year's conference are coming from across Latin America—Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras. In addition, we even have three participants from Norway! We also have U.S. representatives from Michigan, Florida, Ari-

zona, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, D.C., Massachusetts, Ohio, Washington, and Texas, including many students from Austin.

For information on the student conference, contact either Kristin Scotchmer or Sarah West at 474-9186. As always, the conference is open to the public and we enthusiastically encourage you all to attend!




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### ILAS Newsletter ISSN 0730-2576

Margaret La Londe and Carolyn Palaima, *editors*

Published three times a year (fall, winter, and spring) by the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. Address correspondence to the editors, at the address below. The *ILAS Newsletter* serves Latin Americanists in this country and abroad by encouraging the exchange of information among them. The *ILAS Newsletter* is distributed free to interested individuals and organizations.

Institute of Latin American Studies/University of Texas at Austin/Sid W. Richardson Hall 1.310/Austin, TX 78712/USA

Peter S. Cleaves, *director* • Susan Deans-Smith, *associate director*

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