

UCLA Latin Americanist

LATIN AMERICAN CENTER □ UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

Nobel Laureate and Former Costa Rican President Honored

Approximately 9,950 degrees were conferred during UCLA's spring 1998 commencement. **Oscar Arias Sánchez**, former president of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Peace Laureate, delivered the keynote address at the College of Letters and Science social science ceremony, the largest of the sixteen college and school ceremonies that marked the commencement season. In addition, Dr. Arias was awarded the UCLA Medal, the university's highest honor. The medal is presented annually at commencement to people who have made extraordinary contributions to UCLA or whose cultural, political, or humanitarian achievements are of such significance as to merit the university's highest recognition. (The UCLA Medal was also presented to Michael W. Apple, John Bascom Chair, School of Education, University of Wisconsin; see p. 5.)

Following commencement, Dr. Arias was guest of honor at a dinner hosted by the Latin American Center at the home of James W. Wilkie, professor of history.



Arias studied law and economics at the University of Costa Rica and earned a doctoral degree in political science from the University of Essex, England. After teaching political science at the University of Costa Rica, he was appointed Minister of Planning and Economic Policy. He was elected to Congress in 1978, became secretary-general of the National Liberation Party in 1981, and was elected president of Costa Rica in 1986.

Beginning from the day of his inauguration, Arias worked tirelessly on behalf of democracy and peace in Central America. In 1987 President Arias drafted a plan to end the regional crisis, an initiative that culminated in the signing of a peace accord by all the Central American presidents on August 7, 1987. In the same year he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

In his address to the graduates, Arias spoke about leadership and the responsibilities and obligations placed upon our leaders in the Information Era. "Today's leader," he said, "is a teacher in a vast classroom which grows larger every day. With any daily lesson plan, he or she could very well destroy or reinforce the educational efforts of modern society. Gazing out upon this sea of shining faces, it is quite clear that you all shall gain responsibility and influence in your communities. As you rise to leadership in this globalized, bewildering era, may a simple aphorism be your guide: to govern must always be to educate."

Arias now heads the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, a non-profit organization whose mission is to build just and peaceful societies in Central America. Dr. Arias also devotes much of his time to international efforts to curtail the global arms trade and avert regional arms races and conflict. He is among the authors

of the International Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers and supports the Year 2000 Campaign to Redirect World Military Spending to Human Development. □

From the Director's Desk

Welcome to a new academic year, one that promises to be an exciting time for Latin American studies at UCLA. First let me tell you that we have begun to plan the Latin American Center's fortieth anniversary festivities. **Hartmut Walter** (Geography) will chair the organizing committee and welcomes suggestions for programs and activities to commemorate the Center's founding in July 1959.

It is a great pleasure to announce two new research grants from the Ford Foundation: "Peasant Reserves in Latin America: The Chimalapas as a Test Case" (**Susanna Hecht**, principal investigator) and "Culture and Globalization in North America: 21st Century Challenges" (**Carlos Alberto Torres**, principal investigator). (These projects are described in more detail on pp. 2-3.) (Cont. on p. 2)

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From the Director's Desk

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The Department of Sociology has received a renewal of its grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to train doctoral students in Latin American sociology. This program, one of only four in the nation, has received wide acclaim, thanks to the leadership of Prof. **David Lopez**, chair, and UCLA's strong teaching and research program in Latin American sociology. (See story on p. 9.)

In the previous issue of the newsletter, we announced the availability of funding for a series of interdisciplinary conferences and invited faculty to submit proposals. The Latin American Center's Public Programs Committee has selected the winners:

"Transnationalism from the Perspectives of Spain and Latin America," submitted by **Adriana Bergero** (Spanish and Portuguese), **José Monleón** (Spanish and Portuguese), and **Raymond Rocco** (Political Science)

"Global Influences in Musical Cultures of Latin America," submitted by **SteveLoza** (Ethnomusicology)

"La voz indígena de México/The Indigenous Voice of Mexico," submitted by **Pamelo Munro** (Linguistics)

"Latin American Universities in Comparative Perspective: The Córdoba Reform Eighty Years Later," submitted by **Daniel Schugurensky** (Education).

Support over the years from individuals who believe in what we do here has enabled us to undertake new initiatives and to strengthen our existing research, teaching, and outreach programs. In that spirit, and in keeping with its tradition of generous, anonymous philanthropy, a family with long-standing ties to the Center has made a substantial donation to our Latin American program. This gift will create the "Latin American Center Fellowship" and the "Latin American Center Prize for Best Graduate Paper in Latin American Studies." (For details, see below.) I know I speak for all Latin Americanists at UCLA in expressing our gratitude for the family's kindness and generosity.

In closing, let me once again thank the many faculty members across campus who serve on Center committees for your dedication to our mission, your exceptional talents, and your guidance throughout the year. Special thanks go to **Jim Wilkie**, **Susanna Hecht**, and **Carlos Vegh**, chairs of our research programs; **Hartmut Walter** and **José de la Torre**, co-chairs of the Faculty Advisory Committee; and **Allen Johnson**, chair of the Latin American Studies Interdepartmental Degree Program.

*Carlos Alberto Torres, Director
Professor of Education*

Center Receives Ford Grant for Globalization Studies

The Ford Foundation has awarded the Latin American Center a three-year grant to support a program of policy research on U.S.-Mexican cultural relations titled "Culture and Globalization in North America: 21st Century Challenges" (Carlos Alberto Torres, principal investigator). The project will examine the impact of globalization on culture in the United States and Mexico. Binational networks and working groups of UCLA faculty members and Mexican scholars will study globalization and culture from the perspectives of music, literature, and education. The working groups will reach out to decision-makers, policy analysts, and other scholars working in the field.

An understanding of the cultural impact of globalization at the local, regional, and national levels is critical to the analysis of current and evolving policy issues. To stimulate basic research, policy analysis, and dialog among scholars, the working groups will meet during the first year to establish the scope of their research and will communicate on a continuing basis through electronic and other means. They will present their research at a binational conference at UCLA during the second year. Participants will prepare policy papers and monographs during the third year and will share their work with other policy-makers and scholars at a research conference in Mexico at the end of the third year.

Project activities will foster dynamic interchange among scholars and policy-makers. Experts will have an opportunity to analyze and discuss the impact of globalization on regional culture and to address issues arising from the rapid pace of technological change and the increasing interaction between Mexico and the United States. It is expected that the project will result in the publication of policy-oriented research and the creation of a network of scholars and policy-makers who share an interest in culture. □

Center Establishes Faculty and Graduate Student Research Awards

The Latin American Center takes pleasure in announcing two new research awards. The first will be given for the best graduate student paper in Latin American studies. The \$1,000 prize will be presented at the Latin American Studies commencement reception held in June.

The second award, the "Latin American Center Fellowship," will provide one quarter of release time for a junior tenured or not yet

tenured faculty member, from any department, to complete a research or writing project, creative art, or its equivalent in Latin American studies. Details of the application procedure will be announced during fall quarter 1998. These awards have been made possible by a generous donation, for which all associated with the Center are most grateful. □

Ford Foundation Funds **Pilot Project on Peasant Reserves**

The Chimalapas, the most extensive tropical forests in Mexico, are extremely diverse owing to the geographical complexity of the region and their location at the crossroads of North and South American biotas. The problems of woodlands throughout Latin America are especially accentuated in this region because of the local political volatility, sharp ethnic conflict, and friction between the states of Oaxaca and Chiapas over the boundaries and jurisdiction of the Chimalapas.

In response to these conditions, the Chimalapas were declared a Peasant Reserve, the first of its type in Latin America. This designation protects the land under private property regimes rather than ejido models, while recognizing native territorial rights. The program represents one of Mexico's first forays into the realm of formal forest conservation by local communities. While ejidos dominate most forestlands, such holdings were never explicitly set aside as conservation zones. Thus the Peasant Reserve is a substantive, yet untested, departure in policy and practice. Although peasant reserves are increasingly important in development discussions throughout Latin America, whether they actually function remains in doubt. With funding from the Ford Foundation, UCLA researchers, using the Chimalapas as a test case, will undertake an assessment of the viability of peasant reserves as a component of a program of natural resource management. Principal investigator is **Susanna Hecht**, professor of urban planning, School of Public Policy and Social Research.

In the first phase of the project a team of researchers from UCLA, the Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca, and representatives from local Rural Peoples Organizations and native communities will carry out a natural resource use survey. The results will provide a baseline for broader discussions of development options within the

Chimalapas, as well as quantitative and substantive information necessary for conservation and development planning.

The second phase will be a review of the range of policies, legislation, and legal structures that mediate natural resource use, with an emphasis on comparison of native and "formal" juridical systems as these shape the norms about rights, forms of recompense, and conflict mediation. Such approaches to indigenous legal systems are increasingly being tested throughout the developing world as a means of making legal systems more equitable and agile in volatile and ethnically diverse contexts.

The third part of the project addresses the issues of long-term monitoring of the dynamics of development in Oaxaca, evaluating the performance of the reserve, and understanding its vulnerabilities and resilience in light of intensifying processes of economic integration. □

CLACSO- **Program to Enhance Latin American Studies at UCLA**

At its board of directors meeting in spring 1998, the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO), headquartered in Buenos Aires, created the Cátedra CLACSO de Estudios Latinoamericanos to promote and further develop the study of Latin America and the Caribbean at North American universities. CLACSO will select two senior-level social scientists from Latin America who will teach for one quarter at a U.S. university. According to Atilio Borón, CLACSO executive secretary, "CLACSO decided to make the program available at two large North American universities that house highly regarded Latin American Studies programs, one private and one public, one on the east coast and one in the west." UCLA and Columbia University have been selected to host the visiting scholars. □

Call for Proposals

Hewlett Foundation Grant to Support **Public Policy Research**

As announced in the previous issue of the *UCLA Latin Americanist* (Number 32, Spring 1998), the Latin American Center has received a one-year grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation to begin a study of the effects of political decentralization and economic privatization in Latin America. The goal of the project is to examine in depth how these public policy strategies have altered various aspects of Latin American society.

UCLA scholars are invited to submit proposals for funding of scholarly research that addresses the issues of political decentralization and economic privatization in Latin America. The funding level will be between \$2,500 and \$12,500 for the academic year 1998-1999. Interested scholars should submit a five-page proposal explaining the theoretical problem, data sources, methodology, and expected written outcome.

The Center will organize an international conference for the presentation of project results and, if funding becomes available, will undertake publication of an edited volume of research findings.

Five copies of the proposal should be presented to the Latin American Center. Submission deadline is November 1, 1998; decisions will be made public by December 1. For more information: latinamctr@isop.ucla.edu. □

Center Awards Research Grants

Through its Grants Program the Latin American Center supports doctoral student and faculty research on Mexican, Brazilian, and Latin American comparative and topical studies. The 1998-1999 grant recipients and their project titles are listed below. Seventeen projects were funded (13 Ph.D. students and 4 faculty members), totaling approximately \$32,000.

Sean Sumner Anderson, "Size-Age-Maturity Relationships for Three Valuable Baja California Fishes"

Jordi Beneria-Surkin, "The Savage (Re)Emerges: Indigenous Institutional Strategies in the Face of Development and Environmental Degradation"

Johanna Kristin Birnir, "The Ethnic Effect on Electoral Volatility in Latin America"

Edwin L. Cooper, "Evolutionary Conservation of CD45"

Scott W. Desposato, "Designing Representative Institutions in Brazil and Chile"

Roquinaldo Amaral Ferreira, "From Angola to Brazil: Ethnicity during the Illegal Slave Trade, 1830-1860"

Wendy E. Jepson, "Environmental Change, Conservation, and Social Transformation on the Agricultural Frontier in the Brazilian Cerrado"

John Lambrinos, "A Comparison of the Insect Fauna on Pampas Grass in Chile and California"

Richard Lesure, "A Comparative Perspective on Human Representations in Early Village Societies"

Juliette Levy and **Elisa Mariscal**, "From Manufactory to Maquila: The Case of Mexico, 1821-1990"

Elisa Mandell, "The Role of Midwives in Colonial and Pre-Columbian Mexico"

Octavio A. Pescador, "Educational Decentralization and Political Participation: Mexican Teachers"

Yovanna Y. Pineda, "Argentine Business Firms: A Study on Profits, 1889-1940"

Glen Russell, Thomas Wake, and Chris Attarian, "Are You What You Eat? Food and the Emergence of Social Complexity on the Prehistoric North Coast of Peru"

William D. Sapp, "Imperial Strategies of Provincial Administration at Cabur: A Chimu-Inka Site in the Jequetepeque River Valley, Peru"

Irene Vásquez, "Gender and Interethnic Relations in

Colonial Durango: The Formation of a Multiethnic Society, 1600-1750"

Hartmut S. Walter, "The Ecology and Development of Argentina" □

Notes from the Field

Doctoral Student Returns from Summer Research in Brazil

Editor's Note: The paragraphs that follow are excerpted (with permission) from a letter to the Latin American Center director from graduate student Wendy E. Jepson, who received a 1998-1999 small grant (see preceding story). We welcome similar informal accounts of research experiences from our grant recipients. Please forward your submissions to Colleen Trujillo at the Latin American Center.

Dear Latin American Center,

Thank you for the generous small grant awarded to me . . . for my predissertation pilot research on environmental change and social transformation in the savannas (the *cerrado*) of Central Brazil. . . I wanted to briefly update you on my successful research trip.

My travels included an extensive stay in Brasília and excursions to all corners of the cerrado region. In Brasília I joined the research team of the non-government organization Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza as an unremunerated associate researcher on their . . . project "Conservation and Management of the Biodiversity of the Cerrado Biome. . ."

I also accompanied an agronomist to the interior of Bahia, Barreiras, one of the cerrado's most dynamic agricultural regions, visited flower extractivist cooperative and cerrado national parks in northern Goiás, and investigated potential research opportunities in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso. A trip to Nova Xavantina-Canarana in northeastern Mato Grosso, the Middle Araguaia-Rio das Mortes region, proved to be the most profitable excursion during my stay in Brazil. In Nova Xavantina I established a working relationship with local scientists at the State University of Mato Grosso, Xavantina campus, smallholder cooperatives, and researchers who work on both ethnobotany and mammal resource management on the various Xavante indigenous reserves.

One of the most unexpected and rich discoveries in Nova Xavantina was of a meticulously preserved private family archive. Norberto Schwantes . . . led the first agricultural colonization cooperative in the region. . . This cooperative was responsible for fifteen colonization projects in the Middle Araguaia-Rio das Mortes region and five along the northern Mato Grossense-Paranense border. The family archive contains all original colonization documents of this cooperative. . . I have been invited by the proprietor to stay and work at the archive upon returning for my dissertation research year. . . As far as I know in Amazonian studies on colonization there has never been a resource so rich and accessible to study both the historical perspectives of the regional colonization and for analysis of land-cover change.

Without the financial support from the Latin American Center, I would not have been able to travel in these more remote regions and stay for the duration needed to uncover these phenomenal resources. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Wendy E. Jepson
Ph.D. student
Department of Geography

UCLA Medalist Addresses Latin American Studies Graduates

Michael W. Apple, who holds the John Bascom Chair in the Department of Curriculum, Instruction and Educational Policy Studies in the School of Education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, received the UCLA Medal at the spring 1998 commencement in recognition of his outstanding humanitarian and academic achievements and contributions to education throughout the world. Prof. Apple spoke at the reception honoring the Bachelor's and Master's degree graduates of the Latin American Studies interdepartmental program.

Apple began his remarks with a reference to the Brazilian educator Paulo Freire and Freire's vision of education as one "that starts with personal and social understanding and ends with changing the world."

"By studying Latin America," Apple concluded, "each of you has made a commitment to educate yourself in the multiple traditions that enable us to more fully comprehend the connectedness and the diversity in which we live. Your own choice stands in stark contrast to what is unfortunate about too much of education in the United States—its insularity, its lack of familiarity with the rich linguistic and cultural traditions that make up the majority of citizens in this hemisphere, and above all its seeming acceptance of the assumption that 'American' is defined by the land above the border of the Rio Grande. Yet your own understanding of the connections we all have—that 'North' necessarily implies 'South' and that what 'we' in the North do has serious implications for the lives and hopes of many millions of people in identifiable regions of the world ('our' history does indeed occur outside our borders)—"provides hope that Paulo Freire's dream of a society in which education can be the practice of human freedom can still be claimed." □

Faculty Profiles

Interdisciplinary Committee Guides Latin American Studies

UCLA has awarded the B.A. degree in Latin American Studies since 1947, and the M.A. since 1955. Over the years, a committee to administer the Latin American Studies Interdepartmental Program (IDP) has guided the evolution of the degree programs from modest beginnings to a wide range of courses in the professional schools, the humanities and social sciences, the natural sciences, and the fine arts. The current chair and co-chair of the IDP committee, respectively, are **Allen Johnson**, professor of anthropology, and **James W. Wilkie**, professor of history. Wilkie joined the UCLA faculty in 1968 and Johnson in 1975. Now senior faculty members in their departments, both have been actively involved, in many capacities, in the development and expansion of the Latin American Studies curriculum at UCLA.

In commenting on the strength of the Latin American Studies program today, Prof. Johnson says, "It's a historical strength at UCLA. We've had one of the strongest, at times the strongest, Latin American programs in the country. Strength is measured," he believes, "by two things. One is breadth and strength of the faculty. Our program was reviewed last year and the reviewers were impressed by the quality of the faculty across the board from department to department. We have great breadth—so many good people in so many fields—and unusual quality—scholars here are at the top of their profession."

Prof. Wilkie concurs. "The most important resource in the university is the faculty. We hope to attract students who want to develop their own program in consultation with professors. We encourage students to meet and talk with their professors. In our Latin American Studies program, we give students free rein. We hope they will keep their options open, remain flexible, and design a program, in consultation with faculty, that meets their needs. We don't want to tell students what to do. They must figure it out themselves. Faculty are here to guide them as necessary. Students who are overstructured will not be very comfortable in our program."

"The other measure of strength," continues Johnson, "is vision—an intellectual focus, a sense of what a Latin American Studies program should be. The current focus on globalization enables us to begin to find common interests across very different disciplines. For example, it makes sense for a filmmaker or a painter to look at globalization just as much as it makes sense for an economist or a historian or a geographer to do so. Having a broad focus like this, one that doesn't constrain us, will allow us to organize interdisciplinary courses and symposia and generate publications that reflect these interests."

“Our program was reviewed last year and the reviewers were impressed by the quality of the faculty across the board from department to department. We have great breadth—so many good people in so many fields—and unusual quality—scholars here are at the top of their profession.”

"In this era of globalization," says Wilkie, "one has to be looking at the possibilities that the study of Latin America offers. We are on the cutting edge of research. We are the leader in establishing the study of Latin America and globalization."

To be sure the Latin American Studies program meets the needs of today's students, the IDP committee meets regularly throughout the academic year to make recommendations about policy and curricula. "The committee," Johnson explains, "is made up of people from different segments of the campus community, primarily from the arts, humanities, and social sciences, but

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Interdisciplinary Committee

(Cont. from p. 5)

also from public health and management. This is very important because these people are engaged in a world that is not ivory-towered. They are engaged in a world where there are sick people, where there are businesses that need information to succeed."

In an effort to connect more directly with students and solicit their feedback about the degree programs, the Latin American Studies World Wide Web site [<http://www.isop.ucla.edu/las>] has been redesigned to provide easy, convenient access to current information about the degree programs, lists of degree program coordinators and advisors, and useful links to other UCLA campus sites. In addition, Prof. Johnson and Prof. Carlos Torres, Latin American Center director, are co-teaching the Latin American Studies graduate core course during fall quarter



James W. Wilkie

1998. "One reason for doing this," says Johnson, "is so that we can understand what this program is like from the student's perspective. We want to reach out to the graduate students." Prof. Wilkie plays an important role in the outreach effort. One of his principal responsibilities as co-chair of the IDP is to arrange for scholars from around the world who are studying Latin America to visit UCLA. "We try to bring at least one scholar every year," he explains. "We invite these researchers to lecture in our courses and to present seminars. In this way our students can interact with leading scholars of Latin America from around the world."

In addition to administrative duties with the Latin American Studies IDP, Allen Johnson teaches a large undergraduate upper division anthropology course, "Latin American Communities," which reviews the anthropology of Latin America, primarily the small community studies done by anthropologists. He also teaches a research design course for Ph.D. students, "The Evolution of Human Societies," and



Allen Johnson

"Psychoanalysis of Anthropology."

Johnson's first Latin American field experience came when he was a graduate student at Stanford University, where he participated in a summer field training program in Oaxaca, Mexico. Later, his interests turned toward economic and ecological anthropology—how people make a living and adapt to the environment in subsistence economies. He had an opportunity to go to Brazil and ultimately did his Ph.D. research on a fazenda in Northeastern Brazil. "I studied how the people grew crops and how they managed to find security in a very insecure world through various strategies—economic strategies such as spreading risk, and social strategies like binding yourself to patrons in patron-client systems. These are non-literate people who are really living at the margin of subsistence in a highly class-stratified society."

After completing his Ph.D., Johnson taught in the anthropology department at Columbia University. Realizing that all his field experience had focused on rather complex, state-level societies with peasants, corn farmers, subsistence farmers, he wanted to round out his anthropological experience. "I decided to study the cultural ecology of the Machiguenga Indians," he says. "The Machiguenga are an Arawak-speaking, non-state-level, tribal-level society in the tropical rain forest."

In reflecting upon his Latin American field experiences, Johnson comments, "It's been a great experience and along the way I've gotten to know a lot of wonderful people. I value the experience highly. So it is nice to be the Chair now of Latin American Studies."

Johnson's research in economic anthropology led to an interest in what motivated people economically. "I was interested in things like putting food on the table, saving, getting security in a world that can fall apart on you. Why do

people form the social networks they form? Who do they trust? Who don't they trust? Why do Brazilian sharecroppers seek to be tied to powerful, arrogant, rich outsiders who do not treat them very well? I realized that psychology was actually an important part of what motivates people." He studied psychoanalysis at the Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute and earned a second Ph.D., in psychoanalysis, in 1992.

"In our Latin American Studies program, we give students free rein. We hope they will keep their options open, remain flexible, and design a program, in consultation with faculty, that meets their needs."

His recent book (with Douglass Price-Williams), *Oedipus Ubiquitous: The Family Complex in World Folk Literature* (Stanford University Press, 1996) won the 1998 L. Bryce Boyer Prize for Outstanding Publication in Psychoanalytic Anthropology, of the Society for Psychological Anthropology. Johnson has also been awarded the 1998 Stoller Prize, of the Robert Stoller Foundation, for Outstanding Research Bridging Academic and Clinical Psychoanalysis.

He has just completed a revision, with co-author Timothy Earle, of *The Evolution of Human Societies: From Foraging Group to Agrarian State* (originally published by Stanford University Press in 1987).

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Latin American Studies Announces Title VI Fellowships

Latin American Studies awarded Office of Education Title VI Language Fellowships for summer 1998 and for the 1998-1999 academic year. The graduate students, their department, and language of study are listed below.

Summer 1998

John F. Bishop (Ethnomusicology), Portuguese
Andrew Connell (Ethnomusicology), Portuguese
Dorea Cropper (Romance Linguistics and Literature), Portuguese
Susan Nichols (Comparative Literature), Quechua
Juan Fernando Oliveros (Latin American Studies/Urban Planning), Portuguese
Crystal K. Reul (Environmental Science and Engineering), Portuguese
Steven Ropp (Anthropology), Quechua
Amy Shimshon-Santo (Urban Planning), Portuguese

Academic Year, 1998-1999

Cristian Amigo (Ethnomusicology), Portuguese
Sarah Blue (Geography), Spanish
Johanna Birnir (Political Science), Spanish
Ladee Hubbard (Folklore), Spanish
Wendy Jepson (Geography), Portuguese
Mark Mairot (History), Nahuatl
Maher Memarzadeh (History), Spanish
Melanie Peña (Latin American Studies /Public Health), Portuguese
Jonathan Ritter (Ethnomusicology), Quechua
Patrice Wagonhurst (Latin American Studies/Public Health), Quechua □

New Graduate Students Welcomed

Students in the graduate program in Latin American Studies have the option of pursuing a master's degree in Latin American Studies or a combined/articulated degree. Master's articulated degree programs are available in Education, Library and Information Science, and Public Health. Master's concurrent degree programs are available in Management and Urban Planning. Students in these programs pursue a master's degree in Latin American Studies and one in a professional field and are expected to meet the requirements of both degree programs.

The students listed below (with their undergraduate institution and major noted) have been admitted to the various master's degree programs in Latin American Studies.

Latin American Studies

Guadalupe Arcipreste, California State University, Los Angeles (Sociology)
Allison Banegas, California State University, Fresno (Mass Communications)
Peter Brown, California State University, Chico (International Relations)
Roberta Clariond, Instituto Tecnológico Autónoma de México (International Relations)
James Cypher, Loyola University in New Orleans (History)
Peter Gates, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio (Business)
Elizabeth Gessner, University of California, Santa Barbara (Latin American Studies/Iberian Studies)
Laura Hilbert, University of California, Santa Cruz (Psychology)
Matthew Koepp, University of Arkansas (Spanish/Latin American Studies)
Keiko Kotani, Sophia University (Hispanic Studies)
Nohuko Krych, University of Colorado, Denver (Liberal Studies)
Jennifer LeRoy, Dartmouth College (Latin American Studies and Caribbean Studies)
Juan Lozano, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (Sociology)
Stuart Manashil, UCLA (Latin American Studies)

Kristy Manning, Tufts University (International Relations)
Denise Perpich, University of Kansas (Psychology)
Kathleen Riquelme, Boston University (Spanish)
Sarah Robbins, Columbia University (Economics/Political Science)
Philip Santos, State University of New York, Westbury (Comparative Humanities)
Melissa Taitano, University of Minnesota (Spanish)

Public Health/Latin American Studies

Melanie Peña, California State University, Chico (Psychology)
Marcela Tetta, Fordham University (Psychology)

Urban Planning/Latin American Studies

Jennifer Brown, UCLA (History)
Elizabeth Cortez, UC Irvine (Political Science)
Jowcol Vina, University of Santa Clara (Spanish) □

Research Program to Probe Future of Digital Technologies



Fabián Wagnister, assistant professor in film and television, will head the "Program on Digital Cultures." This innovative, one-of-a-kind research effort focuses on the problems and possibilities that digital technologies present to the cultural processes of Latin America. The program will foster collaboration across disciplines such as history, computer science, sociology, mass communications, education, and film and television to develop modes of understanding, cultural strategies, tools sets, curricular approaches, and media works. Another priority is the establishment of relationships with regional groups and other institutions interested in this area of work which may provide structural and financial support for the program's researchers and students.

For more information contact Fabián Wagnister (fabian@ucla.edu). □

"Corridos Sin Fronteras" on Display at the Fowler Museum

The *corrido* (ballad) is a narrative song whose characters, events, and themes are representative of the values and history of local communities in the United States and Mexico. A tradition that spans some 200 years, with antecedents in Spain and the Arab and Judeo-Spanish worlds, the *corrido* can be heard on radio and television, in homes, restaurants, on the streets, and in cars. Despite its popularity on both sides of the border, the *corrido* remains a largely unknown, misunderstood genre.

"Corridos Sin Fronteras: The Art of a Ballad Tradition in Mexico and the U.S." at UCLA's Fowler Museum through February 14, 1999,



"Los Alegres de Terán." Photo by Susan Titelman; courtesy of UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center.

recreates the development of the *corrido* through vintage and modern recordings, broadsides, photographs, posters, musical instruments, weapons, and other significant memorabilia. The *corrido* is "a narrative form that's been vital in representing an unofficial history that differs from textbooks," says curator **Guillermo Hernández**, associate professor of Spanish and director of the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center. "The *corrido* is about local events and people, and the interpretations that reflect local perspectives. These are poems set to music describing significant events that the poet and the audience share closely."

The visitor to the exhibition may listen to sixteen different *corridos*, which offer an immediate and personal perspective on feelings, values, and accounts regarding important events and issues that have affected communities from Mexico and the United States since the mid-
(Cont. on p. 10)

Faculty News

Alfredo J. Artiles (Education) has been named a National Academy of Education Spencer Postdoctoral Fellow for 1998-1999. The Spencer Foundation selects junior scholars whose research gives promise of yielding new knowledge leading to the improvement of education around the world. Artiles's research, "Toward a Sociocultural Theory of Teacher Learning about Student Diversity," will examine how teachers learn about student diversity. The results will contribute to improving the education of future generations of teachers and will promote increased teacher and student learning in culturally diverse urban schools.

Carole H. Browner (Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Science), on leave this academic year, is a Visiting Fellow at the Russell Sage Foundation, New York. She will be writing on the meanings that Mexican-origin and Mexican American women and their male partners associate with the increasingly widespread use of technologies for fetal diagnosis.

Judith A. Carney (Geography) is the author (with Mario Hiraoka) of "*Raphia taedigera* in the Amazon Estuary," *Principes* 41:3(1997),125-130; (with Mario Hiraoka and Noboru Hida) of "The Economic Use of Palms in Amazonia: *Raphia taedigera* in the Estuary," *Chirigaku Zasshi* (*Journal of Geography*, Tokyo) 101(1998), 49-60; and "The Role of African Rice and Slaves in the History of Rice Cultivation in the Americas," *Economic Botany* 26:4 (forthcoming). She is also a recipient of a UC Presidents Research Fellowship in the Humanities.

Edwin L. Cooper (Neurobiology) was a visiting professor at the University of Buenos Aires, Department of Immunology, in spring 1998. He delivered five two-hour lectures: "Introduction to Comparative Immunology," "The Invertebrates," "The Ectothermic Vertebrates," "The Earthworm and Tunicate Models," and "Future Research." While in Buenos Aires, he established the Latin

American Association of Developmental and Comparative Immunology (an affiliate of the International Society of Developmental and Comparative Immunology), which plans to hold its first meeting in conjunction with the Latin American Association of Immunology.

José de la Torre (Management) has published a paper in *Organization Science* and another in *Perfiles Liberales*, a Mexican economics journal. He has been elected to a two-year term as president of the Academy of International Business, a 2,500-member organization that brings together academics teaching and doing research on international business issues from around the world. De la Torre, who also directs the Anderson School's Center for International Business Education and Research, announces the renewal of the Center's Office of Education Title VI grant for four more years (1998-2002).

Jacqueline Cogdell DjeDje (Ethnomusicology) is co-editor (with Eddie S. Meadows) of *California Soul: Music of African Americans in the West* (University of California Press, 1998). DjeDje's chapter in the book is titled "The California Black Gospel Music Tradition: A Confluence of Musical Styles and Cultures."

Allen Johnson (Anthropology) is the author of "The Political Unconscious: Stories and Politics in Two South American Cultures," in *Political Psychology: Cultural and Cross Cultural Perspective*, edited by S. Renshon and J. Duckitt (Macmillan, forthcoming).

Cecelia Klein (Art History) is organizing a session for the 1999 College Art Association meeting, which will be held in Los Angeles February 10-13. Titled "Indigenous Artists and European Intruders: Visual Strategies of Empowerment in Colonial Mexico," the session will feature presentations by Travis Kranz, a UCLA doctoral candidate in art history, who will speak on "The Influence of the Indigenous Tlaxcalan Artist on
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Colonial Policy.” Other participants are Jeanette Peterson (Ph.D. from UCLA; now professor of art history at UCSB); Elizabeth H. Boone (Tulane University); and Lori Boornazian Diel, also from Tulane University. The discussant is Claire Farago of the University of Colorado at Boulder. Farago was UCLA Art Council Chair Professor in Art History during spring quarter 1998.

David Lopez (Sociology) chaired a session on “Transnationalism and Development in Central America” at the Latin American Studies Association meeting in Chicago in September, where he also hosted the reception for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Program in Latin American Sociology. (See next story.)

Donald E. Morisky (Public Health) was awarded a three-year grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) to continue his STD/HIV prevention efforts in the Philippines. The current research is directed at the development and evaluation of community-based educational strategies targeting client-centered populations, consisting of the military, police, factory workers, taxi and tricycle drivers, and communities (barangays).

Pamela Munro (Linguistics) is working on a dictionary of San Lucas Quiaviní Zapotec (with Felipe H. López), with support from the National Science Foundation.

Michael Storper (Urban Planning) is co-principal investigator (with Lena Lavinás of IPEA in Rio de Janeiro) on a project titled “New Economic Development Strategies for the Brazilian Northeast.” The eighteen-month project is financed by the Banco do Nordeste Brasileiro.

Carlos Alberto Torres (Education) has been elected president of the Research Committee of Sociology of Education of the International Sociological Association. He has accepted an invitation from CLACSO (Latin American Council for the Social Sciences) to chair its Commission on Education and Society for the years 1998-2000. He will participate, along with the most distinguished researchers in the region, in the design of a research agenda on educational

policy in Latin America. Torres’s new publications include *Democracy, Education and Multiculturalism: Dilemmas of Citizenship in a Global World* (Rowman and Littlefield, in press). He is co-editor, with Theodore R. Mitchell, of *Sociology of Education: Emerging Perspectives* (SUNY Press, 1998). The English edition of *Educação Popular: Utopia Latino-Americana*, by Torres and Moacir Gadotti, will be published by Zed Press in England. The book was translated from the Portuguese by Peter Lownds, a 1998 graduate of the Latin American Studies master’s program, who will begin doctoral studies in the Graduate School of Education and Information Studies.

Carlos A. Vegh (Economics) has been invited to join the National Bureau of Economic Research as a Research Associate. He also been named co-editor of the *Journal of International Economics* (the most prestigious journal in the field) and will assume those duties in early 1999.

Fabián Wagnister (Film and Television) is the author of “Apuntes para una estrategia para enfrentar la globalización tecnológica,” in *Suplemento Cultural* (Centro de Investigación, Docencia y Extensión Artística, Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica); “Notes on Weavin’ Digital: T(h)inkers of the Loom” (with Teshome Gabriel), *Social Identities* 3:3 (October 1997), which attempts to outline possible connections between digital technologies and Third World traditional practices; “WEBARTE: Apuntes desde el HyperMedia Studio,” *Mediapolis* (August 1998), an analysis of how the human body is represented in current online art. Wagnister’s digital media installation “. . . two, three, many Guevaras” was exhibited at the Museo de Arte y Diseño Contemporáneo, under the auspices of Identidad Cultural, Arte y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica. The installation will next travel to Venezuela. Wagnister’s research environment, “HyperMedia Studio,” which explores the creative potential of computer-based cognizant media, received a grant from the Intel Technology for Education 2000 program. The team is currently exploring and implementing sensing technologies and developing the first five creative projects scheduled for exhibition in spring 1999.

Mary Yeager (History) has edited a three-volume collection titled *Women in Business* (Elgar Press, forthcoming December 1998). The book contains classic articles in Latin American and African history, along with Yeager’s introduction to the volume and a chapter titled “Will There Ever Be a Feminist Business History?” □

Mellon Program Trains Ph.D. Students in the **Sociology** of Latin America

UCLA’s sociology department has received a second grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for the support of training in the sociology of Latin America. This grant for \$393,000, in addition to the initial grant of \$450,000, will allow the department to continue to offer three-year fellowships for doctoral research on Latin America until at least 2002. The fellowships provide fees, generous stipends, and research travel funds.

The program’s first graduate, **Eric Popkin**, is now an assistant professor of sociology at Sarah Lawrence College, where he teaches about Latin America and is currently organizing a study abroad program in Cuba. Popkin wrote his dissertation on a transnational indigenous Guatemalan community. Current Fellows include **Sara Schatz**, who will soon complete her dissertation on democratization in Mexico; **Mara Loveman**, who studies human rights movements in South America; **Stanley Bailey**, who is doing research on protestantism and race in Brazil; and **Gabriela Fried**, the newest Fellow, whose work deals with the children of the disappeared in Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile. Fried’s strong cultural emphasis expands the already broad range of topics and sociological approaches represented among the Mellon Fellows. Loveman’s analysis of human rights groups under dictatorships recently won the Pacific Sociological Association’s Best Student Paper Award. Students interested in the Mellon program should contact Prof. David Lopez in the sociology department. □

Interdisciplinary Committee

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James Wilkie earned his Ph.D. in history from UC Berkeley and taught at Ohio State University before coming to UCLA. He chairs the Latin American Center's research program on Mexico. He is also the President of PROFMEX, a worldwide network for Mexico policy research. He teaches twentieth-century Latin American and Mexican history and a seminar in historical statistics and statistical analysis. Wilkie has had a long-standing interest in Latin American film and has developed both undergraduate- and graduate-level courses on film and history.

In addition, he is co-editor of the online journal *Mexico and the World* [<http://www.netside.net/mexworld>] and editor of the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, published annually by the Latin American Center.

As chair of the Center's Program on Mexico, Wilkie is overseeing a large-scale project on Social Security. According to Wilkie, "There is some \$350 billion tied up in Social Security suspense accounts. The problem is the Social

Security Administration doesn't know who should get the money because of incorrect Social Security numbers, invented numbers, bogus numbers, marriages, data entry errors, and so on. Most people who worked illegally in this country think that if they admit to having done so, they will be prosecuted or that they just aren't eligible for Social Security benefits. In fact, if they can prove who they are and when they worked, they are eligible. A large percentage of these workers are from Mexico.

"Our researchers have identified the problems and are now developing the protocols for working with the Social Security Administration to solve people's problems. In the end, we will probably invent a new field of legal studies that will focus on the problem of undocumented workers and their eligibility for Social Security benefits. And ultimately, we hope to develop a model for a social security treaty between the United States and Mexico."

Many of Prof. Wilkie's current activities relate to his interest in globalization. He is coordinating a conference to take place in Washington, D.C., in October where academics, congressional

representatives, senators, and policy-makers will discuss free trade, immigration, drugs, money laundering, and other problems that Latin America faces in the era of globalization. "The purpose of the conference," he says, "is to discuss where Latin America is headed after the year 2000. We want to raise issues that are normally not raised, such as the struggle between NAFTA and SAFTA [the South American free trade area], in this huge conflictive battleground of Washington." □

Fowler Museum

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1800s. "The corrido adopts different styles and chooses different issues that appeal to one's sense of identity, history, and values," Hernandez says. "It moves people who maintain it as part of their personal, family, and community heritage. Through the objects and visuals associated with the corrido, this exhibition offers a rich cultural matrix of history, music, literature, and community."

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