



# UCLA LATIN AMERICANIST

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## Program on Mexico Receives Major Grant from the Hewlett Foundation

The Latin American Center's Program on Mexico has acquired a three-year grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation to support a program of policy research on U.S.-Mexican relations titled "Economic and Social Determinants of U.S.-Mexican Policy Relations." The project features fully bilateral, collaborative research, networking, and exchange among scholars, non-academic and private-sector analysts, and policymakers from Mexico and the United States.

The "Economic and Social Determinants" policy research project is directed in the United States by **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA, History Department). He is assisted by Dr. **David E. Lorey**, Coordinator of the Program on Mexico. Dr. **Sergio de la Peña**, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, serves as Director in Mexico.

The goals of the three-year program are: (1) to focus Program-sponsored research on long-term issues in the U.S.-Mexican relationship; (2) to continue the Program's development of a multidisciplinary resource base for study and management of U.S.-Mexican economic and social interdependence; (3) to strengthen regional and comparative analysis in Program activities; (4) to develop further relationships among UCLA, other U.S. and Mexican universities, and private-sector think tanks; (5) to strengthen the UCLA-based network of scholars with expertise on Mexican affairs.

To achieve these goals, the Program on Mexico will coordinate extensive policy research efforts, organize an annual bilateral conference on a key policy relations issue, coordinate a series of exchanges to develop information resources, facilitate the interchange of ideas among policymakers and scholars, and produce research and reference works useful to both policymakers and academics involved in U.S.-Mexican affairs.

Study of long-term determinants during the three-year period from 1992 to 1995 will be organized into three bilateral networks and working groups, each under the direction of a noted U.S. or Mexican scholar. The groups will explore Mexican agriculture, university education and human resources, and public services and the environment with a focus on the U.S.-Mexican border.

The research team studying Mexican agriculture will undertake an in-depth analysis of (1) the agricultural impact of increasing U.S.-Mexican economic integration and the opening of the Mexican economy to world commerce and foreign investment; (2) recent changes in agricultural production processes, particularly the changing relationship between the ejido and the private sector as a result of the changes to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917; (3) the changing gender roles in rural Mexico and the

impact on women in the rural sector of the new export agriculture and the changing status of the ejido; and (4) food supply and food policy.

A group of about twenty experts from the United States and Mexico will examine the perceived Mexican "university crisis" and will study (1) the university's relationship to the policy priorities of Mexican leaders; (2) the university's functioning to fulfill the economy's needs for professionals; and (3) the university's social role, particularly in providing social mobility.

The environmental research team will examine border environmental and public services issues ranging from air and water pollution to housing and drinking water. While employment in maquilas had grown to nearly 500,000 by 1990, the social and physical infrastructure supporting the living conditions of workers and their families has not improved apace. A wide range of infrastructure bottlenecks resulting in serious backlogs in public housing, transportation, sewage, potable water, electricity, paved roads, health services, trash removal, and child care facilities are responsible for substantial environmental damage on both sides of the border.

The Project will facilitate productive and mutually satisfactory relations across the border by increasing contact and collaborative research. •

## Tinker Foundation Funds Latin American Field Research

The Latin American Center is pleased to announce the availability of travel grants for field research on Latin American and Iberian topics. The grants are made possible through an award from the Tinker Foundation.

Competition is open to UCLA junior faculty (lecturer and assistant professor) and graduate students whose research focuses on economic policy and governance, studies in the social sciences that have strong public policy implications, and environmental policy applied to Latin America, Spain, or Portugal. Although the typical applicant will

have little or no prior field experience in Latin America, consideration will also be given to individuals who wish to develop new comparative or international perspectives in their particular area of study.

Proposals are due April 1, 1993, for summer and fall (1993) fellowships and November 1, 1993, for winter and spring (1994) fellowships. Awards will be announced mid-May and mid-December. Application forms and additional information are available from the Latin American Center at (310) 206-6571. •

## Educators Attend International and Area Studies Summer Institute

In summer 1992 the Latin American Center sponsored its fifth annual two-week workshop for precollegiate educators. Four other international and area studies centers, also affiliated with UCLA's office of International Studies and Overseas Programs (ISOP), conducted concurrent workshops on Africa, the Middle East, Russia and Eastern Europe, and East Asia and the Pacific Rim, under the general direction of **Jonathan Friedlander** (ISOP). The objective is to enrich teaching and learning about Latin America and other global regions in intermediate and secondary schools in Los Angeles County. The summer institute is supported by the U.S. Department of Education.

The Latin American workshop, led by **Steve Williams** (UCLA, History Department), complements the guidelines established by the State of California in its K-12 *History-Social Science Framework*, where the region is integrated into a broader study of world history. In addition to content coverage of Latin America from

its ancient roots to the present, the *Framework* stresses multidisciplinary and thematic approaches to the study of the region and the development of critical thinking skills.

The workshop began with eighteenth-century Latin America. Sessions on early Latin American civilizations, geography, population and society, languages, and religions provided an overview of the region, but were also linked to contemporary attitudes and sociopolitical realities. Past-present constructs and comparisons between North American and Latin American experiences were correlated to broader themes such as diversity and continuity and change.

The geography section focused on the ecological limitations of Latin America, particularly the holding capacity of the land, an issue of relevance to the vast Inca empire as well as to groups trying to settle the Amazon today. Another central objective of the workshop is to demonstrate the connections among many other issues so that educators and

students can begin to define relationships between seemingly separate categories such as development and environmental degradation.

The workshop takes an active approach to teaching and learning by involving teachers in the development and implementation of instructional strategies. Literary techniques were utilized to teach aspects of history and culture as well as complex ideas and critical thinking skills to students with a limited command of English. Teachers were also exposed to the global dimensions of human rights issues. The purpose was to debate the relative importance of economic rights compared to political rights and the underlying discourse between those who stress individual rights and others who would define human rights in the interests of what is good for the broader community. In order to avoid the notion that human rights always conforms to a Latin American/North American or First World/Third World dichotomy, the workshop considered the attitudes toward human rights by minority communities in the United States, especially the economically disadvantaged residents of South-Central Los Angeles.

As a requirement for their accreditation by University Extension or their respective school districts, the instructors are required to develop a unit of study applicable to their classroom teaching. To support their efforts, the Latin American Center has begun a long-term support project which will enable UCLA students, faculty, and staff to consult with teachers regularly and facilitate access to educational resources. Plans for the future include increased collaboration with former workshop participants at the school site, greater integration of the humanities, social sciences, and language arts curricula on Latin America, and further enhancement of teacher and student knowledge and attitudes about Latin American culture and society. •

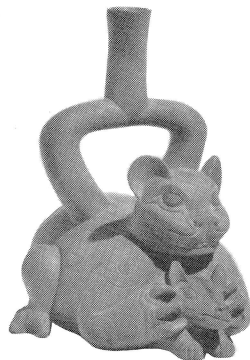
## Fowler Museum of Cultural History Mounts Inaugural Exhibitions

The Fowler Museum of Cultural History at UCLA opened to the public on September 30, 1992. The new three-story, \$22-million structure houses a permanent collection of more than 750,000 artifacts representing African, Oceanic, and Native American art and material culture. The museum holds major collections from Latin America, including folk art and pre-Columbian artifacts.

Inaugural exhibitions at the Fowler Museum focused on Maya dress of the 1960s (through January 1993), ancient Peruvian ceramics, the elephant in African culture, and the Fowler collection of English, European, and American silver.

"Ceramics of Ancient Peru," which continues through January 23, 1994, includes some 250 ceramic objects presented chronologically, telling the story of the development of ceramics in ancient Peru.

Highly developed artistic, tech-



*Feline with a smaller animal. Tembladera, Peru. UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History. Photo by Denis Nervig.*

nological, and religious traditions were flourishing in Peru as early as 2000 B.C. By 1500 B.C., sophisticated ceramic styles had evolved in many areas. "The ancient Peruvians left no written record, but their ceramics provide an important means of reconstructing the cultural history of the area," said **Christopher B. Donnan**, director of the museum

and curator of the exhibition. "The exhibition reflects not only the complex religious and political developments of the ancient civilizations, but also the extraordinary skill, artistry, and technological genius of the ancient potters." A fully illustrated monograph, *Ceramics of Ancient Peru*, by Christopher B. Donnan, accompanies the exhibition and is available from the Fowler Museum.

In addition to four exhibition galleries, the museum also contains an auditorium, library, collections-processing and conservation laboratories, seminar rooms, an outdoor amphitheater, and expandable storage space with light, temperature, and humidity controls.

"Collections, research, and teaching facilities come together here in a beautiful way," Donnan said. "From the very beginning, our intention was to create a building that would be a catalyst for interdisciplinary collaboration, and for bringing together all of the visual and performing arts." •

## RESEARCH

### Center Grants Program Supports Faculty and Student Research

Thirty-two graduate students and thirteen UCLA faculty members received 1992-93 research funds from the Center's Grants Program.

**Diane L. Adams** (Anthropology), Self-Medication among Low-Income Urban Dwellers in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

**Roger Andersen** (Applied Linguistics), Linguistic Repertoires and Norms in Multicultural Societies

**Rubén A. Benítez** (Spanish and Portuguese), Science and Romanticism in the Works of E. Echeverría

**Adriana J. Bergero** (Spanish and Portuguese), Postmodernism, Op-

positional Discourse, and Gender: The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo  
**Donald G. Buth** and **Guarino R. Colli** (Biology), Biogeography of Amazonian Savanna Reptiles

**Glen Biglaiser** (Political Science), Policy Choices Under Military Rule: Neoliberalism in the Southern Cone

**David S. Brown** (Political Science), Political Institutions and Economic Growth

**Julie A. Charlip** (History), Cultivating Coffee: Landlords and Campesinos in Nicaragua, 1880-1930

**Jacquelyn Chase** (Urban Planning),

Roots of Stability: Agricultural Wage Workers in Central Brazil  
**Verónica Cortínez** (Spanish and Portuguese), ¿Defensores de América?

**Juliann L. Emmons** (Political Science), Two-Level Games and Transboundary Air Pollution: Domestic Politics and International Environmental Negotiations

**Barbara Geddes** (Political Science), The Political Causes of Corruption in Brazil

**Anthony J. Gill** (Political Science), Religious Competition and Church-State Relations in Latin America

**Michelle Goldwasser** (Folklore and Mythology), Trinidadian Shango and the María Lionza Cult of Venezuela

**Karen Goodman** (Epidemiology),

The Transmission of *Helicobacter pylori* in Colombia

**Gary Hytrek** (Sociology), Social Actors and Historical Structures: A Comparative Analysis of Social Development in Costa Rica, Cuba, and Uruguay

**Laurie Kroshus Medina** (Anthropology), The Political Economy of Identities in Southern Belize

**Gerardo Luzuriaga** (Spanish and Portuguese), A Study of "Estampas Quiteñas"

**Jesús Maldonado** (Biology), Conservation Biology of Ornate Shrews in Baja California

**Cristina Megaldi Rocha** (Musicology), Salon Music in Brazil, 1850-1910

**María del Pilar O'Cádiz** (Education), Curriculum Reform and

Democratization of Public Schooling in São Paulo, Brazil

**Christopher K. Ortiz** (Film and Television), Representation of Sexuality in Contemporary Mexican Art Cinema

**Silvia Pellarolo** and **Alexa Barahona-Schock** (Spanish and Portuguese), Application of the Theories and Practice of Augusto Boal's Theater Work to a Changing World Context

**Alberto Carlos Lourenço Pereira** (Urban Planning), The Environmental Impacts in the Rio Doce: Elaboration of an Interdisciplinary Methodology for Environmental Analysis

**Bertram H. Raven** and **Arnoldo S. Rodrigues** (Psychology at UCLA

and Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Interpersonal Influence and Power in Family, Work, and School: A Cross-Cultural Comparison

**Edward E. Telles** (Sociology), Racial Occupational Inequality in Brazilian Metropolitan Areas

**Dolores Trevizo** (Sociology), The Unmaking of the Mexican Revolution

**Hartmut Walter** (Geography), Socorro Island Restoration Project

**Steve Williams** (History) and **Ron Kelley** (Fulbright-Hays Scholar), Voices and Visions of Protestant Evangelism: The Role and Impact of the Pentecostal Universal Church in Brazil •

## Program on Brazil

### Center Director, Program Chair Travel to Brazil

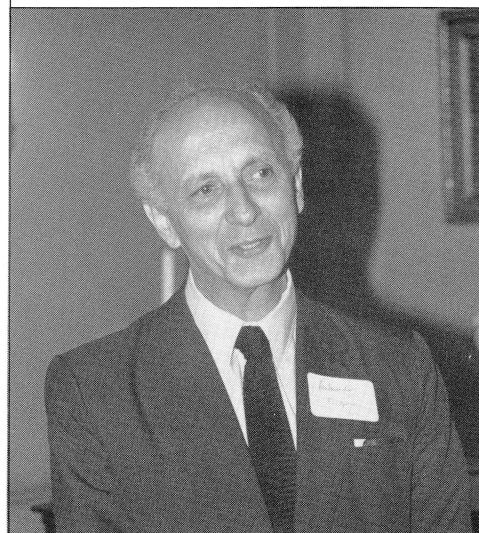
**Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.**, Chair of the Program on Brazil and Latin American Bibliographer in the University Research Library, and **Norris Hundley**, Latin American Center Director, traveled to Brazil in the summer 1992 to meet with key individuals at major research institutions. At the Instituto Osvaldo Cruz they met with Carlos Morel who collaborates in ongoing research with Prof. Larry Simpson of the UCLA Microbiology Department. They also met with Herman G. Schatzmayr, president of the Institute, and with two vice presidents. A graduate student in the UCLA history department, Steve Williams, will be affiliated with the Institute next year. While visiting the Fundação Getúlio Vargas, they met with Alzira Abreu, the director of CEPDOC, and a scholar in residence, Gláucio Soares. They also had discussions at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro with several researchers and faculty, including Edmundo Silva, who was instrumental in establishing

the Internet linkage between UCLA and the Rio research group.

In São Paulo they attended the second general meeting of scholars participating in a collaborative project titled "Immigration Experience and Quality of Life: A Cross-National Study of Japanese and Koreans in Los Angeles, São Paulo, and Tokyo" and based at UCLA under the direction of Prof. **Snehendu Kar** of the School of Public Health. In attendance were Prof. Rui Lauerenti, Vice Rector, University of São Paulo, and Prof. Nelly Candieas, Chair, Department of Community Health and Health Education, University of São Paulo, who hosted the meeting; Prof. Kyochi Sonoda, University of Tokyo; Prof. Eung I. Kim, National University, Seoul, Korea; and Prof. Don Nakanishi, Director of the UCLA Asian American Studies Center. Detailed plans were developed for the future of the project, including discussion of the survey questionnaire to be administered in the three countries. While in São Paulo, Dr. Lauerhass and Dr. Hundley also met with José Mindlin to discuss his planned visit to Los Angeles. •

### Ambassador Visits UCLA Campus

The Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, **Rubens Ricupero**, was in Los Angeles in May 1992 on the occasion of the inauguration of new facilities at the Brazilian Consulate General in Beverly Hills. Hosted by the Latin American Center's Program on Brazil, Ambassador Ricupero enjoyed a day of activities at UCLA. Ambassador Ronald Small,



Ambassador Rubens Ricupero

Consul General of the Brazilian delegation to Los Angeles, and Counselor Paulo Wolowski, head of the Cultural Department of the Consulate, accompanied the Ambassador.

Following a showing of the film *Eles não usam black tie*, Ricupero participated in a panel discussion on "Brazilian Film and Television Artists at Home and Abroad." Other panelists included Bruno Barreto (director of *Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands* and *Heart of Justice*), Lucy Barreto (producer), Ana Helena Berenguer (actress), and Juanita Dias Costa (documentarist). Prof. Randal Johnson, noted U.S. scholar on Brazilian literature and film and visiting professor at UCLA from the University of Florida, chaired the discussion.

The Ambassador was the guest

of honor at a reception hosted by the Latin American Center Associates at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Platter. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leonardo Horta and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Mota e Silva, of California Steel Industries; Mr. M. Espírito Santo of the Banco do Brasil; Mr. Michael Kreiger, of Computer Industry Ventures and Law; and Mr. Carlos Morel, of the Instituto Osvaldo Cruz. •

### Speaker Series

The Program on Brazil continues to sponsor its quarterly Speakers Series. The fall 1992 presentations included:

Jorge Zaverucha (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Recife), "The 1988 Brazilian Constitution or How to Harm Civilian Control over the Military" •

"How Nice to See You Alive," a showing of Lucia Murat's critically acclaimed film on women political prisoners who survived the Brazilian military dictatorship of the 1970s

"Psychoanalysis and Torture in Latin America," a conference featuring Cecilia Coimbra, Brazilian psychologist; Eduardo V. Losioer, Argentine psychiatrist and psychoanalyst; and Jorge R. Volnovich, Argentine physician and psychoanalyst and former political prisoner

Karen Tei Yamashita, author of *Through the Arc of the Rain Forest* and *Brazil-Maru*, spoke on "Brazil-Maru: Japanese Immigration to Brazil—Circular Routes/Roots"

José Mindlin, "Recent Political Events in Brazil" •

## Program on Comparative and Topical Studies Has New Chair

Since its inception in 1990 the research program on comparative and topical studies was chaired by Prof. **David López** (Sociology). In summer 1992 López was named Acting Director of the Chicano Studies Research Center. The Latin American Center is grateful for his contributions to the research program. The new program chair is **Carlos Alberto Torres**, Associate Professor of Education and Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, Graduate School of Education.

The program encourages research along three broad lines: (1) national and regional studies focused on the countries of the Southern Cone, the Andean area, Central America, and the Caribbean; (2) comparative and cross-national studies including comparisons with Brazil, Mexico, and other areas of the world; (3) topical studies which may be country-specific or international in scope treating timely issues of economic, political, social, or cultural

interest. Topics may be practical as well as theoretical, geared to vital problems of the day including, but not restricted to, the environment, health, education, distribution and use of both human and natural resources, poverty, and political development. Topics may relate to historical and structural factors in Latin American development, foreign influences in Latin America, or the growing impact of Latin America on the rest of the world. •

## LATIN AMERICAN CENTER ASSOCIATES

During fall quarter the Latin American Center Associates welcomed the newly appointed Consul General of Mexico, Ambassador **Fausto Zapata Loredo**, to Los Angeles at a reception in his honor at the home of Betsy and George Link.

The 1992-93 Associates officers are: President, Dr. **Betsy Link**, Ph.D., Latin American history; First Vice President, **David Higgins**, attorney, Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison; Second Vice President, **Russell Faucett**, businessman. Recent new

members include **Thomas Donahue**, **David** and **Gisela Kirbey**, and Dr. **Monica Menell-Kinberg**. •

## ACADEMIC DEGREE PROGRAMS

### **Master's Program Welcomes New Students**

The following students, with their undergraduate institution noted in parentheses, were admitted for the 1992-93 academic year.

#### **Latin American Studies**

Larry Abrams (University of Texas at Austin)  
 Susan Adler (Tufts University)  
 Javier Aguilar (Loyola Marymount University)  
 Iván Arellanes (University of Texas at El Paso)  
 Anne Blair (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
 Fiona Brophy (Georgetown University)  
 Matthew Carlson (University of California, San Diego)  
 Jennifer Creed (Indiana University)  
 Ermita Dixie (Vanderbilt University)  
 Ernesto Luna (University of California, Davis and San Jose State University)  
 Natasha Marvin (Pepperdine University)  
 Anthony Montemurro (Georgetown University)  
 Melissa Prins-García (Arizona State University)  
 Oscar Romero (University of California, Los Angeles)  
 Gina Wilson Ramírez (University of California, Los Angeles)  
 Cheryl Whitmore (University of Chicago)  
 John Wineland (University of San Diego)  
 Elizabeth Zaragoza (San Francisco State University)

#### **Library and Information Sciences/Latin American Studies**

Kathryn Hummel (University of California, Berkeley and California State University, Dominguez Hills)

#### **Management/Latin American Studies**

Martha Kortiak (Georgetown University)  
 Gilbert Ojeda (University of California, Los Angeles and Stanford University)  
 Paul Rider (Harvard College)

#### **Public Health/Latin American Studies**

Sarah Bott (Williams College)  
 Cristina Gallop (University of Colorado, Boulder) •

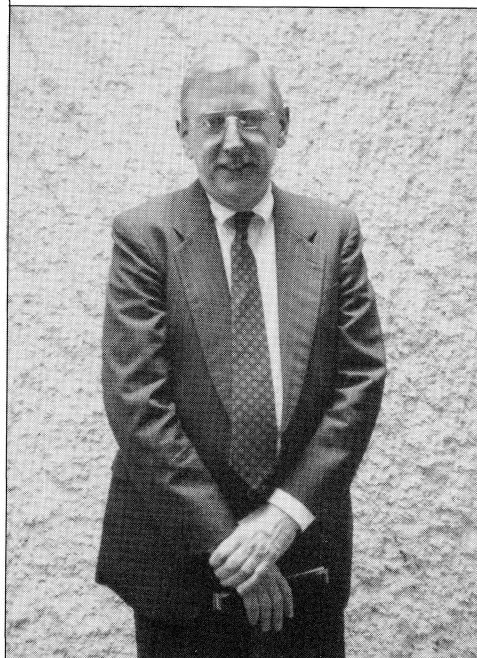
### **Commencement Honors 1992 Graduates**

The following students earned master's degrees in Latin American Studies in 1992: Jeffrey Ballentine, Angela Burleson, Scott Carranza, I-chun Chen, Jeanne Cook, Francesca D'Alessandro, Kevin Dowlin, David Drake, Alfonso Galindo, Lisa Jérez, Laurel Kahan (LAS/Urban Planning), Melanie McKnight (LAS/Library and Information Science), Ricardo Miranda, Luz Nagle, William Nicholas (LAS/Public Health), Leroy Pacheco (LAS/Business Administration), Cristina Pérez (Departmental Scholar; B.A. and M.A.), Kelleen Randolph-Quinol, Chana Smith, Lawrence Tan, Robyn Von Arx, Christof Weber, Claire Willis, and William Wood.

The following students were awarded the bachelor's degree in Latin American Studies in 1992: Maritza Aguilar, Yvonne Alanis Scott, Claudia Arias (LAS/Political Science), Javier Bernal, Kathleen Brown, Carlos Cervantes (LAS/Spanish), Cecilia Córdova, Theresa David-Brutsch (LAS/Political Science), Jeanette Fuentes, Dora García, Thelma Gómez-Reyes, Gregg Holzrichter, Rodrigo Geovanny Jurado, Cary Caracas, Mary Knight (LAS/History),

Gerónimo Martínez, Brian McGuire, James Olivas, Alan Pace, Gabriela Padilla, Elizabeth Rapp-Renshaw, Melissa Rouse, Benjamin Sandoval (LAS/Geography), and Enrique Zúñiga.

At the year-end reception honoring these graduates, **William Walker**, recently appointed U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, delivered the commencement address. He began by praising the graduates' choice of field. "Whatever led each of you to concentrate on Latin America, and whatever you plan or wish to do with your increased knowledge, you've come to the right subject, the right field, at the right time."



*William Walker*

Walker, a graduate of the UCLA Latin American Studies master's program, reviewed the issues that merited the attention of Latin Americanists in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s and summarized his experiences when posted to Brazil, Honduras, Bolivia, and El Salvador.

Looking ahead, he told the graduates, "Latin America is in for a brighter future. The problems of the

past are being addressed as never before, with positive results; new approaches are being tried that would have been thought impossible just a few years ago." New issues are appearing though where, he says, "revolution must take place if Latin America is to take its rightful place." These include the role of women, the role of the Catholic Church, the environment, drugs, the justice system, Latin America's working relationship with the U.S., and the condition of indigenous ethnic minorities.

"As each of you emerges today, certified by this respected institution as a fledgling expert in Latin American affairs, you do so as the hemisphere breaks out of the confines of the blinders and the blunders with which we examined the problems

of decades past." Walker cited the potential for greater hemispheric cooperation and collective approaches to problems; the emergence of leaders in the modern mode, all willing to seek new approaches, often strikingly so, to old problems; more awareness in the U.S. of Latin America as a neighbor and as a resource base of people, ideas, and materials. In conclusion, he told the graduates, "You emerge today with the linguistic, intellectual, and cultural tools to cover an entire hemisphere, to go from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, to take on the problems and the challenges, and to receive the rewards of today and tomorrow. I'm certain each of you will make wise and wonderful use of those tools." •

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### *Latin American Studies Student Pursues Interest in Community Economic Development*

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**Lilian Autler**, a graduate student in the Latin American Studies/Urban Planning articulated master's degree program, combines her academic and professional interests with a commitment to community involvement and activism. She has pursued her interest in collective empowerment, grassroots organizations, and community economic development at Yale University and UCLA, and in communities in Nicaragua, Mexico, Boston, New Haven, and Los Angeles.

Her graduate research focuses on connections between household- and community-level subsistence activities and broader macroeconomic issues of regional, national, and international development.

She has had an opportunity to explore some of these issues by participating in a research project, with Prof. Raúl Hinojosa-Ojeda (Urban Planning), which focuses on the impact of a North American Free Trade Agreement on various sectors of the California and Mexican economies.

"In addition to studying the connections between major industries on both sides of the border, my particular area of interest has been the expansion of informal economic activities in Los Angeles in the context of U.S.-Latin American integration via capital, trade, and migration flows." She has conducted surveys among Mexican and Central American street vendors in Los Angeles to determine their migration and work histories, the origin of their merchandise, and their household economy. "This information," she explains, "can help us see whether links exist between informal vending and particular industries, links related to employment, goods bought and sold, or household income."

The aspect of this research that Autler finds most intriguing is the question of how to define informality within the context of an industrialized capitalist economy, in both "developing" and "developed" countries. According to Autler,



*Lilian Autler*

"much has been written about the so-called informal sector from a range of analytical and political perspectives, calling for different types of policy measures. One common current of thought, for example, views informal micro-businesses as incipient capitalist enterprises which, if provided with access to credit and training, have the potential to expand and become players within the larger, formal, regulated market. I would like to investigate, through interviews and participant observation, some of the underlying assumptions of this view by learning more about the motivations and goals of micro-entrepreneurs themselves, and about the institutions and social networks which shape their lives. Do they think of themselves as mini-capitalists operating in a competitive environment? Based on what criteria do they operate their businesses? Are capital accumulation and expansion primary objectives? How is their work related to the rest of their lives?"

"The answers to such questions have implications for the way in which we think about development in general, and are particularly relevant in Los Angeles now in the light of widespread interest in undertaking community economic development. By looking at informal businesses not simply as profit-maximizing economic activities carried out by individuals, but more broadly

as an integral part of both shifting household/family livelihood strategies as well as of the cultures of particular communities, we can get a better sense of how to promote true community economic development."

Since early 1992 Autler has served on a subcommittee which provides technical assistance to the Street Vendors' Association in Los Angeles in their efforts to legalize and create plans for special vending districts in the city. Current projects include conducting a census of street vendors and a survey of the physical infrastructure in vending areas; organizing and informing vendors about the proposed vending ordinance; and developing political strategies to assure the passage of the ordinance by the Los Angeles City Council.

She has also been involved with the broader economic development plans of two community-based agencies: the Central American Refugee Center (CARECEN) in the Pico Union/Westlake area and the Dunbar Economic Development Corporation in the Vernon/Central area of South-Central Los Angeles. "These two very different agencies are attempting to forge an example of cooperation between Latino and African American agencies and communities."

In the Urban Planning Department, she participates in the Community Scholars program. A group of community activists attends classes in the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning and, together with students, is developing a year-long comprehensive project related to community economic development in Los Angeles. In addition to attending class with the Community Scholars, Autler participates in their biweekly meetings.

Autler's interest in grassroots organizations dates back to her undergraduate years at Yale University, where she participated in the New

Haven/León, Nicaragua Sister City Project as a delegation member and board member. The organization focused not only on ways of alleviating shortages and supporting the initiatives of the people of León, but also on developing community responses to parallel problems in New Haven such as poverty and economic stagnation, a severe shortage of affordable housing, a rising rate of violent crime, and short-sighted commercial development.

Autler became interested in planning as a career while working with urban social movements in Mexico and with low-income minority groups and immigrants in Boston. Referring to the Mexican experience, she says, "I was inspired by the creative and challenging responses of independent grassroots organizations in the face of economic crisis, chaotic urban growth, and formidable political barriers. ●"

## FACULTY

### *Social Welfare Dean Promotes Multicultural Awareness*

When UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young announced the appointment of **Rosina M. Becerra** as Dean of the School of Social Welfare in July 1992, he cited her distinguished scholarly record, University leadership experience, and service to the Los Angeles community. Dean Becerra earned her Ph.D. in Social Policy and Research from Brandeis University, and since joining the UCLA faculty in 1975 has balanced the demands of administration, teaching, research, and community service. She served as Associate Dean from 1986 to 1991 with responsibility for curriculum development. She teaches research methods; statistics; social policy; evaluation research; organizational theory; cross-cultural mental health; management theory; and computer methods. She serves on numerous community advisory panels and is a frequent consultant for federal, state, and local governments as well as the private sector.

Dean Becerra's research has focused on child and adolescent welfare and social gerontology with particular emphasis on multicultural issues. Her work is primarily applied research which has programmatic,

prevention, intervention, or policy implications. "Generally speaking," she says, "I look for ways to turn data into real, applicable policy."

A specialist in survey research, she is presently engaged in a four-year study funded by the National Institute on Aging titled "Mexican American Elderly: Social Support and Health Care Use." "We are interested in the kinds of health care the elderly use and the role of familial social support in maintaining the elderly in the community," she explains. "We want to see how this



Rosina M. Becerra



configuration of family support changes as the elder becomes more frail. Does the amount of social support lend itself to maintaining the elder in the community as opposed to institutionalization?"

Dean Becerra recently completed a six-year study of sexual behavior among Mexican American adolescents. "We interviewed one thousand adolescents three times over seven years. We found that Mexican-origin girls are not sexually active at as early an age as their non-Hispanic counterparts. However, when they do become sexually active, they are more likely to become pregnant; are more likely to carry to term; and are more likely to keep the child.

"I make no judgment about this; these are just facts. The consequences, however, are very great. The consequences of early child-bearing are educational, economic, social, and so on. Dealing with the consequences is a very difficult problem partly because we have never been able to sort out the moral from the cultural. I don't deal with the moral issues. Families have to worry about that. I'm more worried about the health issues. I think young women who have children at an early age are more likely to have low-birth-weight babies and children with medical complications. They themselves are most likely to have multiple medical complications. The consequences with respect to their futures, what it means for them over a lifetime, are significant. The societal costs and the financial costs of caring for children through public assistance are tremendous."

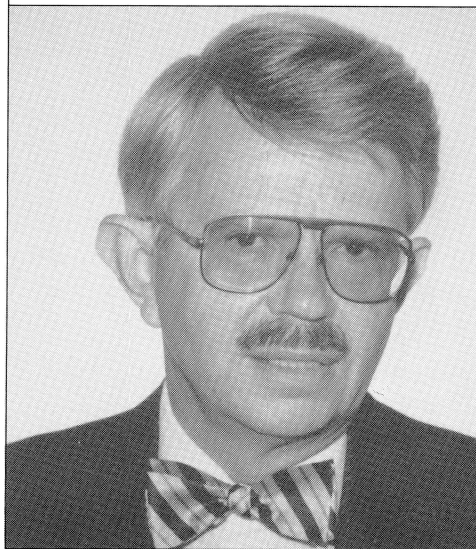
The School of Social Welfare is a laboratory where programs to deal with issues like these can be developed, tested, and implemented. "Social welfare is the range of policies and activities that affect our society. Social work is the practice, or the profession, that intervenes in

social welfare. We design, develop, and implement prevention and intervention programs. We do the research that gives us the data. We work with the individual, with families, and with groups. Our work extends from the very micro level to the macro level."

According to Dean Becerra, the School of Social Welfare must educate students for the practice of social work in a multicultural society. "An understanding of individual cultures allows us to tailor our practice to the needs of a particular group." Dean Becerra intends for the School of Social Welfare to become an important link between the knowledge and expertise of the university and the needs of a multicultural community. •

### *Finnish Ambassador Spends Sabbatical at UCLA*

**Veijo Sampovaara**, a senior Finnish foreign service officer, is spending the 1992-93 academic year at UCLA on sabbatical leave from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During fall quarter, he participated in three Latin American-area courses to which he brought thirty years of experience in international relations.



*Veijo Sampovaara*

His most recent post abroad was that of Ambassador to Mexico from 1985 to 1990, when Mexico was active in the Contadora process attempting to bring about a solution to the crisis in Nicaragua. "The Nordic countries had a political interest in that crisis," he explains. "Mexico was very active as a catalyst in bringing about peace."

While serving as Ambassador to Mexico, Sampovaara also had four other accreditations, to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. He lived for extended periods in these countries as well, depending on the situation in each. During this time he served as an international observer during the Nicaraguan elections of February 1990 which resulted in the victory of Violeta Chamorro and the UNO coalition.

With respect to European-Latin American relations, Ambassador Sampovaara says, "I think [the Latin Americans] are a little bit afraid that we Europeans have forgotten them, since the political situation changed so abruptly in Europe in November 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall. The European countries have created economic assistance programs focusing on the former socialist countries. Now that the ideological differences have disappeared, the new democracies need a lot of support. I think the Mexicans realized this. When Salinas became president, he realized that the attention of Western Europe was focused on Eastern Europe and therefore Mexico was not as attractive to European investment. I think this factor initiated closer cooperation with the United States and the beginning of the negotiations over the NAFTA."

Sampovaara compared the movement toward economic integration in the Western Hemisphere with the European case. "The nucleus of the European Community was of course the coal and steel union of the

late 1940s. Other countries outside this grouping created the so-called EFTA [European Free Trade Agreement] area. In addition, for a long time we have had a free trade agreement between the Community and EFTA countries and now we have created this so-called European Economic Space which includes nineteen countries consisting of the Community countries and the EFTA countries. This will be the largest free trade area in the world, encompassing not only free trade but the free movement of capital, persons, and goods. It should take effect January 1993, although the recent referendum in Switzerland, which was against Swiss participation, might cause some delay. I think this step is parallel to the process of enlarging the community; Finland, Sweden, Austria, and Switzerland (neutral countries) have declared their willingness to begin negotiations to become new members of the European Community. This process, with its complications and momentary setbacks, shows that one phase of economic integration cannot be put aside in favor of the next one. The process has to occur gradually.

"In the Americas you have greater obstacles than we in Europe because of the differences in economic development. The United States and Canada are highly industrialized countries while Mexico is still categorized as a Third World country. This doesn't exist in Europe. We are all highly industrialized countries and developed societies. But nevertheless, it has taken its time."

Ambassador Sampovaara's diplomatic assignments have taken him to six countries. His current position is Special Advisor and Ambassador for Human Rights and Refugee Matters for the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He earned a master's degree in political science from the University of Helsinki and worked as a journalist for the Finnish News Agency before entering the foreign service in 1963. •

## Faculty News

**Shirley Arora** (Spanish and Portuguese) has been named a fellow of the American Folklore Society, the highest distinction for an American folklorist.

**Charles Bennett** (Geography) has been seeking to establish field sites for a long-term ecological study of forest remnants in Costa Rica and Panama. He delivered invited lectures on "Iberian Impacts on New World Ecosystems" in Washington, D.C., Houston, Texas, and Cedar City, Utah. His article "Human Activities on the Central American Land Bridge and Their Relevance to the Region's Biogeography" appeared in *Tulane Studies in Zoology and Botany* (1992).

**E. Bradford Burns** (History) published *Latin America: Conflict and Creation. A Historical Reader* (Prentice Hall, 1993) and "Patriarcas y pueblos en la Nicaragua del siglo XIX," *Revista Nicaragüense* (Managua), 1:2 (August 1992). He delivered a lecture titled "New Frontiers" in the Columbus Quincentennial series at Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

**Jon P. Davidson** (Earth and Space Sciences) is part of a multiuniversity, NSF-funded team which is attempting to reconstruct the life history of an active arc volcano in the Southern Chilean Andes. The group hopes to be able to reconstruct the three-dimensional form of the volcano through time, showing changes in composition. He presented papers on his research in Bolivia and Chile at the fall meeting of the American Geophysical Union.

**Roger Detels** (Epidemiology) reports that the Department of Epidemiology in the School of Public Health has extended the UCLA/Fogarty International Training Program in Epidemiology Related to HIV/AIDS to the Fundação Osvaldo Cruz, Escola Na-

cional de Saúde Pública as well as the HIV/AIDS Control Program for the state of Rio de Janeiro. Two doctoral students from Brazil are currently enrolled in the degree program in the epidemiology of AIDS in the UCLA School of Public Health. One of them, Dr. João Strozzi, is evaluating the accuracy of a new test for HIV antibodies using saliva rather than blood in Brazil.

**Gloria Gálvez-Carlisle** (Spanish and Portuguese) read "Política de obliteración invertida: re-escritura femenina en *Frutos extraños*" at the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese. She also presented "Diamela Eltit's *Vaca sagrada*: Subversive Sexuality, Discourse, and Gender" at the Mid-America Conference on Hispanic Literature. At the same conference she moderated the session titled "Feminist Bildungsroman."

**Barbara Geddes** (Political Science) presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association on the comparative case study method which retests Lipset and Rokkan's hypothesis about party stability on a sample of seventeen Latin American countries. She presented "E dando que se recebe," a paper that explains the increase in corruption in Brazil since redemocratization (co-authored with Artur Ribeiro), at the Latin American Studies Association meeting.

**Patricia Greenfield** (Psychology) received the Distinguished Teaching Award from the American Psychological Association. At the award presentation she spoke on "The Transmission of Weaving in Three Generations of Mayan Mothers and Daughters: Cultural Psychology and Historical Change in Southern Mexico." Twenty-one years after her original studies in Zinacantan, Greenfield returned to the region to study the informal teaching of weaving and

the rendering of woven patterns by the next generation of Zinacantan girls. The study has implications for understanding how the socialization of the next generation responds to social change, how women's work fits into societal patterns of subsistence and economic development, and the relations between cultural tools and strategies of cognitive representation.

**Raúl Hinojosa-Ojeda** (Urban Planning) serves as an advisor on trade and labor issues for the Clinton administration's economic policy cluster.

**Ann M. Hirsch** (Biology), in collaboration with scientists at the Instituto Politécnico de México and the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, continues her research which seeks to apply molecular techniques to the identification of various *Frankia* strains isolated from actinorhizal shrubs and trees growing in the basin of Mexico.

**Richard M. Leventhal** (Anthropology and Director of the UCLA Institute of Archaeology) and collaborators from the University of Pennsylvania, Tulane University, University of Pittsburgh, Rutgers University, and the State University of New York at Albany have completed the first major season of excavation and study of the ancient Maya city of Xunantunich located in western Belize. This is a cooperative project with the Government of Belize for the study and consolidation of this site which dates to about 700-950/1000 A.D. The Getty Conservation Institute is consulting on the project. The second seven-month season will begin in January 1993. Leventhal continues to work as an advisor to an indigenous group in southern Belize, the Toledo Maya Cultural Council, which is attempting to examine the viability of tourism focused upon archaeological sites as the basis for economic development and cultural preservation.

He has presented papers at several international computer conferences on the role of computers in archaeology.

**Donald Morisky** (Public Health) trained twenty-five Brazilian health professionals in AIDS prevention and education using behavioral sciences intervention techniques at a one-week workshop conducted as part of the Fogarty International Training Program in the Epidemiology of AIDS.

**Pamela Munro** (Linguistics) is working on a project describing the form and use of verbs in the Garifuna language of Belize.

**Ruth Roemer** (Public Health) was a contributing author to *Smoking and Health in the Americas*, a 1992 report of the Surgeon General, prepared in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization. At the Eighth World Conference on Tobacco and Health, she participated in the presentation of the Surgeon General's report and presented a paper titled "Highlights of Recent World Legislation to Control Tobacco Use." Roemer received a 1992 Award of Appreciation in the field of health from the Los Angeles County Commission for Women.

**Federico Sturzenegger** (Economics) continues his research on the dynamics of inflation. He presented a paper on the distribution effects of inflation at a conference organized by ILADES and Georgetown University in Santiago, Chile. Differential access to tax evasion technologies seems to suggest that poor agents are strongly hurt by inflation. He has completed a study (with Raúl Laban, Chilean Ministry of Finance) on delayed stabilizations. The paper emphasizes the role played by extreme inflation in explaining why Latin America is currently engaged in very strong stabilization programs. His other work relates to inflationary cycles and growth prospects for Bolivia. Sturzenegger

was named a Research Fellow of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

**Norman J.W. Thrower** (Geography) and Commander H. Derek Howse of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England, published *A Buccaneer's Atlas: The South Sea Wagoner of Basil Ringrose* (University of California Press, 1992). As Director of the UCLA Quincentenary Programs, Thrower coordinated numerous campus events, including (during 1992-93): one-day conferences on "Cabrillo/Cabrilho" and "Pirates and Piracy"; a symposium called "The Meeting of Medical Traditions: Europe and America in the Age of Exploration"; a library exhibit titled "New Worlds: Ancient Texts: Cultural Impact of an Encounter," which came to UCLA from the New York Public Library, sponsored by the American Library Association and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Carlos Alberto Torres** (Education) announces the call for manuscripts for a special issue of the *Comparative Education Review* (February 1995) devoted to education in Latin America. Torres and Adriana Puiggrós (University of Buenos Aires) are serving as guest editors. They solicit broad, synthetic, and analytical essays dealing with the history of education and schooling; educational development; school learning; financing, decentralization and privatization; school governance; state-education relationships; higher education; and educational policies, processes, and practices. Deadline: March 15, 1994. See CER for Instructions to Contributors. For more information, contact Carlos Alberto Torres, UCLA Graduate School of Education.

**Fernando Torres Gil** (Social Welfare) is co-principal investigator (with Rosina Becerra) for a research project on the Hispanic elderly and long-term care, funded by the National Institute on Aging (see Faculty Profile,

p. 8). He is the author of *The New Aging: Politics and Change in America* (Auburn House, 1992). He presented a paper titled "The Implications of Immigration for California Social Policy" to the California-Mexico Forum.

**Robert Valdez** (Public Health) is serving as a consultant to the White House "Task Force for National Health Care Reform," as a member of the cluster on coverage and benefits. Valdez has studied the health and nutritional status of Mexican American children, financing health care, and health care in Latino, African American, and Asian communities. He has also participated in studies on health insurance coverage for the State of California.

**Jane Valentine** (Public Health) is coauthor of "Health Response by Questionnaire in Arsenic-Exposed Populations" (*Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 45:487-494 [1992]). She presented a paper titled "Dietary Recall Assessment of Food Intake of Arsenic by Populations in Northern Mexico" at the annual meeting of the International Society for Environmental Epidemiology and International Society of Exposure Analysis in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. •

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