



# UCLA LATIN AMERICANIST

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## Program on Mexico Leads Study Tour

The Program on Mexico was selected in July 1990 by the Council on Foundations to develop an intensive working tour of Mexico for representatives of U.S. foundations. The aim of the tour was to brief U.S. grantmakers on current development issues in Mexico and to introduce them to key scholars and policymakers involved in Mexican policy affairs in both Mexico and the United States. The study tour was structured around a series of high-level briefings with individuals directly involved with issues related to Mexico's current development challenges. The briefings were designed to present diverse, even conflicting, perspectives on Mexican development—past, present, and future. In order to harmonize the interests of grantmakers and policymakers, the Program on Mexico selected the issues addressed in the briefings in consultation with U.S. and Mexican scholars, policymakers, and the Council on Foundations staff.

Representatives from the following organizations participated in the study tour: Apple Computer, California Tomorrow, Columbia Foundation, El Paso Community Foundation, Ford Foundation, Fundación Arias, Greater Wenatchee Community Foundation, Hewlett Foundation, Hispanics in Philanthropy, International Youth Foundation, James Irvine Foundation, Joyce Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, Kettering Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Marin Community Foundation, Meadows Foundation,

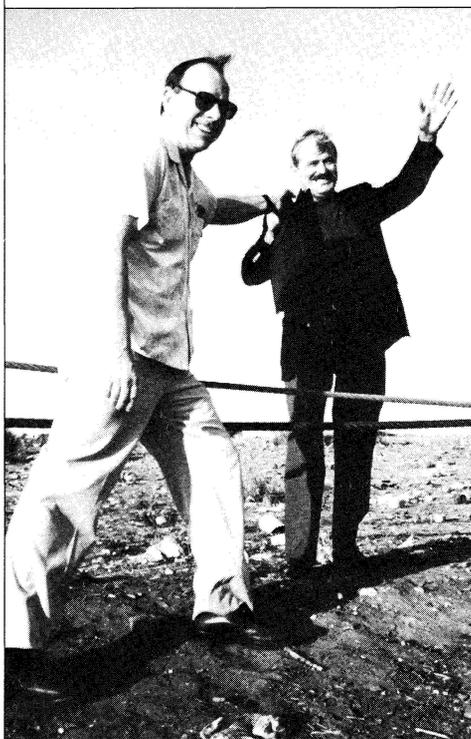
Packard Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, Robidoux Foundation, Roth Foundation, and the San Diego Community Foundation.

The tour was organized in two parts. From November 29 to December 1, 1990, the group used UCLA as a base to explore Mexican Los Angeles and the U.S.-Mexican border region. The group exchanged views with speakers drawn from all major institutions in the region, including USC, the Mexican consulate in Los Angeles, UCSD, RAND, and the Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF) in Tijuana.

From January 25 to February 4, 1991, the group continued the tour

in Oaxaca and Mexico City, where the focus was on public policy, community development, sustainable and environmentally sound development, and new solutions to old problems. In Mexico, the group met with a wide range of scholars, community representatives, and policymakers. These included **Silvia Ortega**, Rector of UAM-Azcapotzalco; **Pablo González Casanova**, former rector of UNAM and eminent political scientist; Finance Secretary **Pedro Aspe**; **Manual Camacho Solís**, Mayor of Mexico City; **Heladio Ramírez-López**, Governor of Oaxaca; and **Arturo Warman**, Director of the Instituto Nacional Indigenista.

**David Lorey**, Coordinator of the Program on Mexico, and **James W. Wilkie**, Professor of History, designed and directed the tour, relying heavily on the U.S. and Mexican network built by the Program on Mexico since its establishment in 1982. **Norris Hundley**, Director of the Latin American Center, accompanied the group in Tijuana, Oaxaca, and Mexico City; **Elwin Svenson**, UCLA Vice Chancellor-Institutional Relations, was present in Oaxaca and Mexico City. UCLA faculty contributed their expertise to several of the briefings; UCLA graduate students **Enrique Ochoa** and **Iván Gutiérrez** helped coordinate events in Los Angeles and Mexico City. **Christof Weber**, assistant to the Coordinator of the Program on Mexico, and **Robert Gibson**, the Program assistant, provided indispensable staff support. •



*James Wilkie and Norris Hundley at the U.S.-Mexican border at Otay Mesa*

## Grants Program Funds Faculty and Student Research

The Latin American Center has established a grants program to help support research by UCLA faculty and graduate students.

Grants are awarded for research in Mexican studies, Brazilian studies, and Latin American topical and comparative studies. Highest priority is given to proposals that demonstrate promise of generating extramural funding and which provide for interdisciplinary collaboration among UCLA scholars. Major consideration is also given to submissions with contemporary relevance, those from applicants who have not received Latin American Center or Program on Mexico funding in the past several years, and those for dissertation support for doctoral candidates.

The 1990-91 awards were announced in Spring 1990. During the academic year the recipients, listed below, have pursued their research projects. Proposals for the 1991-92 competition were due on April 1, and awards will be announced in June. The funded projects will be listed in the Fall issue of the *UCLA Latin Americanist*.

**Julie A. Charlip**, doctoral candidate in history, "The Development of Coffee in Nicaragua, 1850-1950."

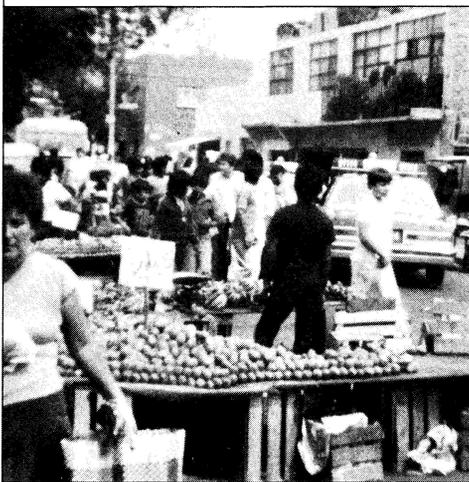
**Jacquelyn Chase**, doctoral candidate in urban planning, "Roots of Stability: Regional Change and Agricultural Wage Workers in a Soybean-Producing Area of Central Brazil."

**John C. Cross**, doctoral candidate in sociology, "The Politics of Entrepreneurship: Street Vendors in Mexico."

**Jennifer L. Eich**, doctoral candidate in Spanish and Portuguese, "The Mystic Tradition and Mexico: Sor María Ana Agüeda de San Ignacio."

**Salvador Fernández**, doctoral candidate in Spanish and Portuguese, "Postmodernism in the Mexican Novel."

**Barbara Geddes**, Assistant Professor of Political Science, "Democratization



*John Cross is studying street markets like this one in Colonia Vasco de Quiroga, México, D.F.*

Institutions as Bargains among Self-Interested Politicians."

**Iván Gutiérrez**, doctoral candidate in history, "Mexican Left Wing Politics Since 1917: Defining the Active State."

**Susana Hecht and Carlos Quant**, Associate Professor of Planning and Ph.D. student in urban planning, "Locational Dimensions of Technological Innovation and Regional Development: A Case Study of the Campinas Region in Brazil."

**Dana Leibson**, doctoral candidate in art history, "Mapping Memory: The Art of Nahua History."

**David López**, Associate Professor of Sociology, "Race and Politics in Brazil."

**Gerardo Luzuriaga**, Professor of Spanish and Portuguese, "The Theater of Rodolfo Usigli."

*See Grants Program, p. 3*

## Screen Actor and Geographer Discuss Life and Death in the Rain Forest

The Latin American Center Associates sponsored a discussion titled "Life and Death (and Rebirth?) in the Brazilian Rain Forests," featuring **John Lithgow**, award-winning stage and screen actor, and **Charles Bennett**, UCLA professor of geography. Lithgow appears in "At Play in the Fields of the Lord," a film based on Peter Matthiessen's 1965 novel. Produced by Saul Zaentz and directed by Hector Babenco, the movie was filmed in Brazil's Mata Amazonia and is scheduled for release in late 1991. Lithgow shared his experiences of pleasures and problems of filming with a binational company on location in the forest. He described how a totally new village was constructed for the film and the sensitivities of the company to environmental and indigenous population issues. He stressed his strong likings for Brazil and Brazilians and his intent to make a return

visit as soon as his schedule permits.

Bennett is director of the Program on Brazil's Tropical Rain Forest Project (Mata Atlântica). The project focuses on the ecology of human disturbances in Brazil's rain forests and seeks to determine scientifically the "lessons of the consequences" of such intrusions in order not only to prevent but also to reverse the destruction of the fragile ecosystem. Bennett described the cooperative aspects of the project which will rely heavily on research to be conducted by Brazilian academics. He will spend part of a spring quarter sabbatical in Brazil further designing the project.

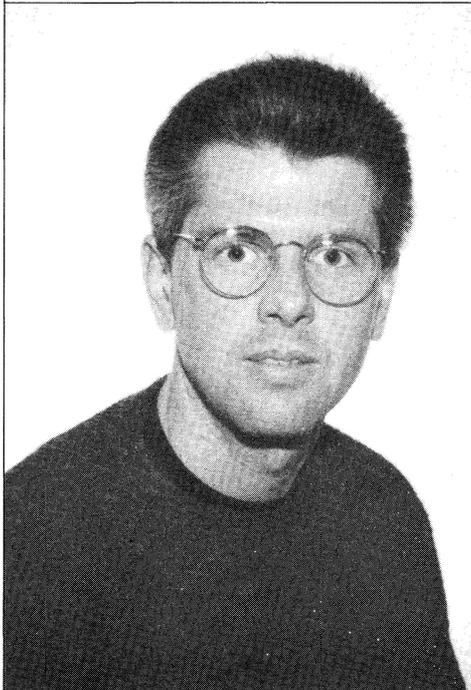
Dr. Betsy Link, president of the Latin American Center Associates, presided over the meeting and appealed for financial help from the Associates, indicating the key role to be played by the private sector in supporting Latin American research. •

## ACADEMIC DEGREE PROGRAMS

### Student Profile

**Timothy Wright** graduated from the Latin American Studies Bachelor of Arts degree program with honors in August 1989 and immediately began graduate studies in the articulated degree program with Latin American Studies and the School of Public Health. Throughout his academic career, Wright, a registered nurse, has volunteered as a triage nurse at La Clínica Monseñor Oscar A. Romero, a free clinic for Central American refugees, and has worked part-time in pediatrics at Children's Hospital of Los Angeles.

Prior to enrolling at UCLA, he was a rural public health nurse for the Peace Corps in Ecuador for two years. Based in the small Andean village of Guanujo in Bolívar province, he administered direct nursing care, provided health education in schools and surrounding communities, and supported rural "health promoters" working in isolated areas by supplementing their education and developing their technical skills.



Timothy Wright

Currently Wright is interested in Community Health Worker (CHW) programs in rural Bolivia. He spent two and a half months in Bolivia during the summer of 1990 evaluating a CHW program supported by a private voluntary organization. His multidisciplinary program at UCLA in Population and Family Health/Latin American Studies includes study of Quechua, anthropology, public health, and history. He hopes to return to Bolivia soon to conduct further research.

### Graduates

The following students were awarded the M.A. in Latin American Studies Winter 1991 quarter: Lambert Crone, Chia-kun Kuo, Vincent Lencioni, Mark McDonald, Mark Minnehan, Cornelius Nolen, and Reynold Tancreti.

The following graduate students were advanced to candidacy Spring 1991 quarter: David Drake, Outi Karppinen, Kathryn Lucas, Hui Liu, Sara McCurry, Ramón Méndez, Kenton Moody, Tiffany Powell, Marisela Ruiz-Gutiérrez (SAUP/LAS), and William Wood.

The following undergraduates are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Latin American Studies: Victoria Breckwich, Valerie Ann Colacurcio, Leticia Patricia González, Carri Gustafson, Darcy Hatton, Peter Imlay, James Olivas, Geraldine Palisoc, Terese Ruiz, and Benjamin Sandoval.

A graduation ceremony honoring Latin American Studies graduates will be held on Sunday, June 16, 1991, from 12:30 to 2:30, in the Buenos Aires Room of the Sunset Recreation Center. •

*Grants Program, continued from p. 2*

**Marisa Mazari**, doctoral candidate in earth and space sciences, "Sewage Threats to Water Supplies and Public Health in Mexico City."

**Kenneth G. Niessen**, doctoral candidate in biology, "Reproductive Strategies of Mexican Cholla Cacti (*Opuntia*)."

**Robin O'Brian**, doctoral candidate in anthropology, "Maya Women's Marketing Decisions in Highland Chiapas."

**Jacob Overton**, doctoral candidate in biology, "Patterns of Dispersal and Distribution in Desert Mistletoes."

**Armando Pérez Gea**, doctoral candidate in economics, "The Impact of Government Finance on Income Distribution."

**Juan Ríos**, Lecturer in Dance, "Blended Ritual Dance/Dramas of Guerrero, Mexico."

**Jonathan Rosenberg**, doctoral candidate in political science, "Development Policy in Revolutionary Cuba: 'El Mercado Libre Campesino,' 1980-1986."

**George J. Sánchez**, Assistant Professor of History, "Becoming Mexican American: The Mexican Connection."

**Pablo José Sanguinetti**, doctoral student in economics, "Stabilization and Fiscal Reform in Argentina."

**Bonnie Taub**, doctoral candidate in anthropology, "Depression and Primary Health of Mexicans."

**Reinhard Teichman**, Lecturer in Spanish and Portuguese, "A Compilation and Critical Study of the Mexican Novelists of the Last Twenty Years."

**Kevin Terraciano**, doctoral candidate in history, "The Discovery of Colonial Mixtec Language Documents."

**Carlos Torres**, Assistant Professor of Education, "Literacy Training Campaign (MOVA-São Paulo): A Study of Policy Planning, Implementation, and Learners' Outcomes."

**Steven Williams**, doctoral candidate in history, "Responses to Yellow Fever in Brazil." •

## NEW BOOKS

**Environmental Hazards and Bioresource Management in the United States-Mexico Borderlands**, edited by Paul Ganster and Hartmut Walter.—Thirty-seven essays by scientists, social scientists, public officials, and policymakers from the United States and Mexico discuss the environmental issues that have accompanied growth and development along the U.S.-Mexican border. Topics include water quality and water policy; air pollution; hazardous and toxic substances; conservation; plant and animal resources; and policy planning and development.

**Paul Ganster** is Director of the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias at San Diego State University. With a background in Latin American social history, most recently he has been involved in research on policy issues pertaining to the United States-Mexico borderlands. **Hartmut Walter**, UCLA Professor of Geography, has done environmental and biogeographic research in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, California, and Mexico. His interests include ecosystems analysis, landscape ecology, global environmental change, and transboundary pollution problems. He is currently leading a team of Mexican and U.S. scientists in a project to restore the degraded ecosystem of Socorro Island in the Mexican Pacific and to return the nearly extinct Socorro Dove to the wild.

1990; 504 pp., ill.; Bibl.; ISBN 0-87903-503-X; \$36.50 paper

**Statistical Abstract of Latin America, vol. 28**, edited by James W. Wilkie, Enrique C. Ochoa, and David E. Lorey.—The annual SALA assembles the most recent statistics available on the twenty republics of Latin America. Volume 28 contains thirty-eight chapters, divided into eleven parts: Geography and Land Tenure; Transportation and Commu-

nication; Population, Health, and Education; Church, State, and Crime; Working Conditions, Migration, and Housing; Industry, Mining, and Energy; Sea and Land Harvests; Foreign Trade; Financial Flows; National Accounts, Government Policy and Finance, and Prices; and Development of Data. The Development of Data section includes these analytical essays: "Announced U.S. Assistance to Latin America, 1946-88: Who Gets It? How Much? And

When?," by Christof Anders Weber; "U.S.-Latin American Senior-Level Exchanges, 1953-88," by John L. Martin; "Monterrey, Mexico, during the Porfiriato and the Revolution: Population and Migration Trends in Regional Evolution," by David E. Lorey; "The People Speak: A Database and Sample Analysis of Latin American Public Opinion Polls, 1947-86," by Louise Harris Berlin.

1991; 1320 pp., ill.; Bibl.; ISBN 0-87903-252-9; \$175.00 cloth. •

## PUBLIC PROGRAMS

On March 6, **David Barkin**, Professor of Economics at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco in Mexico City, presented some of the major themes discussed in his book *Distorted Development: Mexico and the World Economy* (Westview Press, 1991). After giving a brief overview of the development of the Mexican economy in the last fifty years, Barkin argued that closer ties to world markets translate into negative repercussions on the Mexican economy and lead to greater unemployment and migration. Barkin called for a return to Mexican grain self-sufficiency, which was lost in the last twenty-five years, as a means by which Mexico can control its food supply and enable peasants to remain on the land. Barkin's proposal for an alternative to Mexico's current development strategy focuses on restructuring the internal market.

On March 11, **Rodolfo Stavenhagen**, Professor of Sociology at El Colegio de México and Tinker Visiting Professor at the Center for Latin American Studies at Stanford University, gave a talk titled "Indigenous Rights: Some Current Issues." Stavenhagen, who has long been active in the indigenous rights movement in Mexico and internationally, focused on various issues of present concern to indigenous groups. He discussed the definition of the

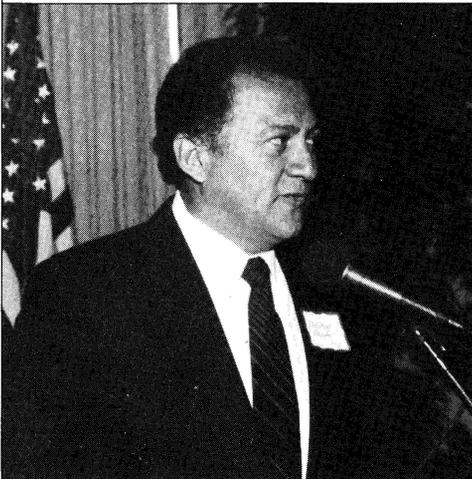
legal status of the Indian and who defines that status; the loss of traditional homelands; language preservation and bilingual education; and the struggle for autonomy and self-determination among indigenous groups throughout the world. Stavenhagen noted the increasing participation of indigenous groups in the United Nations Working Group in Indigenous Rights and the legal complexities that the demands by indigenous groups bring.

On March 15, **Eduardo E. Flores Magón L.**, from Mexico's Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Para-State Industry (SEMIP), spoke on "The Restructuring Process of the Para-State Sector in Mexico." Flores Magón reviewed the growth of the Mexican government's role in promoting public institutions and state-operated industries from 1941 to 1982. He explained that during Mexico's petroleum boom, which began in 1973, the number of state agencies expanded greatly. Since 1983, however, the trend toward expanding the government's role in the economy has reversed. The result has been that by the end of 1990, the majority of its state agencies were disposed of. Flores Magón argued that privatization is a necessary response to the country's current needs within the present international economic order. •

## FACULTY

## Visiting Faculty

**José Angel Pescador**, Consul General of Mexico in Los Angeles, is teaching two Latin American content courses Spring quarter 1991: Latin American Cultural History (History 170A) and Economic Development in Mexico and the Role of the University since 1929 (History 197N/201N).



*José Angel Pescador*

Pescador's career has spanned the fields of education, economics, and politics. He earned undergraduate and graduate degrees in elementary education and economics. He has taught economics at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Prior to his appointment as Consul General in January 1990, Pescador was chancellor of the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, in Mexico City, mayor of the city of Mazatlán, Sinaloa, and congressman for the state of Sinaloa in the 53rd Congress.

He has conducted research in economic affairs for the Mexican Central Bank, the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, the Secretariat of Energy and State Industry, and the National Commission for Profits Distribution.

Pescador held numerous positions in the Secretariat of Public Education—Deputy Director for Budget at the Undersecretariat of Higher Education and Scientific Research; General Director of the National Institute for Educational Research; General Director for Adult Education and President of the National Technical Council of Education.

Also visiting Spring quarter is Prof. **Samuel Schmidt**, currently on leave from the School of Political and Social Sciences, UNAM. He is teaching History of Economic Development in Mexico since 1929 (History 198) and History of Political Satire in Mexico (History 201).

Schmidt is the author of *The Deterioration of the Mexican Presidency* (University of Arizona Press, fall 1991) and *La autonomía relativa del estado* (Quinto Sol, 1988); editor of *Enfrentando el futuro* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1990); and coeditor of *Estudios cuantitativos sobre la historia de México* (UNAM, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, 1988). He has written numerous articles on power, politics, debt, and political humor. Presently he serves as Editor of *Nuestra Economía* (published by the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California).



*Samuel Schmidt*

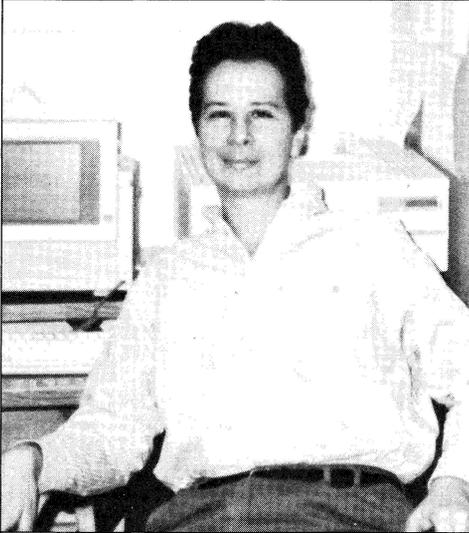
## New Faculty

**Edward E. Telles** is a new addition to the sociology department and to the Latin American studies community at UCLA. Telles, hired in 1988, returned to UCLA this academic year after spending two years as a Visiting Professor at the State University of Campinas, Brazil, funded by a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in Population Sciences.

Telles is no stranger to Los Angeles. A native of the Los Angeles area, he grew up in Whittier and graduated from St. Paul High School in Santa Fe Springs. Telles received his B.A. in anthropology from Stanford University in 1978 and returned to Los Angeles where he taught English as a second language for two years before taking a job as Grants Management Specialist with the Community Development Department of the City of Los Angeles. During his second year in city government, Telles entered the UCLA School of Architecture and Urban Planning, receiving his M.A. in 1984. He then went to the University of Texas at Austin, where he received his Ph.D. in sociology in 1989.

Despite the variety of academic fields that he has studied, Telles has "always been interested in urbanization and migration to the United States, as well as internal migration in Latin America and how it is related to development." At the University of Texas he participated in a number of studies on Mexicans in United States labor markets, which resulted in several articles, including "Phenotypic Discrimination and Income Differences among Mexican-Americans" (*Social Science Quarterly*, December, 1990), with Edward Murguía, and "Undocumented Migration to the United States: Perceptions and Evidence" (*Population and Development Review*, December, 1987), with Frank D. Bean.

His interest in migration and



Edward Telles

urbanization led him to study Brazil, a country with much rural to urban migration. His doctoral dissertation dealt with informal labor markets in Brazil. Expanding upon his dissertation work, Telles has published "Who Gets Formal Sector Jobs?: Determinants of Formal-Informal Sector Participation in Brazilian Metropolitan Areas" in *Work and Occupations* (forthcoming, 1991).

Telles's more recent research concentrates on racial inequality in Brazil. Specifically, he has been using rates of intermarriage as an indicator to measure the degree of racial intolerance in various regions of Brazil. In contrast to conventional thought, Telles has found relatively few regional differences in racial intolerance. In urban areas, such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Telles has discovered similar degrees of racial intolerance in comparison to other areas of Brazil. For the southern states, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, however, Telles is finding greater levels of racial intolerance than in the rest of the country. Some of the findings of his work on interracial marriages will soon appear in "Interracial Interaction in Brazil in the Forty Largest Metropolitan Areas" in Peggy Lovell, ed., *Contemporary Race Relations in Brazil*. Telles is now analyzing residential segregation patterns and inequity as

another means of studying race relations in Brazil.

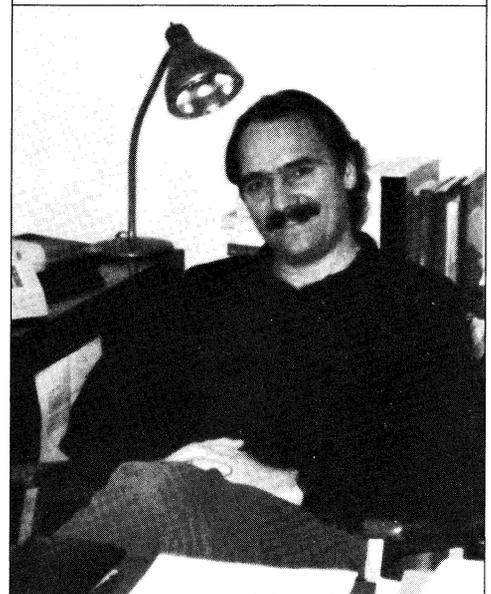
During Spring quarter 1991, Professor Telles is teaching two classes in the sociology department. The first (Sociology 158), an upper-division urban sociology course, covers urbanization in a historical and comparative context and then focuses on the experience of the United States, paying particular attention to Los Angeles. The second course (Sociology 256) is a graduate seminar on migration. In the future he plans to teach classes on Latin American societies.

**Carlos Alberto Torres**, Assistant Professor in the Graduate School of Education, brings to UCLA a unique background and professional involvement in the educational systems of Latin America. He has taught in several Latin American, Canadian, and U.S. universities, has worked in the Mexican Secretariat of Education, and has been engaged in educational research on Latin America for several years.

Although born and raised in Argentina, Torres also considers Mexico his home. After receiving a Licenciatura in sociology in Buenos Aires, he taught at normal schools in southern Argentina before he was compelled to leave Argentina because of the heightened political and intellectual repression. In 1976, he received a fellowship to study at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) in Mexico City. According to Torres, Mexico during the late 1970s was an exciting place to study. "Dictatorships in the southern cone forced a number of intellectuals to emigrate, and Mexico in particular became a 'Mecca' of the social sciences." Torres had the good fortune to study with some of the most important Latin American intellectuals of the day.

After earning his Master's degree in political science at FLACSO, Torres continued his research on Latin American education. He was

director of the agency in charge of adult education in the Mexican Secretariat of Education. By the time he entered Stanford University in 1980 to continue his studies, Torres had authored and edited several works on education in Latin America, including four books on the work of the Brazilian pedagogue Paulo Freire. After receiving his Ph.D. from Stanford in 1983, where he wrote his dissertation on the politics surrounding the implementation of an important adult literacy campaign in Mexico, he returned to FLACSO to accept a full-time teaching position. In 1986 he left Mexico to accept a Fulbright Fellowship in the United States, and then spent five years as professor at the University of Alberta, prior to coming to UCLA in 1989. In 1990, Torres published two books which synthesize much of the research he carried out during the 1980s: *The Politics of Nonformal Education in Latin America* (Praeger, 1990) and *The State, Corporatist Politics and Education Policy Making in Mexico*, with Daniel Morales-Gómez (Praeger, 1990). He collaborated in the publication of *Education and Social Transition in the Third World*, by Martin Carnoy and Joel Samoff (Princeton University Press, 1990) and acted as guest editor of a special issue of *New*



Carlos Torres

*Education* (Melbourne) devoted to education and social change in Latin America. In all, Torres has edited, coedited, or published 17 books in Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

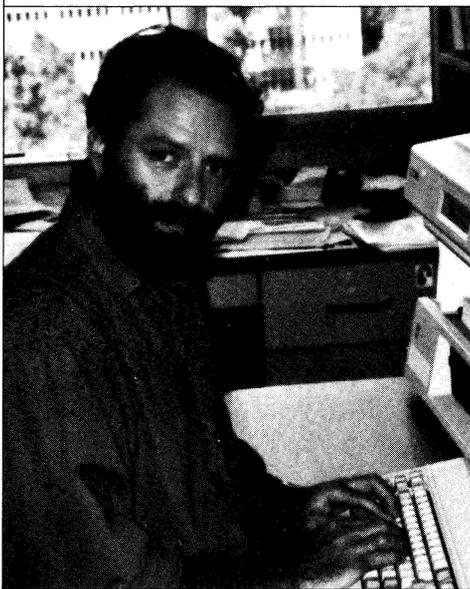
Professor Torres received a National Academy of Education Spencer Fellowship to conduct research on nonformal education and public policy in São Paulo, Brazil. This work focuses on the program being implemented by the socialist-pedagogue and current Secretary of Education of São Paulo, Paulo Freire. Torres is following the implementation of the adult literacy program in stages to assess the program in its entirety. At the American Educational Research Association conference April 6-10 in Chicago, he presented a paper titled "Educational Policy and Social Change in Brazil: The Work of Paulo Freire as Secretary of Education in São Paulo, Brazil" for a panel on "Education Policy and Social Change in Brazil" that he organized and chaired. Torres's current work on Freire in São Paulo is part of his ongoing research on Paulo Freire's political philosophy of education.

Torres has been able to combine his research interests with his teaching. He teaches a general graduate seminar on Latin American education (Education 253), which surveys issues ranging from the relationship between the state and education to the impact of the national debt on educational policy; Nonformal Education in Comparative Perspective (Education 204F), in which he focuses on new methods being developed internationally to eradicate illiteracy and to educate broader sectors of the population; and Politics and Education, where the process of decision-making is explored in comparative perspective.

In the future, Torres plans to continue his research on the educational philosophy of Paulo Freire and to do a comparative study of educational policy formation in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. •

## Faculty Profile

**José Moya** joined the history department faculty in 1988. A scholar of Latin American history, Moya's primary research interest is nineteenth- and twentieth-century Argentina. During his three years at UCLA, he has maintained a busy teaching and research schedule, while also serving on several committees in the history department and the Latin American Center. Currently he is Editor of the Center's Latin American Studies Monograph Series.



*José Moya*

A native of Cuba, Moya lived for a year in Spain before coming to the United States at the age of 15. After attending high school in the south Bronx and in New Jersey, he held several odd jobs. While working as a machinist, his intellectual interest was rekindled when he enrolled in classes at a local state college. Because he already had a steady job, a family, and had just purchased a home, he pursued his studies more for pleasure than out of necessity—"I was doing it as a hobby." After taking classes part-time for several years, Moya graduated from college and decided to undertake graduate studies in Latin American history at Rutgers University.

There, he began to explore the

processes of immigration and urbanization. "My idea of history was not history by geographical fields; it made much more sense to me to study a particular phenomenon—labor history or immigration history for example." After writing a seminar paper on Italians in New York City, he began to inquire into the process of immigration in Latin America. Given his interests, he was naturally drawn to the study of the cosmopolitan, multiethnic city of Buenos Aires—"the New York of Latin America." Moya chose to study the Spanish in Buenos Aires, an important immigrant group that had escaped the pen of the historian owing in part to the difficulty in identifying them as a group. Moya spent two years as a Fulbright Fellow in Buenos Aires doing research for his dissertation, which he completed in 1988.

Building on his doctoral studies, Professor Moya's forthcoming book, *Cousins and Strangers: Spanish Immigrants in Buenos Aires, 1852-1930* (University of California Press), is the first in-depth scholarly account of one of the most numerous immigrant groups in Buenos Aires. Using diverse sources, ranging from census manuscripts to mutual aid society records, he constructed a database of over 50,000 immigrants in order to analyze their backgrounds, settlement patterns, and occupational mobility. As a work of social history, the book provides insights into who the immigrants were and what happened to them when they arrived in Buenos Aires. Moya demonstrates how micro-social networks interact with macro-structural factors to help determine which immigrants settle where.

Professor Moya spent the summer of 1990 in Spain, where he found a plethora of archival sources. Using lists of immigrants that he had compiled in Argentina, he was able to trace their ancestries and link them with previous generations. By analyzing the Old World generation

he can examine the extent to which family and geographical background are determinants of immigration. Moya is interested in pursuing the study of micro-history, following a particular community or region over time, as a window into the study of society.

Professor Moya has been able to apply his approach to history in the courses he teaches. In Social History of Latin America he combines films, personal narratives, and letters to allow students to hear the voices of different groups of Latin Americans who are generally overlooked in survey courses. On the upper-division level, Moya has taught History of Latin America in the Nineteenth Century and has introduced a course on Argentine history. He has offered graduate seminars on immigration in Latin America and on recent scholarship on nineteenth-century Latin America. He has ideas for several new courses, including one on the Spanish-speaking Caribbean.

## Faculty News

**Samuel Aroni** (Architecture and Urban Planning) has published "International Cooperation—The Ben-Gurion University and the University of California, Los Angeles: A Case Study" (*Higher Education Policy*, vol. 3, no. 3, 1990). The article discusses the value of academic cooperation in economic development, focusing on issues of conflicting priorities, faculty development, management and evaluation, mutual benefits, and funding. Prof. Aroni has served as editor of the inaugural issue of the *INRUDA Newsletter* (International Network on the Role of Universities in Developing Areas). Aroni is also the chair of an international conference on natural disasters to be held at UCLA July 10–12, 1991.

**Shirley Arora** (Spanish and Portuguese) received an NEH Research Fellowship for 1991–1992 to carry out a research project titled "The Llorona Complex: Aspects of a

Contemporary Hispanic Legend." She presented a paper, "Empautados: Devil Pact Stories from Contemporary Mexico," at the California Folklore Society meeting at UCLA in April.

**Rubén Benítez** (Spanish and Portuguese) is studying science and romanticism in the Hispanic world, with particular emphasis at the present time on Spanish and Spanish American poetry from 1790 to 1840.

**Charles F. Bennett** (Geography) is developing a research project that involves a study of the ecology of certain sites adjacent to the coast of Brazil where tropical moist forest was present until removed in post-conquest times. The project, expected to extend over approximately five years, will include Brazilian and U.S. participation.

**E. Bradford Burns** (History) is on sabbatical Spring quarter 1991. He has a Mellon Fellowship from the Huntington Library (San Marino, California) where he will be doing research on nineteenth-century Central America. He is preparing a new course, Urban Youth as Historical Metaphor in Twentieth-Century Latin America, which will be offered Fall quarter 1991 as a senior seminar and graduate seminar. Burns is the author of *Patriarchs and Folk: The Emergence of Nicaragua, 1798–1858* (Harvard University Press, summer 1991). Prof. Burns is also serving as the 1990 president of the Conference of Latin American History.

**Verónica Cortínez** (Spanish and Portuguese) is currently engaged in a reexamination of commonly accepted stereotypes regarding the original descriptions of the New World. The analysis will focus on the *cronistas* and the most influential thinkers of the era of discovery and conquest. Among the works to be studied are the letters of Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vesputio, the essays of Michel de Montaigne, and the *crónicas* of Bartolomé de Las Casas and Bernal Díaz del Castillo.

**Reginald Daniel**, Research Associate in the Latin American Center and Lecturer in Latin American and Afro-American Studies, is the author of two chapters, "Passers and Pluralists: Subverting the Racial Divide" and "Beyond Black and White: The New Multiracial Consciousness," in María P. P. Root, ed., *Racially Mixed People in America: Within, Between, and Beyond Race* (Newbury Park: Sage Publications, forthcoming fall 1991).

**Roger Detels** (Public Health-Epidemiology) reports that Dr. Edgar Hamonn-Marchan, a Fogarty Fellow, is studying the prevalence of HIV-I infection among homeless children in Rio de Janeiro. The epidemiology department has two fellows from Brazil, Dr. Maria Telles-Guerra and Dr. Eleanora Quinhoes, who are taking a three-month intensive fellowship in HIV/AIDS.

**Christopher B. Donnan** (Anthropology), Director of the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, is co-principal investigator on a National Geographic Society Grant for archaeological excavation at Sipán in the Lambayeque Valley of Peru. His recent publications include: "Masterworks of Art Reveal a Remarkable Pre-Inca World," *National Geographic*, vol. 177, no. 6 (1990); "Moche Iconography," in *Inca-Peru* (Brussels: Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, 1990); "An Assessment of the Validity of the Naymlap Dynasty" and "The Chotuna Friezes and the Chotuna-Dragon Connection" in M. Moseley and A. Cordy-Collins, eds., *The Northern Dynasties: Kingship and Statecraft in Chimor* (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks, 1990).

**John Friedmann** (Urban Planning) is the author of a new book titled *Alternative Development: The Politics of Empowerment*, to be published by Blackwell (Oxford). The major claim of the book is that global processes of capital accumulation systematically exclude the disempowered poor who are a majority of

the world's population. To attack the problem of poverty successfully, the poor must be empowered for social practices in their own communities and mobilized for political practice on a wider scale.

**Jeff Frieden** (Political Science) has written a book titled *Debt, Development, and Democracy: Modern Political Economy and Latin America, 1965-1985* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming fall 1991).

**Barbara Geddes** (Political Science) is the author of three forthcoming articles: (1) "A Game Theoretic Model of Reform in Latin American Democracies," *American Political Science Review* (June 1991), explains the infrequent initiation of meritocratic administrative reforms in Latin American democracies; (2) "How the Cases You Choose Affect the Answers You Get: Selection Bias in Comparative Politics," *Political Analysis II* (1990), shows how selection on the dependent variable biases results in comparative historical studies; (3) "Paradigms and Sand Castles in Comparative Politics of Developing Areas," in William Crotty, ed., *Political Science: Looking to the Future* (Northwestern University Press, scheduled for spring 1991), critically reviews the field of comparative development with special emphasis on the literature that deals with Latin America.

**Ann M. Hirsch** (Biology) is engaged in a joint research project with scientists from the Instituto Politécnico de México to apply molecular techniques to the identification of various *Frankia* strains isolated from actinorhizal shrubs and trees growing in the basin of Mexico. The rationale for this research is to develop the methodology for identifying superior nitrogen-fixing *Frankia* strains which could be used as inocula for actinorhizal plants.

**Claude L. Hulet** (Spanish and Portuguese) participated in the "Seminar of Portuguese Arte of the Time of the Discoveries" at the

University of Coimbra at the invitation of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He presented an invited paper titled "The Columbus Letter of February 15, 1492, and Pero Vaz de Caminha Letter of May 1, 1500: A Comparison" at the international conference "Spain and Portugal of the Navigators" (Georgetown and George Washington universities). At the invitation of the University of Brasilia, he gave a graduate seminar, "The Narrative Technique of Jorge Amado."

**Cecelia Klein** (Art History) was Visiting Baldwin Scholar at Oberlin College in November 1990, where she taught a two-week intensive seminar, "Aztec and Imperial Politics," and gave two public lectures: "Fighting with Femininity: Gender and War in Aztec Discourse" and "The Politics of Penance: Auto-sacrifice in the Aztec Capital." Klein will be Visiting Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Fine Art at the University of Pittsburgh in fall 1991. During winter and spring 1992 she will be at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., on a Fellowship in Pre-Columbian Studies, where she will be writing a book on representations of women in Aztec art.

**Gerardo Luzuriaga** (Spanish and Portuguese) has authored a new book titled *Introducción a las teorías latinoamericanas del teatro* (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, 1990).

**Henry W. McGee, Jr.** (Law) has conducted research in collaboration with David Fuentes of the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California resulting in a monograph titled *Lost Cities at the Border: Unlawful Habitation in Mexico and the United States* (to be published by UC MEXUS). McGee taught a law school course, Law and Development in Latin America, jointly with Prof. Manuel Becerra Ramírez of UNAM; Prof. Antonio Azuela de la Cueva of El Colegio de México and Jorge Legoretta of the Instituto de Ecodesarrollo also participated.

**Mildred Mathias** (Biology) lead study trips for UCLA Extension to the Peruvian Amazon in summer 1990 and to Costa Rica in winter 1991.

**Pamela Munro** (Linguistics) has begun work on the Garifuna language of Belize. She hopes to continue this research, along with a number of graduate students, for some time to come.

**Sherry D. Oaks** (ISOP Fellow 1990-1991) is coauthor (with Anthony Oliver-Smith) of "Disasters, Development, and Environmental Change in Latin America" (forthcoming, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1992), and author of "Hazards and Sustainable Development: Multiple Considerations of Environmental and Societal Factors," in *Taller Internacional de Ecoturismo* (Yucatán, Mexico: Pronatura, in press). Oaks also serves on the advisory board of the Cooperative Yucatán/U.S. Project in Mexico.

**Ruth Roemer** (Public Health) has written a chapter, "Legislation to Control Tobacco Use in the Americas," for the U.S. Surgeon General's Report on Tobacco in the Americas, due to be published in 1992.

**Ivette Romero** (Spanish and Portuguese) is interested in women's writing in the Francophone and Hispanophone Caribbean, particularly the types of discourse produced in colonized countries and how women find a voice to express, preserve, and develop a sense of identity. Papers presented on this general topic include "The Voice Recaptured" (Kentucky Foreign Language Conference), "El colonialismo entra por la cocina: estética culinaria y resistencia cultural" (conference on Cultural Conflicts in Contemporary Literature held in Puerto Rico), and "The Body Bearing Witness: Decolonizing Strategies in *Leonora: L'histoire enfouie de la Guadeloupe*," dealing with liberation theology and its relationship to women's movements in the Caribbean.

**Susan C.M. Scrimshaw** (Public Health) has been elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She has also coauthored the French edition of *Rapid Assessment Procedures for Nutrition and Primary Health Care*.

**Robert Stevenson** (Musicology) gave research lectures in three hemispheres during Fall 1990. In September he delivered the keynote lecture at the annual meeting of the Asociación Argentina de Musicología in Buenos Aires. In October he was the invited inaugural speaker at the III Foro de Compositores del Caribe, sponsored by the University of Puerto Rico. The assigned topic of his research lecture dealt with the early history of music in the Caribbean basin. In December he gave a twelve-hour invited seminar at the Real Conservatorio Superior de Música in Madrid where he was the first foreigner to speak and play in the new headquarters of the royal conservatory. At the 1990 annual meeting of the Sociedad Española de Musicología, the president of the Spanish musicological society awarded Prof. Stevenson the Medalla al Mérito for his distinguished lifetime of scholarship.

**Michael Storper** (Urban Plan-

ning) has published *Industrialization, Economic Development and the Regional Question in the Third World: From Import Substitution to Flexible Production* (London: Pion, 1991). He will travel to Ouro Preto and Rio de Janeiro this spring to lecture at the Federal University of Rio and at a seminar sponsored by the graduate schools of urban planning.

**Norman J.W. Thrower** (Geography), Director of the UCLA Columbus Quincentenary Programs, reports that UCLA has received a large grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a Summer Institute "Columbus: The Face of the Earth in the Age of Discovery." The Institute will bring 25 university and college professors and instructors to UCLA, July 15-August 23, 1991, for intensive study of the subject under six weekly leaders and the same number of special guest lecturers. Meanwhile, planning is far advanced for many programs on campus to be held in the culminating year, 1992. These include exhibitions, symposia, and performances and will be announced as the time draws near.

**Robert Valdez** (Public Health) recently conducted an evaluation of the effects of Mexican migra-

tion on California's economy and society. This work examines both the migration process and the integration of Mexicans into the social and economic structure of the state. In collaboration with scholars at the Chicano Studies Research Center, he is conducting a statewide survey of California's Latino population that will document this community's social, economic, and political participation.

**Maurice Zeitlin** (Sociology) is coauthor (with Richard E. Ratcliff) of *Landlords and Capitalists: The Dominant Class of Chile* (Princeton University Press, 1988), selected by the American Sociological Association as one of the dozen finalists for the Award for Distinguished Scholarly Publication during the past three years. •

### UCLA Latin Americanist

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UCLA Latin American Center  
10343 Bunche Hall  
(213) 825-7547; FAX (213) 206-3555  
Bitnet: IZC1LAC@UCLAMVS  
Norris Hundley, Director



University of California, Los Angeles  
Latin American Center  
405 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1447  
LA-20

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