



Casa Bolívar,
Stanford University

Indigenous Peoples and Rights in Latin America

The 1990s represented a decade of important formal gains and unprecedented expansion of codification of protections for aboriginal peoples in international conventions and international law. Indigenous people in Latin America were at the forefront of these broader developments, shaping these changes from the local to the transnational arena. Cued to this pulse, **Stanford's Center for Latin American Studies** became a forum for tracing these regional issues. Throughout the year, several lectures on indigenous peoples and rights were hosted by CLAS, and a new interdisciplinary **Working Group on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America** was founded.

From Mexico, throughout the Caribbean, in the Andes and the Amazon, to the Southern Cone, indigenous peoples' struggles for self-determination are profoundly reshaping the meaning, processes and structures not only of international and domestic law, but of democratization, development, civil society, the nation and the state. They are doing so at a very particular moment. The process we call globalization, especially the present economic form of capital expansion through intensified market integration, has pried open new segues in Latin America for powerful actors like multinational corporations, northern governments, international finance capital and international institutions, on one hand, to influence the composition and purpose of changing structures of economic, political and social governance. But from within that push and pull, Latin American indigenous peoples are simultaneously defying five centuries of racism, physical and cultural destruction, historical exclusion and systemic disenfranchisement by seizing new tools and claiming new spaces to transform those very same decision-making structures which govern human and ecological life.

In a lecture at Bolívar House, **Former CLAS Tinker Visiting Professor Stefano Varese**, currently an anthropologist at the University of California, Davis, examined this trend, focusing on the intersection between indigenous autonomous movements, globalization and indigenous territorial rights. Varese and others revealed how these struggles are in part directed inward — Latin American indigenous people are reclaiming territories wrenched from them by colonial powers and further reduced through independence and the founding of nation states. Within those territories, Latin America's indigenous communities struggle for autonomy over legal, cultural,

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political and social institutions as well as over economic and development activities affecting their lives and the ecosystems which sustain them. But this autonomy does not imply a struggle for separation from the nation state. As **Shipibo/Conibo community member and CLAS M.A. '01 Miguel Hilario** explains, autonomy must be politically, economically, and ethnically viable to succeed, and needs to be "an autonomy *within* the state and *besides* the state." (Please see related article on page 12.)

The struggle of indigenous peoples in Latin America is simultaneously outward — it is national and transnational. Latin American indigenous peoples' movements are reaching beyond liberal, exclusionary concepts of sovereignty and citizenship to seek full participation in shaping the identity and affairs of the



Carlo Nasi, MacArthur Fellow, CISAC, **Carlos Jaramillo**, former peace counselor and government negotiator in Colombia, and **Rafael Pardo**, former peace counselor and defense minister of Colombia, discuss the potential for peace in the conference, *Colombia: A Dialogue in the Midst of Turmoil*. (Please see related story on page 3.)

(continued on page 4)

A warm send-off for Dr. Terry Karl, CLAS Director 1990-2001

After eleven years as director of the Center for Latin American Studies, **Terry Karl** stepped down at the close of the 2000-2001 academic year. A special *Spring Fiesta* was held in her honor in May, where students, faculty, and alums recalled Karl's contributions to CLAS.

In her long and effective tenure as Director of LAS, Terry established Bolivar House as a West Coast crossroads for Latin American intellectuals and political leaders, while fostering the welcoming and accessible ambience of Bolivar House which Stanford students interested in Latin America and their counterparts from Latin America came to appreciate so much.

- John D. Wirth, CLAS Director 1974-83;
Gildred Professor of Latin American Studies,
Department of History

One of the key features of [CLAS's] profile has been multidisciplinary. Terry wanted CLAS to be a very big tent, and it was. Sitting on the Advisory Board was always an opportunity to exchange notes with colleagues in Medicine, Law, Economics, Education, Religious Studies and a number of other departments... Under Terry's direction, and with the collaboration of Kathleen Morrison, CLAS became known for its wonderful conferences. They were well designed, thoughtful, of the highest caliber intellectually, and they took up timely topics in an original fashion.

- Mary Pratt, Professor of Spanish, Portuguese and Comparative Literature,
Department of Spanish and Portuguese

Terry Karl has been a mentor and a model for hundreds of current and former students now teaching and conducting research all over the world. In part because her concern for social justice informs almost every area of her academic work, she has exemplified how to do scholarship that matters - intellectually, theoretically, politically and morally.

- Thad Dunning, CLAS M.A. 2000



From left: Alicia Herasimchuk, Ron Perry, Terry Karl, Evelyn Castaneda, Kathleen Morrison, and Amy Uppgren celebrate at Karl's *despida*

Terry was an amazing force in defining Latin American Studies at Stanford during more than a decade. Terry was instrumental in creating a serious Brazilian presence here, and raised an enormous amount of resources for the program.

- Martin Carnoy, Professor of Education and Economics,
School of Education

Terry energized everybody she met: she is a great scholar, a wonderful teacher, a marvelous friend. I was (and still am) impressed by the careful attention she was able to give to all her students and their dissertations, besides all the other activities she had to attend to. I will always cherish her friendship, her intellect, her solidarity... thank you, Terry, y un gran abrazo!

-Rodolfo Stavenhagen, CLAS Tinker Visiting Professor 1990-1992

Conference explores Colombian conflict and efforts towards peace

An impressive array of scholars, policy analysts, negotiators, journalists and other practitioners from a variety of international institutions and organizations gathered for a two-day conference in February, *Colombia: A Dialogue in the Midst of Turmoil*. Participants responded to the growing urgency that the complicated situation in Colombia presents not only for the people and government of that nation, but also for the country's regional neighbors and other members of the international community. **Terry Karl**, CLAS director, introduced the conference with an overview of the roots of the conflict. She impressed upon the packed audience of students, faculty, and members of the community the importance of the regional picture as Colombia's neighbors are increasingly affected by the conflict. "Every Latin American country has recognized the seriousness of Colombia's situation," she said. "There is a fear that the military funds will lead to a bigger war that will spill over the borders in Latin America and the Caribbean. The U.S. stands largely alone in funding the military aspect of Plan Colombia."

Finding a solution to the situation in Colombia will involve solving what Karl sees as four interconnected wars in the nation: over land and political exclusion, drugs, oil, and graft. Possible solutions and efforts towards peace were discussed in greater detail by an esteemed panel of experts on conflict negotiation. **Rafael Pardo**, a former peace counselor and defense minister in Colombia, began his presentation with a wry remark about the unsuc-

cessful efforts to resolve the conflict. In the year 2000, he said, Colombians celebrated "twenty years of the peace process." Pardo commented on what he sees as the two main approaches towards negotiations. The first, the "idealistic approach," assumes the conflict exists because of inequity and political exclusion, while the "realistic approach" assumes the conflict is one over power and control. **Carlos Jaramillo**, also a former peace counselor and government negotiator, agreed that negotiations must take into account the political aspirations of the FARC, the largest guerilla group in Colombia.

Other panels examined press freedom, the role of the economy in the conflict, and human rights in Colombia. Speakers included **Jesús Martín Barbero**, founder of the Department of Communication, Universidad del Valle, Colombia, **Eduardo Sarmiento**, Former Dean of Economics, Universidad de los Andes, **Ignacio Gomez**, director of investigations at *El Espectador* and recipient of the Journalist of the Year award in Colombia and the Amnesty International Human Rights Special Award for Journalist under Threat in 2000, and **Winifred Tate**, Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) Fellow for Colombia. Stanford participants included **Clara Ines Rueda**, Colombian journalist and Stanford Knight Fellow, **Michael Kenney**; CISAC fellow, **Leslie Wirpsa**, CLAS Human Rights Doctoral Fellow, **Carlo Nasi**, MacArthur Fellow, CISAC, and **Maria Elena Rueda**, doctoral candidate in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. 🍷



From left: Terry Karl, panelist Carlos Jaramillo, doctoral fellow Leslie Wirpsa and panelist Eduardo Sarmiento discuss Dr. Sarmiento's presentation during a break in the conference.



Jesús Martín Barbero, currently at ITESO in Guadalajara, speaks with Maria Helena Rueda, current CLAS doctoral fellow.

Indigenous Peoples and Rights

(“Indigenous,” continued from page 1)

nation, the institutions and the practices of a “post-liberal,” multi-cultural state.

Two CLAS scholars presented their work on the roles of indigenous peoples in shaping the identity of Latin American nations, as well as the impact of nation-building on indigenous communities. **Tinker Visiting Professor Luis Lumbreras**, director of the **Andean Institute of Archaeological Studies** in Lima, Peru, examined the process of the formation of the state in the Central Andes and the consequences of the Spanish arrival. His Winter Quarter course, *Configurations of the State in Peru*, took a critical look at the impact of the Spanish colonial project and “modernity” on Andean civil society. A modern perspective on indigenous identity in the nation-state was offered by **visiting scholar**

Marieta Ortega Perrier, a lecturer at the University of Tarapacá in Arica, Chile. As a result of fifteen years of field observations in Aymara communities in northern Chile, Ortega claims that despite Chile’s self-identity as a non-indigenous state, Aymara identity is closely tied both to Chile’s external and internal politics and to indigenous survival strategies.

Although indigenous peoples are increasingly recognized as important political subjects and are participating in national affairs through new venues, these advances have run up against resistance. In Mexico, advocates of neo-liberal models holding sway in Congress have used legislative maneuvers to truncate legal and political gains for indigenous rights.

Mariana Mora (LAS M.A. 2001) outlines this trend in an essay about her work with indigenous communities in Chiapas, and the ways in which the Zapatista-inspired National Indigenous Congress is powerfully reshaping Mexico’s national institutions and the content of democratization. The



From left: **Rosa Rick, Marcela Lumbreras, and Tinker Visiting Professor Luis Lumbreras, and Terry Karl**

Working Group on Indigenous Peoples further explored the Zapatista’s impact on Mexico in a debate on **Indigenous Rights in Mexico: Chiapas, Fox and the Zapatour**. (Please see related essay and article on pages 13 and 19.)

As indigenous movements are putting renewed pressure on state and international institutions, and as their impact consolidates and begins to shift equations of power, they are increasingly met with backlash. Conflict is especially acute in resource-rich regions key to neo-liberal development models which intensify extractive energy and large-scale agricultural industries which garner, in addition to profit for global businesses, quick export revenues to feed the servicing of onerous foreign debts. **Jesús Tecú Osorio**, a member of a Maya Achi community in Guatemala and a survivor of the Rio Negro massacres in the early 1980s, discussed the underlying role of energy in the massacres. The massacres, which took place in an area with low levels of guerrilla activity, occurred in conjunction with the Guatemalan government’s attempts to relocate Rio Negro to allow a hydroelectric dam to be built. A recipient of the Reebok Human Rights Award, Tecú spoke at CLAS about the impunity linked to “crimes of profit.” In February, **CLAS Human Rights Doctoral Fellow Leslie Wirpsa** and **CLAS M.A. ‘00 Thad Dunning** presented their work on the influence of oil in the current conflict in Colombia during a two-day international conference on the conflict, *Colombia: A Dialogue in the Midst of Turmoil*. Multinational oil companies are exploring for oil on land claimed as ancestral by the U’wa indigenous people. The U’wa have resisted extraction for seven years, leading to heated debates between the government and the community over indigenous rights and neoliberal development. Together with (former) **CLAS director Terry Karl**, Wirpsa and Dunning have researched the role of oil in international conflicts, including the war in Colombia. (For more on the conference, please see page 3.)

As it has during the 2000-2001 academic year, the Center for Latin American Studies will continue to foster debate and improve understanding of the transforming role of indigenous peoples as participants in national affairs in Latin America. 🍷



Visiting Scholar **Marieta Ortega** and **Carlos Mendoza**

Initiatives in Public Health: A decade of collaboration on cancer prevention between Stanford and Mexico

CLAS was honored to host **Dr. Alejandro Mohar** as a Tinker Visiting Professor during the 2000-2001 academic year. Dr. Mohar is the Director of Research for the National Cancer Institute in Mexico (INCAN) and a leading expert on the role of infectious agents in causing cancer.

Dr. Mohar's affiliation with Stanford began in the late 1980s when he wrote an article about stomach cancer in Mexico with the late **Dr. David Halperin**, a Stanford professor who was working as a surgeon in Comitán, a large town in Chiapas. Since then, he has worked with **Dr. Julie Parsonnet**, Senior Associate Dean for Medical Student Education at the Stanford Medical School, for more than a decade. (for more on Dean Parsonnet, please see page 17.) In 1994, Parsonnet and Mohar teamed up to begin a study to determine if stomach cancer could be prevented through the eradication of the common bacteria that lead to infectious diseases that cause the cancer. Despite the coinciding Zapatista revolution, work on the



Dr. Alejandro Mohar with Nadia Fontecilla, CLAS environmental policy fellow, and Mercedes Briceño, LAS M.A. 2001.

study went forward over the next several years. Though continued studies will be necessary, Parsonnet was optimistic that “it looks like you may have an improvement” when the bacteria is treated. **Dr. Catherine Ley**, a research assistant on the project, explained that “ninety percent of people in Chiapas are infected” with the bacteria, “and less than one percent develop stomach cancer. Still, it is cost-effective to treat” the bacteria if this will prevent even just 20% - 30% of the cancers.

During his year at CLAS, Mohar gave a seminar on international health at the Medical School that won accolades from many, including Parsonnet, for “inspiring a lot of students to think about things in a different way.” She went on to praise Mohar’s involvement in the Medical School for generating “a lot more enthusiasm about international health and public health in general.” Parsonnet and Mohar used their time together to finish many joint papers and to initiate ideas for new studies, including a future study that will examine how bacteria interact with each other to affect an individual’s risk of disease. For example, worm infections, which affect half the population in the poorer areas of Mexico, can lower the risk of stomach cancer while increasing the risk of tuberculosis. The long history of collaborative research between Stanford and Mexican medical institutions will continue with this and other projects. 🍷

2001 Faculty Summer Research Grants

Susan Cashion, *Dance* (Brazil)
“Dance Exploration in Minas Gerais, Brazil”

James Fox, *Anthropological Sciences* (Ayapa, Mexico)
“Research on Ayapan, a Zoquean language of southern Mexico”

Zephyr Frank, *History* (Brazil)
“Wealth and Inequality in Brazil, 1870-1914”

Sam LeBaron, *Family and Community Medicine* (Tetecala, Mexico)
“Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in a Rural Mexican Community”

John Rick, *Anthropological Sciences* (Peru)
“Excavations at Chavin de Huantar, Peru: Investigating the Origins of Authority”

Carolyn Wong, *Political Science* (Mexico)
“A Study of Mexican Expatriate Voting”

In Memorium

It is with sadness that we report the passing of **Dr. Paul Basch**, emeritus professor of health research and policy. Basch, at Stanford since 1970, was an eminent figure in international health and parasitic diseases. He authored many esteemed books on both subjects, including *Textbook of International Health* and *World Health: Science, Policy and Practice*. One of Basch’s first international research projects was conducted at the Instituto Nacional de Endemias Rurais in Brazil, where he met his wife, Maria Natália Mourão. The Basches were good friends of Bolívar House and took part in many of the Center’s events.

Students design a home for Mexican orphans

In what has become for many the highlight of their experience at Stanford, students in an upper-level design course collaborated to plan and build a home for Mexican children in Baja California. “Rancho Santa Marta is a home for abandoned children, a school for children with learning disabilities, and a boarding facility for children that come from nearby farms and communities to attend the school,” explains **Rebeca Rangel** (Urban Studies '01). “It also fully provides for 60 orphans who live in one of five single-sex homes on the ranch.” Stanford students were active in many aspects of the project, from drawing up designs for a girls’ home and a community center to directing publicity and media attention on the project, which operates largely on donations.

The impetus for this hands-on approach to service-based architectural design comes from instructor **Marga Jann**. Jann contends that students can provide inexpensive yet upscale designs for low-income clients while gaining valuable real-life experience. Future Stanford courses, such as a class on social entrepreneurship, will continue to work with the Ranch while teaching students fundraising and project management skills.

With funding from **CLAS** and the **Urban Studies program**, students had the opportunity to visit Rancho Santa Marta and meet the children for whom they were designing the school and home. This visit instilled in many an even closer tie to the Ranch, one that has continued beyond the end of the course. Course participant and **LAS BA Bernie Garcia** writes, “Those of us “alumni” [of the course] are going to try and visit [the Ranch] during the weekends and help in whatever we can.” Garcia, currently a co-terminal MA student in Latin American Studies, began preparations for aerial photography of the Ranch and introduced potential donors to the project over the summer. “I personally will probably be involved with Rancho Santa Marta for the rest of my life in one capacity or the other.” A strong connection and commitment to the Ranch is shared by other members of the class. Rangel recalls: “when I stumbled into [the design class], I was completely unaware that in reality I was embarking on a life changing experience. . . . From the time spent at the orphanage, I have gained perspective, humility, a heightened interest in international relations, and newfound trust in humanity – all for which I am very thankful!” 🍷



Photograph by *Bernabé N.C. Garcia, Jr.*

Stanford students valued the opportunity to interact with the children at Rancho Santa Marta

2001-2002 Master's Students

Buffy Hataitip

B.A., *Spanish*, San Francisco State University

Dalia Feldman

B.A., *History*, University of Pennsylvania

Bernabe Garcia

Latin American Studies, Stanford University (Co-terminal)

Alfonso Gonzales

B.A., *Latin American Studies*, University of California, Los Angeles

Jose Ramon Gonzalez

M.S., *Operations Research*, Stanford University

Tress Goodwin

Human Biology, Stanford University (Co-terminal)

Suemin Han

B.A., *Spanish*, Hankuk University of E.S., Seoul

Anne Lucie-Lafourcade

Human Sciences, University of Oxford, England

Abel Rodriguez

B.A./B.S., *Spanish and Mathematics*, Cabrini College, Pennsylvania

Rachel Sandoval

B.A., *Anthropology*, University of California, Riverside

Ana Siqueira

B.A., *Business Administration*, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil

Corin Weihemuller

B.A., *Linguistics*, University of California, Santa Barbara

Emily Yates-Doerr

Anthropological Sciences, Stanford University (Co-Terminal)

Wei Zhang

B.A., *Portuguese*, University of Beijing, People's Republic of China

Brazil's Minister of Culture speaks on the politics of culture

A packed audience of students, faculty, and community members greeted **Brazilian Minister of Culture Francisco Weffort** on his visit to the Center for Latin American Studies last April. Minister Weffort spoke about his tenure as the minister of culture and on the politics of culture in Brazil.

The ministry of culture was established in 1985, yet the appointment of nine different ministers in the first decade of the Ministry's existence prevented continuity or the opportunity to realize the goals of the ministry. Weffort, minister since 1995, is the first Brazilian minister of culture to be in the position to establish a cultural plan for Brazil. With a small budget, just 1% of the national budget, much of the Ministry's funding comes from private donations. Although the funds are welcome, the fact that 85% of the funding for the arts comes from the São Paulo region helps to explain what Minister Weffort sees as one of the biggest challenges of his position.

"The problem of the politics of culture in a country like Brazil is not a problem of *production* of culture...the main problem is the *diffusion* of what has been done to other parts of the country. A number of Brazilians have no chance to show what they are doing to other Brazilians." The problem of the diffusion of culture is especially acute in northern Brazil. Minister Weffort admits that even after 35 years as a professor at the Universidade São Paulo, he was unaware of much of the culture & art produced in northern Brazil, which he now has the opportunity to appreciate in his current position.

Minister Weffort is optimistic about the



Brazilian Minister of Culture Francisco Weffort with Terry Karl

growing movement for social responsibility among businesses in Brazil. One example of this is the funding provided by Petrobras, the Brazilian oil company, to Pracatum, a school for the poor in Salvador de Bahia that emphasizes musical training.

Weffort sees an opportunity for the Ministry to better preserve the heritage of all Brazilians. Brazil has the second highest population of people of African heritage in the world, according to Weffort, "who make up 50% of [Brazil's] population, yet white Brazilians don't know" about Afro-Brazilians' contributions to the nation's history or politics. Weffort is optimistic

about overcoming this ignorance. The formation of the Fundação Palmares aims to increase representation of Afro-Brazilian heritage and culture. Another example of the inequality of representation in Brazil, Weffort went on to explain, is that although 500 Catholic churches are preserved in the Ministry of Culture's Institute of Heritage, there are no monuments to the indigenous peoples of Brazil. Weffort's efforts are directed towards creating a dialogue about this and other inequalities in the national cultural consciousness. "The worst moment for culture isn't when you argue over it," says Weffort, "it's when you forget." 🍷

"The problem of the politics of culture in a country like Brazil is not a problem of production of culture...the main problem is the diffusion of what has been done to other parts of the country."

Francisco Weffort

CLAS affiliated professor to head International Commission on Intellectual Property Rules

In recent years, debates over the direction of global standardized intellectual property rights (IPRs) have often focused on Latin America. In Brazil, the government's threat to manufacture generic AIDS drugs for free distribution if pharmaceutical companies refuse to lower their prices has led to initial outcries from the companies over patent protection. In a separate issue, efforts to compensate Latin American nations for access to native genetic resources are still in the discussion phase. Despite a 1995 WTO agreement to set a minimum standard of intellectual property protection (the TRIPs agreement), there is "anything but consensus" among nations on the direction that international IPR agreements should take, accordingly to **Stanford Law Professor John Barton**.

Barton was recently selected to head a British Department of International Development commission to study and make proposals for designing IPRs that take into consideration the needs of developing nations and those living in poverty. As recent globalization protests have

suggested, there is growing opposition among "some developing nations and some opposition groups in developed nations" to the current TRIPs agreement, which "reflected strong US pressure that all countries should strengthen intellectual property rights," explained Barton. The British commission was established to better understand the impact of IPRs on developing nations and to recommend improvements to international IPR agreements. Although the proposals are specifically meant to influence

British policy, the commission hopes that their results, due in the spring of 2002, will be considered on an even larger scale.

When asked what he thinks Latin American Studies students should know about IPR issues in the region, Barton turned the question around. What I'd like to know from them, he replied, is more about the impacts of IPRs on the poorest in Latin America, and the potential effects of intellectual property rules on opportunities for new businesses. 🍷

Spanish judge speaks on need for international criminal court

Terry Karl, director of the Center for Latin American Studies, said she considers Spanish **Judge Magistrate Baltasar Garzón** a hero. "I want to be clear: I have never publicly called anybody a hero," Karl continued in her introductory remarks to Garzón's talk, part of Talking Heads 2001, a series of bi-weekly forums organized by Assistant Professor **Fernando Gomez-Herrero** of the **Department of Spanish and Portuguese** and co-sponsored by CLAS. The investigating judge made headlines around the world in late 1998 when he began efforts to extradite former Chilean dictator General Augusto Pinochet from Britain. Karl's remarks were stirring. She said that when she learned of Pinochet's arrest in Britain, she "sat down and ... started to cry."

"I started to cry because I thought of the day, in 1973, when I personally led Chilean children into a room to try to identify pictures of their dead parents," she said. "I thought of what it was like to walk with small children at my side and say, 'Is this your mother? Is this your father? Do you recognize this person? Is this your grandmother?'"

More than 3,000 people were killed or disappeared under Pinochet's rule, which began in 1973 when a military coup brought him to power and ended in 1990.

More than 170 people packed the room to hear Garzón speak on the need for the International Criminal Court. An international court may be a difficult idea for people to pay attention to because it is conceived of as an institution that is "far away — something that is not near to us," he said. But he said all people have ties to a global community: Just as people have a stake in a global economy, people share a common humanity.

And while "the 20th century, perhaps, has been one of the darkest, more violent centuries of history," people have made progress toward finding ways to "fight crimes against humanity," he said.

He pointed out that the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) has never been used in trying or punishing such crimes, even though plenty of instances exist in Tibet and in Cambodia, for example, where genocide, as the convention defines it, has been committed. He also pointed to what he considers problem areas of the current treaty but emphasized the need for the international court's creation. "We cannot go against international crime if we don't have an international set of rules and regulations that establish the basis on which we can act," he said. "We cannot fight against the criminal phenomena so long as ... there is no common base on which to lean."

Based on an article by John Sanford in the Stanford Report, February 28, 2001.



Baltasar Garzón, made famous by his attempts to extradite General Pinochet, seeks to establish an international criminal court.

Centennial Project brings together Stanford *Nerudanistas*

The Nobel Laureate Chilean poet Pablo Neruda remains one of the most important poets not just of Latin America, but of the world. In anticipation of the 100th anniversary of his birth, in 2004, the Center for Latin American Studies is sponsoring a dynamic collaborative project which aims to construct crucial yet still unfulfilled translations of Neruda's works.

Project coordinator **Mark Eisner** (LAS MA '01) is leading efforts to create a new edition of translations, an interactive hypertext web site, and a seven-month-long series of events in 2004 which will include poetry readings, panel discussions, and academic conferences taking place across the country.

Eisner and Professor **Michael Predmore** (Spanish and Portuguese) have brought together poets, scholars and translators to collaborate on the project, which promotes close collaboration between the translator and the Nerudan scholar in order to provide a fuller understanding of Neruda's works. Participants include Stanford's

Gordon Brotherston and **John Felstiner**, as well as other US and Chilean *Nerudanistas*. "This collaborative effort is laudable," according to Predmore, since US and Chilean Nerudan scholars have often worked independently from one another.

Predmore is currently preparing a new course on the poetry of Pablo Neruda for students in the Stanford-at-Santiago program during the Winter Quarter of this year. When asked why Neruda's works continue to maintain such eminence in Latin American literature, Predmore thoughtfully explained. "The vision that Neruda projects continues to be as valid today as when he wrote it... Neruda offers a history of Latin America from the point of view of the defeated, of those who lost instead of those who won."

In conjunction with **Stanford Libraries**, the Neruda project will design and develop an interactive, interdisciplinary hypertext mounted on the world wide web. This will greatly enrich the viewer's experience of the

poems, and will be designed in a manner that will be valuable to the reader just being introduced to Neruda, to those already familiar with his poems, and to researchers and academics as well. For example, the user, viewing a specific poem, will simultaneously be able to access all of the following: the Spanish original, an English translation including a critical annotation of the translation, digitally preserved audio of Neruda reading the poem, critical essays, a synopsis of the contextual history of the poem (if applicable), photographic images of the poem's setting (if applicable), and access to other English versions. The site will initially include 30 poems. It is being constructed under the leadership of **Glen Worthey**, who is in the vanguard of "humanities computing," and is the Head of the Library's **Humanities Digital Information. Latin American Collections** Curator **Adán Griego** is also assisting in the development of the site. 🐼

Graduate Research Grants for research in Latin America

Hugh and Josephine Knott Knowles Fund

Ericka Beckman, *Spanish and Portuguese* (Peru and Chile)

"Racial Fantasies and Sexual Dystopias in Turn-of-the-Century Peru and Bolivia"

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Grants

Beatriz Adriana Camarena, *Law School* (Mexico City and Monterrey)

"Telecommunications, Modernization and Rule of Law"

Cristobal Huneeus, *Economics* (Chile)

"Wage Dynamics and their Consequences: Evidence from Chile"

Karen Sue Rolph, *Anthropological Sciences* (Peru)

"Ecologically Meaningful Toponyms: Linking a Lexical Domain with Production Ecology in the Peruvian Andes"

Latin American Studies Endowment Fund

Vernita Lea Ediger, *Anthropological Sciences* (Peru)

"Causes of Deforestation in High Andean *Polyepis* Groves"

Dana Jensen, *Anthropological Sciences* (Peru)

"Initial Steps Towards Development of a Regional GIS at Chavin de Huantar"

João Pinho de Mello, *Economics* (Brazil)

"Measuring Market Power in the Brazilian Retail Credit Market"

John Wolf, *Anthropological Sciences* (Peru)

"Archaeological Investigation of the Village of La Banda"

John Johnson Fund

Ian William Read, *History* (Brazil)

"Santos: The Impact of Labor in a Brazilian Port City, 1870-1920"

Schink Fund

Christen Smith, *Cultural and Social Anthropology* (Brazil)

"Quilombohoje: Creating Black Identity in Brazil"

Katherine Unterman, *Law School* (Peru)

"Community Justice in Peru: Is *Justicia de Paz* Compatible with Legal Reform and Human Rights?"

Indigenous language's roots found in ancient Mexican civilization

Anthropological Sciences professor **James Fox** began his third field season studying the nearly-extinct language of Ayapa with the unfortunate and discouraging knowledge that only one speaker of Ayapa remained alive. For years Professor Fox had worked with two brothers who lived and farmed cacao together, and used Ayapan as their primary language in conversation with each other. Unfortunately, the elder of these brothers died a little over a year ago, so this season Professor Fox worked with the surviving brother and networked in the village to find others who might still remember the language. "Each day as I sat at the bus stop, there would be a couple wooden benches...and I'd sit next to the oldest person I could find and ask if he or she knew anything about the Ayapan language." This informal method of finding Ayapan speakers paid off. Four additional speakers of the language were located, one of whom Fox has already interviewed in depth.

Such attention to a barely-spoken language is due to the theory that Ayapan descends from the language of the Olmecs, a prominent ancient culture in the East Mexico lowlands that thrived from 1300-400 B.C. Often referred to as the "mother culture" of later Mesoamerican civilizations, the Olmec civilization was apparently the first in Mesoamerica to fathom the concept of zero, develop a calendar, and create a writing system. The town of Ayapa, in the state of Tabasco, is located on the edge of what was the Olmec civilization. As one of three languages descended from the language of the Olmecs, Fox's research on the language "could contribute the third leg of a three-legged chunk of evidence

for what the old...language was like a couple thousand years ago." Fox adds that, "the language itself can tell you about the history of the people because you get a sense of what things they had words for," such as agricultural, religious and economic terms. In this sense, Fox emphasizes, "words are artifacts."

As all its currently-known speakers are over 60 years old, Fox sees little chance of saving Ayapa from disappearing within decades. Ayapa's certain extinction is not unique. "The variation of languages is disappearing very fast," laments Fox, which underscores the need to study these languages now. "It's like if a certain animal or plant goes extinct before it's studied;" that knowledge is then lost forever.

For some languages, however, there is optimism about reversing the threat of extinction. According to Fox, "there are movements all over Latin America to promote local languages." The Academy of Mayan Languages, which was officially recognized by the Guatemalan Congress in 1990, works to revitalize Mayan cultures and languages and promote the teaching of them in elementary schools in Guatemala. Despite strong initial opposition, today most primary schools teach the Mayan alphabet and give classes in each village's mother tongue using school materials produced by the Academy. Other groups throughout Latin America encourage the use of local languages by publishing newsletters in the language, encouraging authors to write in their native tongue, and persuading radio stations to broadcast in local languages. Although there is little evidence to date as to the effectiveness of these endeavors, Fox is optimistic about their role in preserving native languages. 🌱

BA Honors Papers 2000-2001

Lisa Charo – Do Cultural Barriers Limit Screening for Cervical Cancer Among Latina Women in East Palo Alto?

Elena Conte – Reversing Language Shift: Intercultural Bilingual Education and the Mapuche Movement in Chile

Bernabe Garcia – A Search for Evidence of Ancient Earthquakes in the Architectural Ruins of Meso-America

Xochiquetzal Gonzalez – Indigenous Autonomy and the Nation: The Conflicts of Imaginary and Physical Concepts

Admas Kanyagia – Brazil's Foreign Policy in Africa: An Evolution Towards South-South Cooperation

Luisa Magarian – Portraits of Change: Women's Lives over 58 Years in the Mayan Town of San Pedro La Laguna, Guatemala

Amy Marietta – Laying the Foundation for Energy Efficient Construction in Chile's Low-Income Housing

Kristen Slesar – Disappear. The History and Psychology of Disappearance in Chile, 1973 - Present

“words are artifacts... language itself can tell you about the history of a people...”

Professor James Fox

Traditional dress in a Mayan town in Guatemala

The semi-retired US school bus headed to Todos Santos, Guatemala, was crowded with sacks of food, some livestock, baskets with unsold merchandise and many many people (three adults to a seat with children on laps and the remaining people in the aisles), yet I felt alone. Earlier in the morning while waiting at the bus station in Guate I was robbed by a boy who was certainly younger than my twenty-one years. Now I was without my camera, nine hundred dollars in traveler's checks, a flashlight, alarm clock, journal and many of the things I had counted on having. I sat, with my faced pressed against the window and my fist clenching the remaining three hundred dollars that was to last me the summer, watching the mist curl around the cold trees in the valley below me. For being so close to the equator, there was little promise of sun. What am I doing here? I wondered. I could have written a grant to be in London or Paris but instead, in this time that should have been my summer, I found myself in the rainy season of the Guatemalan highlands.

I was in Guatemala on grants from Latin American Studies, Anthropological Sciences and Undergraduate Research Opportunities to study how traditional dress is changing. I chose Todos Santos for my research because it is one of the few remaining towns in Guatemala and the world where indigenous men still retain traditional dress (in this case bright red and white striped pants with a color lined shirt).

In general, I found that despite much change, weaving remains integral to the people of Todos Santos. A near timeless ritual for the Maya, complex male and female roles and interactions structure around the process of weaving. The Maya in Todos Santos continue to implement ancestral and cultural traditions that marked their ancestors with achievements in art, architecture, astronomy, and mathematics. The women, as weavers, express and record spiritual beliefs, personal values and histories of Maya civilization through their selection of colors, and the composition of their thread. Additionally society is stratified into an informal, yet clearly visible economic rank by the quality of textile patterns and designs. Finally different types of

2000-2001 Master's Class Research Topics

<p>Matthew Beem – U.S. and Mercosur Trade Integration: The Possibilities for the Future</p> <p>Mercedes Briceño – Political Institutions and Telecommunications Investment in Chile and Argentina</p> <p>Amy Brooks – Brazil's Politics of Education Reform and a New Discourse on Race and Rights: The National Curriculum Guidelines of 1997</p> <p>Mark Eisner – Ecuador: Caught in the Stalemate of Crises</p> <p>Miguel Hilario – Cultural Politics of Indigenous People of Ecuador: The Role of Identity in the <i>Levantamiento</i> of 1990</p>	<p>Thomas Kohnstamm – The Political Ecology of Ecotourism: The Issue of Local Participation</p> <p>Stuart Miller – Dollarization of Ecuador's Economy</p> <p>Biasha Mitchell – Blowguns and Greenpeace: An Ecotourist's Perspective of Community-based Ecotourism</p> <p>Mariana Mora – Renegotiating Citizenship in Zapatista Communities</p> <p>Suzanne Plank – Dependency Theory Revisited: Theories of Inequality in Mexico</p>
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clothes are used by different age classes. Foreigners who see a uniform in Maya clothing often overlook the subtle complexities contained within the designs. While one could spend a long time speculating about the impact of a uniform for these historically marginalized people, many people from Todos Santos are quick to point out their clothing is no more uniform-like than *ropa de afuera*. Still, something unifying exists in their clothing and much about the clothing gives a huipil significantly more meaning than my sweatshirt.

Yet I observed that while everyone I interviewed viewed his or her clothing as a source of pride, traditional dress is none-the-less undergoing transformation. I was told of many factors contributing to this, some of which are Guatemala's recent civil war, racism against indigenous Guatemalans, the establishment of a road connecting Todos Santos with the larger town of Huehuetenango, the migration of people to the United States or Mexico and back, changes in Guatemalan educational requirements, increasing exposure to people outside of Todos Santos via institutions like television, radio or the evangelical church, efforts of people in the town to preserve their cultural traditions and

inevitable changes in fashion and style. While in Todos Santos I spoke with people about the transformations of textiles and I observed/recorded these changes.

Though I spent my days interviewing people about traditional dress and taking notes on what the towns people were wearing, what I learned about that summer was much less about clothing than it was about living in Todos Santos as an anthropologist. I learned to not only survive, but to *live* on three hundred dollars. I learned to speak a bit of Mam, their language. And I made friends and connections so that on the crowded rainy bus ride out of town at the end of the summer, I had no regrets about spending my summer in Guatemalan poverty and felt anything but alone.

Emily Yates-Doerr began the Master's program in Latin American Studies in the Fall, after returning from a month and half in Guatemala. In Guatemala she reviewed her honors thesis with the people of Todos Santos, returned promised copies of photographs that she took with a point and shoot camera, and was able to take pictures with a SLR camera. 📷

Indigenous Rights in Peru: A CLAS student's unique perspective

Miguel Hilario, MA 2001, came to CLAS with a unique understanding of indigenous peoples in Latin America. Miguel is from the Shipibo/Conibo tribe in the Peruvian Amazon, and is the first member of his community to study in the United States. He has worked on economic development projects on behalf of Peruvian Amazonian groups for the past several years.

"My stay here last year opened the doors for me... to really focus on the rights of indigenous peoples." Miguel's studies at CLAS, particularly in relation to human rights, political economy, and indigenous movements throughout Latin America, led him to determine that a top priority for the indigenous peoples of Peru must be autonomy. Since receiving his MA in June, Miguel organized and led a conference on *Autonomy as the basis for sustainable economic development*, the first such forum in Peru for native groups to discuss self-rule. As a result of this conference, the Shipibo/Conibo community has formed a committee to press the national government for autonomy. Miguel is currently working to broaden the base of support for this idea. "If we're going to propose a new legislation on indigenous issues, one tribe can't be effective... our challenge is now to unite Andean indigenous and Amazonian indigenous peoples." Regarding the boundaries of autonomy, Miguel stated that, "my approach is pragmatic... the kind of autonomy I'm trying to argue is an autonomy *within* the state and *besides* the state." Autonomy must be politically, economically, and ethnically viable to succeed, according to Miguel, and would require indigenous groups to abide by tribal, national, and international laws.

It is imperative, Miguel adds, to act now. "We have a tremendous opportunity to come up with a law that would be more progressive for the indigenous peoples now than we had in the past or will in the future." Miguel is optimistic that the



Miguel Hilario with fellow Class of 2001 M.A. student Monica Hurtado

new president, Alejandro Toledo, will be more receptive than his predecessors to indigenous rights both because of his commitment to democracy and because he is ethnically Quechua, the largest indigenous group of the Peruvian Andes.

In addition to pressing for autonomy, Miguel continues to assist in the establishment of the first university dedicated to educating indigenous students in Peru, the Intercultural University of the Peruvian Amazon. He is also continuing his own studies. In September, Miguel began a Ph.D. program in Anthropological Sciences at Stanford. His dissertation will focus on the effects of international and human rights organizations on native peoples in Peru.

Reflecting on his Master's degree in Latin American Studies, Miguel remarked, "Coming

here has allowed me to be a spokesman at a national level. With my credentials, I'm able to get national attention, so I have this platform politically now." Miguel hopes to use that platform to further his involvement in Peruvian politics on behalf of the poorest of the poor, including indigenous peoples.

Prior to studying at CLAS, Miguel initiated economic development projects in the Shipibo/Conibo community. One such project involved dehydrating bananas, which could then be converted into flour as food for non-harvest times and as a good to be sold. The important thing, Miguel notes, "is that we are solving our own problems, not waiting for the government to solve them." 🍌

The Indigenous Rights Debate in Mexico and the “Zapa Tour”

On the twenty-ninth of March of this year, in an unprecedented act, 23 *comandantes* of the EZLN entered the Mexican Congressional Tribunal along with members of the National Indigenous Congress (CNI) to convince Congressional Committees that they should approve constitutional reforms recognizing indigenous rights and culture. For the first time in Mexican history indigenous people entered the space where the nation’s laws are enacted through the front entrance as opposed to the back door.

This historical event marked the end of a two-week tour by the *comandantes* and sub *comandante* Marcos through 11 states. The popularly named “zapa tour” culminated in Mexico City’s Central Plaza, where I had the opportunity of forming part of the over 200,000 members of civil society who on March 11 filled the heart of the country’s capital. As I watched the EZLN *comandantes* occupy the central stage, I was reminded that on January 1, 1994, in a declaration of war, these same men and women had stated that they would fight until reaching the nation’s capital. After more than seven years, they reached their geographic objective not by the use of arms but through words and with popular support. For me, it was the first time in my life that I witnessed that public pressure could actually force the Mexican government to do what it didn’t want to do, in this case permitting masked indigenous rebel leaders and civilian indigenous representatives to speak in the congressional tribunal.

The wave of euphoria was to last a mere few weeks. By the middle of July, both the federal legislature and the majority of state Congresses approved a water-downed version of the original law initiative. However, the states where 80% of Mexico’s 10 million indigenous people reside flatly rejected the law. I was visiting the EZLN support base communities where I had worked for several years when the radio announced that the state congresses had taken the final step and approved the reforms drafted by Congress. Several Tzeltal men and I were sitting in the



Thousands crowd Mexico City’s Central Plaza at the culmination of the “zapa tour” to demand greater indigenous rights. Photo by Mariana Mora.

communities’ cooperative store listening to the news. Marcelo, a middle aged man from the community, turned to me with a mixture of deep anger and utter sadness to say, “We’ve tried. When we decided to rise in arms the people asked us to lay them down and use politics to find peace. For seven years we have tried to have the government listen to us. All over Mexico civil society has struggled to have our demands be listened to, but nothing. The government doesn’t want to listen. They are not giving us a political alternative for peace.” His words clearly laid out the way the Zapatista communities see the current political situation and if taken at face value the scenario appears only dismal. However, as the time I worked in their communities has shown me, the Zapatista communities carry not only a rage towards injustices but an extraordinary capacity to find creative solutions to an apparent dead-end situation. While they search for new political spaces, the CNI and organizations of civil society struggling for the recognition of indigenous rights continue their quest as well.

Mariana Mora (LAS MA '01) worked with K’inál Antzetik, an NGO based in Chiapas, Mexico, prior to studying at CLAS. She is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in social anthropology at the University of Texas at Austin. 🍷

“as the time I worked in their communities has shown me, the Zapatista communities carry not only a rage towards injustices but an extraordinary capacity to find creative solutions to an apparent dead-end situation”

Mariana Mora

Weekly Lecture Series examines issues from music to earthquakes, from rural El Salvador to São Paulo

CLAS continued its tradition of opening the year with a musical concert by welcoming renowned *charango* musician and co-founder of the Chilean group *Inti Illimani* **Horacio Durán** to Bolivar House. The concert was preceded by a reception for the newly-appointed Consul General of Chile, **Fernando Varela**. A focus on Chile continued with a talk by **John O'Leary**, US Ambassador to Chile, in November. Mr. O'Leary discussed his two top priorities in Chile, rule of law and environmental protection. Under his leadership, a bilateral Clean Cities Program was established to combat air pollution in Santiago, the first such program in South America.

The appointment of two outstanding business professors as CLAS visiting scholars allowed for increased collaboration between the Center and the **Graduate School of Business**. **Elena Granell**, a professor at IESA (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración) in Caracas, expounded on the importance of cultural considerations in successful international business management. In an engaging talk with business students, visiting scholar **Claudio Milman** discussed recent economic trends in Argentina. Milman, an associate professor of international business at Rollins College, pointed

to a number of challenges facing Argentina's economy, and opined that a leading factor in the economic crisis is pervasive corruption.

The consequences of current and past natural disasters were compared in two talks at Bolivar House. **Bruce Baird**, faculty member at the California Specialized Training Institute and Pan American Development Foundation consultant, shared his knowledge on recovery efforts in Venezuela and Honduras. He emphasized the role of NGOs and international organizations in the reconstruction. CLAS alum **Charles Walker**, an associate professor of History at UC Davis, explored the "social aftershocks" of the 1746 earthquake in Lima, Peru. In addition to leveling much of Lima, the earthquake revealed the influence of the aristocracy over the government in decisions over how to rebuild the city.

Other talks focused on efforts to improve social conditions in Latin America. In conjunction with the **School of Education** and spearheaded by **MA student Amy Brooks**, CLAS hosted a talk by **Caius Brandão**, executive director of the Pracatum Association for Social Action. The Association, located in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, sponsors a professional school of music for teenagers as well as community development projects.

Fittingly, the last talk of



Kathleen Morrison, Associate Director of CLAS, and John O'Leary, former US Ambassador to Chile

the year was also the last talk by **Terry Karl** as director of the Center for Latin American Studies. Speaking to a packed audience, Karl gave an insightful lecture on her current role as the academic expert for a landmark case attempting to hold two Salvadoran generals accountable for massacres committed under their command. 🇸🇻



Professor Charles Walker (LAS M.A. 1982) returns to Bolívar House to present a lecture on his work on the 1746 earthquake in Peru. With John Wirth, Walker's advisor while at Stanford.



Horacio Durán plays the charango during a performance at Bolívar House.

Stanford's Area Studies Centers begin Three-Year Collaboration

Stanford University's four area studies centers (**African Studies, East Asian Studies, Latin American Studies, and Russian and East European Studies**), together with the **Institute for International Studies** and the **Center for the Comparative Studies on Race and Ethnicity**, have completed the first of three year-long workshops in a series for faculty and graduate students. The series, *Local Conflicts and Global Implications*, addresses three subtopics, "the Dispossessed," "Diaspora and Homelands," and "Regional Wars and Peacekeeping." The 2000-2001 workshop addressed the dispossessed in a global perspective.

This workshop looked at the roles of war, persecution, and intolerance, as well as land enclosure movements, massive agricultural "development" (collective farms, dams and irrigation, the green revolution) and global commodity production on the displacement of human populations.

The workshop culminated in a one-day symposium on *Refugees and Dispossession in Global Perspective* in June. Speakers included

Archaeology in the Americas: A Series

In conjunction with the **Stanford Archaeology Center**, CLAS presented a 3-part series on *Archaeology in the Americas*. The series began with a talk by CLAS Tinker Visiting Professor **Luis Lumbreras**, emeritus professor of anthropology at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima, Peru. Lumbreras discussed the "Origins of the Ancient State in Peru," a topic he focused on in more detail in a Winter Quarter course of the same name. **Gustavo Politis**, a professor at the Universidad del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires and a visiting professor in the Department of Cultural & Social Anthropology, gave an introduction to current Argentine archaeology and the ethical and political problems which the discipline is facing today. The series closed with a lecture by **Norman Hammond**, professor of archaeology at Boston University, who delivered a talk on La Milpa, a classic Maya city in the Belize rainforest.



Dr. Gustavo Politis, visiting professor in the Department of Cultural & Social Anthropology, discussed the history of archeology in Argentina.

Norman Naimark (Eastern European History) on ethnic cleansing in 20th century Europe, **Joel Benin** (Middle Eastern History) on Palestinian refugees, **Steven Stedman** (CISAC) on Warring Parties and the Manipulation of Refugees, **Li Zhang** (UC Davis) on rural migrants in China, and **Terry Karl** (Director, CLAS) on civil conflict

and internal migration in Latin America: the cases of Columbia and El Salvador. An afternoon session, led by **Gary Mukai of SPICE** (Stanford Program in International Cross-cultural Education), focused on curricular applications on human rights and child labor for secondary and post-secondary school instructors. 🍷

Educators from across the US participate in conference on Cuba

The Center for Latin American Studies collaborated with the **Bechtel International Center** and the **Association of International Educators (NAFSA)** to host a national workshop on Cuba. The workshop, which was attended by international educators from universities across the Western US, sought to provide participants with a general knowledge of Cuban history, culture, and politics. A parallel workshop was held at Harvard University for educators on the East coast.

Several CLAS affiliates participated as panelists in the workshop, including Professor **Jorge Ruffinelli** (Spanish and Portuguese), who discussed Cuban films, and **Thad Dunning** (MA '00), who spoke about the Cuban health system. Other topics covered included science and technology in Cuba, the impact of the US embargo, and race relations in Cuba.

The keynote speaker for the event was **Dr. Fernando Ramirez de Estenoz**, the Chief of the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, D.C. Dr. Ramirez gave an overview of the Cuban economy since the fall of the Soviet Union.

The purpose of the workshop, in addition to teaching international educators about Cuba, was to prepare the educators to plan exchange and study aboard programs with Cuba. With this goal in mind, the workshop examined the educational system of Cuba, Cuba's history of educating students from other countries, and the recent expansion of U.S. study programs in Cuba. The necessary administrative steps for establishing US study programs in Cuba were also described.

Both the Stanford and the Harvard workshops were sponsored by the Educational Information and Resources Branch of the United States Department of State. 🍷



Dr. Fernando Ramirez de Estenoz, the Chief of the Cuban Interests Section, discusses Cuban economic policy during a two-day workshop on Cuba.

John Barton (Law) has agreed to chair a new international Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, created by the British Department for International Development, to examine the issues of IPR in developing nations. Professor Barton has recently published two articles: *Financing of Vaccines* and *Reforming the Patent System*. (for more on Professor Barton's new appointment, please see page 8.)

Al Camarillo (History) continues to direct the Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity. He will soon publish his latest book, *Not White, Not Black: Mexicans and Racial/Ethnic Borderlands in American Cities* (Oxford University Press), and his book, *Chicanos in California: A History of Mexican Americans*, first published in 1984, will soon enter its fourth printing. He also serves on the Haas Center's Faculty Steering Committee, which is currently working to increase opportunities for service-learning courses.

Susan Cashion (Dance) directed "Moving Together," a dance concert of Latin American works featuring Stanford's Grupo Folklorico Los Decanos and student Salsa ensembles, with guest performances by Woodlake High School, Humboldt State University, and San Francisco City College. She is currently preparing a concert of Mexican music and dance by the renowned Ballet Folklorico de Colima in January 2002. Professor Cashion spent the summer in Brazil on a research grant from CLAS to continue her field work.

Larry Diamond (Hoover Institution) recently edited *Political Parties and Democracy* (with Richard Gunther, 2001), *Consolidating Democracy in South Korea* (with Byung-Kook Kim, 2000), and *Institutional Reform and Democratic Consolidation in Korea* (with Doh Chull Shin, 2000). He is currently researching democratic consolidation in Taiwan and is part of a collaborative research project on public opinion in East Asian democracies.

William Durham (Anthropological Sciences) led a Peru Field Seminar to the Tambopata-Candamo Reserve in the southern Peruvian Amazon to study the human ecology of the rain

forest as part of the Stanford Travel/Study program. The trip was preceded by a winter quarter course, *Conservation and Development Issues in the Amazon*, and included both undergraduate students and alumni. The course and trip examined the human ecology of Amazonia and assessed the prospects for achieving the dual goals of biodiversity conservation and local community development.

James Fox (Anthropological Sciences) is currently researching Ayapan, a nearly-extinct language of the Mixe-Zoquean family in southern Mexico, as a part of the Mesoamerican Languages Documentation Project. He is also working on a computerized graphical approach to the Maya inscriptions of Chichen Itza, and is writing a comparative Mayan etymological dictionary and a general introduction to Mayan historical linguistics. Dr. Fox will lead a Yucatan Field Seminar trip in March 2002 in conjunction with the Stanford Travel/Study program. (for more on Professor Fox, please see page 10.)

Fernando Gomez (Spanish and Portuguese) organized the forum series: Talking Heads/Cabezas Parlantes in Winter and Spring quarters, which included a February lecture with Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzón. In Fall 2000, Professor Gomez taught a mini-course at the University of Salamanca, Spain entitled "The Law of Literature in Latin America (the Colonial Period)," and also organized a panel entitled "Agonies of Historicity: In-Formations Re: Latin American Studies" for the LASA 2001 Conference.

Beatriz Magaloni-Kerpel (Political Science) is co-authoring three papers for publication: *Catching-All-Souls: The PAN and the Politics of Catholicism in Mexico*, *Institutional Change and the Unfinished Transition in Mexico*, and *Local Institutional Performance and Violent Crime in Mexico*.

Yvonne Maldonado, M.D. (Pediatric Medicine, Infectious Disease) organized an unprecedented teleconference between researchers in the U.S. and Zimbabwe to share and compare strategies for preventing children and infants from being infected with HIV/AIDS.

Recent Publications by Stanford Latin Americanists

Willi Bolle (former CLAS visiting scholar) "grandesertão.br ou: A invenção do Brasil" lead essay in *João Guimarães Rosa: Il che delle cose: a cura di Giulia Lanciani* (Bulzoni editore, 2000)

Larry Diamond (Hoover Institution) Editor: *Political Parties and Democracy* (with Richard Gunther, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001) and *The Global Divergence of Democracies* (with Marc F. Plattner, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001)

Fernando Gomez (Spanish and Portuguese) *Good Places and Non-Places in Colonial Mexico: The Figure of Vasco de Quiroga (1470-1565)* (University Press of America, 2001)

Mary Pratt (Spanish and Portuguese) "I, Rigoberta Menchu and its Critics" essay in *The Rigoberta Menchu Controversy* (University of Minnesota Press, 2001)

Willaim Ratliff (Hoover Institution) *War and Lack of Governance in Colombia: Narcos, Guerrillas and U.S. Policy* with Edgardo Buscaglia (Hoover Institution Press, 2001) *Law and Economics in Developing Countries* with Edgardo Buscaglia (Hoover Institution Press, 2000)

Yvonne Yarbro-Bejarano (Spanish and Portuguese) *The Wounded Heart: Writing on Cherríe Moraga* (University of Texas Press, 2001)

Amos Nur (Engineering) was elected to the National Academy of Engineering, one of the highest professional distinctions accorded to engineers. Professor Nur also continues to serve

Anthropological Sciences Professor John Rick wins prestigious Cox award

John W. Rick, Associate Professor of Anthropological Sciences and CLAS-affiliated professor, has been awarded the 2001 Allan V. Cox Medal for Faculty Excellence Fostering Undergraduate Research. According to the June 20th Stanford Report, Professor Rick was cited at the June 16th awards ceremony for “ ‘his zest for knowledge and his work ethic, which make him a role model to students and fellow faculty,’ and ‘for fueling a community of engaged students who are challenged to seek out questions and explore ways of answering them.’” Exemplifying his commitment to encouraging undergraduate research opportunities, Professor Rick has spent the summer running an archaeological field school for Stanford students in Chavín de Huántar in Peru, as he has for several years.

After earning his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, Professor Rick joined Stanford’s anthropological sciences department in 1978. Since then he has researched the archaeological record of prehistoric hunter-gatherers, engaging in fieldwork in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Illinois, France, Mexico, Peru and Brazil. His major work has focused on cave sites from the hunter-gatherer period in high-altitude regions of Peru. Professor Rick is also currently the acting chair of Anthropological Sciences, and Curator of Anthropology at the Cantor Center for the Visual Arts.

The Cox Medal is awarded each year to a faculty member who has established a record of excellence in directing undergraduate research. The medal was established in memory of Allan V. Cox, Professor of Geophysics and Dean of the School of Earth Sciences. During his time at Stanford, Professor Cox encouraged colleagues to provide ample opportunity for undergraduate research, and led efforts to increase funding and support for faculty-student research collaboration. Past Latin Americanists to receive the award have included **Terry Karl**, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of Latin American Studies (1994), and **Luis R. Fraga**, Associate Professor of Political Science (1997).

on the Latin American Studies Advisory Board and as Academic Director of the Stanford Overseas Program.

Julie Parsonnet, M.D. (Medicine, Health Research and Policy) began her appointment as Senior Associate Dean for Medical Student Education in October 2001. In this capacity she will review and renew the medical student curriculum and the training of MD/PhD students and other combined degree pathways. She will also have oversight over the Medical Scholars Programs and Continuing Medical Education. Dr. Parsonnet will continue her research with investigators at the College of the Southern Frontier (San Cristobal), Comitan Hospital, and the National Cancer Institute in Mexico City. (*for more on Dr. Parsonnet, please see page 5.*)

Mary Pratt (Spanish and Portuguese) completed a year-long fellowship at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, where she worked on theories of modernity and globalization, and designed a research project on the Latin American novel since 1990. Elected Second Vice President of the Modern Language Association, she will become its president in 2003. In May she was a keynote speaker at the Latin American Studies Center, Birkbeck College, London, in a conference on visual culture and the nation.

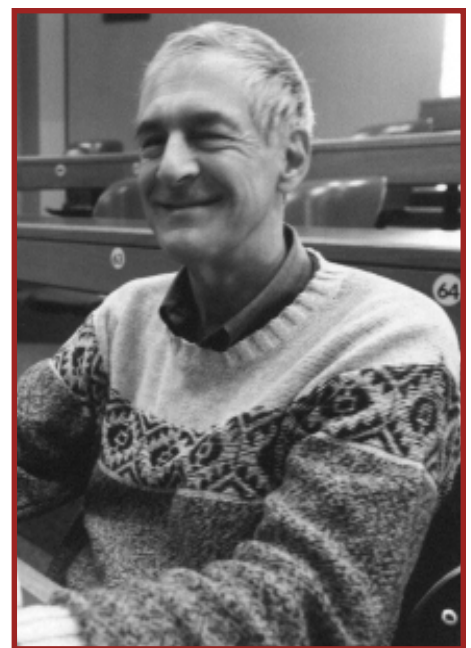
Michael Predmore (Spanish and Portuguese) has recently completed, with colleague Hugh Harter, a translation and bilingual edition of Juan Ramón Jiménez’s groundbreaking work, *Diario de un poeta recién casado*. Professor Predmore

is also currently working with recent MA graduate Mark Eisner on the Neruda project, a collaborative effort to translate and provide new critical interpretations of collections of Neruda’s best work. (*for more on the Neruda Project, please see page 9.*)

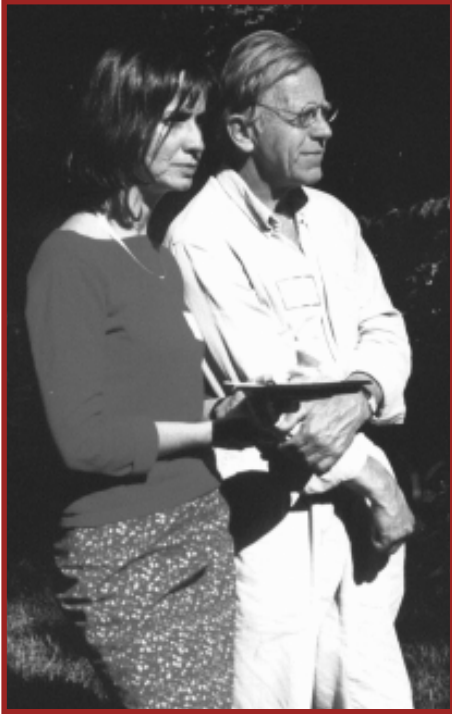
John R. Rickford (Linguistics) is currently co-editing two books: *Stylistic Variation in Language*, and *Creole Genesis and Language in the USA: 2001*. In March 2001 Professor Rickford led a spring break trip to Ghana with forty-six students, staff, and faculty, as part of the African and African-American Studies Program Learning Expedition. The trip included meetings with religious and political leaders, lectures about puberty rites and education in Ghana, and visits with students at the University of Ghana.

Lúcia Regina de Sá, (Spanish and Portuguese) is finishing her book entitled *Reading the Rain Forest. Indigenous Texts and their Impact on Brazilian and Spanish American Literatures*. In 2000 she was nominated for a Graduate Service Award.

John Wirth (History) continues to serve on the NAFTA Environmental Commission as one of 5 US members of the 15-person Joint Public Advisory Committee, and is also participating in the



Michael Predmore



Professors **Lúcia de Sá** and **Gordon Brotherston**, both of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, at the Simón Bolívar Commemoration Ceremony in October, 2000.

Mining and Minerals Sustainable Development North America project. In September he led a Stanford Alumni Association trip to Brazil, visiting Bahia, the Pantanal and Minas Gerais. Wirth also participated in the December 2000 meeting of Brazilianists held at the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, and served as Acting Director of CLAS in Fall 2000 while Terry Karl was on leave.

Yvonne Yarbrow-Bejarano (Spanish and Portuguese) is completing her third year as chair of the department of Spanish and Portuguese. She has written a new book, *The Wounded Heart: Writing on Cherríe Moraga*, which will be published this fall, and has also written an article entitled: *Ironic Flamings: A Queer Reading of the Family MeloDrama in Lourdes Portillo's El diablo nunca duerme/ The Devil Never Sleeps*, which will be published as a chapter in *'The Devil Never Sleeps' and Other Films by Lourdes Portillo*. 🍷

CLAS Welcomes New Affiliated Faculty

Thomas Sheehan joined the Philosophy and Religious Studies departments in 1999. He specializes in contemporary European philosophy and its relation to religious questions, with particular interests in Heidegger, Roman Catholicism, and Central American liberation movements. During the past twenty years he has worked in El Salvador with political and religious groups dedicated to social justice, and has also worked as a freelance journalist. He has published widely on his experiences in El Salvador and has also written a lengthy study, "Friendly Fascism: Business as Usual in America's Backyard." During the current academic year Sheehan will teach two courses focusing on the political and military role of the United States in Latin American countries. As part of his course last year on *Liberation Theology*, Professor Sheehan accompanied eight students to El Salvador for a week in March.

Michael Rosenfeld, a specialist in race, ethnicity, immigration, and assimilation, joined Stanford's sociology department in Fall 2000. Rosenfeld received his doctorate in sociology from the University of Chicago in 2000, with a dissertation on "The Demographics of Mexican American Assimilation." Rosenfeld has conducted fieldwork in Mexico and Nicaragua and worked as a Central American solidarity activist in the early 1990s. Rosenfeld's current research focuses on intermarriage: how patterns of intermarriage have changed in the U.S. in the last century, and the ways in which current levels of intermarriage may reshape the ethnic and racial landscape of the U.S.

Michael Tomz is an assistant Professor in Political Science and an affiliate of the Social Science History Institute. Much of his current work examines the role of reputation in international finance, but he has also written about political economy in Latin America and the United States and designed award-winning research software for interpreting statistical results. Tomz recently co-edited *Modern Political Economy and Latin America: Theory and Policy* (2000), a collection of readings on the relationship between politics and economics in Latin America. In 1998, he presented a paper entitled, *Do Creditors Ignore History?* at the International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association. At Stanford Tomz has taught courses on *The Politics of Economic Development*, which emphasized development issues in Latin America, and led a graduate seminar on *International Monetary and Financial Relations*.

Working Group on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America

The **Working Group on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America** was created to join together students and faculty to discuss the debates around indigenous peoples and the formation of multicultural states. **Stefano Varese**, anthropologist and professor in the Department of Native American Studies at UC-Davis, launched the group's lecture series with a discussion of indigenous autonomous movements in Latin America. The realities of indigenous citizenship and identity in Bolivia were examined by **Nancy Postero**, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at UC-Berkeley. The group's activities culminated with a forum on *Indigenous Rights in Mexico*:

Chiapas, Fox and the Zapatour. CLAS Master's students **Mariana Mora** and **Suzanne Plank** were joined by students **Aldo Musacchio (History)** and **Carlos Mendoza (Political Science)** in an exceptional debate on the Zapatista struggle from the points of view of indigenous groups, the Mexican government, and the conservative classes in Mexico.

Brazil Working Group

The **Brazil Working Group** began the year with a comparative look at the US and Brazilian judicial systems. **Oswaldo Agripino de Castro**, a Ph.D. Candidate in Law, Politics and Society at the Federal University of Santa Catarina and a Visiting Scholar at the **Stanford Law School**,

compared the two judicial systems' impacts on social development. CLAS visiting scholar **Marusa Freire** discussed her research on evaluating the effects of US and Brazilian constitutional law on each of the nations' economies. Other speakers included **Ana Lucia Saboia**, the head of the Social Indicators Department of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, and **Henrique Luiz Cukierman**, who spoke on the history of Brazilian technoscience.

Education in Latin America Working Group

Education policy was the focus of the **New Education in Latin America Working Group**. **Bruce Fuller**, professor of education and public policy at the University of California at Berkeley, contemplated the potential hazards of school decentralization. Collaborating with the **Brazil Working Group**, the Education Working Group put together a conference on *World Bank and Country Perspectives: Formulating Education Policy in Brazil*. The conference brought together **Robin Horn**, World Bank Education Economist and Brazil Education Specialist, **João Batista Gomes-Neto**, Brazil's National Director for Education Statistics, and **Antônio Augusto de Almeida Neto**, the Ministry of Education's Coordinator for Brazil's largest education reform project, for a lively discussion surrounding education policy formation and implementation in Brazil.

Asians in Latin America Working Group

As always, the **Asians in Latin America Working Group** offered a stellar and diverse collection of events. In a thought-provoking presentation that put forward two distinct perspectives, **Takeyuki Tsuda**, Ph.D., UC-San Diego Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, gave a scholarly interpretation of Japanese Brazilian return migrants in Japan while **Junco Norton** of Stanford provided a personal account of the Japanese in Brazil. In other talks, two members of the Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project discussed the

Central American and Caribbean Working Group Renews Activity, Raises Funds for Earthquake Relief

After a year-long hiatus, the Central American Working Group returned to action this year. The group expanded its focus to include the Caribbean, sponsoring several events concerning Cuba in particular. In January, **Senior Hoover Research Fellow William Ratliff** presented his essay entitled *A Strategic Flip-Flop in the Caribbean: Lift the Embargo on Cuba*. The **Asians in Latin America Working Group** co-sponsored a talk by **Clara Chu**, Professor of Information Sciences at UCLA, on *The Chinese in Cuba: The art of Flora Fong and Pedro Eng*.

Though they had already scheduled a number of other events for the Winter and Spring quarters, the group's main priority shifted to disaster relief following the January and February earthquakes in El Salvador. The group worked extensively to raise relief aid for communities, grassroots organizations, and women's groups in areas affected by the quakes. A successful campus and community-wide campaign collected over \$8,500, as well as medicine, first aid supplies, blankets and sleeping bags contributed by undergraduate dorms in particular.

In response to the working group's relief efforts, the **mayor of San Salvador, Hector Silva**, wrote: *"Your efforts and those of people like you will bring El Salvador back onto its feet. I hope that you will be able to visit our poor devastated country some day and remark upon all that was done after the earthquake to make El Salvador a better place for all its citizens to live. On behalf of us all, but particularly the recipients of your aid, please accept my thanks."*

The group also worked to raise awareness about El Salvador through various presentations focusing on current political, social and economic realities. These events included a lecture on *Art, Revolution and Sustainable Development: Before and after the Earthquake*, by **Gilberto Osorio**, former FMLN commander and co-founder of San Francisco's Mission Cultural Center, and **Adolfo Sanchez** of PROESA, a Salvadoran NGO that promotes and funds sustainable development projects. In March, the group hosted the visit of **Jon Cortina**, Salvadoran priest and professor at the University of Central America in San Salvador. In May, the working group teamed up with **Hillel**, the Jewish community group on campus, to bring **Jose "Chencho" Alas** to Stanford for a talk entitled *Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development in Latin America: The Case Study of El Salvador*.

Future Plans for CLAS Graduates

Master's Class of '01

Alexandra Armstrong will be staying in the Bay Area and planning her upcoming wedding. She will be applying for a Master in Education at Stanford University for fall, 2002. She plans to teach high school Spanish.

Matthew Beem will look for a job in Buenos Aires.

Mercedes Briceño worked during the summer as a research assistant for Professor Karl. She intends to return to the International Development Bank as a consultant in the Social Development Division.

Amy Brooks is working as Program Director of the Marin City Children's Program. Her work with young people will involve academic support, writing instruction, service learning programming, and college guidance.

Mark Eisner has remained at Stanford, collaborating on a multi-faceted project on Pablo Neruda and editing a new edition of English translations of the poet's works.

Miguel Hilario will enroll in a Ph.D. program at the Department of Anthropological Sciences at Stanford. He plans to pursue a political career after completing his Ph.D.

Thomas Kohnstamm is working with a conservation and development consultancy in San Francisco and will be involved with planning the UN 2002 International Year of Ecotourism. He plans to travel this fall and eventually apply for a Ph.D. studying political ecology.

Stuart Miller plans to travel to Brazil and then look for a job in the Bay Area, New York, Houston or Latin America.

Biasha Mitchell will be working with the Children's Environmental Trust Foundation International in Iquitos, in the northern Peruvian Amazon. She will work in environmental education with middle-school students from the US. Following her job with CET, she will travel in South America and hopefully work as a guide in an ecotourism lodge in the southeastern Peruvian Amazon.

Mariana Mora will start a Ph.D. in Social Anthropology at UT Austin.

Suzanne Plank plans to return to her teaching position in Oaxaca. She may later pursue a Ph.D. in Spanish Literature.

BA in Latin American Studies

Lisa Charo is working in Washington, DC at the National Forum for Health Care Quality Measurement and Reporting as a Research Assistant. She is applying to medical school, and will hopefully start medical school in the fall of 2002.

Bernabe Garcia will return to Stanford next year as a fifth-year co-terminal student in Latin American Studies.

Kristen Stesar plans to travel to Cuba and begin preparations to apply to graduate school.

Honors Certificate in Latin American Studies

Elena Conte returned home to New York to visit her family and find a job.

Admas Kanyagia returned home to Los Angeles to look for a job in the area. She plans to apply to graduate school in International Studies in the future.

Luisa Magarian spent the summer in San Francisco working as a coordinator for the youth floor staff at the Exploratorium. In the fall she travels to Guatemala to follow up on her thesis, then to Mexico, and then across the world to Armenia.

Amy Marietta stayed in the Bay Area for the summer, working on campus as an RA and part time at Mid-Penninsula Housing, a low-income housing coalition in Redwood City. In August she returned to Santiago, Chile, where she will spend a year as a Fulbright scholar, taking a class at the Universidad de Chile and working for the Ministry of Housing on projects relating to energy-efficient housing design.

internment of Japanese-Peruvians and the fight for redress. A talk by working group founder and CLAS visiting scholar **Roshni Rustomji-Kerns** on the *china poblana* rounded out a year of exceptional events.

Mexican Studies Working Group

In collaboration with CLAS, the **Mexican Studies Working Group** kicked off the year

with a talk by **Bobby Vaughn**, doctoral candidate in **Cultural and Social Anthropology**, on his research on the African diaspora in Mexico. The volatile situation in Chiapas was the focus of two presentations hosted by the working group. **Ernesto Ledesma**, coordinator of the Global Exchange Peace House in Chiapas, discussed the implications of the PRI's defeat in Chiapas, where opposition candidate Pablo Salazar was elected governor. **Antonio Perez**

Mendez, a Tzeltal indigenous traditional healer and the president of the Council of Traditional Indigenous Doctors and Midwives of Chiapas, revealed what he considers to be a new threat to indigenous communities in Chiapas – biopiracy, the appropriation of plants, animals, and soils by transnational corporations, universities and governments for research purposes. (*For more on issues concerning intellectual property rights in Latin America, please see page 8.*)

Erika Bliss (MA '96) graduated from medical school at UC San Diego in 2000, where she set up an exchange program between UCSD and Hospital Tela Ingrado in Honduras. She is now living in Seattle and working on a Family Practice residency at Swedish Hospital.

Joceyln Weiner (BA '99) returned from a year and a half in El Salvador researching street children and gang members to write and translate stories for a Spanish/English newspaper in Seattle. On August 1 she began a year-long Master's program at the journalism school of Columbia University.

Sebastian M. Saiegh (MA '96) is living in New York City and is a 4th-year Ph.D. student in the Politics Department at New York University.

Lindsey Holmes (MA '96) graduated from the University of Chicago law school and took the bar exam in July. She and her husband Alberto are moving to Anchorage, Alaska where she will begin a one-year clerkship for a justice on the Alaska Supreme Court.

Charlie Schlangen (BA '96) graduated from the University of Chicago law school this spring. He will be moving to New York next month, where he will begin working for the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett.

Elka Schecker (MA '99) returned to her native Dominican Republic where she works as the Investment Climate Director for the Office for Promotion of Foreign Investment. She is also a researcher for FLACSO (Latin American Faculty of Social Science) and the coordinator national legal round tables where young lawyers debate issues of legal reform and administrative procedures. Her son Marcelo is now 2 years old.

Cory Conover (MA '99) began a PhD program in History at UT Austin in the fall. He will specialize in Latin American economic history.

Jessica Ernst (MA '00) has finished her first year of a PhD program in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at UC Santa Barbara. Jessica got married in September 2001 and



The 2001 BA and MA classes celebrate after the graduation ceremony at Bolívar House.

honeymooned in Fiji before starting back at school in the fall.

Abby Falik ('00) is finishing her research for a co-term in International and Comparative Education. She is studying efforts to include underprivileged and minority students in high school International Exchange programs. She spent August in Nicaragua with four Latina high school students testing a "Participatory/Empowerment" based model for international exchange.

Rachel Brunette ('99) will study at the Inter-University Center for Japanese Studies in Yokohama, Japan from Sept 2001 until June 2002.

Denis Benchimol Minev (MA '99) worked as a financial analyst in the Emerging Markets Capital markets group at Goldman Sachs in New York. He is now starting the MBA program at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Luisa Schwartzman (MA '00) is beginning a doctoral program in Sociology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Alejandra Letelier Kramer (MA '91) is completing her PhD in Anthropology at UC Santa

Cruz, where she researches women and politics in Chile.

Ross Evans ('98) conducted workshops in Cuba, South Africa and Senegal for his bicycle company, Xtracycle. In the process of creating the company, he spent five months training war-disabled men in bicycle repair and welding. To read more about Xtracycle visit <http://www.xtracycle.com>

Mark Sebastian Anner (MA '91) is studying government in a Ph.D. program at Cornell University. He has been awarded a SSRC International Dissertation Field Research Fellowship (IDRF) to begin field research in Brazil and Argentina for his dissertation, "Segmented Production, Networked Solidarity: Labor and industrial restructuring in Latin America's Apparel and Automobile Industries."

Jessi Aaron (MA '00) has just finished her first year in the Anthropology Ph.D. program at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. She received a Title VI Fellowship from the Latin American and Iberian Institute at UNM for the upcoming year.

Hector Perla (MA '98) has finished his second year in the Ph.D. program in Political Science at

UCLA. He earned an award from the University of California's Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) which offered him the opportunity to conduct a research internship at the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA). Hector is taking a leave of absence from the doctoral program to continue his research on Colombian paramilitaries at WOLA.

Jorge R. Manzano (BA '00) is working as a business economic associate with Center Operations and Community Services (coSERVE) at the University of Texas-Pan American in Edinburg, Texas. His work deals with primarily human development projects in the Rio Grande Valley and projects along the US-Mexico border. In his spare time he occasionally still writes fiction, and he has finished his travelogue of Latin America, which he is hoping to get up on the Web this year.

Taylor Boas (BA '99) presented a paper entitled, "The Internet in Authoritarian Regimes: The Case of Cuba" at the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy in August. He and his former colleagues are working on a book, to be published in 2002, that will examine the impact of the Internet in a variety of authoritarian regimes, including China and Cuba.

Peter Prengaman (MA '00) worked in Casablanca, Morocco as a free-lance journalist,



Kristen Slesar, recipient of the Center for Latin American Studies undergraduate award in 2001, with Spanish and Portuguese professor Jorge Ruffinelli

mostly for the San Francisco Chronicle and the San Jose Mercury News, until last February. He then moved to Valparaiso, Chile, where he will study with a Rotary Ambassadorial scholarship for a year. This semester he is teaching a class at the Universidad Católica de Valparaiso for fifth-year students of English translation.

Jaime Areizaga (JD_AM '94) has been working with Clifford Chance Rogers & Wells in São Paulo, Brazil. He is actively involved in represent-

ing Petrobas and other companies in the process of developing gas-fire power plants. He recently saw **Beatriz de la Mora** (AM '94) who works with Compaq in Houston, and **Alberto Gross** (EES '95), who heads Bit.TIME in Miami.

Monisha Bajaj (MA '98) wrote a curriculum on human rights for junior high school teachers which will be published by FLACSO. She hopes that the curriculum will be used in teacher trainings for public school teachers.

Thanks to all the former Latin American Studies students who send us updates on their personal and professional activities. Please continue to stay in touch! Send us a note or email to clas-bobo@lists.stanford.edu



Photos on the Guatemalan section of the “Expressions of Central America” educational website demonstrate Mayan weaving

Center for Latin American Studies

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The “Expressions of Central America” educational website, which was created by three MA students in 1998, provides students and teachers with interactive projects to explore and learn about geography, art, and indigenous cultures in Honduras and Nicaragua. This year, the site is being expanded to include a section on Guatemala, which will focus on weavings and Mayan culture. This expansion has been spearheaded by current **LAS MA Emily Yates-Doerr**, who researched Guatemalan weavings as a Stanford undergrad. Check out the website at <http://www.stanford.edu/group/arts>.

Community College Professional Development Award Update

In last year’s *enlace*, we reported on the recipients of our Community College Professional Development awards, which are funded by a **U.S. Department of Education Title VI grant**. These awards provide local instructors with grants to pursue individualized studies of Latin America which will allow them to more fully incorporate Latin America into their courses at area community colleges. The grants also offer access to Stanford’s library resources and participation in one of CLAS’s working groups.

One of last year’s recipients, **Kathleen de Azevedo Feinblum**, used her grant to research and collect information on Brazilian Popular Poetry for inclusion in her English composition classes at Skyline College in San Bruno, California. She reports that the grant enabled her to travel to Brazil, where she spent several weeks in Rio de Janeiro and Northeastern Brazil buying poetry books, visiting research foundations, and exploring cultural and historical sites. Since returning to the US, she has integrated the popular poetry into one of her English classes and is currently designing a new course on international readings which will incorporate Brazilian poetry into its curriculum. As she explains, “my Community College Fellowship Grant took me on an intellectual journey that I would have never thought possible. Skyline College and my students will be richer because of my year of study... I look forward to establishing a continuing relationship with the Center for Latin American Studies.”



Interested in learning more about Stanford's Center for Latin American Studies? Information about degree programs, affiliated faculty, visiting scholars, research projects, and a monthly calendar of events can all be found at our newly redesigned website: <http://www.stanford.edu/group/las>

To subscribe to our online calendar of events or to contact us, send email to: clas-boho@lists.stanford.edu

enlace

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