The *Fotonovela* and Public Health: Improving Tuberculosis Care for Hispanic/Latino Immigrants

By Daniel Cabrera, Ph.D., School of Allied Health Professions

In the early 1990s, the Los Angeles County Health Center faced a serious communication barrier in their efforts to reach diverse, multicultural audiences with educational information about tuberculosis treatment and prevention. Immigrants from Mexico, Central America, and other Latin American countries form a large sector of the urban population that required practical health care information. This article explores an innovative use of the popular "fotonovela" as an educational tool for improving public health in regions where significant numbers of Hispanic/Latino immigrants reside.

Tuberculosis, a disease with a long historical impact on human populations, continues to be the number one cause of mortality from infectious disease globally. Failure to comply with medical recommendations has been cited as the most serious remaining problem in the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States. The diagnosis, the carefully weighted treatment plan, and the expended time and effort in patient education may all be wasted efforts if the patient does not adhere to the prescriptions and proscriptions recommended by the health care provider. Inability to improve patients' adherence to anti-tuberculosis treatment has been a major source of dissatisfaction among physicians involved in public health care.

By 1992, the number of new cases of tuberculosis in Los Angeles County had reached epidemic proportions. The incidence was almost three times the national average rate. The problem of non-completion of prescribed therapies by tuberculosis patients was considered a major reason for the spread of the disease. This was further complicated by the development of drug-resistant strains. Treatment options become more expensive with the need to try newer, more toxic drugs for extended periods of time. Surgical procedures to remove infected lung tissue, and medical isolation to prevent further spread of the drug-resistant form of the disease.

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To address the problem of non-completion of treatment, a collaborative study was conducted by the UCLA School of Public Health and the Los Angeles County Department of Services. Researchers sought to identify psychosocial/cultural determinants of compliance behavior (medication taking and appointment keeping) among its predominantly immigrant patient population. While this health department serves large numbers of immigrants from all over the world, a significant portion of foreign-born patients originate from

*continued on page 2*
THE FOTONOVELA AND PUBLIC HEALTH: IMPROVING TUBERCULOSIS CARE FOR HISPANIC/LATINO IMMIGRANTS
BY DANIEL CABRERA, PH.D., DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH

In the early 1990s, the Los Angeles County Health Center faced a serious communication barrier in their efforts to reach diverse, multicultural audiences with educational information about tuberculosis treatment and prevention. Immigrants from Mexico, Central America and other Latin American countries form a large sector of the urban population that required practical health care information. This article explores an innovative use of the popular “fotonovela” as an educational tool for improving public health in regions where significant numbers of Hispanic/Latino immigrants reside.

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To address the problem of non-completion of treatment, a collaborative study was conducted by the UCLA School of Public Health and the Los Angeles County Department of Services. Researchers sought to identify psychosocial/cultural determinants of compliance behavior (medication taking and appointment keeping) among its predominantly immigrant patient population. While this health department serves large numbers of immigrants from all over the world, a significant portion of foreign-born patients originate from Mexico and Latin America where tuberculosis is more common than in the United States. Efforts were made to develop and implement innovative and effective health education interventions to increase the percentage of immigrants completing the recommended treatment to assure recovery.

During the study, researchers turned to forms of media communication popular in Latin America. The fotonovela medium, the printed version of popular “telenovelas” or television soap operas, originated in comic book format employing either cartoon drawings or posed photographs. Ubiquitous publications in any Mexican or Central American city, these popular
comic books held the potential of being not only entertaining, but informative. *Fotonovelas* have been recently suggested for use as innovative health education tools to effectively reach multicultural audiences because they mirror the communities’ everyday social, cultural, and economic realities.

As a health education tool, the *fotonovalet* facilitates communication with immigrants, who are the primary constituents of the Los Angeles County Health Center. They are culturally sensitive, and their familiar, easy-to-read format means that they can be read in a tuberculosis clinic waiting room. Because patients are accustomed to *fotonovelas*, crucial information about tuberculosis transmission can be incorporated into the storyline. The “soap opera” plots of the *fotonovela* is often built around personal and family interrelationships and crises; therefore this genre allows the depiction of situations faced by health care patients, such as the patient’s concerns about overcoming the threat of a contagious illness, and the emotional response of loved ones. Hence, educators may employ the *fotonovela* format and customary plot lines to encourage patients to use social support from friends and family to facilitate daily compliance to medication-taking, rather than feeling that they must complete their medication-taking regimen alone.

However, there had been no studies that directly evaluated the impact of educational *fotonovelas* for increasing knowledge about the treatment of tuberculosis among immigrant populations. Therefore, a further objective of the UCLA study was to determine the relationship between fotonovelas and patient medication-taking compliance through evaluating the three *fotonovelas* published for patient use at a Los Angeles County Health Center. The researchers hypothesized that the *fotonovelas* would, indeed, increase knowledge in the target population, modify beliefs, and provide positive examples of social support, ultimately leading to increased patient medication-taking compliance. The evaluation would determine whether the *fotonovela* might play a significant role in helping tuberculosis patients overcome psychosocial barriers, such as stigma, lack of knowledge about tuberculosis transmission, and insufficient social support. Overcoming these barriers, researchers believed, would increase the rate of completion of the required six to nine-month course of treatment.

Three *fotonovelas* were made available to patients. Their plots involved characters that were at different stages of treatment: prescreening, mid-treatment, and completion of care. In addition, each character represented persons from distinct social positions in the community: a young male day laborer who experiences a chronic cough symptomatic of tuberculosis; a pregnant woman who is half-way through treatment but is concerned about the safety of her unborn child; and an older women who is completing care. By covering a broad spectrum of different patient ‘types,’ researchers hoped to increase the likelihood that one of the stories prove salient to patients currently undergoing treatment and their family members. Unifying themes across the three stories were the importance of completing care, the inappropriateness of attaching social stigma to tuberculosis care, and the demonstration of personal support that can usefully be provided by family members, friends, neighbors, and co-workers.

The assessment of the *fotonovela* as an effective communication tool was implemented during a health education session with a health educator who administered an evaluation to the
patient during the same health education session. The evaluation examined patient knowledge and beliefs about TB transmission and the role of social support to compliance to the medication regimen. Data on longer-term changes in patient knowledge levels and beliefs was assessed through questions administered during the final exit interview. In order to obtain further patient reactions to the fotonovela, patients were asked whether they considered it entertaining and easy-to-read.

While the research findings for the evaluation study are still pending, the general reception for the pamphlet "Tuberculosis: Tres Fotonovelas" has been positive, and this Spanish language booklet has been made available through the UCLA Tuberculosis Project/TB Control, the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services with support from the National Institute of Nursing Research and National Institute of Drug Abuse.
FALL 1997


SPRING 1998


Professor Refugio I. Rochin - Colloquium lecture entitled “Latino Settlement in the Midwest: Looking beyond the year 2000,” March 31, 1998. Seminar presentation on “Mexican-Americans in Rural Areas: Comparative Questions for the Midwest and Southwestern Regions” on April 1, by the Founder and Director of The Julian Samora Research Institute, economist, and professor at Michigan State University. Supported by the Graduate School Colloquium Committee.


Regina Montoya - Public Talk for NIU student-organized conference by Visiting Professor at the University of Texas at Dallas, attorney, and television commentator. At the V.A.L.E. Latino/a Student Leadership Conference. Co-sponsored with student organizations, URL and other NIU units. February 27-28, 1998.

Professor Tino Villanueva - Poetry Reading and Commentary by Award-winning poet, founder and editor of Imagine: International Chicano Poetry Journal, and Boston University faculty member. February 16, 1998.

Aids Memorial Quilt Display - Co-sponsor with the NIU Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual Coalition (LGBGC) and other campus units; Exhibit at NIU on April 15 & 16, 1998.

Frida Fiesta - Community event in commemoration of the Mexican Artist Frida Kahlo [Art Exhibit, Theatrical Reading of “Frida and Diego,” Music, Dance and Workshops], July 11 & 12, 1997. Co-sponsored with DeKalb Area Women’s Center, Steve Duchrow of CAB, and other local groups.
Margaret Villanueva, Department of Anthropology, conducted field work in Misantla and Yecuatla, Veracruz, Mexico as part of an ongoing research project. Her study entitled “Transnational Ethnography of New Migrant Spaces: From ‘Totonacápan’ in Veracruz to Northern Illinois” was carried out during December 1997 and January 1998 with support from a $2,000 Center award. Focusing on economic, household, and gender relations of individuals and families in “transnational” communities where social relations extend across national borders, this recent ethnographic work contributes to her research done since 1995 with the immigrant community from Veracruz residing in northern Illinois, and with the “sending communities” in Veracruz. Villanueva compared household and familial strategies undertaken by recent immigrants with a classic analysis published by the Colegio de México in 1980, and subsequently translated to English: “La migración por relevos y la reproducción social del campesinado,” by Mexican anthropologist Lourdes Arizpe. Arizpe found that a form of extended family, “the stem family,” (common in 18th-century Europe) had become a generalized form for peasant families that sent its members to Mexico City or the US-Mexican border to work. Traditionally, this family form enables the male head-of-household to accumulate and control the remittances from junior family members who work in urban areas. Younger members of the “stem” family send back part of their earnings which is used to make capital improvements to the patrimony controlled by the household head. Villanueva noted that although today’s Veracruz families follow a “revolving migration” pattern similar to that described by Arizpe, the savings accumulated are dispersed and seldom accrue to the eldest male head-of-household. Although elder parents may receive “help” from offspring who migrate, the main beneficiaries of saved earnings are the migratory individuals and nuclear families. Nevertheless, interviews with members of Yecuatla’s town council, and relatives of out-migrants, indicated that the monetary remittances for family in Mexico do provide valued resources that raise household standard of living and lead to local economic development. A second emphasis in Villanueva’s ongoing research is the significance of gender relations in the transnational immigrant circuit. She finds little evidence that women in the new migrant stream from Veracruz come to the U.S. on their own, unlike women “border-crossers” described in previous studies who move between northern Mexico and the southern U.S. Unmarried women who come from Veracruz are usually older, and may be accompanied by teenage or adult offspring; younger or single women only immigrate when accompanied by family members such as husbands, married sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts or parents. Married women provided three main reasons for their choice to migrate with husbands: 1) kinship networks of former migrants relay the news that women earn the same wages as men in local labor markets, and find work just as quickly as men; 2) women who migrate advise other women that unaccompanied men often “run off” with other women and thus do not return to their families; 3) men who migrate alone find it difficult to organize their daily lives without the assistance of women, especially in regard to keeping house and preparing customary meals.

Gregory Schmidt, Department of Political Science, completed a research project with the support of Center for Latino & Latin American Studies funds, entitled “Executive-Legislative Relations and Delegated Decree Authority in Peru, 1963-1997.” He did field research in Lima,
Peru from May 23 to June 15, 1997 for this project. Professor Schmidt invested why President Belaunde (1963-1968) and President Fujimori during the 1992 “autogolpe” received the authority to decree laws from Congresses that were not controlled by their own parties. Working on the hypothesis that “the terms of delegated decree authority are decisive to such congressional decisions, Schmidt carried out 1) archival research on enabling statues and the 894 legislative decrees passed under the statues; 2) archival research on a sample of expedientes or “process files” on the major enabling laws; 3) archival research on legislative proceedings [Diario de los Debates] related to the major enabling laws; 4) search of law archives to find circumstances for revoking legislative decrees; 5) interviews with major officials involved in drafting legal codes during periods when the decree authority was granted. Schmidt cites his tentative conclusions as follows: “Law 23,230, the single most important enabling statute, was primarily the result of a congressional initiative, rather than of a request from President Belaunde....” This conclusion supports earlier interpretations by Carey and Shugart, and challenges the analysis of O’Donnell, Przeworski, and Bernales regarding the Presidency of Bustamante Belaunde. Schmidt further observes “that in Peru opposition parties are no less likely to delegate decree authority. The critical difference is that they are more likely to insist on ex ante controls and to repeal decrees promulgated by the president.” Therefore, he concludes that a simple count of statues and laws tends to be misleading, because the political process and the terms under which political actors were operating at a given historical conjuncture may be significant intervening variables. In looking at the actual political processes, Schmidt indicates that compromises were often reached with special commissions that held the power to exercise legislative vetos. He concludes that “the ex ante controls frequently established by Congress were no idle threat.”

Winifred Creamer received Center support for a faculty leave during Spring 1997, when she worked at the Field Museum in Chicago as Adjunct Associate Curator. During this leave, and the sabbatical granted for Fall 1996, Professor Creamer was able to complete an analysis of field work carried out from 1995 to present, which resulted in two article manuscripts and a monograph draft to cover data collected about the Pueblo population in New Mexico. Creamer also supervised the completion of two M.A. theses that analyzed data from the Pueblo Blanco site and northern Rio Grande region as a whole. Two articles from research partially supported by Center awards are listed elsewhere in the newsletter under “Faculty Publications and Activities.”

Samuel Amaral conducted two separate studies in 1996 with the support of two $2,500 Center research awards: The first study was a continuation of an ongoing project “Peronism and Political Violence in Argentina, 1955-1983” which explains the role of Peronism in Argentine politics, with emphasis on “the emergence, development and decline of political violence.” Professor Amaral researched the ideological background of political groups, “particularly the blend of Marxism and Populism [Peronism] that characterized the Argentine guerrilla movement” by exploring the writings of a number of 1950s activists: John William Cook, Juan José Hernández Arregui, Arturo Jauretche, Rodolfo Puiggros and Jorge Abelardo Ramos, especially in books they published between 1956 and 1957 and through other available sources. Amaral reports that he completed a key aspect of his research project during his two-month stay: “[T]he study of the intellectual origins of the ideological convergence of Peronism and Marxism in the late-1950s and early 1960s.” He presented the first results of this research at a conference
held in Rio de Janeiro in August 1996 with Center support, as well as making presentations in September and October, 1996 in Argentina, at the Catholic University, Universidad de San Andrés, and the Argentine Society of Political Analysis.

Amaral’s second research project carried was entitled “Revolutionaries: The Political Discourse of the Latin American Guerrillas, 1950s-1970s.” He sought to explain “the motivations of people involved in direct action and the circumstances in which their decisions, whether conscious or not, were made.” His project critiqued previous historical work built on an image that “individuals seemed to turn into masters of history...(who) were then in control of their destiny and ready to implement a social project that was the offspring of their imagination.” In contrast, Amaral adopts the perspective that the Latin American revolutionaries may have been victims of their own imaginations, and simultaneously victims of “the uncontrollable forces of history.” In Argentina, he searched for memoirs and diaries of revolutionary activists, documents published by their revolutionary groups, and contemporary political writings and publications. With Argentina, a lesser emphasis will be placed on Uruguay and Brazil which shared characteristics of the Argentine guerrilla movements. He also analyzes the 1959 Cuban Revolution which served as “model” for all later revolutionary attempts in the region, particularly for Che Guevara’s early “foco” theory. During Fall 1996, Professor Amaral drafted the first section of a book-length project, comprising three chapters that aim to: 1) Trace the emergence and consolidation of an image of the Cuban Revolution as the product of the will of common individuals; 2) Analyze how individuals come to represent larger social forces due to their own decision-making processes. He notes that the second section of this manuscript will comprise six chapters to analyze: “the testimonies of revolutionaries, especially diaries, memoirs, and political documents and manifestos...(exploring) the tension between individual and history present in that image of the Cuban Revolution through those testimonies.” Three chapters will deal with the writings of rural guerrillas from Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia between 1959-1967, as well as the perspectives held by urban guerrillas in Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil, between 1966-1976.
The Center for Latino and Latin American Studies along with the University Resources for Latinos will be re-locating within the next two years to a new campus building. Architects have designed a facility to meet the needs of these two campus units that serve a number of functions: administrative, academic services, and student services. The new building will house offices and conference room, as well as student-oriented facilities such as a computer lab, resource center and library, and space for students to meet and to study. Since the 1970s when the creation of a “Latino Affairs” center was first advocated by students, Northern Illinois University was one of the first campuses in Illinois, and even in the Midwest, to support programs oriented toward Latino/a students and the academic area of Latino/a Studies.

“What’s the difference between “The Center” and “The URL?” is a frequently-asked question at Northern. Hopefully, moving into a permanent facility at a central location will allow members of the campus community and the general public to become better acquainted with the goals and ongoing functions of each program. Administratively, The Center for Latino and Latin American Studies is located within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and has an academic emphasis on teaching and research in both the areas of Latino/a Studies and Latin American Studies, which is reflected by its sponsorship of an undergraduate minor course of studies. A number of faculty members from diverse disciplines and colleges who focus their teaching and research in these two academic areas are affiliated with the Center as Faculty Associates.

On the other hand, the University Resources for Latinos, which reports to the Office of the Provost, is primarily a student services unit, and cooperates with the Admissions Office and other units in recruitment and retention efforts on behalf of the growing Latino/Hispanic population of northern Illinois. Despite their distinct functions and administrative locations, these units often cooperate on sponsoring cultural events, student-organized academic and intramural activities; they both provide courses geared toward the interests of Latino/a students and encourage interaction between undergraduate Latino/a students and faculty members or graduate student mentors.

Following are the published mission statements of the CL&LAS and the URL which indicate how the goals and functions of each program are inter-connected:

“The mission of the Center for Latino and Latin American Studies is to foster the study of Latino and Latin American Studies. Latin American Studies has been taught on most university campuses for several decades. Latino Studies is a newer field which, however, has grown in importance since the 1960s. The Center encourages the study of both fields because the historical, cultural and linguistic experiences of Latinos, wherever they may live, are inter-related. The Center’s principal programs are listed as follows: First, it administers the minor in Latino and Latin American Studies. The minor is intended to compliment major field and to provide Latino students with knowledge about their cultural heritage. Second, the Center organizes and sponsors public lectures and
seminars by outstanding scholars in Latino and Latin American Studies as a means of communicating important and innovative research. Third, the Center provides resources to faculty and students through purchasing books for the library, maintaining information about current events, foundation grants, and library holdings. Fourth, the Center supports the research of faculty associates of the Center who specialize in the study of Latino or Latin American Studies. And, fifth, the Center pursues outside funding in order to develop its principal programs more aggressively."

"The primary focus of the University Resources for Latinos office is to ensure that every Latino/a student enrolled at our university gets the most of what they expect of themselves and what NIU has to offer. The URL team wants our Latino/a student population to be confident and secure with pride in the heritage that they represent and to be well prepared to take on the professional challenges that await them after college. The URL services students by utilizing a team-management approach. The URL retention team consists of the director, academic counselor, program coordinator, and graduate assistants. It has a three-fold mission at NIU:

- To increase the admission of Hispanic/Latino(a) students
- To increase Hispanic/Latino(a) students' retention rates
- To provide information to current and prospective Hispanic/Latino(a) students, their families, and community members.

The URL staff achieves these goals through focusing on individual academic development in cooperation with Hispanic/Latino(a) student organizations and other NIU departments and offices."

Staff members of the Center for Latino and Latin American Studies and the University Resources for Latinos look forward to mutually working towards these academic, teaching, and service goals through closer collaboration once the new campus facility is completed.
Farewells — Felicidades to Egberto Almenas-Rosa who was appointed Professor of Humanities at the University of Puerto Rico-Piedras Negras [and no longer has to endure our Illinois winters!]. Congratulations go out to Faculty Associates retiring in 1998: Anthropologist Michael Salovesh who now has more time to devote to human rights concerns through cyber-communications and in future visits to Chiapas and Guatemala; Mary Beth Floyd of Foreign Language and Literatures, who has worked on the linguistics of Spanish-speakers in the U.S.; and John Kerr who taught courses on Brazil and Portuguese language through the Department of Foreign Language and Literatures.

Promotions and Awards -- The Center recognizes the achievements of Faculty Associates who recently received tenure in their respective Departments: Guadalupe Luna, School of Law and Rosita L. Marcano, Leadership and Educational Policy Studies. Professor Marcano was also elected Chair of the Educational Administration component of LEPS. We also congratulate Samuel Amaral who was promoted to the status of full Professor and Winifred Creamer who was appointed Assistant Director for the Honors Program. Fellowships or grants were secured by Guadalupe Luna (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities), Elaine Stone-Drummond (Newberry Library), Daniel Cabrera (NIU Graduate Council), and by Eugene Perry (NSF). In addition, Margaret Villanueva received scholarly recognition for the best of eighteen articles published in Volume 15 of Studies in Latin American Popular Culture.

Graduate and Undergraduate Student Achievements -- Rosa Maria Cerón, a junior majoring in Elementary Education was awarded the “Robert Marcelin Scholarship for 1998,” from an endowment fund granted by employees of the Ameritech Corporation in memory of former co-employee and NIU alumni Robert Marcelin. Antonio Ramon, senior majoring in Sociology with a minor in Latino & Latin American Studies, received state-wide recognition as the NIU designee for undergraduate scholarship and citizenship at a ceremony in Springfield, the award being presented by Governor Edgar. Three Latina and Latino graduate students completed their Ed.D. in Leadership and Educational Policy Studies in the College of Education: Sylvia Fuentes who conducted research on Tejana women in the Texas-Illinois migratory circuit and their educational experiences; Juan Andrade who investigated Latino/a leadership in Chicago through distinct life-histories in their socio-historic contexts; and Ernest Gonzalez whose ethnographic research sought to find educational alternatives for Latinos involved in gang-related activities. NIU staff members serving Latinos/as and other minority students are congratulated for their wonderful example as role models, and for their continued personal enrollment in graduate studies at NIU while working full time in their professional supportive or administrative positions: George Gutierrez of URL, Frank Puente of URL, Susana Peña and Jes Cisneros, CHANCE Counselors, and Paul Alvarez of Admissions. Another URL staff member received her doctorate in Winter 97 while serving as Academic Counselor, and was subsequently promoted to Assistant Director: Felicidades to Susan Timm. All the hard-working students who organized Northern’s 4th Annual V.A.L.E. Latino/a Leadership Conference for Spring 98 deserve special recognition for their efforts to support other students and their home communities.
Donald O. Neslund, graduate student in Anthropology, attended the Intensive Summer Program of Yucatec Maya sponsored by Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in preparation for his M.A. research thesis entitled “Yucatec Maya Medical Beliefs of the Human Body and Origins of Disease,” consulting local Yucatec speakers and researchers from the Universidad de Yucatan.

Guadalupe Velazquez-Olman, graduate student in Geology, examined six natural springs and five artesian wells, taking 34 samples in all from geographically distant sites in the state of Puebla to ascertain whether volcanic activity was affecting drinking water across the region. She found traces of high sulfate in most of the samples which require further study.

Jiren Zhang, graduate student in Geology, did field work on water quality in several distinct regions of Yucatan, Mexico. He examined samples and data regarding the effect of seawater intrusion, infiltration of sewage, fertilizer, insecticide and industrial discharge on the local water supplies. The data he brought back will contribute to isotope analysis and be incorporated into his graduate thesis.
CALL FOR PAPERS

NACCS MIDWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE
[National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies]

“Redefining & Reconstructing Strategies for Chicana/o Leadership:
Embarcando nuevo liderazgo”

October 23 - October 24, 1998
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

SUGGESTED TOPICS:
Overcoming Barriers  Community  Educational Issues
Spirituality & Healing  Indigenous & African Roots
Identities  Communicating across Gender/s & Sexualities
Chicana/Latina Leadership  Building Coalitions  1848 & 1898
Conflict Resolution  Using High-Tech: The Web & Email  Historical Perspectives

DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS: September 11, 1998

INFO: Contact Dr. Margaret Villanueva (mvillanu@niu.edu / 815-753-8281)
MAIL PROPOSALS: Frank Puente, University Resources for Latinos, NIU (Fax: 815-753-8274)
FACULTY, GRADUATE, AND FACULTY-UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARDS GRANTED 1997-1998

FACULTY-UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS [$500]

Magdalena Elizarraraz (with Michael Gonzales) - “The Struggle for Agrarian Reform in Mexico: An Historical Perspective”
Patricia Garcia (with Peter Gutierrez) - “Exposure to Suicidal Behavior, Attitudes About Life and Death, and Suicide Risk Among Latino College Students: Preliminary Findings”
Pamela Kadner (with Margaret Villanueva) - “The African Roots of Contemporary Music and Dance in Cuba”

GRADUATE RESEARCH AWARDS [up to $1,000]

Manigeh Roosta - LEPS (Advisor, Glenn Smith) - “Serving Rural Adults: A Case Study of Centro Universitario de Bienestar Rural in Colombia”
Karen Kjellquist-Gutierrez - LEPS (Advisor, Phyllis Cunningham) - “Availability of Services for Domestic Violence for Latina Women”
Cynthia Sihabot - Curriculum and Instruction (Advisor, Nina Dorsch) - “A Case Study on an Adult Freirean Literacy Program for Paraguayan Peasants”
Donald O. Neslund - Anthropology (Advisors, Salovesh/Villanueva) - “Field Research in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico”

FACULTY RESEARCH AWARDS [$2,500]

Samuel Amaral - History - “Peronism and Marxism: From Confrontation to Convergence, 1945-1970”
Eugene Perry - Geology - “Geologic and Hydro Geologic Study of Aquifers in the Central Mexican Volcanic Belt”
FACULTY PUBLICATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Samuel Amaral - History
Publications:

Professional Activities and Awards:
Promoted to full professor, 1998.

Cecil Brown - Anthropology
Publications:


Conference Papers:

Daniel M. Cabrera- Allied Health Professions

Publications:

Conference Papers:


Professional Activities and Awards:

(1998) "Smart Classroom Technology" Participant in Round table discussion of with members of Registration and Record, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, February 23.

(1997) Presented at FS3 to discuss research opportunities from the annual Health Enhancement Student Survey administered to students. The database, containing survey results from the past eight years, touches on such areas as risk behaviors, academic accomplishment, and injury prevention. Two faculty members have expressed interest in pursuing this areas of research, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, December 8.

"Use of education and Incentive-Based Strategies to Improve Compliance to an Antituberculosis Regimen: a Three Year Study. Presented at the College of Health and Human Sciences Poster Exhibit, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois -- Fall 1997

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Media Appearances/ Newspaper Writing/ On-line Publications:

Winifred Creamer - Anthropology
Publications:


Conference Papers:
(1997) "The Relation of Climate Change and Warfare in the Ancient Southwest, A.D., 1250-1300." Conference on Ancient Climate Change in California, California State University-Northridge, February.


Professional Activities and Awards:

(1997) Travelearn Program Leader (cultural study and visits to archaeological sites), Peru, March.
Manuscript reviewer, *Current Anthropology and American Antiquity*.

**Ibis Gomez-Vega - English**

**Publications:**


**Michael Gonzales - Center for Latino/Latin American Studies**

**Publications:**

(Forthcoming) *The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1940*, for the University of New Mexico Press.

**Conference Papers:**


**Media Appearances / Newspaper Writing / On-Line Publications:**
(1997) Radio interview (WSQR) on current events in Mexico and important political and social issues involving the Latino community in the United States, DeKalb and NIU, July 29.

**Peter Gutierrez - Psychology**

**Publications:**
(Forthcoming) Hagstrom, A. H. & Gutierrez, P.M. “Confirmatory factor analysis of the Multi-attitude Suicide Tendency Scale,” *Journal of Psycho-pathology and Behavioral Assessment*.


**Conference Papers:**

Professional Activities and Awards:
Suicide awareness lecture for parents of teens, Bethlehem Lutheran Church, DeKalb, September 1997.

**Jeff Kowalski - Art**
**Conference Papers:**

Professional Activities and Awards:
(1997) NEH Summer Institute, Lecture on northern Maya history and archaeology in Merida, Yucatan, and at the archaeological sites of Dzibilchaltun, Uxmal, and Chichen Itza, July.

**Monique Lemaitre - Foreign Languages**
**Publications:**


**Conference Papers:**
(1997) "Roque Dalton: La evolución del poeta salvadoreño a partir de ‘La ventana en el rostro,’" *MACHL Conference*, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, September.

(1997) "Elvia Carrillo Puerto: ‘La Monja Roja del Mayab.’" *Asociación Mexicana de Estudios del Caribe*, Universidad de Quintana Roo, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México, April.


**Professional Activities and Awards:**

**Media Appearances/ Newspaper Writing/ On-Line Publications:**

Several translations of Subcommander Marcos latest communiques, Published by Dark Night, Field Notes, Chicago, IL.

**Guadalupe Luna - School of Law**

**Publications:**

(Forthcoming) On the Edge of a Naked Knife: Chicana/Chicano Land Tenure in the Agrarian Domain, University Michigan J. of Race and Law.

(Forthcoming) This Land Belongs to Me: Chicanas and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Harvard Latino Law Review.


**Conference Papers:**


**Professional Activities and Awards:**


**Rosita L. Marcano - LEPS - College of Education**

**Publications:**


(1997) "Rethinking Learning Cultures: Themes from educational leadership cohort stories," (with C. L. Fulmer), NCPEA Yearbook (National Council of Professors of Educational Administration).

Conference Papers:


Professional Activities and Awards:

Elected Board of Directors member/ Education Committee Chair, of the Latino Family Institute, 1996-1999.


(1997) Keynote Address, "The professional ladder" (keynote address), First Christian Professional Women's Conference, Chicago, IL, March.


(1997) Citywide Training, "Leave no child behind," Parents as Teachers First Institute, Malcolm X College, Chicago, IL, March 1997 (part one); June 1997 (part two).

Corporation, Oak Brook, IL, May 1997.


(1997) Keynote Address for I have a Dream Foundation Conference, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL, June.


(1997) Graduation keynote address, Casa Central's Certified Nurses Aides Program, St. Augustine College, Chicago, IL, June.

(1997) Graduation keynote address, Roque Duprey Elementary, Chicago, IL, June.

(1997) Speaker, Hispanic Heritage Month, Waukegan High School, Waukegan, IL, October.

Media Appearances/ Newspaper Articles/ On-Line Publications:
(1997) “Gender, Culture and Language in School Administration,” Advancing Women in Leadership (online international journal for women), Sam Houston State University Research and Sponsored Programs, April.

Eugene Perry - Geology
Professional Activities and Awards
Grant ($65,895), “Development of a laser-excited system for $^{16}\text{O}$, $^{17}\text{O}$, and $^{18}\text{O}$ analysis of molecular oxygen from small samples of silicate and oxide minerals” (with J.H. Berg and J.A. Walker), National Science Foundation.

Robert B. Marks Ridinger - Founders Library
Publications:


Reviews for Choice (1997):
Murder Cases of the Twentieth Century: Biographies and Bibliographies of 280 Convicted or Accused Killers, by David K. Frasier, Choice 943 (February).
Wing Short Title Catalogue, 1641-1700 (CD-ROM.), Choice 1321 (April).
Archnet: WWW Virtual Library-Archaeology. Choice 34; Web issue: 93.
Cyclopedia of World Authors. Choice 270 (October).

Reviews for ARBA (1997):
Western Sahara, by Anthony G. Pazzanita, ARBA 28:56.
Guinea, by Margaret Binns. ARBA 28:53.
Rev. of Southern Africa Bibliography, by Reuben and Naomi Musiker. ARBA 28:54-55.

Conference Papers:

Professional Activities and Awards:


Michael Saloves - Anthropology
Conference Papers:
(1997) “Journeying Through Life without a Map: Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, Dysnumia, on other such” (with Dana Raphael), American Association ofAnthropologists 96th Annual Congress, Washington, DC, November.

Gregory Schmidt - Political Science
Publications:
(Forthcoming) From Tsunami to Earthquake: Politics and Electoral Rules in Peru, University Press of Florida.


Conference Papers:
Studies, St. Louis, October 31.

Elaine Stone-Drummond - Foreign Languages
Conference Papers:


Professional Activities and Awards:

Margaret Villanueva - Anthropology
Publications:


Conference Papers:


Professional Activities and Awards:


(1997-1998) Regional Planning Committee Member, for “Constructing Latina/Latino Studies
Conference” held April 2-3, 1998 at UIUC. Panel presentation at the Latina/Latino Studies Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, September 1997.


