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RIGHTS AND ROLES: WOMEN STRUGGLE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

From the corporate boardrooms of Japan to Argentina's military regime and its "disappeared" victims, women have struggled to make a difference—and continue to grapple with change. "Building New Societies: Women in Latin America and Asia" was the theme for the fourth and final year of "Latin America and the Pacific Rim," a Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) project that aimed to strengthen ties between the two regions.

A March 8–11 international conference and keynote presentations by prominent women leaders—including activist and



Angela Davis greets well-wishers.

scholar Angela Davis—began on International Women's Day. For women in developing countries, the annual observance serves as a benchmark to assess how far they have come in their struggle for equality, peace, and development.

"There are many ways to think of women's issues—and American feminists are not the only ones out there," said UCSD history professor Christine Hunefeldt, an authority on the history of gender and family in Latin America, and a coordinator for the March conference.

Estela B. de Carlotto opened the three-day program with a moving talk on "Women and

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Feminist Agendas: One Size Does Not Fit All

Representations, rights, power, and adversity were the themes of a March 10–11 academic conference on women in Asia, Latin America, and the developing world. Scholars, human rights activists, and management experts from all over the world probed a wide range of issues from the depiction of women in schoolbooks and in the media, to the struggle for human rights, to women's trials and triumphs in the workplace.

One size does not fit all when it comes to feminist agendas. Several participants at the two-day conference stressed the divide between developing-world and industrial-world concerns.

"Bra burning was not for us," said Sylvia Marcos from the Center for Psychoethnological Research, Cuernavaca, Mexico. At a panel on the "Struggles for Human Rights," she explored concepts of rights in indigenous



Scholars share their views on women in Japan and Brazil.

women's movements in Mexico.

In Africa, poverty, economic survival, and keeping families together top the list of women's priorities. Genital mutilation, which horrifies Western sensibilities, is a concern—

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WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Marisabel Almer ('98) is a student affairs officer in UCLA's Department of Health Services. She recently returned from a six-week trip to Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Uruguay, and is considering returning to school to pursue a doctorate.

Paul Berks ('93) is in his final year at Stanford Law School and expects to become a full-fledged attorney in May.

Dag MacLeod ('93), a doctoral candidate in sociology at Johns Hopkins University, is working on his dissertation. As a research assistant at John Hopkins for Alejandro Portes, he published three articles with Portes on immigration. In 1997, MacLeod earned a Fulbright scholarship to conduct fieldwork in Mexico City for his dissertation that examines Mexico's privatization program. He is currently a research analyst for the Administrative Office of the Courts in San Francisco.

Sandra McMullan ('93) is a consultant at Arthur Andersen's International Human Capital Services in Chicago.

John Miller ('96), bureau chief for Reuters in Brazil, is supplying Brazilian Internet sites with Portuguese language news and photos. He says that Brazil is the sixth largest Internet market in the world and accounts for about half of Latin America's Web surfers.

Wendy Nicodemus Bazilian ('99) is a doctoral candidate in public health and nutrition at Loma Linda University in

California. She is conducting research on the nutritional status of elite senior athletes in the U.S. and assisting the U.S. Figure Skating Association with research activities.

Andrew Selee ('97) published "From Elite Violence to State Violence: The Origins of Low-Intensity Conflict in Chiapas, Mexico," in the *UCLA Journal of Latin American Studies* (winter 1999). His article can be read online at www.generation99.org/journal/journal.htm.

WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

David Fitzgerald ('00) has been awarded a five-year fellowship to support his doctoral studies in sociology at UCLA.

Byron Mason ('01) will spend a semester in Cuba at the University of Havana working on his thesis, which deals with race relations in Latin America.

Anthony Ramírez ('00), who has been working for the past two years with the Institute for Health Advocacy while completing his master's thesis, plans to continue his work in alcohol and drug use prevention with border area youth.

Ana Spiguel ('00) will enroll this fall at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Jeffrey Wright ('01) will work with Mexico Watch in Mexico D.F. on political and economic analysis, which he will use for his thesis on Mexican elections. 🙌

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Student-Artist Explores Peruvian Identity

*Latin American Studies M.A. student **Christine de Piérola-Foerster** was asked to comment on her artwork that is on display at the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies. She is currently finishing her master's thesis, "Violence on Art: Peru's Fragmented Identity."*

I guess you could say that I arrived at my quarter-life crisis when I began at CILAS. Luckily, the program was flexible—and understanding enough—to allow me to experiment a bit with art and incorporate it where I could.

My thesis examines the impact of social violence on contemporary art in Peru. In terms of my own artistic development I have so much to learn! I hope to be able to dedicate myself exclusively to studio and art history classes once I finish at CILAS in June. Eventually, I hope to be admitted to an MFA program.

I have often been accused of "trying to save the world" in my art classes, but my background, expanded by my experience at CILAS, naturally leads me to confront social

issues in my work. This becomes problematic because between art and propaganda there is only a fine line. How

does an artist celebrate the complex experiences of our time and explore our ever-changing social fabric, and still convey a moral message?

I am intrigued but even more often horrified by the prospects of globalization. My project, "Deconstructing the Pentagon," tries to capture the mesh of colors, textures, and images associated with globalization, and at the same time attempts to reflect the Western perception that we can attach a price tag to every aspect

of human life.

For me, the essence of creating art is to make meaning out of this moment and place in which we exist, while contributing to our understanding of the complex world we live in. 🙌



Logo for Conference on Women in Asia and Latin America
Christine de Piérola-Foerster

HEMISCOPE GOES CONTINENTAL

HemiScope,” now in its fourth season, is not just for locals anymore. The monthly UCSD-TV talk show, which covers Latin American issues, is now broadcast throughout North America on EchoStar Satellite’s Dish Network.

“HemiScope” programs also air on UCTV, the University of California’s TV station, and are available as streaming video at UCTV’s Web site, www.UCTVonline.org.

“We’ve gone from roughly one million homes in the San Diego region to four million who can get us off the satellite, and who knows how many on the Web. Being able to offer ‘HemiScope’ to a national audience is very satisfying,” said Shannon Bradley, public affairs producer for UCSD-TV. Stanford TV, Austin Community College in Texas, and the University of Connecticut have cable access to the show, which they are using for instructional purposes.

Peter H. Smith, director of UCSD’s Latin American Studies, hosts “HemiScope.” Lawmakers, activists, and academics from North, Central, and South America gather each month to explain the news as people from their countries see it.

This year’s offerings include:

Presidential Politics and the PRI Primary in Mexico, with David Shirk and Guadalupe González (September 1999)

Legal Decisions and Latin America: Chile and Puerto Rico, with William Aceves, Druscilla Scribner, and Luis Alberto Avilés (October 1999)

Elections Galore: Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, with Carlos Waisman, Paul Drake, and Federico Estévez (November 1999)

Celebrations and Catastrophe—Panama and Venezuela: Does the U.S. Really Care? with Paul Boeker and Marianela Zamudio (January 2000)

Violence and Drug Trafficking: Mexico and Colombia, with Gregory Gross, James Goldsborough, and Thomas Davies (February 2000)

Women in Latin America: Dilemmas of Progress, with Flor de Lis Vásquez Muñoz, Carolina Trivelli, Marcela Ríos, and Gustavo Venturi (March and April 2000).

Programs for May and June are still in the planning stage. Likely topics include the elections in Peru and Mexico, the Elián González case, and prospects for a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

Videotapes of previous “HemiScope” programs are available for purchase through the UCSD bookstore. For more information, visit the bookstore’s Web site at www-bookstore.ucsd.edu/ucsdte, call the bookstore at 858-534-5778, or email bookorder@ucsd.edu. 🙌

B.A. Program Draws Students From All Walks of College Life

Students involved in Latin America are an interesting group of people who tend to stand out, particularly at UCSD, a university otherwise known for its science and engineering programs. “Often our life experiences are what set us apart: sons and daughters of political refugees, teachers, journalists, NGO workers. Our interests range from immigration to education to popular culture to economics,” said M.A. student Erik Lee.

The graduate Latin American studies (LAS) program, with its emphasis on research and teaching, came first. The undergraduate program was established in 1995.

“It’s hard to live and work in California in the twenty-first century without some understanding of Latin America,” said Latin American Studies director Peter Smith. “In light of the region’s increasing relevance to U.S. citizens—especially those in Southern California—we thought that an integrated and interdisciplinary undergraduate program made sense.”

The B.A. prepares students for either private employment or graduate training. Participation in the University of California’s Education Abroad Program is widely encouraged.

Some LAS majors choose to minor in a core social science or humanities discipline such as anthropology, economics, history, literature, political science, or sociology. But fully 31 percent of the undergrads pursue dual majors—sometimes combining LAS with a scientific field. These include pre-med, pre-dental, biology, cognitive science, and electrical engineering.

Amy Boone (class of ’98), who majored in LAS and ecology, currently works for Environmental Defense in Oakland, as program assistant for the international and oceans programs. “In the environmental world,” she said, “you’re not just dealing with ecology, but also with socioeconomic factors. My LAS degree gave me language skills and a context in which to place current events—such as the privatization of the Bolivian water system.”

Misty Nguyen (class of ’00) switched her major to LAS after fulfilling her two-year language requirement with Spanish and traveling to Morelia. “I fell in love with Mexico,” she said. Next year, she will study language and culture in Vietnam, and apply to IR/PS, “although I suspect I’m more of a Latin Americanist than an Asianist,” she noted.

Latin American Studies 50 (LATI 50) *Introduction to Latin America* is a required interdisciplinary course on society and culture that prepares LAS majors to build a coherent curriculum. In LATI 190, the four-credit senior seminar, students prepare an interpretive paper that challenges their research and writing skills.

For Frank Manzano (class of ’00), an LAS and pre-med student, this seminar plus Latin American-related

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CILAS BOOK SERIES HAS GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

The latest titles to appear in the CILAS multivolume series on “Latin America in Global Perspective” are *Political Cleavages: Issues, Parties, and the Consolidation of Democracy*, by Alejandro Moreno, and *The Dialectics of Globalization: Regional Responses to World Economic Processes: Asia, Europe, and Latin America in Comparative Perspective*, by Menno Vellinga. The books, which appeared in 1999, are the seventh and eighth in a series that is edited by Peter H. Smith and published by Westview Press. Its aim is to produce publications that demonstrate the desirability and feasibility of conducting cross-regional comparative research on Latin America.

Moreno, professor of political science at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, argues in *Political Cleavages* that the political split between authoritarian

and democratic ideologies is the main determinant of party competition in less developed and relatively new democracies. The democratic-authoritarian cleavage is temporary, and fades away as new democracies move toward consolidation.

Vellinga is professor and chair of the Department of Human Geography of Developing Countries, Utrecht University, The Netherlands. *The Dialectics of Globalization* uses comparative analyses of case studies by leading economists, social scientists, and geographers to challenge conventional theories about globalization.

Future titles are under consideration, and CILAS and Westview are seeking additional authors and topics for the series. For more information, send an email to Karl Yambert at Westview Press (Karl.Yambert@harpercollins.com). 🙌

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SAN DIEGO CONSORTIUM FOR LATIN
AMERICAN STUDIES: A PARTNERSHIP
OF UCSD AND SAN DIEGO STATE

Title VI Grant

The San Diego Consortium for Latin American Studies has received a three-year award from the U.S. Department of Education Title VI program for academic years 2000-2002. The consortium will receive first-stage money in the amount of \$129,000 per year to cover fellowships for foreign language and area study (FLAS).

Title VI grants are competitively awarded to universities and colleges to build centers of expertise on specific world regions and to provide scholarships so that students can study the languages of those areas.

At press time, the consortium was awaiting word from the Title VI offices in Washington about its application for designation as a National Resource Center for Latin American Studies. “The fellowship funding is a strong vote of confidence,” said Thomas Davies, director of SDSU’s Center for Latin American Studies and cochair of the consortium. “We’ve just got our fingers crossed regarding NRC.”

The San Diego Consortium for Latin American Studies, which unites the efforts of San Diego State University (SDSU) and UCSD, carries out extensive programs in K-12 teacher training, organizes public conferences, sponsors extension courses for the general public, and works closely with local and national media, business, and government. 🙌

Faculty Grants For Curricular Development

The Office of Latin American Studies is pleased to announce three UCSD faculty grants for curricular development. The awards go to:

- Christine Hunefeldt (history), for creation of a new course on the “Economic History of Latin America”
- Milos Kokotovic (literature), for a course entitled “Rural and Urban Experience in Peruvian Narrative”
- León Zamosc (sociology), for development and organization of the M.A. seminar in Latin American Studies (LATI 200).

Each award carries a grant of \$1,000. “We are delighted to encourage new instructional initiatives,” said OLAS director Peter H. Smith, “and these courses will significantly strengthen our Latin American program. Innovation is the key to our success.” 🙌

UCSD LITERATURE DEPARTMENT IS WELL CONNECTED

Globalization, a twenty-first-century watchword, wasn't in vogue when UCSD's literature department was founded in the 1960s. But the fledgling department was ahead of its time. Instead of relegating Spanish and Latin American literature to a Spanish language department, the founders created an inclusive home for literary theory, English literature, and the national literatures of several other countries. "The concept was to create a single literature department—just as you would create a single history department: one that would have an emphasis on theory and unify the study of all different literatures," said Susan Kirkpatrick, professor of Spanish and comparative literature.

Carlos Blanco-Agiunaga, professor emeritus of Spanish and Latin American literature, founded the Spanish section and staffed it by coaxing distinguished academics such as Américo Castro and Joaquín Casaldueiro out of retirement. Today the Spanish-language section is second in size only to the literatures-in-English section.

"UCSD's literature department has a unique reputation because of its structure," said Assistant Professor Milos Kokotovic. "Most departments around the country are limited to one national literature. You have the department of English, department of French, department of Spanish, and so on."

UCSD's approach "encourages a cross-fertilization of perspectives," Kokotovic said. "Students can acquire a better understanding of literature across a range of national traditions. They can analyze literary texts in a more global context."

UCSD's placement record demonstrates the benefits of this approach. Kenia Halleck, whose literary interests are in Central American and gender, will be teaching at Wellesley College next year. Gema Guevara, whose field is Cuban literature, received a President's Postdoctoral Fellowship and a teaching offer from the University of Utah. Chris Conway, whose dissertation was on the myth of Simón Bolívar, has joined the faculty at Brown University.

Chicano literature, which is frequently located in English literature departments, benefits from its bilingual perspective at UCSD. "The literature partakes of both traditions—Latin and North American. When it gets moved over into an English department, the Spanishness of it tends to be lost," said Kirkpatrick.

Literary theory is one of the department's strengths. Unlike traditional Latin American literature departments, which tend to link literature mainly to language, "We are theory oriented in both research and teaching," said Professor Jaime Concha. "Until the 1970s, the teaching of literature tended to be traditional, biographical, factual, and not problematic. Theory has introduced richness and more conflict."

A few years ago the UCSD literature department added a new category: world literature. These courses explore processes such as diaspora, immigration, and intercultural connections within the framework of globalization.

"The Latin American section of the department is interested in developing connections with history and psychology and other social sciences. It is impossible to study Latin American literature independently of other disciplines," said Concha. 🙌

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FACULTY PROFILE

Denise Ferreira da Silva and Racial Politics in Brazil



Denise Ferreira da Silva

In Brazil in the late 1980s, approximately 80 percent of the population watched soap operas—or *telenovelas* as they are called. About ten years ago, Denise Ferreira da Silva decided to study the product and its creators.

Da Silva, now a UCSD assistant professor of ethnic studies, was a graduate student in Brazil when she decided to immerse herself in the sudsy dramas. Her two-year foray into popular culture became the

basis for her master's degree in sociology at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

In a country where 20 percent of the population is illiterate, she felt that TV was a better cultural barometer than novels or newspapers. By analyzing scripts, reading

about telenovelas in consumer and business publications, and interviewing those involved in the creative process, "I could see how the product was conceived initially and what the final product looked like," she said.

In monitoring the soaps, Da Silva sought clues to "the meanings of blackness prevailing in the Brazilian imagination." In the U.S., she explained, "the belief in absolute and explicit racial divisions informs culture and social structure. The black power movement, with its emphasis on racial pride and black identity, grew out of this particular political configuration."

In Brazil, where some would argue that 70 percent of the population has some African ancestry, neither culture nor social structure is organized around the idea of racial division. "Social and economic inequality coexists with the hegemonic national ideology of racial democracy," Da Silva said. In other words, she noted wryly, "Black activists have seen as their first task to convince black Brazilians that they are black."

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Immigration of High-Skill Workers: The Debate Heats Up

The immigration of highly skilled foreign workers to the U.S. and Canada and the growing demand for these professionals by America's high-tech industries was the subject of an international conference held on May 12–13 at the University of California, San Diego.

“The International Migration of the High Skilled: Demand Supply, Development, Consequences, and the Role of U.S. Universities,” the Fourth Annual UCSD Social Science Research Conference, was organized by the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS). The event brought together leading U.S., Canadian, German, Indian, and Mexican experts on high-skill immigration.

Among the issues examined were the evolution of U.S. immigration policy toward high-skilled foreign workers; economic consequences of high-skilled immigration for both labor-importing and labor-exporting countries (especially India, China, and Mexico); the role of U.S. universities in training foreign scientists, engineers, and faculty, and public policy implications for California and the U.S.

“Foreign-born scientists and engineers constitute a rapidly growing segment of the labor force of computer, software, biomedical, and telecommunications industries in San Diego, Silicon Valley, and other U.S. regions with similar concentrations of high-tech industries,” said Wayne Cornelius, the director of CCIS. “As the number of highly skilled foreign workers in these industries has increased, their presence—and the possible need for many more of them—has provoked heated debate in the U.S. Congress and executive branch. Recent estimates of the nationwide shortage of computer scientists, programmers, and systems

analysts range from 269,000 to 346,000 at a time when the number of U.S.-born students pursuing high technology-related careers is declining.”

Despite the fact that high-skill immigration is the only major immigration policy issue on the agenda for congressional action, there is a dearth of scholarly research on the subject. “Social science research on international migration has focused almost entirely on movements of low-skilled workers,” said Cornelius. “Only in the last five years have any serious, book-length studies of high-skill migration been published, and none of these studies has examined the phenomenon comparatively. Our conference compared the U.S. and Canadian experiences with this type of immigration.”

Special attention at the conference was devoted to the case of Silicon Valley, in terms of the local demand for foreign-born workers, the growing role of foreign-born scientists and engineers as entrepreneurs starting their own high-tech firms, and the role of low-skilled foreign labor in high-tech manufacturing. The implications of the Silicon Valley experience for the San Diego region were discussed in detail.

The conference also provided a forum for the perspectives of high-technology employers in San Diego who seek greater access to the worldwide pool of computer programmers, software designers, and engineers.

The conference organizers, Cornelius and Professor Thomas Espenshade of Princeton University, will edit a volume of papers commissioned for the conference. Financial support for the conference was provided by the UCSD Division of Social Sciences, the UCSD Civic Collaborative, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, and the Office of Graduate Studies and Research. 🙌

DENISE FERREIRA DA SILVA AND RACIAL POLITICS IN BRAZIL continued from page five

In the telenovelas that she monitored, “blacks were invisible,” Da Silva said. “Maybe two characters out of fifty were dark-skinned—and they were usually the maids and chauffeurs.”

Black skin, she concluded, represents traditional Brazil—with its poverty and slavery. Telenovelas reinforced the nineteenth-century perception that blacks and indigenous people could not create a modern nation—except through miscegenation or *branqueamento* (whitening).

“It’s the notion that Brazil’s ethnically and racially mixed population would intermarry and solve the race problem by eliminating black blood,” said Da Silva. In the world of soaps, for instance, a poor woman of color could find success—not by opening a boutique or pursuing an education—but by marrying a wealthy white man and spawning light-skinned children.

As a teacher, Da Silva brings a passion for social justice, an

interdisciplinary approach to scholarship, and intellectual rigor to her undergraduate college classroom. She directs her students to read dissenting views, contrast the perspectives of experts, and consider race issues in a global and comparative context.

Da Silva grew up in a working-class neighborhood in Rio de Janeiro and arrived in the U.S. in 1992. At the University of Pittsburgh, she earned a doctoral degree in sociology, with a dissertation on “Race & Nation in the Mapping of the Modern Global Space: Situating the Predicament of Brazilian Culture.” She has published articles on race and globality and critical race theory in *Social Identities* and other academic journals.

Her wide-ranging research interests in communication, history, philosophy, social theory, and globalization attracted Da Silva to UCSD and to its ethnic studies department in 1999. “It’s a perfect intellectual home for me,” she said. 🙌

Unmasking Modernity: The Physicians' Strikes of El Salvador

by Luis A. Avilés

The author, a University of California President's Postdoctoral Fellow currently working at CILAS, was doing research in El Salvador this past February when the physicians decided to go on strike.

"March 20, 1998, was not an everyday kind of day. It was the day in which the physicians of El Salvador awakened from a fifty-year-long sleep, from a social and historical passivity, and from a conscious or unconscious indifference to the deplorable health conditions of the population. That twentieth of March we shouted to the nation: 'The health system is ill, but it has a cure, let's cure it!'"

These were the words of the current president of the Colegio Médico de El Salvador, Guillermo Mata Bennett, referring to the White March. Hundreds of physicians wearing their white coats, coming from all parts of the country, marched through the streets of San Salvador demanding better salaries along with social justice. This was the most important workers' strike that has taken place in El Salvador since the Peace Accords of 1992.

Why is it that a group of middle-class professionals suddenly turns into a militant group of social activists? How

did the striking physicians, while denying services to patients, command such a high degree of popular support? What is the strike's impact on a fatigued labor movement and an incipient process of democratization?

It is important to keep in mind that these strikes occurred at a time when Salvadoran state institutions are undergoing a process of modernization (financed by the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank) that leave the unjust foundations of society virtually untouched. Therefore, what the country is witnessing is a process of modernization of injustice. In the end, the physicians' strike of 1998 was basically a strike to unmask modernization. 🙌



"The White March." San Salvador, March 20, 1998
Photographer: Imágenes Libres / Equipo Maíz, San Salvador.

7

EXTENDED STUDIES

Health Professionals Share Best-Practice Strategies

Within the California/Baja California binational region, disease knows no boundaries. Health issues affect people throughout the region, some of whom cross the border on a frequent basis.

The Cross-Border HealthCare Education and Leadership Network provides technical training, annual conferences, business and information systems management training, and cooperative educational exchange programs for medical school students and healthcare professionals. UCSD's Division of Extended Studies and Public Programs manages the network in partnership with the Border Health Initiative of Project Concern International and the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California.

Substance Abuse

At a March 10 training program on "Substance Abuse Prevention Strategies for Youth in the Border Region," participants compared best-practice strategies in the San Diego, Tijuana, Mexicali, and Imperial Valley areas.

Mexicali and Imperial Valley have a coordinated strategy with a radio program that is managed by young people. Specialists and youth from both sides of the border participate in the drug and alcohol abuse prevention program.

Tijuana bars are a dangerous magnet for U.S. teenagers—who cross the border to party and drink excessively. To

combat underage drinking, the Institute for Health Advocacy in National City is encouraging Tijuana bar owners to request IDs from young American visitors, and to close down earlier than 5 a.m.—the normal Tijuana curfew time.

Emergency Response Systems

A two-day April conference on trauma and emergency response systems drew physicians, paramedics, trauma center directors and coordinators, and other healthcare professionals. "What was exciting was the broad response from both sides of the border," said David Hoyt, professor of surgery and chief of trauma at UCSD, who cochaired the program.

"We realized that among Tijuana health professionals the desire is there to develop a trauma response system. Tijuana has excellent physicians and nurses. The major challenge is their lack of resources," said Hoyt.

At any given time, Tijuana has fifteen ambulances available, while San Diego has three to four times that number. Tijuana also triages patients in a different fashion—assigning them to trauma centers based on insurance coverage.

Conference participants discussed ways to mobilize local Tijuana businesses, politicians, and government agencies. "Professionals from both sides of the border made a lot of commitments to work together," said Hoyt.

He and his UCSD colleagues have access to American College of Surgeons documents and concepts. "We can help Tijuana health care professionals gain access to this information," he said. 🙌

Latin America and the Pacific Rim: Looking Back – and Ahead

By Peter H. Smith

As the academic year draws toward a close, so does CILAS' long-term project on Latin America and the Pacific Rim. The program has been exciting, stimulating, uplifting, surprising—and frustrating on occasion. Now it's time for summation and reflection.

It needs to be remembered that our initial ideas met with considerable skepticism and resistance. You can't compare apples and oranges, we were told. Asia and Latin America don't have such strong relationships, it was said, and their citizens don't seem to know or care much about the other region.

But to us, these very reservations provided the basic rationale for our project. Comparison is a method, we contended, not an assertion of similarity (and wasn't everyone then saying that Latin America should learn to follow the "Asian model" of development?). Connections between Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region were modest but growing, and we wanted to launch a forward-looking program. And the fact that people of the two regions didn't know much about one another merely underlined the need for information, tolerance, and understanding.

As a result, we based our plan on two core premises:

1. Emerging economic relations between Asia and Latin America would have important cultural, social, and political ramifications, and these complexities must be recognized and understood.
2. Resulting lessons—and/or policy recommendations—should flow in both directions: not only from Asia to Latin America (according to conventional wisdom of the mid-1990s) but also from Latin America to Asia (as we could plainly see by century's end).

Besides, we asserted, UCSD—with its institutional strengths on Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region—was the perfect place to undertake this kind of experiment.

Interlocking Programs

With external support from the Ford Foundation and institutional cosponsorship from the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS), we at CILAS were finally able to begin. With guidance from a distinguished International Advisory Board, we devised an interdisciplinary series of four one-year programs:

1996–97: Regional economic integration in the Americas and the Pacific Rim

1997–98: Cultural encounters between Asia and Latin America

1998–99: Challenges to governance in Latin America and the Pacific Rim

1999–00: Rights and roles of women in Asia and Latin America.

Perhaps the key to our project, and its eventual success, was the engagement of visiting fellows—from Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, China, Japan, Korea, and Thailand. These were "mid-career" professionals from a variety of fields—academia, government, journalism, and the NGO community—individuals who are likely to play substantial roles in defining, shaping, and managing Asia-Latin American relations in the years to come. Over the years we managed to bring thirty outstanding fellows to UCSD for six-to-ten-week periods of training, discussion, and research.

We organized major international conferences on each of the four thematic programs. These meetings brought in scholars, students, government officials, and social activists from around the United States and many other parts of the world. Some of our most memorable panels involved participants in critical events (as an example, hostages and negotiators in the Lima hostage crisis of 1996–97).

Proceedings of all these conferences (and training seminars) have been described in rapporteur's reports, which can be located on the CILAS Web site.

Reaching Out

After the first two years, we decided to take our programs directly to Asia and Latin America. This would achieve substantial "multiplier effects" for our efforts, engage new

FEMINIST AGENDAS: ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL continued from page one

but not the number-one concern, said Joy Ezeilo, from the University of Nigeria.

Prostitution—and how it gets defined—is based on culturally determined values. A panel on "Social Control and Sexual Regulation" provoked heated debate about sex workers and their working conditions.

Amalia Cabezas spoke about "Sex Worker Movements in Latin America," while Meichou Chu, of the UCSD Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) addressed "The Sex Trade in Taiwan." While some participants viewed sex-for-pay as demeaning to women and a scourge to be eliminated, others saw it as a trade-union issue. Like other workers, they argued, prostitutes should be supported in their efforts to organize and campaign for better working conditions.

colleagues in our endeavors, and perhaps lay foundations for follow-up projects by institutions within the two regions. For the "challenges to governance" program (1998–99), this led to round-table discussions at Sophia University in Tokyo and the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales together with the Fundación Chilena del Pacífico in Santiago de Chile.

To conclude the overall project, we have begun to organize a final conference at Kobe University (Japan) in October 2000 that will bring together all thirty of our fellows, members of our International Advisory Board, and invited scholars and analysts. It will be followed by a one-day seminar in Tokyo. Our purposes will be to consolidate networks, plan new initiatives, and discuss papers (by program fellows and others) for two book-length volumes: one on rights and roles of women in Asia and Latin America, another on the political economy of emerging relations between Asia and Latin America.

Acknowledgments

We conclude by expressing thanks to the Ford Foundation, the Center for Global Partnership, the UC Pacific Rim Research Program, and various offices and programs at UCSD. Their intellectual input and financial support were essential to the entire enterprise. 🙌

A panel on "Women in the Corporate World" probed widely held stereotypes about women in business—particularly those in Japan, Peru, and Brazil. In Japan, for instance, despite traditional norms of lifetime employment and the seniority system, the number of women managers has almost doubled in the last ten years.

This year's Latin America/Pacific Rim visiting scholars program included a weekly seminar on the depiction of women in schoolbooks, and gender issues in kindergarten-through-twelfth grades. In a conference session on "Gender Narratives in Schoolbooks: Comparative Perspectives and Policy Recommendations," Jennifer Troutner from the UCSD Department of Communication reviewed the findings.

Other panels addressed such topics as "Women and Economic Crisis," "Crossing Borders: Asian Women in Latin American Society," and "Women and Politics." 🙌

Visiting Fellows

The academic conference portion of the "Building New Societies" program, on March 10–11, was the culmination of this year's Latin America and the Pacific Rim program. During the winter quarter, visiting scholars arrived at the UCSD campus for six weeks of research and training workshops by UCSD academics.

The program included a weekly seminar on the study of women's rights and roles, a weekly workshop on depictions of women in K–12 textbooks, and a weekly research workshop on the visitors' projects. This year's fellows and their research projects were:



Visiting fellows spent several weeks at the La Jolla campus.

Vorawidh Charoenloet
Thailand
Chulalongkorn University
"Women Workers, Social Movements and Trade Unions in Thailand and Mexico"

Hwa Soo Chung
Korea
Kim & Chang
"Women's Roles and Gender Issues in Textbooks: Mexico and Korea"

Sanae Kora
Japan
Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.
"Career Paths: Choices and Alternatives for Women"

Bu Wei
China
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
"Women in the Chinese Media"

Carolina Trivelli Avila
Peru
Instituto de Estudios Peruanos
"Impact of Women's Social and Economic Participation at the Household Level"

Flor de Lis Vásquez Muñoz
Mexico
Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
"Women's Work in Times of Economic Adversity"

Gustavo Venturi
Brazil
Fundação Perseu Abramo
"Marital Violence: Moral Autonomy as a Strategy for Empowerment of Women."

Marcela Ríos Tobar
Chile
Centro de Estudios de la Mujer
"State-Society Relations in Gender Policy-Making"

Final texts of these papers can be found on the CILAS Web site at orpheus.ucsd.edu/las/studies/papers.html.

IN CELEBRATION OF WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

by Christine Hunefeldt, Peter H. Smith, and Jennifer L. Troutner [Excerpted and adapted from the San Diego Union-Tribune, March 8, 2000]

Not everybody knows about March 8. It is International Women's Day—an occasion for celebration, reflection, and rededication.

International Women's Day is more than twenty years old. In 1977, the United Nations passed a resolution urging member countries to dedicate one day to observe the rights of women and international peace. Since then it has been celebrated every year by millions of women (and men) around the world, though not so much in the United States.

The date has a distinguished history. It commemorates one of the first organized actions by working women anywhere in the world—in New York City, more than 140 years ago. On March 8, 1857, hundreds of women workers in garment and textile factories staged a strike against low wages, abusive working hours, and inhumane working conditions. (They were attacked and dispersed by police.) On that same date they struck again in 1908. (They later formed a union.)

In 1910 the Second International Conference of Socialist Women called for the designation of "International Women's Day" to recognize women's struggles around the world, including the fight for women's suffrage. IWD was first celebrated the next year in parts of Europe and sporadically after that until the late 1960s.

The women's liberation movement then rekindled interest. In 1975, during International Women's Year, the U.N. began to recognize March 8 as IWD. Two years later the U.N. adopted its formal resolution. The General Assembly cited two reasons for its action: first, to recognize the fact that the cause of peace, freedom, and human rights required equality for women; and second, to acknowledge contributions by women to international peace and security.

There is much to celebrate. In recent decades, women around the world have made significant strides toward equality with men. Access to education and health care has improved; participation in the labor force has grown; and legislation promising equal opportunities for women and respect for women's rights has been adopted in many countries. In politics, according to one analyst, "Never before have so many women held so much power." From 1975 to 1995, the global average for women legislators rose from 7.4 percent to nearly 11 percent. Of the thirty-two women who have served as presidents or prime ministers during the

twentieth century, twenty-four held power in the 1990s.

In colleges and universities, especially in the U.S., the study of women's conditions and gender issues has gained in popularity and acceptance. Women's movements have flourished in almost all parts of the world, adding richness, variety, and depth to multiple meanings of feminism. And from the growing plethora of studies—academic, official, and non-governmental—one consensus has emerged: A better world for women is a better world for men.

Yet much more remains to be done. Nowhere in the world can women claim to have the same rights and opportunities as men. The majority of the world's 1.3 billion "absolute poor" people are women. Three-quarters of adult women in much of Asia and Africa are illiterate. Women everywhere continue to be victims of violence, with rape and domestic violence listed as significant causes of disability and death among women of reproductive age.

Access to the labor force has proven to be no panacea. Much of the growth in economic participation has been in low-wage labor. On average, women receive between 30 and 40 percent less pay than men for the same work. And while women's managerial participation has increased in many countries, from New Zealand to Peru, women are rarely found at the highest levels of management and ownership (less than 3 percent in the U.S.). Even then, there remains a double bind: working women everywhere still bear primary responsibility for family care and raising children.

It is therefore especially fitting, as we enter this new millennium, that International Women's Day has its origin in a call for working women's rights. Women today need more than jobs: they need fair wages, sanitary working conditions, rights to organize, systems for childcare. Nor is it sufficient to remove the infamous "glass ceiling" in corporations and the professions.

Ultimately, it is essential to rethink and revise traditional notions of "gender" and associated divisions of labor. Inherited ideas about men's and women's roles and rights do not stem from biology; they are social constructs. To achieve a truly just society, we will have to reexamine those constructs, validate the work that women do (in all its forms), reformulate conceptions of gender, and, as a result, devise means of redistributing work between men and women. We thus confront a profound challenge to our collective imagination. 🙌

RIGHTS AND ROLES: WOMEN STRUGGLE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE continued from page one

the Struggle for Human Rights." During Argentina's "dirty war" in the 1970s, some 9,000 people were abducted or "disappeared" by military forces—including young children and pregnant women. As president of Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo in Argentina (Asociación de Abuelas de la Plaza de Mayo), Carlotta led the crusade to find the missing children who were, in some cases, illegally adopted.

Human rights activist, 1960s radical, and author Angela Davis was imprisoned and tried on conspiracy charges in the 1970s. Her keynote address at the conference was on "Wars

Against Women—Past, Present, and Future?" Davis, now a professor at the University of California, Santa Cruz, is currently working on a comparative study of women's imprisonment in the U.S., the Netherlands, and Cuba.

At the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, representatives of 189 different countries agreed that inequalities between women and men have serious consequences for the well-being of all people. A key participant in that event was Tao Jie, of Peking University, whose talk focused on "The Beijing Conference of 1995: Impacts on China." 🙌



Ethnic studies professor **Charles L. Briggs** received two National Science Foundation grants for research in Venezuela. He was awarded \$157,000 to study infanticide prosecutions of women. He also received \$140,000 to research the socioeconomic and political effects of petroleum investment in the Orinoco Delta rainforest.

Sociology associate professor **Lisa Catanzarite** published "Brown-Collar Jobs: Occupational Segregation and Earnings of Recent-Immigrant Latinos," in *Sociological Perspectives* (March 2000).

Literature professor **Jaime Concha** edited a new translation of *Martín Rivas*, a nineteenth-century Chilean novel by Alberto Blest Gana, which was translated by Tess O'Dwyer and recently published by the Oxford University Press in its Library of Latin America series.

Among the invited guests at the March 2000 inauguration of Chile's President Ricardo Lagos was **Paul W. Drake**, professor of political science and dean of social sciences. He also coedited with Ivan Jaksic *El modelo chileno: desarrollo y democracia en los noventa* (Santiago: LOM, 1999), a collection resulting from a CILAS-sponsored conference in December 1998.

Communication professor **DeeDee Halleck** received a special commendation at the 1999 American Anthropological Association annual meeting for her film, *The Gringo in Mañanaland*. In November 1999 she worked with hundreds of video makers and journalists on developing the satellite broadcast for Deep Dish Television. This alternative media structure reported on reactions to the World Trade Organization meetings in Seattle.

Communication professor **Daniel C. Hallin** recently published two papers on Mexican media, "Media, Political Power and Democratization in Mexico," in James Curran and Myung-Jin Park, eds., *Dewesternizing Media Studies* (Routledge); and "La Nota Roja: Popular Journalism and the Transition to Democracy in Mexico," in Colin Sparks and John Tulloch, eds., *Tabloid Tales: Global Debates over Media Standards* (Rowman & Littlefield).

Visual arts chair **Louis J. Hock** is collaborating with David Avalos, Elizabeth Sisco, Scott Kessler, and Deborah Small on artwork for *Made in California: 1900-2000*, a Los Angeles County Museum of Art show that will open this fall. The show will also include his 1986 videotape, *The Mexican Tapes: A Chronicle of Life Outside the Law*, about a community of local undocumented workers; and "Arte Reembolso/Art Rebate," a 1993 public art project that he worked on with collaborators Avalos and Sisco.

Anthropology associate professor **James Holston** is directing a civic initiative with recent Latino immigrants in Oceanside, California on urban citizenship, economic development, and public space. He also received a grant from the UCSD Civic Collaborative to involve graduate and undergraduate students in this research. "Urban Citizenship and Globalization," a paper on this civic initiative that he recently presented at an international gathering of mayors, will be published this fall by Oxford University Press in a collected volume on global city regions. He also coauthored "Democracy and Violence in Brazil" with Teresa Caldeira, which will appear this spring in *Comparative Studies for Society and History*.

Theatre professor **Jorge Huerta** lectured on "Contemporary Chicano Theatre" at Arizona State University in February; and presented a paper, "Representations of 'Home' in Three U.S. Latino Plays," at the Fourth International Conference on Latin American Theatre, at the University of Kansas in April.

This July, history associate professor **Christine Hunefeldt** will begin a two-year term as the director of the University of California Education Abroad Program (EAP) Study Center in Madrid. Her book, *Liberalism in the Bedroom: Quarreling Spouses in Nineteenth-Century Lima*, was published by Penn State University Press in January.

Latin American Studies librarian **Karen Lindvall-Larson** collaborated with Michelle Saint-Germain on a paper, "Electoral Systems and

the Election of Women to Central American Legislatures," which Saint-Germain presented at the annual conference of the Western Political Science Association in San Jose in March.

Literature professor **George Mariscal's** book, *Aztlán and Viet Nam: Chicano and Chicana Experiences of the War* (University of California Press, 1999), is the first anthology of Mexican American writings on the war. In his review Howard Zinn wrote: "Aztlán and Viet Nam is a unique and important book which fills a glaring gap in our knowledge of the Viet Nam war and of the history of Chicano and Chicana resistance to injustice."

IR/PS associate professor **Matthew Shugart** consulted for the government of Colombia on a proposal to reform its electoral system.

OLAS director **Peter H. Smith** published a revised second edition of his book *Talons of the Eagle: Dynamics of U.S.-Latin American Relations* (Oxford University Press, 2000) and will soon release a fifth revised edition of his coauthored textbook *Modern Latin America* (Oxford University Press, 2001). He appeared on ABC's "Nightline" and on BBC radio news, and was profiled in *El Universal* (Mexico), *El Mercurio* (Santiago de Chile), and the *Folha de São Paulo* (Brazil).

INSTITUTE MARKS MILESTONE BIRTHDAY

September 23, 1999 marked the fifteenth anniversary of the Institute of the Americas, an independent non-profit institution on the UCSD campus. Ex-President of Bolivia Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, a past recipient of the Institute's Leadership of the Americas Award, was the keynote speaker at the anniversary dinner. Other prominent conference participants provided commentaries and analyses on current conditions and future policy directions for Latin America.

"The consensus was that we should move in the direction of a broader context—in addition to our focus on infrastructure and private investment," said Colleen S. Morton, vice president and director of research for the Institute. "Companies doing business in Latin America need to understand the larger context of political and regulatory reform, as well as the macroeconomic outlook."

At the Second Annual Americas' Forum on October 12, 2000, academics and private-sector experts will present ideas for building effective democratic institutions around the hemisphere. The event will also mark the launch of the Institute's new program on Effective Institutions for Efficient Markets, a three-to-five-year project on regulatory reform, competition policy, and institutional development.

The Virtual Institute—a series of publications and services of the Institute of the Americas—has a new Web site at

www.iamericas.org. The recently launched Critical Issues Reports series will provide online, in-depth reporting on current regulatory, political, economic, and market trends for five sectors: energy, telecommunications and information technology, health care, mining, and transportation. A second web-based periodical, *Americas' Insights*, focuses on the larger, macroeconomic, and political milieu for business and investment decisions.

The Institute's Ninth Annual Energy Conference in La Jolla on May 15–16, 2000 focused on the continuing demand for new power projects and the rapid consolidation of the oil industry.

Telecom-IT Americas 2000 is slated for November 9–10 in La Jolla. The information and technology conference, now in its fifth year, will analyze competition between local and long-distance service providers, fixed versus wireless markets, and Internet issues in Latin America.

Masters –Across Open Borders, an exhibit of six Mexican artists, will be on display through June 30, 2000 at the Copley International Conference Center on the UCSD campus, courtesy of the Gallery Eclipse of Encinitas. "The artists reflect in their work a unique period in the dynamic history of the Californias, a period of turbulent transition during which global economic, political, and cultural forces affected and transformed every level of society," said Institute President Paul H. Boeker. 🖐️

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SAN DIEGO DIALOGUE

As local economies expand beyond their traditional boundaries, regions must determine their role in the new global economy and how to leverage their advantages. This is the rationale behind two new San Diego Dialogue initiatives—one on the "global engagement" of San Diego/Tijuana, and the other on the personal electronics industry in the San Diego/Baja California region. These initiatives will examine the region's economic positioning in a world where geography is becoming less relevant than inventiveness, productivity, and business strategies.

Global Engagement

Three prominent community leaders — Richard Farman, chairman of Sempra Energy, San Diego Mayor Susan Golding, and Héctor Lutteroth, president of Grupo AFAL in Tijuana—have agreed to serve as the cochairs of the global engagement project.

According to Dialogue Executive Director Charles Nathanson, "The intention is to bring together different communities that have a stake in the global economy—the maquilas, the business leadership in Tijuana, the high-tech executives in San Diego, universities, and community organizations—and have them develop, under the leadership of the three cochairs, a proactive agenda for regional engagement in the global economy."

Among the region's competitive advantages are strong high-technology and biotechnology sectors, and a favorable physical location for trade with Latin American and Pacific Rim nations. A competitive weakness is the lack of infrastructure—an issue that the global engagement initiative will address.

In Mexico, the lack of modern municipal and private financing has hindered the development of an entrepreneurial class. In San Diego, a flawed public education system threatens to produce a shortfall of well qualified graduates for technical jobs at the region's companies.

The global engagement project includes both research and public education components. Heading the research effort is Richard Feinberg, an international trade expert who is director of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Study Center at UCSD.

Cross-Border Electronics

The personal electronics initiative will explore the region's potential in the development and manufacture of the high-tech wireless devices that have become a fixture in an executive's briefcase. High-quality television sets and computer components are manufactured at maquiladoras in Baja California, while San Diego is recognized worldwide as a leader in research and development of wireless telecommunications.

The initiative will investigate possible linkages between California's technological innovation and Baja California's proven production capability to create a successful personal electronics industry.

Key issues include cross-border training and technology transfer initiatives, and the final implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The latter will end years of preferential tax and tariff treatment for maquiladora manufacturers and force them to compete with companies in lower-wage areas of Mexico. 🖐️

CENTER PUBLICATIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SAN DIEGO-TIJUANA: ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF INTERDEPENDENCE

Mark J. Spalding, editor

The deteriorating environment of the San Diego-Tijuana region represents unsustainable development. Contributors examine ways to reverse this trend in light of multiple factors, including links between growth, quality of life, and the environment; post-NAFTA policy, and the NGO, university, and private-sector roles. 1999, 99 pp. ISBN 1-878367-40-4 \$8.95

SHARED SPACE: RETHINKING THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER ENVIRONMENT

Lawrence A. Herzog, editor

The borderlands are a primary region for Mexico-U.S. economic expansion. The challenge is to harness the economic potential without compromising the quality of

life or environmental resources. Contributors explore problems and possible solutions. 2000, 367 pp. (paper) ISBN 1-878367-43-9 \$22.95

INSTITUTIONAL ADAPTATION AND INNOVATION IN RURAL MEXICO

Richard Snyder, editor

The 1990s were a period of institutional reconstruction and innovation. The government's market-oriented reforms caused the dismantling of state-owned enterprises and withdrawal of government subsidies from the countryside. This volume concerns the new institutions that have replaced those destroyed by neoliberal reforms. 1999, 166 pp. (paper) ISBN 1-878367-41-2 \$12.00



20-Year Celebration

To mark its twentieth anniversary, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies hosted a number of special events in 1999, culminating in an anniversary dinner and program, on October 9, for approximately 300 guests from the greater San Diego, UCSD, and Center communities.

Anniversary activities also included a series of three conferences in the core areas of Center activity: "Mutual Perceptions: Mexico and the United States Five Years after the NAFTA," on April 23; "Confronting Development: Assessing Mexico's Economic and Social Policy Challenges," on June 4-5; and "Dilemmas of Change in Mexican Politics," October 8-9.

In association with its twentieth anniversary celebrations, the Center conducted a fund-raising campaign to benefit its permanent endowment. A number of public-spirited individuals and companies made generous contributions to the endowment fund, as did members of the Center's community of former Research Fellows, Guest Scholars, and Summer Seminar graduates. 🙌

Contact the Center for U.S.- Mexican Studies at
<http://weber.ucsd.edu/Depts/USMex/welcome.htm>

Global Change Crosses National Boundaries – And Scientists Do Too

Global change often crosses geopolitical borders. Issues such as ozone depletion, loss of biological diversity, and changes in rainfall patterns can be addressed scientifically as global or regional problems, with steps towards alleviation taken at a national level.

"The Eastern Pacific Consortium for Research on Global Change in Coastal and Oceanic Regions" takes a regional approach. Last October, the Consortium received a five-year, \$850,000 grant from the InterAmerican Institute (IAI) for Global Change Research.

Principal U.S. investigator (PI) for the consortium initiative is Timothy Baumgartner, an oceanographer at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO). He also works in the department of ecology at the Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada (CICESE) and is running the project from there.

The countries involved are Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, the U.S., and Canada. Baumgartner is working with twenty co-PIs from other countries and with several other SIO investigators on the network-building project.

"The overall scientific goal is to assess the role of the

Eastern Pacific boundary regions in climate variability and global change and anticipate the consequences on the region's ocean and coastal ecosystems," said Baumgartner.

Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have increased from about 260 ppm (parts per million) before the industrial revolution to 365 ppm today. "Because of its size and relation to surrounding land masses, the Pacific Ocean is a major component of the planetary engine that regulates global climate over the years and decades," said Baumgartner.

Fluctuations in ocean productivity regulate the partitioning of carbon between the large ocean reservoir and the relatively small atmospheric reservoir, and provide important feedback about climatic change, he noted. But ocean productivity in terms of the marine carbon cycle and climate regulation are still poorly understood.

"We do not intend to invent new research programs," Baumgartner said, "but to integrate ongoing regional studies with large-scale comparative research programs." The consortium aims to approach national and international funding sources for collaborative research support, train graduate students in global change research, promote scientific exchanges, and eventually become financially self-sustaining. 🙌

Grants and Fellowships

Each year, CILAS holds a campus wide competition open to UCSD graduate students in all fields for research and study grants. For the 1999-2000 awards program, principal sources of funding were the Tinker Foundation, UCSD Office of Graduate Studies and Research, U.S. Department of Education Title VI Program (in consortium with San Diego State University), and CILAS discretionary funds.

The competition for 2000-2001 fellowships is already underway, with results to be announced in May.

The following students received 1999-2000 Tinker grants for short-term research in the field:

Sandra V. Angeleri, Ethnic Studies, "Human Rights in the Multi-Ethnic Binational Border Regions of Venezuela"

Nielan Barnes, Sociology, "Traditional and Biomedical Health Care Practitioners in Mexico"

David Field, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, "Restructuring Past Climate Changes & Ecosystem Response from the Last 2000 Years: A Comparison of California and Peru-Chile Current Systems"

David S. Fitzgerald, Latin American Studies, "The Mexican Migrant Population in the U.S.: Ties To Mexico"

Janis Greenspan, Latin American Studies, "Nuestra tradición es la ruptura: Los novísimos y la nueva cuentística Cubana"

Doris Herwig, Literature, "Transitional Spaces in Migrant Literature and Community in Mexico"

Erik W. Lee, Latin American Studies, "Pre-1968 Student Movements in Mexico: Patterns of Conflict and Repression"

Gregory J. Lobo, Literature, "State and Literature in Chile"

Matthew D. O'Hara, History, "Race and Religion in Colonial Mexico"

Anthony Ramirez, Latin American Studies, "Domestic Violence Legislation in Mexico"

Sarah A. Robert, Latin American Studies, "Images vs. Reality: Women and Their Representation in Twentieth Century Argentine Textbooks"

Chloe Rutter-Jensen, Literature, "Cultural Representations of Gender and Sexuality and Contemporary Colombian Violence"

Druscilla Scribner, Political Science, "Democratizing the Judiciary: A Comparative Political Analysis of Chile and Argentina"

Ana Claudia Spiguel, Latin American Studies, "Contemporary Ideology of the Middle Class in Brazil"

Ana Lourdes Suárez, Sociology, "Occupational Strategies of Slum Dwellers in Buenos Aires, Argentina"

Adam Warren, History, "Buying Tradition: Hygiene Reform, Cemeteries, and the Church in Late Colonial Peru"

Edward Wright-Ríos, History, "Popular Religion in Revolutionary Mexico."

The following students received Summer Intensive Language (SILF) Fellowships:

Joylin Namie, Anthropology, for Spanish at the Institute for Central American Development Studies, Costa Rica

Susanna Parker, Latin American Studies, for Portuguese at UCLA

Nicole Peterson, Anthropology, for Spanish at Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico.

The following students received academic-year Title VI awards for foreign language and area study (FLAS):

Sonya Heller, International Relations and Pacific Studies, for Spanish

Matthew D. O'Hara, History, for Portuguese

Jeffrey A. Wright, Latin American Studies, for Spanish

Filemón Zamora-Suchilt, Literature, for Portuguese.

The following students received CILAS dissertation field research grants:

Nelson Altamirano, International Relations and Pacific Studies, "Mining Oligopolists Searching for Markets: Chile's Codelco"

Andrew Fisher, History, "The Forging of Afro-Indian Mestizo Culture: Community, Migration, and Social Relations in a Mexican Rural Society"

Eric Magar, Political Science, "Executive-Legislative Conflict in Latin America and the U.S."

Tamera L. Marko, History, "Pediatrics and the Reinvention of Childhood in Brazil"

Zachary Orend, Anthropology, "Working Class Capital Formation in São Paulo: Plans and Perspectives"

Demian Pritchard, Literature, "Policing the Border: Contemporary Literature of the U.S.-Mexican Border"

Ricardo Tavares, International Relations and Pacific Studies, "Regulatory Governance of Telephone Services in Brazil, 1946-1998"

Angela Vergara, History, "Creating a Home Under Company Regulations: Potrerillos and Chuquicamata, Chile, 1916-1973." 🙌

UNDERGRAD PROGRAM continued from page three

electives in history, literature, political science, art history, and anthropology helped him "achieve a well-rounded education in the context of Latin America—a region I am passionate about. What many take for granted—the reading and writing aspect of a university education—is far too often absent in a hard-science-based study," he said.

Prior to entering med school, Manzano will spend two years in the

LAS graduate program. "It's an intellectually challenging opportunity to research issues of urban development and infectious diseases in a Latin American context," he says of the M.A./M.D. sequence.

Lisel Holdenried (class of '00) liked the flexibility of the program, which allowed her to seek out independent study projects on Central America and intern with the Guatemala Human Rights Commission in Washington, D.C.

Her father, a journalist who worked with Guatemalan street children, was bludgeoned to death in the 1980s.

For Holdenried, the LAS program was a philosophical and emotional quest. "I needed a better understanding of the repression in the 1980s and 90s—why the military murdered, tortured, and disappeared people," she said. This fall she will enter Northeastern Law School, where she plans to specialize in human rights law. 🙌

OSILA Series: Critical Perspectives on Latin America

The Organization of Students in Latin America (OSILA), together with CILAS and several other campus departments and organizations such as the Committee for World Democracy, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, and Third World Studies, hosted a series of speakers this academic year. Below are summaries of the talks.

Border Enforcement and Human Rights

Reviewed by Erik Lee

M.A. student, Latin American Studies

Roberto Martínez, director of the American Friends Service Committee's U.S.-Mexico Border Program, spoke on November 11 about the human effects of Operation Gatekeeper, the U.S. border patrol's intensified program of border enforcement that has been in place since 1994. Martínez, an immigrant rights activist in the San Diego area, is a long-time critic of U.S. immigration policy and the border patrol.

The "toughening" of the border around Imperial Beach, San Ysidro, and Otay Mesa has forced the flow of undocumented immigrants eastward. Since 1994, several hundred undocumented immigrants have died in the East County deserts and mountains. Martínez commented that the increased law enforcement presence has caused discomfort for area residents and sparked numerous complaints.

Chile: The Neoliberal Model in Crisis

Reviewed by Guillermo Gallardo

M.A. student, Latin American Studies

On February 4, OSILA, CILAS, and Third World Studies hosted José Cademartori, the last economics minister of the democratically elected Chilean socialist government of Salvador Allende. The government was overthrown by the military in 1973.

Cademartori's talk focused on the Chilean economic "miracle," or the set of neoliberal economic reforms implemented by Augusto Pinochet's regime and maintained after the transition to democracy in 1990. Cademartori pointed out the nefarious effects of the economic model for the more than three million (or 30 percent of the population) Chileans who live below the "official" poverty line.

Cademartori also cited the negative environmental consequences of Chile's

economic model, which is based on the systematic over-exploitation of natural resources. His unflattering description was a refreshing and much-needed assessment of the neoliberal agenda. When the talk was over I was thinking—as I'm sure others in the audience were—about people and the environment, and not about inflation and economic growth. It was a great talk by a "human" economist.

Guerrero, Guerrilla, and Human Rights

Reviewed by Robert Herr

M.A. student, Latin American Studies

The abuse of human rights and the general climate of violence in the southern Mexican state of Guerrero has gone largely ignored by the international community. Abel Barrera of the human rights center "Grupo de Apoyo a los Pueblos Indios de la Montaña Tlachinollan" addressed the UCSD community on February 14.

He discussed the condition of Guerrero's campesinos and indigenous peoples, the militarization of the state, and the role of guerrilla organizations. Barrera described how caciques aligned with the ruling PRI party maintain their power by governing with "mentadas de madre y con pistola en el cincho" (insults and a pistol in their belt).

As in the neighboring state of Chiapas, where the Zapatista uprising has captured the attention of national and international civil society, indigenous peasants in Guerrero have attempted to organize for improved social and economic conditions. However, the Mexican military's repressive—and extensive—presence and an increased level of corruption caused by the drug trade have created an atmosphere of violence and fragmentation that has impeded social pressure for change. Unlike the EZLN of Chiapas, Guerrero's two guerrilla organizations, the EPR and the ERPI, have not been able to mobilize much support from civil society.

Barrera's UCSD visit was part of a speaking tour arranged by the Mexico Solidarity Network in an effort to raise awareness about the Mexican government's policies that have militarized the countryside.

Mexican Students Continue Their Lucha

Reviewed by Erik Lee

M.A. student, Latin American Studies

For those of us interested in education in Mexico, and particularly those of us who have studied at the National Autonomous University (UNAM) in Mexico City, the

protracted student strike at UNAM was an event that went right to the heart of abstractions we read about and talk about in seminars every week: the State, modernization, neoliberalism, etcetera.

What is education supposed to do in Mexico? Do you try to educate the "masses" with nominally "free" education, or do you create an elitist system based on the U.S. or European model, hoping to accelerate "development?"

These are not simple questions to be solved by simple, technocratic solutions. Rather, these are politically explosive issues that constantly threaten the fragile social compact.

To clarify what happened at UNAM this past year, OSILA and the Committee for World Democracy and Third World Studies invited three speakers to UCSD's Cross Cultural Center on March 14 to talk about the strike. They were Jovany Zamudio, a participant in the 1999 strike with the General Strike Council (CGH) at UNAM; Emiko Saldivar, a visiting research fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and a participant in the 1986 strike at UNAM; and Enrique Dávalos, a Southwestern College and UABC professor who took part in several student mobilizations at UNAM in the 70s and 80s and also taught at the university.

Saldivar compared the 1999-2000 strike with the 1986 and the 1968 mobilizations. (Her father took part in the 1968 strike and was jailed for a time).

Dávalos observed that the 1999-2000 strike was one of the very few cases where radical student groups ended up with more power than the *moderados*. Jovany, who comes from a family of activists, talked about the ongoing influence of the PRI in the governance of the university, the day-to-day activities of the strikers during their *lucha*, and the plight of the *presos políticos* after the February 6 raid by federal police officers. The speakers made it clear that Mexican students will continue to support their historically important position in the vanguard of resistance in Mexico.

If you don't already receive the UCSD Latin American Events calendar via email every Thursday during the academic year, don't despair. Simply email us at lasmail@weber.ucsd.edu, and we'll send you a list of Latin America-related events at UCSD and throughout the San Diego area. Also, tell us about any events you would like us to publicize. Our fax number is (858) 534-7175. 📠

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