

# UC San Diego Newsletters

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## SAN DIEGO WINS AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

**T**he San Diego Consortium for Latin American Studies has been designated a Latin American National Resource Center (NRC) by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE). The prestigious award provides \$750,000 over a three-year period, beginning with the fall 2000 term. The consortium is a partnership between San Diego State University (SDSU) and UCSD.

Under Title VI of the Higher Education Act, colleges and universities vie for funds to establish, strengthen, and operate comprehensive centers. Currently there are only nineteen Latin American NRCs nationwide. The purpose of the NRC program is to train

specialists in Latin American languages and area studies, and to improve public knowledge about the region.

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Huichol beaded jewelry and sculpture at Vernacular Art Conference (see page eight)

## Latin American/Pacific Rim Program Expands Beyond UCSD

A four-year, UCSD-based project on Latin America and the Pacific Rim was expected to conclude last October with a wrap-up conference at Kobe University and a one-day seminar in Tokyo. But the visionary series of programs has gained a new lease on life.

The project, which the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) launched in 1996, brought thirty mid-career professionals from Latin America and the

Pacific Rim to UCSD for six-to-ten-week periods of training, discussion, and research.

One proposal to emerge from Kobe calls for an institutional consortium that would extend the Latin American/Pacific Rim project for a decade or more and provide academic venues outside the United States.

A consortium planning committee is seeking four sponsoring institutions in addition to UCSD—two in Latin America and two in Asia. The consortium would hold conferences in alternate years and rotate them among the five institutions. So far, organizations in Thailand, Japan, Chile, and Brazil have expressed strong interest in participation.

Another result from Kobe was a commitment to publish two books. One will deal with the political economy of Asia-Latin American relations; it will be co-edited by Shoji Nishijima of Kobe University, Kotaro Horisaka of Sophia University, and CILAS Director Peter H. Smith. The second book will focus on rights

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Shoji Nishijima, Peter H. Smith, and Seiichi Katayama, director of the Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University

## WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Marisabel Almer ('98) will begin her doctoral studies in anthropology with a sub-field in ethnology this fall at the University of Michigan.

Nielan Barnes ('98), a doctoral student in sociology at UCSD, is working on her dissertation: "Binational Collaboration between US and Mexican HIV/AIDS Sectors."

Carlos Cervantes ('00) is an academic advisor in the department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Southern California. He eventually plans to study law.

David S. Fitzgerald ('00) is a doctoral student in sociology at UCLA. The UCSD Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS) published his monograph, *Negotiating Extra-territorial Citizenship: Mexican Migrants and the Transnational Politics of Community* (2000).

C.R. Hibbs ('94) manages the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies research and public education program on sustainable development along the U.S.-Mexican border.

Rob Levinson ('99) is a major in the U.S. Air Force.

Matt Martin ('99) is the director of project development for Fútbol de Primera, a company that produces soccer events and broadcasts a daily Spanish-language radio show on soccer. He lives in San Francisco and plays a lot of soccer in Golden Gate Park.

John Miller ('96) is the United Kingdom and Ireland editor for London-based Reuters news service.

Wendy Nicodemus Bazilian ('99) is working on her doctoral dissertation on public health and nutrition at Loma Linda University. The topic is nutrition with elite younger athletes. She also provides nutrition counseling for low-income, Spanish-speaking patients in San Bernardino, Calif.

Mark Patterson ('00) is student teaching at Chula Vista High School and completing the bilingual teaching credential program in Spanish and social science. This fall he will teach in the Sweetwater Unified School District.

Barbara Reyes ('92) is an assistant professor of history at the University of New Mexico.

Sarah Robert ('00) is a researcher and lecturer at the Escuela de Educación, Universidad de San Andrés, in Buenos Aires.

Patricia Rosas ('96), a freelance editor and translator in Tucson, Ariz., works with academics who publish in the social sciences.

Thomas "Simon" Seelig ('99) recently returned from Argentina, where he trained as a U.S. Army officer in regional matters. He is currently stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

Martina Will ('93) defended her history dissertation with distinction, "God Gives and God Takes Away: Death and Dying in New Mexico, 1760-1850," at the University of New Mexico. Last year, she married Colombian-born Andrés Chaparro, "the first man who could teach me to salsa!"

## WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

Erynn Casanova ('01) has received a Foreign Language and Areas Studies (FLAS) fellowship and will enter the Ph.D. program in sociology this fall at UCSD.

Nathan Clarke ('01) has been awarded a five-year fellowship for doctoral work on Latin American history at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Guillermo Gallardo ('01) has received a FLAS fellowship and will begin his doctoral studies in history this fall at UCSD.

Andrea Lopez ('01) has received fellowship support from the Center for Mexican American Studies to pursue her doctoral studies in history at the University of Texas, Austin.

Christine de Piérola-Foerster ('00) has been awarded a FLAS fellowship to enroll in the MFA program in visual arts this fall at UCSD.

Apha (Mim) Thirakaroonwongse ('01) has accepted a position in the Latin American section of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dan Tomlinson ('01) has been assigned to the defense attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá, Colombia.

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## New Millennium Research Skills

*Graduate students in Latin American studies (LAS) may be web savvy in general, but they're not necessarily subject-savvy when it comes to searching electronic databases for LAS material. LATI 210, a Latin American library resources course developed by librarian Karen Lindvall-Larson, gives students a working knowledge of key research methods and resources, including online strategies.*

"We explore conventional library materials such as books, journals, and microfilm, but we also take an in-depth look at those that are available electronically," said Lindvall-Larson. "As one of the nation's newest LAS centers, we have an outstanding collection of electronic resources." Among these resources is the Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) at the University of Texas, a kind of Yahoo! for LAS scholars.

Each database has its own search protocol. Students experiment with LANIC and other databases during class time, "so that I can see whether they are getting the idea," said Lindvall-Larson.

A required project for every student is to compile and critically annotate a thirty-to-fifty-item bibliography. The student chooses the topic—often one related to the master's thesis, and defines a research path.

As part of a huge California consortium, UCSD has access to a collection of volumes, working papers, and unpublished conference proceedings. With the quantity of information exploding—both online and off—researchers need techniques for evaluating and limiting the resources. Lindvall-Larson spends several class sessions on selection criteria and evaluation techniques.

## OVERSEAS STUDY PROGRAM

**E**ighty-seven percent of UCSD's Latin American studies (LAS) majors took advantage of overseas study programs during the 1999-2000 academic year. They chose either the Opportunities Abroad Program (OAP), or the University of California (UC) Education Abroad Program (EAP).

OAP programs may be offered anywhere in the world through U.S. or foreign sponsors. EAP programs are available at over 130 institutions in thirty-four countries, including Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Spain. At these UC-administered centers, undergraduates can fulfill UC requirements while participating in the academic and social life of select foreign universities.

For Sara Tamerius (LAS '01), an EAP stint at the University of Chile in Santiago was a 24/7 educational experience. "I was constantly learning about another country's mentality and traditions," she said.

She was struck by the strong sense of community in Chilean culture. "You get to know your neighbors and the people in the shops," she said. "Here in California I hop in my car, go to class, and don't talk to anyone." After graduation, Tamerius hopes to intern with a development organization that targets Latin America.

Functioning in another language and in another culture means overcoming a series of challenges—from making a simple phone call to conducting business in a foreign language. "Regardless of your field, overseas study should be a requirement for graduation," declared Allison Mello (LAS '01), who spent the 1999-2000 academic year studying political science, language, and poverty in Argentina. Some of her OAP work was at the University of Buenos Aires.

"College students who go abroad get a different view of America—and of themselves," she said. "You learn about your limits and what you're capable of doing."

Mello, who was in Argentina during the U.S. presidential election primaries, realized that the Argentine students in her classes "knew more about us than we knew about them. My Argentine peers were taking a lot of courses about the U.S. They knew things about American business and our election primaries that American students often don't know," she said.



Karen Lindvall-Larson

## Undergraduate Awards

Last year the Office of Latin American Studies (OLAS) presented awards to two graduating seniors for outstanding scholarship, research, and social commitment to the region.

Justin Ashton ('00) received the Outstanding Senior Paper Award for his work on the evolving Chilean economic model. He is currently a commissioned officer in the U.S. Air Force at Goodfellow Air Force Base in Texas, where he teaches Spanish. He plans to enter graduate school when his four-year commitment with the Air Force ends.

Lisel Holdenried ('00) received the 1999-2000 Abuelas Award for academic achievement, collegial spirit, social commitment, and dedication to the peoples of Latin America. She is a first-year law student at the University of Cincinnati and a fellow at the Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights. Last October, she met with Rigoberta Menchú's legal team in Madrid to discuss joining a lawsuit against eight high-ranking Guatemalan dictators and officials. Menchú won the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize for her human rights advocacy on behalf of Mayan Indians.

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## LAS Adds Courses

**U**CSD's Latin American studies curriculum—like the region it embraces—is dynamic, multidisciplinary, and subject to ongoing revision. The program introduced eleven new courses during the 2000-01 academic year, and several other instructional initiatives are in the planning stages.

San Diego State University Professor James Gerber created Latin American Studies 120 – Economic Development of Latin America, which analyzes economic growth and policy reform during the second half of the twentieth century.

In contemporary Latin America, fledgling democracies grapple with entrenched and ancient foes: weak government institutions, pervasive corruption, and a chronic gap between society's haves and have-nots. Visiting lecturer John J. Dwyer has created two new courses to elucidate this dynamic struggle: History 103 - Modern Revolutionary Latin America, and History 104 - Modern U.S.-Latin American Relations. He also developed History 186 –Mexican American History.

Music 111 -Brazilian Music debuted this spring. "It's the first time that Brazilian music is being taught in the music department," said course developer Jason Stanyek.

Literature, international relations, and anthropology also have new courses. Milos Kokotovic developed Literature 275 – Latin American Literature: Literary and Cultural Theory Since the '60s. International Relations 490 – International Relations, Trade and Environment, by Mark J. Spalding, emphasizes Latin American issues in the second half of the twentieth century. James Holston developed Anthropology 114 – Urban Cultures in Latin America.

This past academic year there were three new Ethnic Studies 189 sections: Comparative Issues: Chicanos/Latinos, Chicana/Latina Identities, and Latino Identity/Nationalism. 🙌

## ROBERT ALVAREZ: CHILD AND SCHOLAR OF THE BORDERLANDS

Professor Robert Alvarez studies two types of borders: the conceptual and the physical. In this global era, “We all cross borders everyday in terms of our identity,” said the applied anthropologist and border scholar. He will be joining the UCSD Department of Ethnic Studies faculty this fall.

“Conceptual borders include the boundaries we form in our own disciplines and impose on ourselves,” said Alvarez. By writing *Fronterizo: A Borderlands Odyssey*, he personally pushed the academic envelope. It’s an anthropological novel about the conflicts of national and regional identity in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands.

“My novel deals with how people are driven by emotions and how they actually get things done. These are concepts and issues we don’t usually talk about in anthropology,” he said.

In a more traditional vein, Alvarez is working on *Negotiated Lives: Biographical and Autobiographical Narratives on the U.S.-Mexico Border*. The manuscript, based on fifteen years of interviews with first-generation Mexican-Americans from Lemon Grove, Calif., focuses on the Great Depression and World War Two.

At UCSD Alvarez will teach a transnational course that combines conceptual notions about the border with specific economic and immigration issues associated with the San Diego-Tijuana region. “I’d like to get people out of the classroom and into the field, where they can assign problems to themselves and do some real investigating,” he said. “That’s the exciting part about being back in San Diego. The physical border is so close.”

As an undergraduate at Northern Arizona University, Alvarez majored in archaeology and cultural anthropology. During a three-year Peace Corps stint in Panama, his nodding acquaintance with



Robert Alvarez

ethnography helped him launch a Kuna Indian cooperative. Realizing there was a practical value to anthropology, he headed back to school.

“I wanted to do practical work based on ethnological theory,” he said. His quest took him first to San Diego State University for an M.A. in anthropology, and later to Stanford University for a Ph.D. in social anthropology and work in ethnographic evaluation.

As an Arizona State University (ASU) professor from 1989-2001, he developed a program in applied anthropology and a graduate program focused on the U.S.-Mexican border and the borderlands. He had a parallel career as an evaluator of educational programs for minority youth.

Alvarez expanded his Ph.D. dissertation into a scholarly book, *Familia: Migration and Adaptation in Alta and Baja California 1850-1975*, which was

published by the University of California Press in 1987 and reissued in paperback in 1991. *The Trail North*, a 1983 PBS-TV documentary, was also based on his dissertation research.

A second film, *The Lemon Grove Incident*, was a PBS documentary about a 1930 segregation court case in San Diego. Alvarez was associate producer and executive consultant, and his father, Robert Alvarez Sr., was one of the tale’s heroes.

In 1930, the largely Anglo community of Lemon Grove decided to build a separate grammar school for its Mexican-origin children. Latino parents filed a discrimination suit against the school board—and won. Robert Alvarez Sr., a fifth grader at the time, was the plaintiff in the case. The Lemon Grove victory, thirty-three years before the landmark Brown versus Board of Education suit, was the nation’s first successful desegregation case. 🙌

### DEPARTMENT PROFILE: ETHNIC STUDIES

## Ethnic Studies and Notions of Race

As an academic discipline, ethnic studies grew out of the civil rights movements of the 1960s and 70s. Some departments combine semi-autonomous programs such as Native-American, African-American, and Chicano studies under the ethnic studies umbrella.

UCSD had a different vision. “The idea was to develop a common intellectual program by thinking about the social construction of race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, class, and nation in relational and comparative perspective,” said ethnic studies chair Charles Briggs. “We are interested in how Chicano/Latino, African American, Asian American, and Native American communities emerge and change in relation to one another and to what it means to be white. We ask our students to look seriously at the notion of *race* itself and how it has informed this process.”

Using analytic techniques culled from anthropology, sociology, history, political science, and other fields, UCSD students research ethnic groups in relation to one another and to broader social and cultural forces.

“The kind of scholar we are trying to produce can work within traditional disciplines—but can also work to change these disciplines and reconceptualize the way they deal with issues of race and ethnicity,” said Professor Ross Frank.

It’s a model that applies to several faculty members. Ramón A. Gutiérrez, the department’s founding father, teaches history as well as ethnic studies. Assistant Professor Denise Ferreira da Silva has a doctorate in sociology, and Professor Robert Alvarez, the newest department member, is an anthropologist who studies border issues.

Gutiérrez, a MacArthur Foundation fellow, established the department and the Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity (CSRE) in 1990. The following year, Stanford University Press published his prize-winning historical study of race relations, kinship, gender, and sexuality during the encounter between Indians and Europeans, *When Jesus Came the Corn Mothers Went Away: Marriage and Sexuality in New Mexico from 1600 to 1800*.

Initially the department emphasized race and ethnicity within the U.S., but the scope has become more global. Briggs, who

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## SIZING UP NAFTA: MEXICAN, CANADIAN, U.S. PERSPECTIVES

**T**he Centers for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) and U.S.-Mexican Studies (CUSMS) have launched an innovative program on the changing role of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The project, which analyzes both the long and short-term challenges of Inter-American trade agreements, includes perspectives from Canada as well as Mexico and the United States.

“The goal is to provide a new and timely assessment of NAFTA and the prospects for free trade throughout the Americas,” said Brian Stevenson, associate vice president (international) at the University of Alberta in Canada. The UCSD Project on International Security Affairs and the Chancellor’s Associates at UCSD provided start-up funding for the program.

Last October, UCSD hosted an informal roundtable and conference planning session at the Institute of the Americas complex. CILAS, CUSMS, the University of Alberta, and a consortium of Mexican universities and think tanks co-organized “NAFTA in the New Millennium,” the scholarly conference scheduled for May 24-25 at the University of Alberta.

Public opinion surrounding economic integration is a critical if much-neglected topic. Three speakers will assess the level of political support for NAFTA in their respective countries. Political scientist Alejandro Moreno, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, will speak about prevailing attitudes in Mexico. Political scientist Neil Nevitte, University of Toronto, will address the Canadian political climate. Research associate Phil Warf, Center on Policy Attitudes (COPA) and the Program on International Policy Attitudes at the University of Maryland, will analyze U.S. public opinion.

A key question for conference participants is whether Mexico and Canada can forge significant alliances for working with the

colossus to Mexico’s North and Canada’s South. “The Political Economy of North American Economic Integration” panel will examine these emerging relationships between Canada and Mexico. International studies chair Rafael Fernández de Castro, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, will talk about “Confronting the Colossus: Strategic Options for Mexico and Canada.”

A session on “NAFTA and Regional Economies” will offer comparative perspectives of Alberta and British Columbia, Jalisco, and California.

The Alberta meeting will focus on alternative futures for NAFTA as well as its performance during the 1990s. A session on “NAFTA in the Next Ten Years: Issues and Challenges” will explore labor, the environment, immigration, agriculture, and infrastructure.

At a session on “NAFTA in the Longer Term: Prospects for Institutional Development,” political scientist Robert Pastor, Emory University, will probe the issue of economic support for regional development.

A “Beyond NAFTA” session will examine prospects for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) agreement. FTAA would extend to every country in the Western hemisphere except Cuba. Political scientist Michael Hawes, Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario, will weigh in on the regionalism-versus-globalization debate.

A book is to be published based on the NAFTA project and conference sessions in Alberta. 🙌

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and roles of women in Asia and Latin America, and will be co-edited by Christine Hunefeldt of UCSD’s department of history and Jennifer Troutner of the department of communication. Both volumes will contain research papers by CILAS visiting fellows and other prominent experts. Westview Press will publish the books as part of the CILAS multi-volume series on “Latin America in Global Perspective.”

“The Latin America/Pacific Rim project has developed a momentum of its own—way beyond our original expectations,” reflected Smith. “When we launched this project, our critics said that citizens of Asia and Latin America don’t seem to know or care much about the other region. I believe we made our case and were ahead of the curve. Economic relations between Asia and Latin America are expanding—with critical cultural, social, and political ramifications for the global community.”

In its design, the CILAS project consisted of four thematic programs: regional economic integration, cultural encounters, challenges to governance, and women’s rights and roles. Visiting fellows came to UCSD from Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, China, Japan, Korea, and Thailand. Major funding for the project came from the Ford Foundation, the Center for Global Partnership, the University of California Pacific Rim Research Program, and UCSD. 🙌

### CILAS Visiting Scholars

During the 2000-2001 academic year, CILAS hosted six visiting fellows. This year’s scholars and their projects were:

**Paul Buchanan**

Senior Lecturer in Politics, University of Auckland, New Zealand

“Labor Relations in Small Open Democracies”

**Gunther Dietz**

Professor of Social Anthropology, Universidad de Granada, Spain

“Ethnicity and Intercultural Relations: Mexico and Spain”

**Sallie Hughes**

Ph.D. candidate in Latin American Studies, Tulane University

“Media in Latin America”

**Carmen McEvoy**

Assistant Professor of History, University of the South, Tennessee

“Chilean Nationalism during the Nineteenth Century”

**Luis Roninger**

Sociologist, Truman Institute for the Advancement of International Peace, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

“Chile, Democratization and Human Rights”

**Mario Sznajder**

Political Scientist, Truman Institute for the Advancement of International Peace, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

“Clientelism, Democratization and Human Rights in Latin America”

## Failed Border Policy: The Human Toll

**E**nhanced enforcement at the U.S.-Mexican border has not reduced illegal entry—and its unintended human consequences are horrific. That is the conclusion of a recent Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS) working paper by Wayne Cornelius, director of the center.

In 1993 the Clinton administration and Congress decided to strengthen border enforcement. This determination translated into a sharp budget increase for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and especially the Border Patrol.

Another decision was to concentrate enforcement resources along a small number of relatively short border segments where illegal entries were most prevalent. The strategy called for many more Border Patrol agents stationed in a few narrow corridors, stadium-type lighting, ten-foot-high steel fencing, motion-detecting sensors, and other high-tech methods for spotting undocumented entrants.

The government reasoned that if apprehensions dropped in these heavily patrolled corridors, the show of force at the border was clearly an effective deterrent. But data cited by Cornelius show that the majority of undocumented migrants have learned to avoid these corridors and still succeed in entering undetected on the first try. Those who are apprehended the first, second, and third time persist until they succeed.

While apprehensions in California and Texas dropped, the percentage in Arizona rose 351 percent from 1994-2000. Tucson and Yuma, Ariz., and El Centro, Calif. are the current “hot spots.”

One unexpected result is a higher rate of permanent settlement among undocumented migrants. By making it more costly and difficult to gain entry illegally, the U.S. government has strengthened the incentives for staying stateside.

Finally, there has been a sharp increase in the number of migrants who die trying to cross. As illegal entrants moved eastward from urban San Diego into the mountains and deserts, they risked death from hypothermia, dehydration, heat stroke, and drowning. Migrants are now dying in illegal entry attempts at the rate of about four hundred per year—more than one per day.

The current enforcement strategy is failing, says Cornelius. If it were successful, there would be upward pressure on wage scales among farm workers and in food preparation, cleaning, and building service jobs, and other sectors where undocumented immigrants previously clustered. That is not happening. Moreover, during the period since concentrated border enforcement operations were implemented, there has been a sharp increase in the proportion of Mexicans in the U.S. agriculture, construction, and labor-intensive service industries.

In addition to rechanneling rather than reducing the flow of illegals, the current U.S. enforcement strategy has increased the cost of illegal entry. The fees charged by coyotes—or professional people smugglers—have more than tripled.

Cornelius's report, CCIS Working Paper No. 27, is available on the web at [www.ccis-ucsd.org](http://www.ccis-ucsd.org), under “Publications.” 🙌

### SAN DIEGO DIALOGUE

## Twin-City Model Needs Revision

**T**he San Diego/Baja California border region needs to rethink its twin-city San Diego/Tijuana model and move beyond it. By looking east—toward Imperial Valley and Mexicali, and north—toward Orange County, Riverside and Los Angeles, the region can better position itself as a player in the global economy.

That was the basic finding in a final report on *The Global Engagement of San Diego/Baja California* initiative, commissioned in 1999 by the San Diego Dialogue. The Dialogue is a UCSD public policy group.

Through a series of discussions, public forums, and sponsored research, *The Global Engagement of San Diego/Baja California* initiative explored how globalization is affecting the long-term prospects for the region. Steven Erie, UCSD associate professor of political science and chair of the urban studies program; and Richard Feinberg, a professor at the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) and director of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Study Center, co-directed the research project. Co-chairs for the initiative were Susan Golding, mayor of San Diego during the research period; Richard Farman, past chairman and CEO of Sempra Energy; and Héctor Lutteroth Camou, President of Grupo AFAL in Tijuana.

The final report had several recommendations for improving the region's competitive stance. These include creating new institutions for regional decision-making, strengthening the ports of entry at the Mexican/U.S. border, developing a regional capacity in contract manufacturing, and closing the academic achievement gap between low-income and more-affluent children. Traffic congestion at the border and a looming crisis of airport capacity in Southern California are pressing issues.

The researchers also warned that the future of manufacturing in the region is anything but guaranteed. Traditional manufacturing, while growing in Tijuana, may not be the engine that drives San Diego's economic growth. The latter is rapidly becoming an information-age city in which manufacturing plays a diminished role. Both cities lack a broad base in advanced contract manufacturing and supply-chain logistics management, which are critical to the success of electronics manufacturing regions.

One strategy is to incubate and develop regional capacity in contract manufacturing for the electronics sector. San Diego could jumpstart the process, the report said, by providing seed money for new ventures in Baja, along with workforce training and technical assistance. 🙌

## UCSD CIVIC COLLABORATIVE: IMPROVING PUBLIC LIFE

**T**he UCSD Civic Collaborative, established in 1998, encourages a two-way flow of knowledge between members of the university and the San Diego region, with an emphasis on civic life. A \$976,000 grant from Pew Charitable Trusts is helping to fund the four-year program of community-focused research projects.

The Collaborative attempts “to map the moral and social geography of this place—to build a database of local information,” said communication Professor Michael Schudson. He co-directs the program with Mary L. Walshok, associate vice chancellor for UCSD Extended Studies and Public Programs (ESPP), and Daniel Yankelovich, president of Public Agenda.

“Colonia 10 de Mayo,” a current Collaborative project, aims to create a community redevelopment and transnational investment plan for a low-income border community in Tijuana. UCSD Urban studies and planning program supervisor of field studies Keith Pezzoli, associate research scientist Ilya Zaslavsky of the San Diego Supercomputer Center, and Tijuana’s Instituto Municipal de Planeación director Carlos Graizbord are co-directors for the effort.

The Colonia 10 settlement lacks basic infrastructure, including sewage, paving, and urban parks. Several residents work in nearby maquiladora plants run by Sanyo, Samsung, Kenworth, and other large employers. The project team hopes to draw some of these companies into the funding and planning process for the rehabilitation project.

“Our working hypothesis is that the San Diego-Tijuana

region’s comparative advantage and regional competitiveness will suffer unless transnational corporations begin to invest more in local community development and urban infrastructure,” said Pezzoli. The investigators will create a construction plan for a neighborhood park, a financial plan to implement the building efforts, and a project website for collaboration and learning by researchers and community partners.

Another Collaborative project evaluates an unusual violence-prevention curriculum developed by the San Diego Dance Institute for use in low-income communities. Faculty from the UCSD Center for Community Health and the UCSD Department of Theater and Dance, and the National Latino Research Center at California State University (CSU)-San Marcos will assess school-based and after-school programs that employ undergraduate dance students and professional dancers to teach dance, problem-solving, and conflict resolution to public school children. UCSD clinical pediatrics professor Vivian Reznik is the project manager.

The Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) is using Collaborative funds to develop a speaker series. The presentations, centering on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the San Diego/Tijuana region, will serve as a networking forum and create new job and student-internship opportunities. The series may also form the basis for a new curricular track for specialists in NGO management. Ann Brownlee, an IR/PS adjunct professor, is directing the project. 🙌

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## Fifth College Construction Project Transforms North Campus

Both in funding and in footage, the Eleanor Roosevelt College (ERC) construction project is the largest in UCSD history. When ERC opens in fall 2002 as the university’s fifth undergraduate college, it will contain an International House, residence halls, dining and conference facilities, and outdoor spaces ranging from quiet gardens to busy plazas.

The \$83 million complex is located on twelve acres adjacent to North Torrey Pines Road. Among its nearest neighbors are the Centers for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS), U.S.-Mexican Studies (CUSMS), and Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS); and the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS).

“We expect student interest in Latin America and the Pacific Rim to grow as a result of our proximity to these international centers and programs,” said ERC provost Ann L. Craig. “This proximity may help to increase student enrollment in courses focused on Latin America, and

student attendance at seminar series and conferences sponsored by the centers.”

As a general-education requirement, ERC students must develop proficiency in a foreign language and take course work in a regional specialization. “We hope that the Latin American programs will give our students many opportunities to apply what they are required to learn,” said Craig.

ERC and Latin American studies (LAS) will also develop collaborative programs for participation by students and faculty. The college’s “Celebration of Cultures” program, for instance, devotes one month to highlighting each of seven regions of the world. One of them is Latin America.

These celebrations include educational study breaks, a regional theme dinner, and other informal learning activities. In The Great Hall, a public space within International House, LAS and ERC will co-sponsor town meetings on contemporary public issues, film series, language tables, regional dances, and conferences. 🙌



ERC is UCSD’s largest building project ever.



# San Diego Consortium: Programs and

## Davies Steps Down at SDSU

**T**homas M. Davies, Jr., who steered the San Diego State University (SDSU) Latin American Studies program through two decades of unprecedented growth, will retire from the university this fall. An SDSU faculty member since 1968, he was named director of the university's Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) in 1979, and Latin American studies chair in 1981. Hugo Murillo-Jimenez, the center's associate director, has been appointed acting program director and chair.

"Tom is one of the most dedicated people I have ever met," said Paul J. Strand, dean of SDSU's College of Arts and Letters. "Without his leadership, we would not have the strong center we now have. He was instrumental in getting the Title VI funding for the Latin American studies program that we have enjoyed almost without lapse from the beginning."

Davies has bachelor and master of arts degrees in history from the University of Nebraska, and a doctoral degree from the University of New Mexico. As a scholar, he has focused on the historical role of indigenous peoples in the Western hemisphere. He is an authority on rural movements in Peru, including the religious beliefs of indigenous peoples and their opportunities in an age of globalization.

"Tom's scholarship from the beginning was informed by a commitment to universal human rights, overcoming racial and other forms of discrimination, and adhering to the best of academic traditions and good historical research, while applying that research to the everyday lives of real human beings," said Brian Loveman, a university colleague. Since 1992 Davies has served as a pro bono expert witness in seventy-four political asylum cases in immigration and naturalization courts for Latin American defendants.

Davies received the Hubert Herring Memorial Award of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies for two of his scholarly works. He wrote *Indian Integration in Peru: A Half Century of Experience, 1900-1948* (University of Nebraska Press) in 1974, and co-authored with Loveman *Che Guevara on Guerrilla Warfare* (University of Nebraska Press) in 1985. The latter work, revised and reissued in 1997 by Scholarly Resources Press, is now in its third edition.



Tom Davies

Davies has co-authored three other scholarly books, written or co-authored ninety papers, articles, and book reviews; and delivered over 150 public lectures and radio interviews on Latin American topics.

As professor emeritus he will pursue three research projects. He is translating the works of Víctor Villaneuva on the Peruvian military for publication by the University of Nebraska press. He is coauthoring a multicultural study of an Andean peasant woman who was accidentally killed by a California state highway patrolman.

And as a long-term project, Davies and his wife, Rosemarie Adele Davies, are studying comparative religious syncretism among the indigenous peoples of the Southwest United States, Southern Mexico and Guatemala, and the Andean region of South America. 🙌

## Border Art and Artisans

Art is a visual language, and border art forms—from community murals to Mixtec talismans—deepen the conversation about community, identity, class, and gender.

"Vernacular Art of the San Diego/Tijuana Border," a five-day symposium in March and April at San Diego State University (SDSU), drew artists, artisans, and scholars from both sides of the border.

SDSU Professor of Latin American studies Janet Brody

Esser served as curator and Alexandra Hart as project director for the symposium, which was sponsored by CILAS and CLAS. The program was free and open to the public.

Symposium topics included women and border art, the role of indigenous groups in redefining border art, and contemporary border art. The conference touched on border films and folk shrines; Aztec Brewery murals and children's art.

Among the participants were the Taco Shop Poets, a group of spoken-word performers and musicians who promote community empowerment through the arts. At a session on public art and community development, Andrea Skorepa and Luz Camacho of Casa Familiar, Inc. in San Ysidro announced an architectural competition to improve the appearance of the San Ysidro/Tijuana border.



Alexandra Hart and Janet Brody Esser

# Activities

SD CONSORTIUM continued from page one

## K-12 Outreach

**A**s an NRC center, the consortium provides community outreach services for kindergarten-through twelfth-grade classrooms. The new Preuss School, affiliated with UCSD, is the nation's first charter school created by a university and dedicated to educating underserved students. By year 2003, the school plans to accommodate seven hundred sixth-through-twelfth-grade students.

Jeremy Howard, a history teacher at Preuss, is collaborating with UCSD history professor Michael Monteón to develop a Latin American history curriculum for California high schools. As a first step, Howard and Monteón will create five-week segments for currently required courses in tenth-grade world history and eleventh-grade U.S. history. Toward this end, the consortium is now budgeting \$3,000. Additional collaborations between UCSD and the Preuss School will be developed in future years.

The International Studies Education Project of San Diego (ISTEP), based in the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) at SDSU, is using Title VI funds to develop curriculum units on Andean folk art, including the Bolivian *ekeko*, the Peruvian *retablo*, and the Chilean *arpillera*. "These artifacts, which depict everyday life, scenes of political significance, and folktales, can tell elementary school children and their teachers a great deal about the culture of the people who make and use them," said ISTEP director Elsie Begler. Classroom lessons and activities are aligned with history, language arts, and arts curriculum standards, and include color Xeroxes and overheads, cross-cultural comparisons, and sources for additional information.

ISTEP is also using Title VI monies to expand Latin American materials at its Instructional Resource Center. This collection of curriculum units, student and adult-level reference materials, and literature for the classroom is available on loan to teachers throughout San Diego County.

ISTEP partners with Jackson Elementary, Rosa Parks Elementary, Clark Middle School, and Hoover High School in City Heights, a San Diego neighborhood with large numbers of immigrant families from all over the world. City Heights teachers in ISTEP workshops compare the refugee experiences of Central American, Southeast Asian, and Northeast African families, and the impact these experiences have on student behavior and learning. 🙌

"This is a very significant honor for Latin American studies at UCSD and its counterpart at SDSU," said Paul Drake, UCSD dean of social sciences. "Among area studies programs in the United States, the NRC competition is ferocious. It is especially difficult for a young program like ours to break into the elite circle. Directors Peter Smith and Tom Davies are to be congratulated for this success."

Title VI grant money supports Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships for graduate students at both institutions, as well as educational outreach activities, conferences, language training, and curriculum development. "Not only is the money useful in and of itself for funding programs, but NRC status can also be helpful in dealing with potential donors and pursuing additional funding," said Smith, UCSD director of Latin American studies. This substantial multiplier effect amounted to approximately \$3.5 million worth of faculty-obtained external grants in 2000-01 and \$100,000 in student grants. Administrations at the two universities have allocated several new tenure-track positions for Latin American studies, bolstered travel support, added new resources for program administration, and placed Latin America high on the list of priorities for capital campaigns.

During the 2000-01 academic year, SDSU used Title VI funding to host an art conference for scholars and the San Diego/Tijuana community, while UCSD earmarked funds for a public seminar series. Next year UCSD will select the scholarly conference topic and venue.

Title VI money includes \$10,000 a year for HemiScope, the monthly UCSD-TV talk show that covers Latin American issues. "With the extra funds, we can bring in guests from outside the immediate San Diego area," said HemiScope producer Graciela Sevilla. "We can get people with special expertise and cover their transportation costs."

To boost its language offerings, the San Diego Consortium has added a year-long course in Mixtec at SDSU and plans to offer Portuguese next year at UCSD. Mixtec, an indigenous language from the Mexican states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, is now spoken in the Tijuana border region as well.

"Mixtec is extremely important for healthcare workers, primary school personnel, scholars of applied linguistics, ethnologists, or anyone from any discipline who is interested in Mexican politics and its newly emerging ethnic, social, and cultural actors," said Davies, director of the SDSU Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS). The SDSU course is being taught by native Mixtec speakers.

FLAS awards are another Title VI benefit. The annual Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) competition for 2001-2002 foreign language and area study fellowships is already underway, with results to be announced in late May. Names will be posted on the Latin American studies website. 🙌

# MEXICO'S NEW PRESIDENT: IS THE MONOLOGUE FINALLY OVER?

by Sallie Hughes

The author, a Ph.D. candidate in Latin American Studies at Tulane University, has been a visiting scholar at CILAS and a fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Her dissertation is on the transformation of Mexican media from 1985-2000.

**W**hen President Vicente Fox came into office, he told the nation that the “monologue of the Mexican presidency” had ended. For it really to end, however, Fox must change the structural bonds and cultural attitudes subordinating the Mexican media to the state. Just a few months into his term, his record is mixed.

As part of an anti-corruption commission installed Jan. 30, the new president proposed guaranteeing public access to government information. Debated many times but never enacted by Congress, there is a real possibility this proposal will lead to Mexico's first effective public information law.

Access to government information makes journalists less reliant on manipulative leaks of information. Since reporters have no legal right to demand copies of government documents, leaks are their only means for getting most information about government corruption, incompetence, and other abuses of power in Mexico. The reliance on leaks requires journalists to build friendship ties (*amiguismo*) with sources, which can lead to subordination, manipulation, and a tacit identification with one's contacts.

While proposing an access-to-information law in Congress would be a step in the right direction — it hasn't actually been submitted yet — Fox can take steps on his own to make sure officials working in executive offices view information as a public good, rather than as a personal weapon. This does not yet appear to be happening.

“As far as I can tell, everything remains more or less the same,” said Victor Fuentes, an editor at *Reforma* newspaper. “The new press officers are very old guard, it remains as difficult

as usual to get anything out of them, and we have even been working hard to know who the hell has been appointed to key positions, particularly at the PGR (Mexico's Attorney General Office), because they simply won't inform about it.”

Practicing what you preach also needs to include opening up broadcast concessions and licenses to public scrutiny. Traditionally, licenses and concessions have been traded in backroom deals in exchange for support of the regime. Out of office, Fox's party has criticized these practices. Will he try to change the system now that he is president?

Like many political relationships in Mexico, the future of media-state relations is still up for grabs. There won't be a return to the old days of an openly subordinate media, but the new constellation of relationships will reflect myriad pressures on news organizations: commercial orientations and owners' interests, access to information, government media management strategies, holdover economic controls, and a lack of protection for journalists who tackle touchy issues such as corruption and crime.

The positive news is that a good number of Mexican journalists today prize their independence. Their professional identities are now based on questioning government. Whether they can successfully promote a civic agenda within the media will also depend on what happens in the wider political environment. In that realm, the new administration can have a substantial impact. 🙌



Sallie Hughes

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## SAN DIEGO CONSORTIUM

### CILAS Speaker Series

The CILAS Spring Speaker Series 2001 brought distinguished lecturers to the Institute of the Americas Complex. In addition, CILAS co-sponsored a reading by Nicaraguan poet Ernesto Cardenal at the University of San Diego. Here, in order of appearance, are the speakers and their topics:

Josep M. Colomer, economics and political science, University of Barcelona, “Institutions That Consolidate Democracy: A Global and Historical Perspective”

Rafael Pardo, president of the Milenio Foundation, Bogotá, “Colombia: The Challenge of National Security”

Beatriz Magaloni, political science, Stanford University, “Judicial Reform in Mexico”

Brian Crisp, political science, University of Arizona, “Legislative Politics in Six Latin American Democracies”

Paul Buchanan and Kate Nicholls, political science, University of Auckland, New Zealand, “Labor Politics in Five Small Open Democracies” 🙌

### HemiScope Programs

HemiScope, the monthly UCSD-TV show on Latin American issues moderated by Peter H. Smith, is now in its fifth year. Recent offerings include:

*Mexico on the Brink of Change*, with Wayne Cornelius, Sergio Zendejas, and José Santiago Healy (September 2000)

*U.S. Presidential Politics and Latin America*, with James Garcia, Catherine Conaghan, and Richard Feinberg (October 2000)

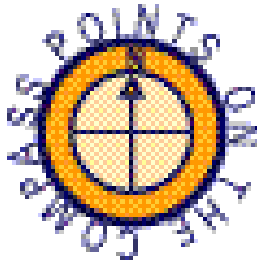
*Mexico's Bold New Leader*, with Elliot Blair Smith, Wayne Cornelius, and Norma Iglesias (December 2000)

*Crises in the Andes*, with David Mares, Estaban Pinilla, and Tom Davies (January 2001)

*Bush's Agenda for Latin America*, with Gustavo Emmerich, Richard Feinberg, and Hector Osuna Jaime (February 2001)

*Canada and the Americas*, with Wendell Sanford and Richard Feinberg, (March 2001)

Videotapes of previous programs are available for purchase through the UCSD bookstore. Visit the website at <http://www.ucsd.tv/videos.shtml>, or call the bookstore at: (800) 520-7323.



Sociology associate professor **Lisa Catanzarite** received three grants: \$30,000 from the Russell Sage Foundation for her research on "Earnings Penalties in Brown-Collar Occupations in Local Labor Markets," \$34,000 from the Spencer Foundation for "Returns to Education in Brown-Collar Occupations," and \$14,767 from UC-MEXUS for "Earnings Determination in Brown-Collar Occupations across Metropolitan Labor Markets."

Visiting history lecturer **John J. Dwyer** will publish "Diplomatic Weapons of the Weak: Mexican Policymaking during the U.S.-Mexican Agrarian Dispute" in a 2001 issue of *Diplomatic History*.

Ethnic studies associate professor **Ross Frank** published *From Settler to Citizen: New Mexican Economic Development and the Creation of Vecino Society, 1750-1820* (University of California Press, 2001).

IR/PS interim dean **Stephan Haggard**, political science graduate student **Christopher Garman**, and Grinnell professor **Eliza Willis** will publish "Fiscal Decentralization: A Political Theory with Latin American Cases" in *World Politics*. The article looks at how lines of accountability among politicians at different levels of government influence the decentralization process.

Communication professor **Daniel C. Hallin** and National and Capodistrian University of Athens professor **Stylianios Papathanassopoulos** coauthored "Political Clientelism and the Media: Southern Europe and Latin America in Comparative Perspective," which is available as a working paper from the Center for German and European Studies at UC Berkeley, and will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Media, Culture & Society*. He also organized a panel on academic cooperation between the United States and Mexico for the International Communication Association meeting in Acapulco.

Theatre professor **Jorge Huerta** directed a UCSD theatre and dance department undergraduate production in November, *Between Pancho Villa and a Naked Woman*, by Mexican playwright **Sabina Berman**. He co-chaired a seminar on theatre for youth at the annual meeting of the American Society for Theatre Research in New York City in December. He also published *Chicano Drama: Performance, Society And Myth* (Cambridge University Press, 2000).

History professor **Christine Hunefeldt** is currently director of the University of California Education Abroad Program in Madrid. She was co-organizer of the CILAS-sponsored Kobe Conference (Oct.-Nov.) and gave a presentation on the four-year Pacific Rim project at the Tokyo headquarters of the Center for Global Partnership. Her article "Blacks in Diaspora" will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

Literature assistant professor **Milos Kokotovic** published three articles: "Hibridez y desigualdad: García Canclini ante el neoliberalismo," *Revista de Critica Literaria Latinoamericana* 52(2000);

"Intellectuals and Their Others: What Is To Be Done? (On John Beverley's Subalternity and Representation)," *Diaspora* (No.2, 2001); and "Mario Vargas Llosa Writes Of(f) the Native: Modernity and Cultural Heterogeneity in Peru," forthcoming in *Revista Canadiense de Estudios Hispánicos*.

Political science professor **David Mares** published *Violent Peace: Militarized Interstate Bargaining in Latin America* (Columbia University Press, 2001).

Director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies **Kevin Middlebrook** edited *Conservative Parties, the Right, and Democracy in Latin America* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000). He is currently editing *Dilemmas of Change in Mexican Politics*, and co-editing with Autonomous Metropolitan University (Azcapotzalco) professor **Eduardo Zepeda** *Confronting Development: Assessing Mexico's Economic and Social Policy Challenges*.

Literature associate professor **Max Parra** published "Rescuing the Poetics of Popular History: Phillip Rodriguez's Pancho Villa and Other Stories," in *Release Print* (Sept. 2000). The article will also appear in a forthcoming issue of *Visual Anthropology*.

IR/PS associate professor **Matthew Shugart** and **Martin P. Wattenberg** of UC Irvine co-edited *Mixed-Member Electoral Systems: The Best of Both Worlds?* (Oxford University Press, 2001). He also prepared a paper, "Towards A Representation Revolution: Constitutional Reform, Electoral Systems, and the Challenges to Democracy in Latin America," for a conference at The Carter Center; and presented a paper on political reform in Colombia at The Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame.

**Peter H. Smith** was chosen as 2001 Professor of the Year by UCSD's Sigma Chi fraternity. He published an essay on "Strategic Options for Latin America" in **Joseph Tulchin** and **Ralph Espach**, eds., *Latin America in the New International System* (Lynne Rienner, 2001) and gave invited lectures at Florida International University, the University of Arizona, Northwestern University, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing), and the Mexico Labor Relations Group. Next year he will be on sabbatical leave and working on a book about democracy in Latin America.

History professor **Eric Van Young** published *The Other Rebellion: Popular Violence and Ideology in the Mexican Independence Struggle, 1810-1821* (Stanford University Press, 2001).

*La Clase Mágica*, a computer-based outreach program that focuses on native Spanish speaking youth, has won a "La Promesa de un Futuro Brillante (The Promise of a Brilliant Future)" award. CREATE assistant director/communications associate professor **Olga Vásquez** founded the model program, which **Hillary Rodham Clinton** honored at a White House meeting of Latino youth program leaders last August.

IR/PS assistant professor **Chris Woodruff** and sociology professor **René Zenteno** from Monterrey Tec-Guadalajara received a grant from UC-MEXUS to study "The Birth and Growth of Firms in Mexico." They will survey managers of firms in domestically owned industries such as garments, footwear, and jewelry to learn how social and other networks govern relationships between firms and facilitate access to capital.

## INSTITUTE OF THE AMERICAS TO BUILD VIRTUAL CONFERENCE CENTER

**T**he Institute of the Americas (IOA) has launched a capital building campaign to expand its headquarters on the UCSD campus. The proposed new south wing includes a Virtual Conference Center with state-of-the-art digital multimedia and videoconferencing services. The multipurpose center will accommodate all types of events—from small videoconferences to live receptions and meetings for up to 250 people.

“We are more than halfway toward our funding goal and anticipate that construction will begin next January,” said Colleen S. Morton, vice president and director of research for the institute. “The Virtual Center will make it possible to offer many of our Latin America-based events to a broader audience in California, and make our La Jolla-based events accessible to members, government agencies, and universities in Latin America.”

At its Second Annual Americas’ Forum last October, the institute launched a three-year joint project with UCSD on regulatory and institutional reform in Latin America. Forum speakers included Dr. Eduardo Aninat, former minister of finance of Chile and currently deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Dr. Fernando Sánchez Ugarte, president of the Mexican Federal Competition Commission; and Ambassador Richard Fisher, deputy United States trade representative.

Several companies involved in Latin America sent their regulatory experts to this event to learn more about trends

and problems facing the region. The forum focused specifically on the heavily regulated sectors of water, transportation, power (electricity and gas), and telecommunications.

In March, as a run up to the Quebec Summit of the Americas, the institute hosted its 2001 Hemispheric Policy Forum in Washington, D.C. The seminar was an opportunity for Latin American leaders to meet members of the new George W. Bush administration. Discussions centered on the agenda for the Quebec Summit, progress to date in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations, and whether there is a policy consensus developing around new recipes for growth in the region.

On May 21 and 22, the institute is holding its annual energy conference in La Jolla, with 250-300 business and government leaders expected to attend. This year the institute is awarding its Outstanding Achievement in Energy Policy Reform award to David Zylbersztajn, director general of the Agência Nacional do Petróleo of Brazil.

On Nov. 29-30, in Pasadena, Calif., the institute and the USC Annenberg School for Communications will co-sponsor “The Digital Media Revolution in the Americas.” The conference is open to the public. Presenters will explore strategies for building hemisphere-wide digital networks and delve into the social, political, regulatory, economic, and technological forces that are shaping the future of media throughout the Americas. 🙌

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### New Health Studies Center Targets Latin America/Pacific Rim

More than half of the world’s active tuberculosis cases are in the Pacific Rim. Vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever affect millions of the region’s inhabitants. Environmental conditions, including poor air quality, result in respiratory-disease rates that are nearly twice the global rate.

A new multidisciplinary Center for Pacific Rim Health Studies on the UCSD campus addresses these public health concerns. “Solutions to community problems must come through collaborative efforts and partnership with the community involved,” said center director Antonino Catanzaro. “Although there are several universities in the United States with excellent, mature, and well funded international health programs, their focus is generally on Europe and Africa. Not much attention has been paid to the Pacific Rim.”

UCSD Medical School, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS), the Jacobs School of Engineering, and San Diego State University (SDSU) are providing core faculty for the center. The aim is to affect health outcomes, advance scientific understanding, and expand educational and research opportunities for students and faculty at the University of California and SDSU. In addition to helping Latin American and Asian researchers form collaborative relationships, the center is showing indigenous people how to compete for high-level research grants.

In Mexico, Catanzaro is working with Adrián Rendón M.D., associate professor of medicine at Universidad de Monterrey, to develop a blood test for drug-resistant tuberculosis. TB treatment requires the patient to take four drugs over a period of six months. By failing to complete the entire regimen, the patient becomes a target for drug-resistant microbes.

There is currently no treatment for dengue fever, which is transmitted by a specific mosquito. “The more we understand about the transmission, the better we can interrupt it—and possibly develop a vaccine,” said Catanzaro.

There are four major types of dengue virus and historically, each region of the world had only a single type. But in the global economy, international travelers unknowingly carry diseases from one place to another.

In El Salvador, for instance, which recently endured its worst dengue outbreak ever, researchers suspect the offending virus originated in Vietnam. Cuban workers who traveled to Hanoi to build roads and hotels apparently brought the virus back with them to Havana. From there the virus went to Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Brazil, and El Salvador.

To study the spatial transmission of the disease, Amy Morrison, a field researcher from UC Davis, is collecting insects and blood samples from villagers in Peru for comparison with specimens in the Philippines. SDSU geography Professor Arthur Getis is using geographic information systems to track the viral types. 🙌

## Cross-Border Collaboration

Increasingly close economic and social integration between Mexico and the United States has served as a stimulus to cross-border civic collaboration. A March workshop, "What Have We Learned from Cross-Border collaboration on the U.S.-Mexico Border Environment?" explored the successes and failures of some of these long-term activities by non-governmental groups.

Workshop co-sponsors were the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (CUSMS), and the Udall Center for Public Policy and Latin American Area Center at the University of Arizona.

CUSMS and the University of Arizona Press plan to co-publish an edited volume of conference papers. Transborder conference topics include women's health issues along the border, legal collaboration, working across the border on behalf of the marine environment, environmental education, and tribal issues.

## Maquila Industry Conference

"Export Production, Economic Development and the Future of Mexico's Maquiladora Industry" is the topic of a conference in Mexico City on June 14-15, which is cosponsored by the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Departamento de Economía, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco.

The conference will open with an overview of Mexico's maquiladora industry and a comparative perspective of Mexico's export processing zones and national development within a Latin American context. A session on key sectors will look at the automotive, textile and apparel, and electronics industries. A third session will explore the relationship between maquiladora production and Mexico's national development,

with talks on worker rights, technology transfer, urban development, and environmental concerns along the U.S.-Mexican border. Conference underwriters include Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, the University of California Institute for Mexico and the United States (UC-MEXUS), and the UCSD Program on International Security Affairs. 🖐️

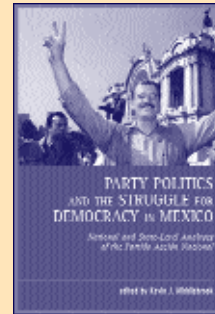
## CENTER PUBLICATIONS

Forthcoming Center publications for 2001-2002 include:

**PARTY POLITICS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY IN MEXICO: NATIONAL AND STATE-LEVEL ANALYSES OF THE PARTIDO ACCIÓN NACIONAL**

*Kevin J. Middlebrook, editor*

The contributors assess the role of the center-right National Action Party (PAN) in Mexico's transition to a democratic regime. Local and state-level PAN victories paved the way for the July 2000 election of PAN presidential candidate Vicente Fox.



**CROSS-BORDER DIALOGUES: U.S.-MEXICO SOCIAL MOVEMENT NETWORKING**

*David Brooks and Jonathan Fox, editors*

Contributors explore the influence of cross-border social coalitions on contemporary U.S.-Mexican relations. The volume includes sections on migration, labor rights, the environment, Latino civil and immigrant rights, and rural producers.

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

## SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

## Over-Fishing in Baja

**M**exico's Gulf of California (or Sea of Cortez) is an underwater haven for colorful reef fishes and other wonders of the deep. More than nine hundred species of fish and marine mammals live here, but over-fishing threatens their fragile habitat. Turtles, manta rays, sharks, groupers, and snappers are among the at-risk creatures.

The Birch Aquarium at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) has a special collection of endemic Sea of Cortez species. Aquarium visitors include groups of Ensenada and Tijuana schoolchildren, Baja residents with an interest in conservation and aquaculture, and scholars from Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur (UABCS) in La Paz. UABCS researchers come to study the marine life at the aquarium, use the library facilities at SIO, learn about SIO's conservation and resource management work, and participate in collaborative research projects.

"Scripps has been collecting data in the Sea of Cortez for over fifty years," said SIO Assistant Professor Enric Sala from the Marine Life Research Group (MLRG) and the Marine Biology Research Division (MBRD). "Now is the time for collaboration and for making sure that the research we do will

be applied to the conservation and management of marine resources in Mexico."

Sala is working with MLRG Professor Paul Dayton and UABCS marine ecologists Octavio Aburto and Gustavo Paredes to understand how fish communities are distributed and organized, and the effects of fishing on these communities. The researchers study the spawning aggregations of commercial species, recruitment of reef fishes, dispersal of larvae of groupers, geographical distribution of reef fish species and communities, and the effects of the oceanographic climate on the abundance of species and the structure of communities. The research team is collaborating with Mexico's Coalition for the Sustainability of the Gulf of California to define conservation priorities and develop a network of marine reserves.

According to SIO/UABCS studies, the abundance and size of commercial fish species—especially groupers—is inversely related to human density. "The closer an island is to a big fishing camp or human settlement, the lower the abundance and size of the big fishes," said Sala.

Since 1999, the team has monitored 130 reef fish and fifty invertebrate species for distribution, density, and body size. The sampling takes place on an annual basis at twenty-one sites in the Sea of Cortez—from Loreto to Cabo San Lucas. 🖐️

Contact the SIO at <http://www-sio.ucsd.edu/>

## Grants and Fellowships

Each year, the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) holds a campus-wide competition open to UCSD graduate students in all fields for research and study grants. For the 2000-2001 awards program, principal sources of funding were the Tinker Foundation, the UCSD Office of Graduate Studies and Research, the U.S. Department of Education Title VI Program, and CILAS funds. The competition for 2001-2002 fellowships is already underway, with results to be announced in May.

Fourteen students received Tinker grants for short-term research in the field:

**Nathan William Clarke**, Latin American Studies, "Hacienda Transformation in the Mexican Bajío"

**Guillermo Gallardo**, Latin American Studies, "Education and Nation-Building in Nineteenth-Century Chile"

**Robert S. Herr**, Latin American Studies, "Indigenous Migration and Mobilization: The Frente Indígena Oaxaqueño Binacional"

**Cari L. Maher**, Latin American Studies, "Change and Resistance in Northern Brazil"

**Byron Rashaad Mason**, Latin American Studies, "Nongovernmental Resources for Abandoned Children in Brazil"

**Pamela Morgan**, Literature, "Feminism in Mexico: Voices, Representations, Agendas"

**Zachary Rabinor** and **Rebecca Scotti**, International Relations and Pacific Studies, "NGOs and Sustainable Development: The Case of Costa Rica"

**Amy Rosenthal**, Latin American Studies, "Mestizaje and Marginality: Ethnicity and Gender in Latin American Jewish Literature"

**Liberty Smith**, Literature, "Feminism in Honduras: Local Issues and International Influence"

**Apha (Mim) Thirakaroonwongse**, Latin American Studies, "The Pan-Maya Movement in Guatemala"

**Tania Triana**, Literature, "Motherhood, Race, and Nationalism: Cuban Feminism in the 1920s and 1930s"

**Daniel Wilson Tomlinson**, Latin American Studies, "The Evolution of the Colombian Paramilitary"

**Clinton Young**, History, "The Musical Sphere in Restoration Spain"

One student received a Summer Intensive Language (SILF) Fellowship:

**Jeffrey Timmons**, Political Science, for Portuguese at The University of Florida/Florida International University summer exchange program at Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos (IBEU) in Rio de Janeiro

Four students received academic-year Title VI awards for language and area study:

**Robert Herr**, Latin American Studies, for Spanish

**Tania Triana**, Literature, for Spanish

**Randall J. Williams**, Literature, for Spanish

**Edward Wright-Ríos**, History, for Portuguese

Five students received CILAS dissertation field research grants:

**Matthew D. O'Hara**, History, "Dividing the Flock: Race and Religious Symbolism in Mexico, 1740-1867"

**Angela O'Mahony**, Political Science, "Determinants of Monetary Regimes"

**Chloe Rutter-Jensen**, Literature, "Denaturalizations: Gender and Violence in Contemporary Colombian Cultural Production"

**Ana Lourdes Suárez**, Sociology, "The Impact of Social Policy Programs in Argentina"

**Adam Warren**, History, "Modernizing Deaths: Peruvian Medical Discourse and Popular Constructions of Mortality, 1770-1870"

ETHNIC STUDIES PROFILE continued from page four

joined the department in 1995, studies Chicano communities in New Mexico, but he also does fieldwork in Venezuela.

Da Silva works comparatively between Brazil, Cuba, and the U.S. and is interested in the global discourse on race and racism. Frank studies Native American history, ethnography, culture, and the social and economic history of Northern Mexico. Natalia Molina, a current fellow at CSRE, is studying Chinese-Americans and Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles. Next year she will become an assistant professor.

Notable for its work on Latin America, the ethnic studies

department also has specialists in labor history (George Lipsitz), African-American communities (Jane Rhodes), Asian-American communities (Yen Le Espiritu), and U.S. urban studies (Leland Saito).

Undergraduate majors develop a critical set of tools that will serve them well in social justice, community service, law, and public policy sectors. The department's emerging research areas include critical legal studies, education, border studies, medicine, and public health. A doctoral program initiated in 1995 will produce its first two Ph.D.s this year, Lisa Cacho and Ruby Tapia. 🙌

## Frontera Visit

by Sallie Hughes

*CILAS Visiting Scholar*

TIJUANA - After *Frontera* newspaper investigations editor Daniel Salinas told a group of visitors about the day's big scoop last November, corruption at Baja California prisons, UCSD communication senior Anita Punak couldn't contain herself.

"Don't you fear for your safety?" she asked. Salinas shrugged off the danger, but Punak and the other students, faculty, and staff who attended a trip to the twenty-one-month-old Tijuana newspaper were not easily convinced. They knew from their readings in a course on mass communication in Latin America that the mix of drug dealers, police officials, public corruption, and journalism made a dangerous cocktail.

Salinas' nonchalance belies his newspaper's underlying commitment to the independent, assertive brand of reporting that has spread beyond Mexico's vanguard civic newspapers such as Tijuana's weekly *Zeta* and Hermosillo's *El Imparcial* since the mid 1980s. Now, newer publications are taking the tenets of classic democratic press theory to heart.

*Frontera*, for example, brought in top editors from *El Imparcial* when it opened in July 1999, and staffed the newspaper with young journalists or people with no journalism experience to discourage the "bad habits" of traditional Mexican journalism. These habits include a willingness to accept money for stories. *Frontera* has an ethics code governing relations with sources, and separates the news and advertising departments.

With Vicente Fox's win last July, Mexico's "new journalism" movement is at a crossroads. The market and the citizens who inhabit it, the government at many levels, and especially the journalists themselves will decide whether further professionalization will occur.

## Onésimo Hidalgo on the Peace Process in Chiapas

by Robert Herr

*M.A. student, Latin American Studies*

After Mexico's historic 2000 elections, many obstacles still exist in resolving the seven-year conflict in Chiapas. Last November, UCSD's Organization of Students Interested in Latin America (OSILA) hosted a talk by Onésimo Hidalgo, a researcher with the Community Action Center for Economic and Political Research and former advisor to the intermediary body between the Mexican government and the Zapatista Army of

National Liberation (EZLN). Assessing the prospects for peace in the southeastern Mexican state, Hidalgo provided an analysis of state and national politics after the elections and of the concrete conditions within Chiapas.

Despite the end of the PRI's seventy-one-year hold over the presidency and the election of an opposition candidate to the governorship, several factors stand in the way of recognition of indigenous autonomy and an end to violence in Chiapas. According to Hidalgo, competing proposals for indigenous autonomy from both the PAN and PRI parties may obstruct the implementation of the Commission for Peace and Concordance in Chiapas (COCOPA) initiative, a plan based upon the 1996 accords signed by the government and the EZLN. Hidalgo pointed out that the PRI maintains enough seats in the Congress to effectively obstruct the passage of this law.

Furthermore, bringing an end to the violence in Chiapas may not be as easy as the signing of peace between the two parties. Even if the government acts in good faith to resolve the conflict, the state must still contend with the effects of low-intensity conflict and the pernicious role of paramilitary forces. Despite the campaign promise of President Fox to solve the conflict in "fifteen minutes," to truly bring about peace Fox will have to invest much of his political capital and make a concerted effort to meet the Zapatista demands. Hidalgo expressed doubt that the president will choose to do so, given the challenge that the Zapatista movement poses to the Fox neoliberal economic project.

## ILASSA Conference 2001

by Nathan Clarke

*M.A. student, Latin American Studies*

Students from all over the globe congregated in Austin last February to participate in the ILASSA 2001 (Institute for Latin American Studies Student Association) Conference, held at the Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Texas.

The twenty-three panels included over seventy presentations on topics as diverse as punk music in Chile, fiscal reform in Brazil, and youth and health issues in Latin America. Presenters hailed from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, among other countries.

UCSD student Nathan Clarke presented his paper "Seeds of the Post-Revolution: Agrarian Reform, Education Reform,

Plutarco Elias Calles and the ex-Hacienda de Roque, Celaya, Guanajuato" for the panel titled "PRImacy: Politics in Mexico." Peter Ward of the LBJ School of Government moderated the panel, which included analyses of the Sinarquista movement of the 1940s and the recent democratization of Mexico.

In addition to their academic duties, students were able to get together for dinner and enjoy the famous Austin nightlife, including Carnival celebrations.

## Border Patrol

by Alisa Garni

*M.A. student, Latin American Studies*

Graduate and undergraduate students from several departments at UCSD headed for the border last October. Arriving first at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) headquarters, students heard from border officials regarding Operation Gatekeeper, the 1994 border enforcement program aimed at deterring the passage of unauthorized immigrants to the United States from Mexico. Following their presentation and a number of challenging questions by students, two officers led students on a tour of the San Diego portion of the U.S./Mexico border.

The tour began at a visiting point for people on both sides of the border. Separated from Baja by a high steel wall lined with stadium lights, students spoke briefly with pedestrians on the Mexican side of the border before being led east to view places once popular for clandestine passage into the United States.

Border patrol officers demonstrated common methods for tracking undocumented immigrants, including combing dirt roads to highlight footprints, and explained the advanced technology used by today's border patrol. Infrared and stadium lighting, heat sensitive detection devices, four-wheel-drive vehicles stationed incrementally along the fence, and reinforced steel walls are among such resources. Operation Gatekeeper is reported to have vastly diminished unauthorized immigration through San Diego, though flows appear to be shifting east. (See related story on page six).

Piling into two large vans for the return trip to UCSD, students eagerly shared their impressions. They discussed the relationship between NAFTA and Operation Gatekeeper, personal concerns about militarized border policies, general opinions regarding immigration, their interest in formulating alternative policies, and opportunities for activism in the area of immigration. 🙌



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