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CHALLENGES TO GOVERNANCE: THE DILEMMAS OF GOING GLOBAL



“Challenges to Governance” was the theme for year three of “Latin America and the Pacific Rim,” a Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) project that aims to strengthen ties between the two regions. A March 5-6 international conference on the causes and consequences of globalism drew some of the world’s top experts on terrorism, corruption, drug trafficking and the global economic crisis.

“We had representatives coming from all over the world to speak on the dilemmas of globalization,” said CILAS director Peter Smith. “We wanted to encourage open debate, frank discussion, and scholarly analysis of critical threats to global law and order.”

The “Challenges to Governance in Latin America and the Pacific Rim Conference,” which was open to the public, was organized by CILAS in collaboration with the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific



Katsuyuki Tanaka and Gustavo Andrade continue discussions after panel on Peruvian hostage crisis.

Studies (IR/PS), with financial support from the Ford Foundation, the Center for Global Partnership, the Project on International Security Affairs, and the University of California’s Pacific Rim Research Program.

At a session on “Responding to Terrorism: The Lima Hostage Crisis of 1996-97,” Japanese Ambassador to Mexico Katsuyuki Tanaka and

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Special Relationship: Partisan Politics Clouds U.S.-Mexican Cooperation



Rosario Green

Noting that Mexico and the United States “today share a unique relationship,” Green

“Current Challenges for Future Mexico-U.S. Relations” was the topic of an April 22 evening address at UCSD by Rosario Green, Mexico’s secretary of foreign relations and the first woman ever to hold that position.

called for mutual adoption of four basic principles: no surprises, clear rules of engagement, compartmentalization of bilateral issues, and agreement to disagree. She also outlined four key challenges – managing the border, institutionalizing the relationship, overcoming domestic political interests, and improving public perceptions.

“We should be concerned and dismayed,” Green declared, “when narrow partisan politics or parochial political interests contaminate and threaten to derail bilateral cooperation. Largely fueled by the need to strike an anti-Mexican pose for the benefit of local constituencies,” she

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UCSD-TV BRINGS LATIN AMERICA INTO SAN DIEGO HOMES



CSD-TV is expanding its coverage on Latin America and presenting its analysis of the region to a growing audience throughout the San Diego area. “We look at San Diego and Tijuana as one

binational region, so it’s important that we continue to develop and expand our coverage of Latin America because it’s relevant to our audience,” said Shannon Bradley, the public affairs producer for UCSD-TV.

Over 800,000 households in San Diego county have access to the station, which broadcasts twenty-four hours a day on UHF channel 35, and is also carried from 4 P.M. to midnight on Time Warner 18, Cox Communications (San Diego 76, North County 58) and Del Mar TV3. UCSD-TV serves communities from Oceanside to the Mexican border.

The monthly talk show “HemiScope,” which covers Latin American issues, is now in its third year. Peter H. Smith, director of UCSD’s Latin American Studies, hosts this program that explores issues in Latin America and their impact on the United States. Lawmakers, activists and academics from North, Central and South America gather each month to explain the news as people from their countries see it.

“HemiScope” airs at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. on the fourth Monday of each month. Reruns are on the following Sunday at 8:00 p.m. and the second Monday of the following month at 6:00 p.m.

Recent “HemiScope” topics have ranged from U.S.-Mexican

relations to hurricane disasters in Central America, from the Pinochet trials and legal deliberations to the financial debacle in Brazil. Financial support for the series is provided by a small, private foundation interested in public education.

From time to time, UCSD-TV has special programming on binational affairs, such as Forum Fronterizo panels assembled by San Diego Dialogue to talk about border issues. “Nuestra Salud,” a recent six-part series on Hispanic community health issues, received funding from the San Diego-based Alliance Healthcare Foundation. Complementing the broadcasts was the production and free distribution of videotape cassettes—narrated in both Spanish and English—to 173 community organizations.

New this year on UCSD-TV is “Fronteras,” a Spanish-language documentary series that covers issues affecting the U.S.-Mexican border. These programs are produced by the Autonomous University of Baja California (UABC), and air every Monday at 11:30 p.m.

“Signos Vitales,” another Spanish-language series produced by UABC, airs Thursdays at 11:00 p.m. and covers a variety of medical topics.

Videotapes of previous “HemiScope” programs are available for purchase through the UCSD bookstore. For further information, visit the bookstore’s website at <http://www-bookstore.ucsd.edu/Video.html> or use voice phone ordering at 1-800-520-7323. 🖐️

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SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP: PARTISAN POLITICS CLOUDS U.S.-MEXICAN COOPERATION continued from page one

continued, “in the last three years many political actors have resorted to Mexico-bashing, ignoring along the way the effects this may have on the bilateral agenda as a whole.”

Part of the problem is public ignorance. Recent surveys show that most Americans have warm feelings toward Mexico, but “powerful misperceptions still prevail” with regard to such specific issues as trade, drugs and migration. “The imbalance between perceptions and realities in the relationship is evidently dangerous,” Green said, “and it poses a formidable threat to policy makers in both countries.”

During a question-and-answer session Ambassador Green explained Mexico’s opposition to the NATO air campaign in Yugoslavia. As a matter of principle, she said, Mexico prefers negotiation instead of confrontation, peaceful means instead of force. She also noted that Mexico had voted to condemn human rights abuses in Kosovo. “We regard these positions as completely consistent and appropriate,” she concluded.

While serving as secretary of foreign relations, Rosario Green is also a member of the Mexican Senate (on leave). Prior to her appointment she was national president of the Fundación Colosio, A.C., which is linked to the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

In 1994 she joined the United Nations as deputy secretary general in the Department of Political Affairs and became a special advisor in the Secretary-General’s cabinet the following year.

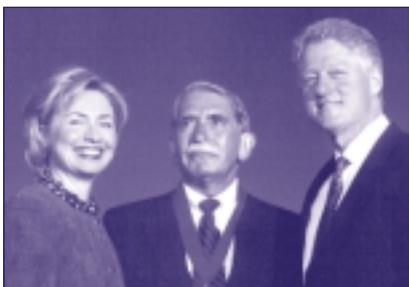
Green has also served as Mexico’s undersecretary of foreign affairs, ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, executive secretary of the Commission on Human Rights, secretary of the PRI’s International Affairs Committee, director of the Matías Romero Institute of Diplomatic Studies at the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, executive secretary of the Ford Foundation’s Bilateral Commission on the Future of Mexico-U.S. Relations, and Mexico’s representative at the World Bank. A former professor and researcher at El Colegio de México, she has published over ten books and one hundred articles on international economics and foreign policy.

Her lecture at UCSD was hosted by the Office of Latin American Studies (OLAS), the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, and the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS). During her visit she also taped a session for the UCSD-TV program “HemiScope.” That interview aired on Monday, May 10 and again on Sunday, May 16. 🖐️

RAMÓN RUIZ HONORED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Ramón Eduardo Ruiz, professor emeritus of Latin American history at UCSD, was one of nine distinguished Americans to receive the 1998 National Humanities Medal from President and Mrs. Clinton at the White House November 5. The medal honors individuals or groups whose work has deepened the nation's understanding of the humanities, broadened citizens' engagement with the humanities, or helped preserve and expand Americans' access to important humanities resources.

Speaking at a February 25 ceremony to honor Ruiz, Latin American Studies director Peter H. Smith praised him as "a mentor and model whose scholarly work is prodigious, profound, durable and passionate. He has abiding respect for Mexican culture, the distinctive shape and substance of values and virtues that we have come to regard as *lo mexicano*."



Ramón Eduardo Ruiz with First Lady Hillary and President Bill Clinton.

The Mexican Cultural Institute of San Diego and the Office of Latin American Studies organized the special tribute for Ruiz. Russell Bennett, president of the Mexican Cultural Institute, chaired the event, which was held at the Copley International Conference Center in the Institute of the Americas

Complex and attended by 75 guests.

The emotional highlight of the evening came when Luis Herrera Lasso, Consul General of Mexico in San Diego, awarded a plaque and passport to Ruiz for the long-awaited renewal of his Mexican citizenship. The ceremonies included a presentation of Ruiz's latest book, *On the Rim of Mexico: Encounters of the Rich and Poor*.

Ruiz is the author of a dozen books and numerous articles. His studies of the Cuban and Mexican revolutions are standard reference works, and many of his books have been translated into Spanish.

Ruiz joined the UCSD faculty in 1970. He has taught at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and other Mexican institutions. A former president of the Chicano/Latino Faculty Association of the University of California system, he has been honored for his contributions to education by the Chicano Federation of San Diego and by his students at UCSD. 🖐️

Reading Room of the Americas

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (CUSMS) and the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) have opened a new research library and reading room in the heart of the Latin American Studies building in the Institute of the Americas Complex. The project was made possible by a generous gift from Beverly Cramb.

The Cramb Family Reading Room houses a specialized collection of reference materials on Mexico and Latin America, selected social science and history journals, several hundred books, dissertations and theses completed by CUSMS predoctoral fellows and CILAS master's degree students; unpublished conference papers, weekly news updates from all parts of Latin America, and major daily newspapers from Mexico and the United States. Also available are tape recordings (now indexed by topic, speaker and date of presentation) of all CUSMS research seminars, conferences and workshops held since 1980, as well as videotapes of UCSD-TV's monthly "HemiScope" programs and selected CILAS conferences and other educational films.

Hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. for the research library and reading room, which is open to the general public as well as UCSD faculty and academics from other research institutions.

Benefit Aids Hurricane Victims

Hurricane Mitch, which claimed more than 9,000 lives last year, created a crisis that is far from over. A benefit dinner hosted by the Office of Latin American Studies (OLAS) and the Institute of the Americas netted over \$70,000 for hurricane relief and humanitarian assistance in Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The December 17 event at the Hotel Del Coronado was attended by eighty guests.

Donors included individuals from the UCSD and Greater San Diego communities. Among the largest contributors were the Price Family Foundation and Shelia Davis.

All proceeds were donated to Central American relief through CARE, the Atlanta-based organization for international development and relief. CARE President Peter D. Bell, the evening's invited speaker, is a founding board member of the Institute of the Americas and a longstanding supporter of Latin American studies.

The hurricane wiped out banana and coffee crops, and destroyed much of the region's transportation infrastructure. The money raised by OLAS and the Institute will help people rebuild their lives, homes and jobs, Bell said. Furthermore, he noted, the tragedy and the international response to it could be a window of opportunity for promoting positive social and economic change in the devastated region.

Chile 1990-99: Putting Pinochet in Perspective

Augusto Pinochet was suddenly back in the headlines last December, as scholars gathered for a long-scheduled conference on Chile at UCSD's Institute of the Americas Complex. "The timing was fortuitous," said UCSD Dean of social sciences Paul W. Drake, "and it certainly heightened public interest in our discussions."

The three-day conference, "Chile, 1990-1999: The Model Country for Democracy and Development?", was designed to develop a balanced appraisal of the first ten years of Chile's new democracy. Scholars, journalists and politicians from Chile, the United States and Great Britain examined a broad range of issues including economic development, the judiciary, social movements, parties and elections, human rights, and ethics and politics.

Pinochet's threatened extradition confirmed the relevance of the academic conference. But with a Chilean presidential election scheduled for December 1999, "We did not want Pinochet's arrest to dominate the conference. We wanted an academic assessment of the last decade with serious discussion about the economy, the politics and the culture," said Iván Jaksic, associate professor of history at the University of Notre Dame.

Jaksic and Drake organized the conference, which was sponsored by the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) in association with UCSD's Office of the Dean of Social Sciences. The Andean and Southern Cone Regional Office of the Ford Foundation provided financial support.

Participants evaluated both the strengths and the weaknesses of Chile's new democratic regime based on the most recent data in each of these issue areas. While there was general agreement that Chile should not be considered a model, the

question of how to evaluate the overall performance of Chile's new democracy engendered spirited debate.

Chile is exceptional in terms of economic performance and poverty reduction, and firmly in the democratic camp. Clouding this picture are inequitable distribution of wealth and some authoritarian legacies. Also, some participants questioned the long-term sustainability of Chile's economic model, which heavily depends on the export of natural forestry and fishing resources.

Departing from the conference agenda, Andrés Allamand from the Inter-American Development Bank; Jorge Correa from Universidad Diego Portales, a former executive secretary for Chile's National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation; and journalist Patricia Verdugo of Consejo Nacional del Medio Ambiente discussed the implications of Pinochet's arrest. They predicted that the incident would not have a catastrophic effect on domestic politics in Chile. 🙌



Eric Hershberg and Arturo Valenzuela discuss political developments in Chile.

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CILAS VISITING SCHOLARS

Luis A. Avilés has just been awarded a second year of support for the University of California President's Postdoctoral Fellowship. He will remain at CILAS through the academic year 2000. An article he prepared on Salvadoran health care reform was published in the journal *Archivos del Colegio Médico de El Salvador*. He is also looking at militarization of the U.S.-Mexican border and the number of migrants who die attempting to cross. An article on the subject was accepted by the journal *El Bordo: Retos de Frontera* (at Universidad Ibero Americana Noroeste - Tijuana). This summer he will conduct field research in El Salvador to perform an in-depth analysis of the data he obtained for his doctoral dissertation, "Modernized Injustice: The Reform and Modernization of the Salvadoran Health Care System." He obtained his doctorate in health policy and management last year from the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health.

Rebecca Reichmann, a CILAS visiting scholar since 1995, is the editor of *Race in Contemporary Brazil*:

From Indifference to Inequality, that was published last year by Penn State University Press. The contributing authors are contemporary Brazilian experts who write about social inequalities and racial discrimination in their country. Reichmann is currently vice president for programs at the San Diego Foundation and previously served as a program officer with the Ford Foundation in Rio de Janeiro.

Visiting scholar **Ricardo Luiz Mendes Ribeiro** is conducting research for his doctoral dissertation on the influence of the legal system over the pattern of economic growth in Latin American countries. He plans to obtain empirical data to analyze the Mexican judicial system and search for parallels in the Brazilian situation. He is a doctoral candidate in economics at the Fundação Getulio Vargas in São Paulo, Brazil.

Catia Aida Pereira da Silva, a 1997-98 CILAS visiting scholar and a doctoral candidate at the University of São Paulo, recently completed the writing phase of her dissertation, "Brazilian Childhood Justice."

UCSD Launches New Immigration Research Center

A newly created research and student training center at UCSD will place Latin American migration to the United States in broad Pacific Rim perspective. The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS) is the first program in immigration studies to be established at a major west coast university and the first U.S.-based program in this field that looks westward toward the Asian labor-importing and labor-exporting countries.

“The intellectual agenda of this interdisciplinary center is to systematically compare the U.S. immigration experience — both historical and contemporary — with that of other labor-importing countries in other regions, especially Asia-Pacific and Western Europe,” said UCSD political science Professor Wayne Cornelius. He has been appointed the founding director for CCIS, which will be based in the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS).

Cornelius, who founded UCSD’s Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and directed it for sixteen years, holds the Gildred Chair in U.S.-Mexican Relations and is a leading specialist on Mexican migration to the United States. Since 1992 he has been conducting comparative research on immigration to Japan, Spain, Germany and San Diego County.

CCIS will promote comparative research on the causes and



UCSD Political Science Professor Wayne Cornelius

consequences of international migration, the determinants and outcomes of government policies to regulate immigration and refugee flows, and relationships between labor-importing and labor-exporting countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. It will train UCSD students to do field research on international migrants in southern California and eventually in southern Texas and Mexico.

In addition to Cornelius, the planning committee for CCIS consists of an interdisciplinary group of nineteen faculty drawn from all over the campus as well as from San Diego State University and El Colegio de la

Frontera Norte in Tijuana. By hosting pre- and postdoctoral scholars from other institutions, co-sponsoring research conferences and field research, and holding a bimonthly seminar series on immigration research, CCIS aims to strengthen relationships between UCSD researchers and immigration specialists at other universities.

Of the 30,000-35,000 new people who take up residence in San Diego each year, a high percentage are immigrants. “San Diego is now a prime area for studying nearly every facet of contemporary U.S. immigration, and the new Center will take maximum advantage of this ‘natural laboratory’ for its research and training activities,” Cornelius said. 🙌

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FACULTY PROFILE: HISTORY

DAIN BORGES PEELS BACK THE LAYERS OF HISTORY

Dain Borges has been chosen Latin Americanist Professor of the Year not once but twice by the graduate students and undergraduate majors and minors in Latin American Studies at UCSD. “I use teaching to work out my own ideas,” said the popular associate professor of history.

Last year, his undergraduate Brazilian history class looked over his shoulder as he prepared a research article on nineteenth-century racial segregation in Brazilian cities. Students checked a new electronic database against 1872 printed census tables and analyzed the figures that measured the distribution of various populations across the city. Borges encouraged his ad hoc research team to understand what this measurement of residential segregation might mean to theories of racial relations in Brazil.

Brazilian students brought first-hand experience in race relations to the lively class discussions that followed. But Borges reckons his undergraduates particularly enjoyed “seeing me make mistakes in running my calculations. Many of the students know more math than I do,” he said.

When Borges taught the department’s Latin American seminar last year, he emphasized how to find out what is going on in a current moment. The moment he chose was post-1978 Latin America.

Students pored over books by journalists, anthropologists and other social scientists who dealt with communities, religions and political systems in flux.

As a historian, Borges reckons that “today’s problems are very old and grounded in several centuries of history.” He wanted his students to see that something like machine politics, with its caciques or small-town political bosses, existed in the seventeenth century as well as the twentieth. In the U.S., people see the small town as the basic cell of democracy. In Latin America, the small town can be a metaphor for petty despotism.

Borges cites Richard Morse, a prominent historian of Latin American culture and ideas, as his own intellectual mentor. “He urged me to study what I love about Latin America,” said Borges.

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Dain Borges

UCSD Sociology Department: Where Travel is a Cultural Norm

Scholars in UCSD's Department of Sociology keep their passports at the ready. "One of the unusual features of this department is the large contingent of faculty working on international and comparative issues," said department chair Carlos Waisman. "My colleagues and I tend to work on similar issues across different societies."

This cross-national and comparative focus dates from the earliest days of the department. Professor Emeritus Aaron Cicourel, for instance, who studies sociolinguistics, medical communication, decision making and child socialization, was a Fulbright lecturer in Brazil, taught in Argentina, and wrote the book *Theory and Method in a Study of Argentine Fertility* (Wiley, 1974).

The department hired Waisman in 1975 as its first Latin Americanist. He has worked on the causes of diverse elite strategies toward labor, the development of Argentina, the consolidation of new democracies, and the transitions to open-market capitalism in the Southern Cone of Latin America and Central/Eastern Europe.

Waisman's book, *Reversal of Development in Argentina: Postwar Counterrevolutionary Policies and their Political Consequences* (Princeton University Press), won the Hubert Herring Award from the Pacific Council on Latin American Studies in 1987 for the best book of the year in Latin American studies. Another department member, Professor Leon Zamosc, was the previous year's winner, for *The Agrarian Question and the Peasant Movement in Colombia* (Cambridge University Press). Zamosc has written in Spanish and English on social history and peasant political participation, while his teaching areas are social change, development issues, social movement and Latin American societies.

While Waisman and Zamosc study Latin American societies

from a comparative historical perspective, two of their department colleagues examine a U.S. society that is becoming increasingly Latinized. Assistant Professor Lisa M. Catanzarite's current research on "brown collar" jobs deals with questions of immigrant employment. In her analysis of 1990 census data in Greater Los Angeles, she compared native Caucasians, African-Americans and Latino immigrants with those of the previous decade. Her conclusion: Over the past ten years, relative earnings of Latino immigrants have declined, with low-wage earners becoming more marginalized and segregated from the rest of the population.

Assistant Professor Ricardo D. Stanton-Salazar, whose focus is border studies, looks at minority youth in the U.S. school system. The book he is working on, *Perilous Webs: The Social Support Networks of Mexican Origin Working Class Adolescents*, examines the vast network of family, neighborhood, school, church and other supportive institutions.

The department has four doctoral candidates working on Latin America. Marcelo Bergman is working on a comparative study of tax payment and tax reform in Chile and Argentina. Citizens are much more willing to pay taxes in Chile than in Argentina, and he is trying to understand why.

Cristina Escobar recently finished her dissertation on peasant movements in Columbia. David Schwartz is studying women's movements in Uruguay during the military regime and since the reestablishment of democracy in that country.

Ana Lourdes Suárez is studying poverty and social stratification in Buenos Aires and São Paulo. Through quantitative analysis of household surveys in these two cities, she is trying to understand the strategies used by poor families to insert themselves into the occupational structure and meet their basic economic needs. 🙌

DAIN BORGES PEELS BACK THE LAYERS OF HISTORY continued from page three

Too many students view Latin America more as a problem than as a place, he added, and too many Latin American Studies programs do little to dispel this notion.

"I've always been interested in the interplay between the formal institutions of Latin America and the informal ones," said Borges of his scholarly pursuits. His Ph.D. dissertation, *The Family in Bahia, Brazil, 1870-1945*, became his first book, was published by Stanford University Press in 1992, and garnered the 1994 Arthur P. Whitaker Prize for best book by a member of the Middle Atlantic Conference on Latin American Studies (MACLAS). A Portuguese translation is in the works.

The Family in Bahia explores the relations between families and institutions such as the medical profession and political reform campaigns. His current project, a book on popular religion, looks at relations between Brazilian intellectuals such as Machado de Assis and Lima Barreto, and informally

organized new religions such candomblé and spiritism.

Born in Puerto Rico, Borges came to the mainland U.S. at age 16. He graduated magna cum laude from Harvard with a bachelor's degree in Hispanic-American history and literature. At Stanford University he earned a master's degree in Latin American Studies and a Ph.D. in history. He has been on the UCSD faculty since 1995.

He is president of the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA) and edits the Brazilian history section of the Library of Congress's *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. His research interests include comparative studies of Brazil and Cuba, and Brazil and Puerto Rico. He is currently organizing a BRASA meeting that will take place in Recife, Brazil in June 2000. Established six years ago, BRASA is an interdisciplinary group and the only international association exclusively dedicated to promoting Brazilian studies. 🙌

Prospects and Politics: The Environment of Greater Mexico

A March 5-6 conference, “The Environment of Greater Mexico: History, Culture, Economy and Politics,” explored the history of environmental change in Mexico. Historians, economists, anthropologists, government officials, biologists, urbanists and representatives from non-governmental organizations delivered papers at the scholarly meeting, which was sponsored by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. The two-day event was part of the Center’s initiative to study environmental issues.

Environmental problems must be addressed from many different perspectives, and communicating across various disciplines can be difficult. Using the common language of poetry, Homero Aridjis delivered the keynote speech. Mexican poet, journalist and author Aridjis is the head of International PEN, a writers’ group, and co-founder of Grupo de los Cien, a group of artists and intellectuals who are environmental activists.

“With this conference, the Center added a historical and cultural dimension to its already extensive research agenda on environmental issues, extended that agenda beyond the U.S.-Mexico border corridor, and placed itself institutionally at the

center of an exciting new field of inquiry,” said the Center’s associate director and professor of history Eric Van Young. The opening session, “Mexico’s Natural Environment: Historical Legacies and Contemporary Challenges,” set the tone for a conference that embraced the pre-Columbian period as well as contemporary Mexico, the U.S. Southwest as well as the present-day Mexican state, and the history of Mexican environmentalism as well as today’s transborder issues.



Historians Cynthia Radding (University of Illinois) and Christopher Boyer (University of Missouri, Kansas City) discuss environmental concerns.

In a session on “Environmental Policy Formation in Mexico: Lessons and Prospects,” participants discussed the management of adjacent U.S.-Mexico border natural protected areas, the conservation of the gray whale in Baja California Sur, and the historical origins and politics of forest law. A panel discussion on Mexico City explored

the problems of the country’s cities as they grapple with industrialization, the perils of unplanned urbanization, and the need for sustainable development.

Funding for the conference came from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The Center is planning to publish a volume of conference papers, which will be edited by Van Young. 🙌

CENTER PUBLICATIONS

ELECTORAL OBSERVATION AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

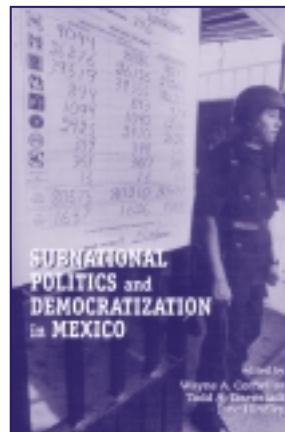
Kevin J. Middlebrook, editor

Contributors to this volume examine the evolution of electoral observation strategies since the 1980s, the relative contributions that foreign and domestic observers can make to free and fair elections and to the democratization process, and the principal lessons learned from electoral observation initiatives in Latin America during the 1980s and 1990s.

1998, 245 pp. (paper)

ISBN 1-878367-38-2

\$14.95



SUBNATIONAL POLITICS AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN MEXICO

Wayne A. Cornelius, Todd A. Eisenstadt & Jane Hindley, editors

The gap is widening between Mexico’s rise of democracy at the national level, and state and local authoritarian enclaves where subnational political regimes continue to support anti-democratic practices. Drawing on recent field research in ten Mexican states, the contributors show how the increasingly uneven character of democratization prevents completion of the process in a timely and relatively peaceful manner.

1999, 369 pp. (paper)

ISBN 1-878367-39-0

\$21.95

Latin America and the Pacific Rim: Challenges to Governance

CHALLENGES TO GOVERNANCE: THE DILEMMAS OF GOING GLOBAL continued from page one

Jesuit priest Juan Julio Wicht of the Universidad del Pacífico in Lima gave first-hand accounts of the eighteen-week ordeal and its aftermath. During the crisis in which Peruvian rebels seized and held seventy-two VIPs, Tanaka headed Japan's negotiating task force, and Wicht insisted on remaining with the hostages inside the ambassador's home.

A session on "Corruption, Credibility and Reform" explored governance problems in China, Japan, and Latin America. Another critical topic, "Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime," examined the leap-frog game between the world's drug traffickers and nation-states. Former Drug Enforcement Administration agent George Harkin spoke about the heroin trade in Asia, while William O. Walker III, Florida International University, Miami, covered the cocaine trade in the Americas.

"Leviathans in Decline? Changing Roles of States" touched on issues of state modernization and reform, particularly in the

light of economic crisis. Another session, "Poverty and Social Policy: What Can Governments Do?," offered comparative perspectives on health care, poverty and unemployment in East Asia and Latin America. "Reforms vs. Restraints: What Are the Policy Options?" probed strategic options for developing economies, including those of Korea and Brazil.

The conference 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 governance issues, the international conference, and a post-conference debriefing period on research findings and policy recommendations.

The fellows are shown near their homelands around this map of Latin America and the Pacific Rim.

Back Home

Lily Marlene Bravo-Castillo (1998-99 visiting scholar from Chile) has been appointed as an advisor on foreign affairs to the Concertación, which is the democratic coalition of governing parties in Chile.

Taik-Hwan Jyoung (1996-97 visiting scholar from Korea) is director of the Human Resources Policy Division, Economic Policy Bureau, for the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Finance and Economy. His challenge is to strengthen the social safety net during a period of rapid economic restructuring and high unemployment.

Kanoksak Kaewthep (1997-98 visiting scholar from Thailand) is associate professor of economics in Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. His current research is in economic development in the global economy and financial crises.

As senior economist in the Latin America and Canada Department for the Japan Center for International Finance, Sayuri Kuwabara (1996-97 visiting scholar from Japan) collects political, social and economic data from Canada and Latin American countries for distribution to member-companies of JCIF. She also coordinates special research projects, including a 1998 examination of the private sector external debt problem in Latin America.

José Luis León (1997-98 visiting scholar from Mexico), a professor at Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, edited a book that will be published this summer: *El nuevo sistema internacional: una visión desde México* (México, Fondo de Cultura Económica/Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1999). He is working on two research projects: "The Triangle (USA-Japan-Germany) and the New International System: Implications for Latin America," and "The Mexican Economy from 1950: State Capacity and Economic Performance." As a political science doctoral candidate at Columbia University in New York, he is studying the Mexican economy.

Mauro Neves Junior (1997-98 visiting scholar from Japan) is a lecturer in the Portuguese and Luso-Brazilian Studies Department at Sophia University in Tokyo. His areas of teaching and research are the Portuguese language, Portuguese and Brazilian pop culture, and literature. He recently published a paper on Portuguese film history, "O Cinema português anterior a 1974." During last year's commemoration of the Spanish American War centennial, he was a research group member for the Iberoamerican Institute and examined the role of Guam within the context of that war.

Jiang Shixue (1997-98 visiting scholar from China) is deputy director at the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS) at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing and recently became a full professor. In addition, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Chinese Association of Latin American Studies, a nationwide academic organization for Chinese Latin Americanists. Last year he helped to organize an international conference on comparative studies of development models in Latin America and East Asia, which was attended by scholars from Latin America, North America, East Asia and Europe.

Augusto Soto Alvarez (1997-98 visiting scholar from Chile) is a consultant on Chinese affairs at China Watch in Barcelona, Spain. After returning to Barcelona from UCSD, he went to Chile, where he was invited by the Fundación Chilena del Pacífico to lecture on Chinese affairs. He also traveled to Austria to attend the Asia-Europe Young Leaders Symposium II. His research concerns "Greater China," and he spent two months lecturing on the concept for a European Union project (1998-2000) at the Academy of Diplomacy of Kazakhstan.

Junji Tachino (1998-99 visiting scholar from Japan) has been assigned to the Washington desk of his newspaper, *Asahi Shimbun*. His new responsibilities include coverage of Latin America and U.S.-Latin American relations.

Jae-Bong Ro
South Korea
Korea Institute for International Economics
"Strategic Options for the Korean Government"

Junji Tachino
Japan
The Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co.
"Political Corruption and Governmental Credibility in Japan"

Nualnoi Treerat
Thailand
Chulalongkorn University
"Economic Crisis in Thailand and the Changing Role of the State"

JAPAN FOUNDATION GRANT

CILAS has received a supplementary grant of \$60,000 from The Japan Foundation's Center for Global Partnership. The money will enhance overall Japanese participation in CILAS activities and enable CILAS to take its "Latin American and the Pacific" program on the road.

The grant will be used to fund two roundtables—one in Tokyo and one in Latin America – that will touch on issues raised by this year's "Challenges to Governance" visiting scholars program at UCSD.

The Tokyo Roundtable, scheduled for June 4, will use as a point of departure the conclusions reached by participants at the March 6-7 international conference at UCSD. A similar event is planned for October in Santiago de Chile.

Women's Place is Topic for Year 2000

A Ford Foundation grant is the principal funding source for the fourth and final year of the CILAS "Latin America and the Pacific Rim" project. The theme for the 1999-2000 program is "Building New Societies: Roles of Women in Asia and Latin America," which will bring at least eight scholars-in-residence to UCSD during the winter quarter and culminate in a major international conference in March 2000. Activities will focus on three potential research tracks:

- *Socioeconomic Conditions* deals with survival strategies for women in an age of globalization and global institutions, including The World Bank, the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Coping strategies include social networks, prostitution and the sex trade, and the extended family.

- *Culture and Society* includes activity in literature and the arts, gender and the regulation of sexuality, adornment and constructions of the body, and the family roles of motherhood, marriage and divorce.

- *Vindication and Empowerment* explores feminist movements and transnational networks; women's roles in trade unions, political parties and grass-roots organizations; and societal reactions to women's access to institutions of power.

In the course of seminars, workshops and conference panels, the visiting scholars will assess the state of women's studies in Latin America and the Pacific Rim regions, and analyze the depiction of women and gender issues in kindergarten-through-twelfth-grade curricula.

José Luis Estrada-López
Mexico
Metropolitan Autonomous University
"Poverty and Unemployment in Latin America: Comparative Perspectives"

Vinicius Torres Freire
Brazil
Folha de São Paulo
"The Politics of Economic Reform: Brazil in Comparative Perspective"

Jaime Armando García Díaz
Peru
University of Lima
American Chamber of Commerce of Peru
"Customs Reform and State Modernization"

Lily Marlene Bravo-Castillo
Chile
Institute of International Studies
University of Chile
"Strategic Options for Developing Economies"

HEWLETT GRANT EARMARKED FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Center for Latin American Studies at San Diego State University received a two-year grant of \$415,000 from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation for research, faculty and student exchanges, and institutional collaboration in Chile. Approximately half of the funds will be distributed directly to researchers, educators and policymakers at several Chilean institutions and the other half will be administered by Brian Loveman, professor of political science, and Thomas M. Davies, Jr., professor of history and director of the Center for Latin American Studies. Institutions involved in the grant include FLACSO, TERRAM, ILADES (Universidad Alberto Hurtado); the University of Chile; University of Valparaíso; the University of Concepción; and the Institute of History at the Catholic University in Santiago.

SDSU faculty have already embarked on research projects under the grant. David Carruthers, assistant professor of political science, will work on Chilean environmental justice and sustainability. James Gerber, associate professor of economics, will focus on issues related to regional economic integration.

Brian Loveman, professor of political science, will work on projects related to civil-military relations and public health policy toward victims of human rights abuses. Ben Christensen, professor of Spanish, will develop collaborative programs in specialized international business-language and cultural projects, specifically focused on Chilean business and academic niches.

These programs will include creating new computer-based materials for joint MBA programs in Chile and the United States.

In addition, San Diego State University has established a student exchange program for SDSU International Business students at the University of Valparaíso. 🙌

Border Art Symposium

SDSU's Center for Latin American Studies has received a \$4,000 Adam's Humanities mini-grant for a two-day symposium on visual vernacular art in the San Diego-Baja border community. The event, scheduled for Oct. 13-14, will consist of an exhibition, symposium, art workshops and associated public programs at SDSU and selected sites throughout the community. Possible venues include The Oceanside Museum of Art, The San Diego Museum of Man, Centro Cultural de la Raza in Balboa Park, and SDSU's Imperial Valley Campus.

The vernacular art event, which will involve artists as well as scholars, will focus on practical and theoretical issues, according to Professor Janet Brody Esser, an art historian and the Center's associate director. Esser is managing the project with the help of the Center's administrative coordinator Vicky Davidson. 🙌

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PACIFIC STUDIES

APEC Study Center Launches New Initiative

For the past ten years, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum has generated a series of official declarations on critical matters, including trade integration, financial stability, environmental protection, technical cooperation, labor rights and educational training. Yet there is no comprehensive effort, independent of governments, to determine whether there is progress from "words to deeds."

The new APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN) aims to bridge that gap. Richard Feinberg, director of the APEC Study Center at IR/PS, was a catalyst in developing APIAN. "In the post cold war world, a cutting-edge issue in international relations involves the monitoring by non-governmental groups of the implementation at the national level of complex, ambitious, high-toned international agreements," he said.

APIAN grew out of a parallel project, the Leadership Council for Inter-American Summitry. Feinberg, who is codirector of the Leadership Council with Robin Rosenberg of the North-South Center, University of Miami, characterized both APIAN and the

Leadership Council as "authoritative networks extending throughout their respective regions that track and assess the follow-through of initiatives at the head-of-state level."

Last January, the IR/PS-based APEC Study Center hosted an APIAN planning workshop for APEC Study Center (ASC) members from several nations. The session was supported by a grant from the Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC).

The APIAN vision is to provide independent assessments of APEC initiatives by developing a multi-national, non-governmental network of issue coordinators and issue expert teams. At the San Diego meeting, APIAN collaborators agreed upon a standardized survey methodology. This June, they will present their project at the international consortium of APEC study centers in Auckland.

Coordinators will meet again in Spring 2000 to review the first full round of assessments, refine the methodology, and consider the broader conclusions to be highlighted in the collective APIAN policy report. The first full APIAN policy report will be released prior to the APEC Leaders Meeting in November 1999. 🙌



Daniel Hallin is president of the Binational Association of Schools of Communication, which held its tenth annual conference at Southwestern College May 7-8.

Theatre professor Jorge Huerta is under contract with Cambridge University Press for his next book on Chicano Theatre, tentatively titled *Performing Deviations: Chicano Theatre after 'Zoot Suit'*, with an anticipated publication date of 2000. His article, "Negotiating Borders in Three U.S.-Latino Plays," was published in Michal Kobialka, ed., *Of Borders and Thresholds: Theatre History, Practice, and Theory* (University of Minnesota).

History associate professor Christine Hunefeldt's new book, *Liberalism in the Bedroom: Quarrelling Spouses in Nineteenth Century Lima*, is on the Penn State Press list for fall 1999.

IR/PS professor Miles Kahler edited *Capital Flows And Financial Crises*, a Council on Foreign Relations book (Cornell University Press). The volume deals with the boom-and-bust economic patterns in the world's emerging markets, including those of Latin America.

Latin American Studies librarian Karen Lindvall-Larson has completed the sections on El Salvador and Mexico in *Latin American Election Statistics: A Guide to Sources*, which is available on the World Wide Web at <http://dodgson.ucsd.edu/las/index.html>.

Kevin J. Middlebrook, director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, published an edited volume, *Electoral Observation and Democratic Transitions in Latin America* (1998). His edited volume, *Conservative Parties, the Right, and Democracy in Latin America*, will be published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 2000.

History associate professor Michael Monteón presented a paper, "Calles, Mexico City, and the Dream of Modernity, 1924-1934," at the American Historical Association. His book, *Chile and the Great Depression: The Politics of Underdevelopment, 1927-1948* (Arizona State University), was published in 1998.

MIT Press published *Human Settlements and Planning for Ecological Sustainability: The Case of Mexico City*, by supervisor of field studies Keith Pezzoli, in the urban studies and planning department. The book explores the conflict between human settlements and ecological sustainability in the Ajusco greenbelt zone.

Pamela Radcliff, vice chair and associate professor of history, received a Distinguished Teaching Award from the San

Diego division of the Academic Senate of the University of California. The award, which carries a \$1500 stipend, was presented at a ceremony on May 6 at the UCSD Faculty Club.

The University of Nebraska Press published *Pleasure Island: Tourism and Temptation in Cuba*, written by San Diego State University historian Rosalie Schwartz.

IR/PS associate professor Matthew Shugart was retained as a consultant in March 1999 by the Colombian Ministry of the Interior. The Colombian Congress is considering major reforms to its electoral rules, and Shugart's research on Colombian politics and electoral systems came to the attention of ministry officials.

Latin American studies director Peter H. Smith recently published a chapter on Mexico in Paul Kennedy et al., eds., *The Pivotal States: A New Framework for U.S. Policy in the Developing World* (Norton). Forthcoming publications include an essay on drug trafficking in Tom Farer, ed., *Transnational Crime in the Americas* (Routledge); and an assessment of U.S.-Latin American relations in Albert Fishlow and James Jones, eds., *The United States and the Americas: A 21st Century View* (Norton).

IR/PS visiting lecturer and alumnus Mark Spalding is working with the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation to develop guidelines for an

analysis of ecotourism in North America. He is also helping to develop international guidelines for whale watching for the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

Sociology chair Carlos H. Waisman has returned from the Kellogg Institute at Notre Dame where he was a visiting fellow during the fall semester. He was one of the organizers of a conference on "Multiple Modernities: The Latin American Experience," at the Max Weber Kolleg in Erfurt, Germany and is co-editing a volume based on the conference. He and his collaborators have received a National Science Foundation grant for the study of partial democracies in the Southern Cone. The study will focus on the imperfect consolidation of democracy in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Ruth Wallen, a part-time instructor in the departments of visual arts and communication, presented a paper on the representation of the San Diego/Tijuana border region in photojournalism at the meeting of the International Communication Association last summer.

Stanford University Press will publish *The Other Rebellion: Popular Violence and Ideology in Mexico, 1810-1821*, a book by history professor and associate director of the Center for U.S. Mexican Studies Eric Van Young. The tentative publication date is 2000.

INSTITUTE OF THE AMERICAS GOES VIRTUAL

The Institute of the Americas, an independent non-profit institution on the UCSD campus, continues to promote high-level discussion of financial crisis, privatization and regulation in contemporary Latin America. To complement its research and seminar activities, the Center recently launched a “virtual” institute.

A redesigned and upgraded website will include two new sets of electronic publications. One of them, an online series of country reports, will be based on the Institute’s activities in the Americas. *Americas Insight*, an electronic journal, will contain macroeconomic and policy analysis by various authors, primarily from Latin America.

The editorial board will be chaired by Richard Feinberg, director of the APEC Study Center and professor of international political economy at IR/PS, and will include several prominent Latin American leaders. The website will be linked to several

UCSD sites and to corporate and government sites throughout the hemisphere.

On May 17-18, Venezuela’s minister of energy, Ali Rodríguez, delivered the keynote address at the Institute’s eighth annual Latin American Energy Conference in La Jolla. More than 300 energy industry executives, investment bankers, lawyers, analysts and policymakers attended the event at the Hilton La Jolla Hotel.

Luis Téllez Kuenzler, Mexico’s secretary of energy, described his country’s power sector reform proposal. A session on regulatory issues in Latin America highlighted examples of regulations that serve as barriers to investment, and offered a critical comparison of regulatory frameworks in the region. The energy conference agenda also covered new projects in the region, and the implications of low world oil prices and electricity privatizations for Latin America. 🖐️

Cross-Border Road Map

San Diego Dialogue, in partnership with the Center for U.S.-Mexico Studies, has launched a briefing program for elected officials from the border regions. Last September, the first session of the program was held in San Diego for California and federal officials. A similar session for Mexican officials took place in Tijuana in March.

The informational program deals with cross-border policy in various fields, including health, infrastructure, trade and transportation. A resource book is in the planning stages, which will serve as a cross-border road map for the region’s elected officials.

Forum Fronterizo

At a January luncheon hosted by San Diego Dialogue’s Forum Fronterizo Council, San Diego Mayor Susan Golding and business and civic leaders painted a bright picture of cross-border cooperation for a group of U.S. and Mexican officials. Guests included North American Undersecretary for Mexico’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs Juan Rebolledo, Mexican Deputy Attorney General Eduardo Ibarrola, Mexican Ambassador to the United States Jesús Reyes-Heróles, Mexico’s Undersecretary of the Interior Alejandro Solís Cámaya, U.S. Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Commissioner Doris Meissner.

In his welcoming remarks, Richard Farman, chairman and CEO of Sempra Energy and chairman of the Forum Fronterizo Council, cited the delivery of natural gas to Mexicali and Rosarito Beach by Sempra Energy and its Mexican partner, Proxima Gas, to develop the region’s infrastructure. Ken Sulzer, executive director

of San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), highlighted the recent creation of cross-border regional planning councils aided by SANDAG’s Committee on Binational Regional Opportunities.

The Forum is a public policy luncheon series sponsored by San Diego Dialogue that is open to the public. The Council sets the luncheon agenda.

At an April Council dinner, California Assemblyman Marco Firebaugh, chair of the Assembly Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs, spoke about initiatives by Governor Gray Davis and Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante to improve relations between California and Mexico. Later in the month, Mexico’s Secretary for Foreign Relations Rosario Green briefed the Council on cross-border cooperation.

Maquiladora Prospects

San Diego Dialogue, a regional public policy center based at UCSD, recently issued a working paper by James Gerber on the future of the maquiladora sector in Baja California. Gerber, an economics professor at San Diego State University and senior research fellow at the Dialogue, concluded that despite the new regulatory environment facing the maquiladora industry, long-term growth prospects for this sector remain strong.

The reasons for continued expansion are proximity to the U.S. market, lower labor costs, NAFTA rules of origin, and Mexico’s bilateral trade agreements. Gerber’s research supports the hypothesis that the industry is in a state of uneven transformation, from first-generation, low-skilled assembly work to second-generation advanced manufacturing.

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San Diego Infrastructure

The Wall Street Journal recently cited a Dialogue research paper by UCSD political science associate professor Steve Erie on the relative lack of port, rail and airport infrastructure in the San Diego region.

San Diego, with allotted spending of \$400 million from 1996-2000, compares unfavorably with Los Angeles (\$4.3 billion), the

Bay Area (\$3.2 billion) and Seattle-Tacoma (\$1.5 billion).

Despite this spending shortfall, the study suggests that San Diego trade volume could more than double by 2020 and keep pace with the other Western contenders. Given sufficient facilities, Erie argues, San Diego can capitalize on its Mexican ties, take about 44 percent of Mexico's exports, and position itself to capture Latin America's emerging market. 🙌

Northward Bound: Humble Sardine Makes a Comeback

Cannery Row, the novel by John Steinbeck, celebrates the heyday of sardine fisheries in California. Monterey, Calif. in the 1930s was better known for its sardine canneries than for its boutique shopping.

By the 1950s, however, sardines had all but vanished from the state's waters, and CalCOFI (California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations) was born to find out why. Now the tasty little fish are staging a comeback, and scientists on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border are monitoring and managing the recovery.

CalCOFI participants include the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. For nearly fifty years, the multi disciplinary research group has sampled physical, chemical and biological variables in the California current, developed databases, and formed conclusions and working hypotheses about the state's marine ecologies and industries.

A coastal migratory fish, the sardine spawns off Baja California or California-U.S. and may travel as far as Vancouver Island or even Alaska during its lifetime. Although the sardines off California-US. were virtually extinct by the mid-1960s, CalCOFI research vessels continued to survey the ocean conditions up to four times a year. At present the CalCOFI cruises cover the region from the Mexican Border to north of Point Conception.

By the 1960s, anchovies had moved into the former sardine habitats and CalCOFI had shifted its mission from a study of the vanishing sardine to a long-term investigation of the state's marine ecosystem. And by the mid-1980s, researchers realized that the sardine population north of the border was making a tenuous comeback. A long-term ocean warming trend which began in the

mid-1970s and which has continued through the 1990s has improved the California habitat for sardines, increased the population, and caused them to move northward out of Mexico.

SIO oceanographer Timothy Baumgartner, who tracks the effects of climate and fishing on the California sardine population, also works in the department of ecology at the Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada (CICESE). In 1993, Baumgartner and Michael Mullin, director of SIO's Marine Life Research Group (MLRG), organized a binational workshop on how to manage the sardine's recovery.

"We were afraid that the total catch for the U.S. and Mexico might overwhelm the revival, and we would lose the population again," said Baumgartner.

Mexican and U.S. scientists agreed to periodic cruises and a joint survey and census of sardine eggs from Baja to San Francisco, which encompasses the total sardine habitat. In 1997, with funding from the Inter American Institute for Global Change Research, the Mexican government, and the National Science Foundation, a consortium of seven Mexican institutions launched an ocean survey program called "Investigaciones Mexicanas de la Corriente de California" (IMECOCAL).

These ocean monitoring efforts off Baja California complement the efforts of CalCOFI. With a new system of continuous collection of fish eggs at sea developed by David Checkley at SIO, Baumgartner hopes that "soon we will be able to walk off the ship with a map of where the spawning is taking place in the ocean and how many fish there are. It's a quantum leap in the management of fish populations and fisheries."

In the 1930s there were about 3.5 million metric tons of sardines in California waters. Now the recovering population is inching up on one million tons. 🙌



Casting their nets: Amy Hayes (left) and volunteer prepare to launch net from the Roger Revelle research vessel during CalCOFI cruise.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Marisabel Almer ('98), interim coordinator for the Office of Latin American Studies (OLAS) for most of this academic year, is about to leave for an extended stay in Brazil, where she plans to do some teaching and research.

Nielan Barnes ('98) is a doctoral student in the UCSD sociology department and is working as a research assistant for the San Diego-Tijuana Border Initiative. Her current research plans are to examine how social structures and inequalities are produced through social interaction; the context is cross-professional communication between traditional and biomedical health care practitioners in Mexico.

Meghan Dotter ('96) is a project coordinator for the Initiative on Private Lands program at The Nature Conservancy's Latin American and Caribbean Office of General Counsel near Washington, D.C.

While completing his credential program at California State University, Hayward, **Steve Hambright** ('97) is teaching literature, English, Spanish and social studies to seventh graders at Emeryville Middle School Academy in Northern California.

Omar Hernández ('94), a doctoral candidate in radio, television and film at the University of Texas, conducts research on Latinos and the news media, Latin American cultural industries and television.

C. R. Hibbs ('94) is coordinating the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies research project, "Economic Integration and the Environment: Sustainable Development Along the U.S.-Mexican Border." The project supports eleven research fellows and includes community outreach, public policy briefings and an academic conference held in March. (See story on page 7).

As a member of the U.S. Air Force, **Captain Robert Levinson** ('95) is currently working on U.S.-Panama treaty negotiations.

Catherine McEntire Saulino ('95) is a doctoral candidate in the UCSD department of communication. From 1997-98 she worked as a production assistant on the UCSD-TV program "HemiScope." (See story on page 2).

Susan McGrath ('98) completed her teaching credential and now teaches fourth and fifth graders at Perkins Elementary School in San Diego.

As an attorney for Federal District Court in Chicago, **Julie Manning** ('93) writes legal decisions that are published online and in law books. She has published an article about police searches of automobiles.

Tamera Marko ('96) is teaching a course on childhood and society for the Muir Writing Program at UCSD while finishing up her doctorate in Latin American history. Her dissertation is tentatively titled "Pediatrics and the Reinvention of Childhood: Scientific Philanthropy in Rio de Janeiro, 1870-1930." She is the coeditor of a Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) working paper and conference report, "U.S.-Latin American Relations:

Prospects and Possibilities."

Eric Mayer ('98) is pursuing a doctorate in Hispanic languages at University of California, Los Angeles.

As bureau chief for Reuters in Brazil, **John Miller** ('96) is responsible for all text and television news output for the news agency's thirty-person team. He has written stories ranging from serious pieces on the Brazilian financial crisis to light-hearted takes on the rising popularity of trash TV in Brazil.

Noelle Pasternak ('97) is an admissions counselor at Kelsey-Jenney College in San Diego.

Barbara Reyes ('92), a doctoral candidate in history at UCSD, is working on her dissertation, "Nineteenth Century California as Engendered Space: The Private/Public Lives of Californio Women." Her article, "From Mythologizing the Tragedy to Parodying the Myth: Two Representations of the Mexican Revolutionary Narrative," was published in the Spring 1998 issue of CRITICA.

Patricia Rosas ('96) is an editing and translating consultant for UCSD.

Alexandra Minna Stern ('92) is completing her doctoral dissertation in history at the University of Chicago. She is a research associate at the Historical Center for the Health Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School, and will serve as acting assistant director during the next academic year. She has written "Buildings, Boundaries, and Blood: Medicalization and Nation-Building on the U.S.-Mexico Border, 1910-1930," *Hispanic American Historical Review* (Feb. 1999), and "Unraveling the History of Eugenics in Mexico," *The Mendel Newsletter* (Jan. 1999); and coauthored with Howard Markel, "Which Face? Whose Nation? Immigration and the Construction of Disease at America's Ports and Borders, 1890-1928," for a forthcoming issue of *American Behavioral Scientist*.

After returning from a year of conducting research in Mexico City on a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, **Andrés Villarreal** ('94), a doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of Chicago, was awarded a Visiting Research Fellowship from the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies for 1999-2000. His dissertation is on the determinants of crime rates in contemporary Mexico.

Junko Wakaki ('96) is a translator for Sharp Electronics, Inc. and is working on a teaching credential at National University.

Martina Will ('93) is working for a consulting firm in Albuquerque, N.M. and completing her doctoral dissertation in Latin American history at the University of New Mexico, "God Gives and God Takes Away: Death and Dying in Colonial New Mexico, 1760-1850." She was awarded a Pew fellowship from Yale University for research this summer in Spain.

Veronica Wilson ('95) is working on her teaching credential and is student teaching at Santa Monica High School.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

OSILA: A Diverse Group

by Erik Lee

M.A. student, *Latin American Studies*

OSILA is the acronym for the Organization of Students Interested in Latin America, a student-run group within the Latin American Studies program at UCSD. The core group consists of M.A. students in the program, but we are often joined by our *compañeros* from history, the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS), linguistics, political science and other departments. We are a diverse group of activists, teachers, journalists and others who firmly believe in interdisciplinary approaches to studying Latin America.

We want to become more astute observers of and participants in the region's period of change and growth. It has been a great year for OSILA, with excursions to Sonora and Baja California, and a film series, among other events.

OSILA Makes a Run for the Border

by David Fitzgerald

M.A. student,

Latin American Studies

Last November, eighteen OSILA students toured the Imperial Beach sector of the U.S.-Mexican border with two Border Patrol agents in a visit organized by Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) grad student Tom "Simon" Seelig. Along with other students, Simon, an active U.S. Army captain, offered his commentary on the military aspects of Operation Gatekeeper. Of course, Simon's opinions do not represent the opinions of OSILA, the U.S. Army, or the regents of the University of California.

Simon/Tom:

"I saw the operation as a combination of a police effort and a military effort. They apply police techniques of dealing with individuals in conjunction with military elements like surveillance and preparation of the battlefield.

The Army prides itself on our ability to fight in the dark. We also use the same sensors Operation Gatekeeper uses to detect movement. It's a very professional operation they have."

CILAS grad student Sarah Robert commented on the words the agents used to describe migrants and border crossers. "They used dehumanizing terms like 'aliens', as if they weren't people."

CILAS grad student Nikki Pelletier found that she could thwart the migra. "I was the only one who could fit through the new fence."

Indigenous Rights and the March 21 Consulta

by Janis Greenspan, M.A. student, *Latin American Studies*

On February 12, OSILA, CILAS, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, and Third World Studies hosted Esperanza Rascón Córdoba, one of the founders of the Mexican

was not a negotiator.

Rascón presented the clearest, most straightforward account of the events in Chiapas and other Mexican indigenous communities that I've heard or read in the last several years. She outlined the negotiation structure and process as well as the series of *votaciones* that have occurred.

She focused on the current *votación* that will take place later this year in which Mexicans in Mexico and all over the world will vote on whether or not indigenous rights represents a major concern for the populace. While the technicalities of the negotiations might seem dry or incomprehensible, Rascón's emotional and longstanding involvement in the Zapatista movement made the issue of indigenous rights both moving and accessible.

Students Present Work to Peers

by Matthew Martin, MA student, *Latin American Studies*

Two CILAS graduate students recently joined other Latin American students from all over the world at the nineteenth Annual Conference on Latin America hosted by the University of Texas at Austin.

Erik Lee presented a paper on "Recent Chiapaneco Migration to the San Diego/Tijuana Region: An Exploratory Inquiry" as part of a panel on Inter- and Intranational Migrations: Policies, Conflicts, and

Causes. Matt Martin presented "Pelé's Law and the Commercialization of Brazilian Soccer" as part of a broader discussion of politics and the commercialization of culture throughout the region.

The conference attracted students from all over the United States and Latin America, including Mexico, Brazil, Peru, and Puerto Rico, who presented papers on topics ranging from indigenous art to media coverage of the war in El Salvador.



M.A. students in Latin American Studies program.

Indigenous Congress, and Tom Hansen, national director of the Mexico Solidarity Network. The two were in San Diego to promote the national referendum on Mexican indigenous rights scheduled for March 21 on both sides of the border.

Perhaps the most impressive part of Esperanza Rascón Córdoba's talk is that it was not the talk she intended to give. She began by saying she wanted to clarify her role in the negotiations between the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) and the government and contended that she

Summer Course Offerings in Latin American Studies

History 118 – Subverting Sovereignty: U.S. Aggression in Latin America

Literature 50B – Readings in Latin American Literature

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Literature 142 – Spanish American Short Story

Political Science 150A – Politics of Immigration: The U.S. in Comparative Perspective

Teacher Education Program 125 – History, Politics and Theory of Bilingual Education

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 e-mail UCSD Summer Session "summer@ucsd.edu"
 Or visit the Summer Session website at <<http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/summer/>>

UCSD Extension has summer immersion programs in Ensenada and Guadalajara for the study of Spanish language and culture. For further information call 619-534-8042 or e-mail: <laip@ucsd.edu>.

Ensenada:

Summer 1999 Week-long Programs
 (Monday - Friday)

- June 14 - 18
- June 21 - June 25
- June 28 - July 2
- July 12 - 16
- July 26 - 30
- August 9 - 13
- August 23 - 27

Guadalajara:

Two-Week Program

May 31 - June 11

Five-Week Programs

- Section 1: June 14 - July 16
- Section 2: July 19 - August 20
- Section 3: August 23 - September 24



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