

UC San Diego Newsletters

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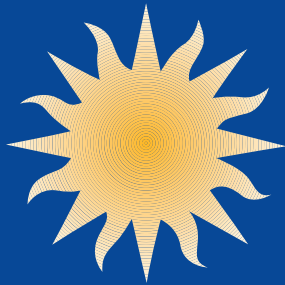
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CILAS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
CENTER FOR IBERIAN AND
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

SUMMER 2003

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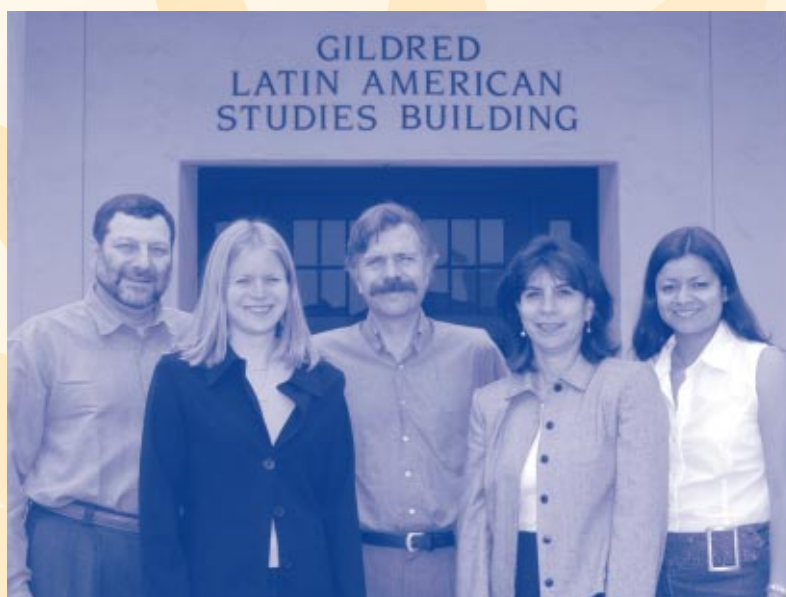
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Winds of Change

The winds of change have swirled through the Gildred Building of the Institute of the Americas Complex this academic year. In addition to a nearly complete changeover in personnel, the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) revamped its graduate program and inaugurated a number of new research initiatives.

Charles L. Briggs, a professor in UCSD's Department of Ethnic Studies, returned from a sabbatical at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and assumed his duties as the new CILAS Director. Leon Zamosc, from the Department of Sociology, served as Interim Director in 2001-2002. He is responsible for the graduate and undergraduate programs and now serves as CILAS's first Associate Director.

Ramona Gonzáles Mason came to CILAS as our Business Officer in January of 2002 after working many years in the School of Medicine. Kari Lambert, a recent graduate of the University of Puget Sound, joined us in September as Student Affairs Officer. In November CILAS added Monica Arciga as our new Outreach Coordinator. Ms. Arciga received her M.A. from UCSD in International Relations and Pacific



CILAS staff (left to right): Leon Zamosc, Associate Director; Kari Lambert, Student Affairs Officer; Charles Briggs, Director; Ramona Gonzáles Mason, Business Officer; Monica Arciga, Outreach Coordinator.

Studies and taught in a bilingual classroom in Illinois for two years.

This new team was faced with a number of challenges during 2002-2003. During the summer and fall, a great deal of effort focused on applying for funding from the Department of Education under Title VI. This application was submitted on behalf of the San Diego Latin American Studies Consortium, which includes UCSD and San Diego State University. We are very pleased to announce that we have been successful in our request to renew our status as a National Resource Center in Latin American Studies and for a variety of academic year and summer fellowships that will be available from 2003-2006 to students in our Master's in Latin

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Changes in Latin American Studies Academic Program

Academic year 2002-2003 has brought some exciting changes to the Latin American Studies Master's Program. Fifteen students entered the program in Fall 2002, the largest incoming class in our history, and they came to us from such universities as Harvard University, Vanderbilt University, and University of Georgia. They were welcomed by Associate Director Leon Zamosc and Student Affairs Officer Kari Lambert. The new entering class was the first to benefit from the extensive revision of the Latin American Studies Core Seminar. In Fall Quarter, the students took LATI 200: Core Seminar on Interdisciplinary Research and Methodology in Latin American Studies. In Winter and Spring Quarters their programs of study included LATI 210A & B: Latin America: Library Resources and Research Methodology.

Students appreciate the extent to which the work they were doing in their core seminar classes kept them on pace with the progress they should be making toward the completion of their Master's Thesis. In LATI 200, students covered broad research topics in Latin America, like globalization, immigration, media, and indigenous issues; guest lecturers were drawn from a wide range of departments, and they introduced students to the many academic disciplines that inform Latin American Studies. They also conducted a research assignment based on published dissertations related to their topic, thereby helping them to develop their own thesis plans. By the end of Fall Quarter, all MA students completed a research proposal.

During Winter and Spring Quarters, students learned to work with the resources here on campus and in the field. The first part of LATI 210A, taught by Latin American Studies librarian Karen Lindvall-Larson, focused on Latin American Library Resources. In the remaining parts of LATI 210A & B, Professors Charles Briggs,

Ph.D. program in one of these areas or a career that builds on the perspectives they provide. Since each of these concentrations has been developed in close collaboration with faculty members in the relevant departments, programs, and research centers, students will find it easier to work closely with specialists in these areas in



Entering 2002/2003 Latin American Studies M.A. students, (back row): Steve Weymouth, Rich Schultz, Sarah Poole, Juan Garcia, Robert Donnelly, Michael Bose, Mike Velarde; (front row): Angelica Salcines de Oetz, Mary Wassel, Mateo Jarrin, Jansi Lopez and Mariana Lanz.

Christine Hunefeldt, and Peter Smith introduced a wide range of research methods, with segments on historical research, statistical research, and qualitative methods.

Another new program that was just approved for Fall 2003 are disciplinary and thematic concentrations within the Latin American Studies Master's Program. These concentrations will be in the areas of Sociology, History, Gender Studies, and International Migration. The concentrations are designed for students who wish to receive broad training in Latin American Studies and prepare themselves either for a

pursuing their research projects and courses of study.

In order to complete the requirements for the concentration, students will need to complete about half of their required courses from a tailored course of study, with the other half of their courses left up to their discretion. Students will still be required to take courses in three different departments in order to maintain the interdisciplinary base of our program.

Students interested in obtaining a broad range of perspectives on Latin American Studies will still be able to pursue our

> see *Year page 13*

ILAS

Educational and Community Outreach Events

The Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies Outreach Program kicked off its first Latin American Film Series for Educators in Spring 2003. The series included screenings on the Zapatistas of Chiapas, Mexico, the Augusto Pinochet case of human rights abuses in Chile, and Mexico-U.S. immigration issues such as Operation Gatekeeper and border politics. All screenings featured a pre-screening lecture given by UCSD graduate students and visiting scholars. Each film was followed by a question and answer session giving participants the opportunity to learn more about the topic. Lesson plans and other resources were also given to participants for classroom use.

Other community activities included participation in two multicultural fairs at

local schools. In February, CILAS participated in a Multicultural Fair at Park Village Elementary School. CILAS represented Latin America with a booth filled with food, maps, children's books and a booklet of activities on Latin America, among other items brought in by our students. Among the many performances, one of the highlights was the CILAS-sponsored Student Mariachi from city schools composed of 5th to 12th graders. In May, CILAS participated in the much larger Annual Poway Unified School District Multicultural Fair. Participating schools received funds to purchase multicultural books.

The CILAS outreach program is collaborating with La Costa Canyon High School History teacher, Mr. Apolo Rios. Next

Fall, 2003, Mr. Rios will offer a new course on Mexico.

In Fall 2003, the program will introduce Latin American "Traveling Culture Kits" for K-6 schools. Kits will include books, music and musical instruments, curriculum suggestions, teacher resources, films, and other interactive media. These kits are designed to give teachers ideas and easy access to materials needed to incorporate Latin America into their classroom.

In addition, the program will venture into the area of medical outreach. This innovative project will develop workshops on health, health beliefs, and healthcare systems in Latin America and will be geared toward health professionals in the community. ■



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American Studies Program and graduate students in other departments.

CILAS has also inaugurated several new research initiatives. One focuses on democracy, civil society, and citizenship in Latin America. Tracing important new changes in societies in the region, the project brings together scholars from UCSD's social science and humanities departments. A conference held on 24-25 March 2003 brought scholars from Latin America and the United States to campus. Organizers Richard Feinberg, Leon Zamosc, and Carlos Waisman are editing a book based on the

papers that were presented there.

A second initiative is linking UCSD faculty members in the Divisions of the Social Sciences and Humanities and the School of Medicine with scholars and practitioners in Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela in developing innovative discussions that will generate new approaches to pressing public health problems in Latin America. Director Briggs is visiting these countries in creating a new partnership that will also involve teleconferences, exchanges of faculty and students, and collaborative research projects.

The year's activities at CILAS also included a wide range of lectures and panel discussions held during the Fall and Winter

Quarters and a weekly Seminar Series in the Spring that featured speakers from Latin America, the United States, and UCSD. Three Fellows, Julianna Gazzotti, Rosario Otegui Pascal, and Wagner Iglecias, enriched the intellectual environment with their research and the lectures they presented. At the Fall reception, new faculty members and students were introduced and Professor Peter Smith, who served as CILAS's Director for eleven years, was presented with a commemorative gift. Under Dr. Smith's leadership and indefatigable efforts to promote Latin American Studies, UCSD gained national and international recognition as one of the leading research centers in the country. ■

BRAZILIAN CONSULATE JOINS PANEL AT UCSD SYMPOSIUM

by Sarah Poole, LAS M.A. student

On December 4, 2002, the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies hosted a symposium concerning the significance of the recent election of Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva.

Ambassador José Vicente Pimentel, the Brazilian Consul General of Los Angeles, joined the panel with distinguished members of the UCSD faculty, including Dean Paul Drake with Professors Peter Smith and Carlos Waisman. Also on the panel were CILAS Visiting Scholar Julianna Gazotti, and University of San Diego Brazilian specialist Professor Ken Serbin.

Ambassador Pimentel stated that, “The election process was characterized by a theme of hope *versus* fear. The Brazilian people in large urban areas have been living a life of fear for many years—afraid of narcotic trafficking, terrorism, violence, and the American government’s reaction to this violence. However, the newly elected government gave the Brazilian people hope and promises of deeper reform.” One of Lula’s main campaign promises was to eradicate hunger. For a nation plagued by poverty and severe economic and social



Brazilian Ambassador José Vicente Pimentel (right) joined UCSD faculty and visiting scholars to discuss Brazil’s future under President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva.

inequality, this promise provided deep reassurance and optimism for the future. Ambassador Pimentel also addressed the issue of free trade. He said that he did not have any easy solutions for negotiating freer and fairer trade. He did suggest, however, that any realistic free trade agenda would have to define shared markets between countries in order to ensure the benefits outweigh the costs.

There were mixed reactions on the panel concerning Lula’s election and the Ambassador’s positive outlook. Visiting Scholar Julianna Gazotti claimed that Lula’s election was a great moment in the history

of Brazil because Lula may be able to maintain economic stability and instigate the redistribution of wealth. However, Carlos Waisman noted that it would be highly difficult to redistribute wealth when the cupboard is currently bare. He argued that the government will need to maintain fiscal equilibrium. In addition, Peter Smith noted that the significantly different backgrounds of President George W. Bush and President Lula may impede negotiations. ■

Participants in last year’s symposium on Brazil included UCSD faculty members Peter Smith, Carlos Waisman, Paul Drake, and Ambassador José Vicente Pimentel (below).



Bishop Samuel Ruiz visits UCSD

by Sarah Poole, LAS M.A. student

On October 29, 2002, Bishop Samuel Ruiz, the chief mediator between the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) and the Mexican government, privileged the UCSD community by visiting the campus and speaking on the current situation of negotiation in Chiapas, Mexico. In his only stop on the United States' western coast, Bishop Ruiz stated that members of the EZLN are intent on being recognized by the Mexican government so that they may be

granted certain rights to ensure their autonomy as Mexican citizens. The EZLN opposes the homogenization process that would destroy their cultural identity. He also stated that it is "unfortunate that the Mexican government has only just begun listening to indigenous peoples." However, he attested that the hour for the indigenous peoples of Mexico has finally arrived.

Bishop Ruiz has been instrumental in providing the opportunity for the voices of the indigenous peoples to be heard. His first



Bishop Samuel Ruiz spoke about the rights of indigenous peoples and their struggle with the Mexican government to achieve autonomy during his visit to UCSD in October.

involvement with indigenous culture began with the 1974 Indigenous Congress. At this Congress, indigenous peoples from all over

> see *Bishop Ruiz*, page 8

Health and Human Rights: Latin America's Great Social Challenge

Latin American health expert Dr. Jaime Breilh cites social inequality as the cause of poor health in Latin American society.

by Robert Donnelly, LAS M.A. student

On May 15-16, CILAS was proud to host Jaime Breilh (MD, MSc, PhD), one of Latin America's leading public health scholars. Dr. Breilh is the founder and director of the Centro de Estudios y Asesoría (CEAS) in Quito, Ecuador, teaches in several Ecuadorian universities, and has held visiting appointments in Brazil, Mexico, and, in the U.S., at Harvard and Michigan. For more than two decades he has served as a leading spokesperson for Latin American critical epidemiology, a research tradition that scrutinizes connections between health and social inequality.

Dr. Breilh's lecture, entitled "Social Inequity in Latin America: The Assault on



Dr. Jaime Breilh discusses the historical links between social inequality and poor public health in Latin America with Charles Briggs.

Human Rights and Health," was attended by faculty and students in the humanities, social sciences, and the School of Medicine. He analyzed how social inequalities associated with ethnicity, gender, and social class have been shaped in Latin America by

three broad historical events: the Conquest, resulting in the decimation of indigenous societies; a period of economic transformation in which ownership of land and capital was concentrated in hands of elites and the majority became economically vulnerable; and the

extreme social polarization in Latin America since the 1980s and the growing inaccessibility of state services, including health, to vast sectors of the population.

> see *Health*, page 7

Civil Society in Latin America

By Julieta Mendez, M.A. student, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies

The role of civil society in the promotion of democracy in Latin America was the theme of a recent conference sponsored by CILAS, the Dean of Social Sciences and the Institute for International, Comparative, and Area Studies (IICAS). The two-day meeting commenced on March 24, 2003 and involved the analysis and discussion of multiple issues, including the impact of civil society upon social movements and the development of democratic institutions in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Mexico.

Professors Leon Zamosc, Department of Sociology, Richard Feinberg, Graduate School of International Relations & Pacific Studies (IR/PS), and Carlos Waisman, Department of Sociology were the primary organizers of the seminar. The conference sponsors secured the participation of a distinguished panel of domestic and international authorities on multiple topics affecting the people, politics, cultures and governments of Latin American nations. Discussants on each panel included Richard Feinberg, IR/PS, UCSD, James Holston, Department of Anthropology, UCSD, and Charles Briggs, CILAS Director/Department of Ethnic Studies, UCSD. The list of speakers included Leonardo Avritzer of the Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais; Manuel Mora y Arujo from Trocuato di Tella University in Buenos Aires; Isidoro Cheresky from Universidad de Buenos Aires ;

Dan Levine from the University of Michigan; Rosa Amelia Gonzalez from Centro de Políticas Públicas, Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración, Caracas, Venezuela; Philip Oxhorn from McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Carlos Pio from University of Brasília; Mark Payne from the Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C. ; and Wendy Wolford from the University of North Carolina.

Each conference date featured two separate panel sessions during which the participants shared their experiences, insights and opinions relating to a myriad of fundamental and ancillary issues. The discussions ranged from the esoteric to the ongoing and seemingly endless effort to reach a globally acceptable definition of the term “civil society.”

The conference provided a unique and unparalleled opportunity for me and other students at UCSD to participate and contribute to the analysis and discussion of the role of civil society organizations in the subject regions. The evolving geopolitical landscapes and regional democratization efforts provided a unique backdrop for enhancing one’s understanding and appreciation of the pivotal role of civil society in the ultimate success of these processes through intense discussions with conference participants. ■



Carlos Waisman introduces the Civil Society and Democratic Institutions Panel: (left to right) Jim Holston, UCSD; Dan Levine, University of Michigan; Carlos Waisman, UCSD; Carlos Pio, University of Brasília; and Isidoro Cheresky, University of Buenos Aires.

CILAS Visiting Scholars for 2003

ROSARIO OTEGUI

Ph.D. in Sociology, 1983
Complutense University of Madrid

Area of Expertise: Medical Anthropology, Ethnic Studies, and Women's Studies.

Country of Expertise: Spain

Dr. Otegui's current research project involves health and disease issues in relation to ethnicity. Her project title is "Comparative Ethnic Health Problems in Spain, Latin America, and the U.S." She is the recipient of a Del Amo Fellowship for her stay at CILAS. She is founding member of REDAM (Red Española de Antropología Médica) and has been invited to teach and guest lecture at many foreign



Dr. Otegui has recently been appointed as Vice Chancellor of International Affairs at Complutense University of Madrid, one of Spain's leading universities.

universities. She presented a lecture, "Virus, Bugs, Drugs: Social Contraction of AIDS amongst Spanish Gypsies," at the CILAS Spring lecture series. Having served as Dean of the School of Political Science and Sociology for eight years, Dr. Otegui has recently been appointed as Vice Chancellor of International Affairs at Complutense University of Madrid, one of Spain's leading universities.

Recently published books/articles:

- Artículo "La construcción social de las masculinidades" en la Revista Política y Sociedad nº 32 (Septiembre-diciembre 1999) Edita la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología de la U.C.M

- "A proposito de la salud de las mujeres y la complejidad social." En Las Políticas Públicas a favor de las mujeres. Fatima Arranz (Coord.) Ed. Instituto de Investigaciones Feministas. Madrid. 2000. (ISBN: 84-87090-22-2)

- Capítulo "Tiempos, espacios y actividades de las mujeres." En La mirada cruzada en la Península Ibérica. Perspectivas desde la Antropología Social en España y Portugal. María Cátedra (ed.) Edit. Catarata, 2001. (ISBN: 84-8319-128-8)

- Capítulo III "Mujeres en su cotidianidad" en el libro "Globalización a qué precio. El impacto en las mujeres del Norte y del Sur", Paloma de Villota (ed.). Edit. Icaria Antrazyt, 2001. (ISBN: 84-7426-548-7).

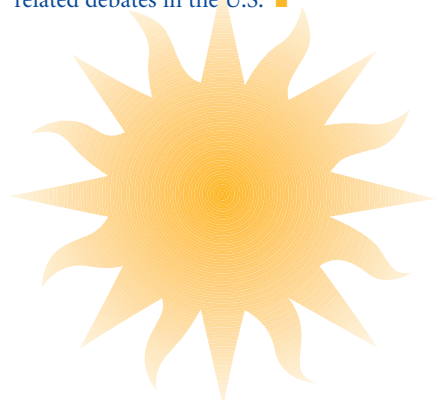
> see *Scholars*, page 8

Health

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Dr. Breilh went beyond documenting the resulting deterioration of health conditions in the region to suggest why existing theories and research methodologies in public health and the social sciences do not adequately capture how social inequality, human rights, and health intersect. Dr. Breilh argued that the medical establishment overemphasizes the microbial cause of disease while choosing to downplay the structural factors that make human beings vulnerable to sickness. Even when doctors acknowledge the role of external stressors in disease, physicians tend to define these as "risk factor exposures," whose magnitude hinges on lifestyle choices, rather than as structural impositions, which are determined by patients' "modes of life" and over which they exert little control. These patterns, he said, are generally locked in place because of socioeconomic factors but are also changeable through group action.

Dr. Breilh also lectured in Charles Briggs' graduate seminar, Race, Health, and Inequality, and met with faculty in a number of departments. A compelling speaker and provocative thinker, Dr. Breilh's visit sparked a multidisciplinary conversation that pointed to the importance of health as a focus of research on states and civil society in Latin America and the possibility of using Latin American perspectives to address health-related debates in the U.S. ■



Visiting Scholars at UCSD for 2003

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JULIANNA GAZZOTTI

Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science, 2004
Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil

Area of Expertise: Media and power,
liberalism, and cultural industry.

Country of Expertise: Brazil

Gazzotti is visiting CILAS as a Fulbright Scholar. Her current research project involves the transformation of the Brazilian Press under the 1964-1985 military rule. On one hand, there was the official censorship, especially hard between 1969 and 1978. On the other hand, the policies of development fostered by the military allowed a rapid growth of the cultural industry in Brazil. In this sense, the newspaper *Jornal da Tarde* is a good case of how the modern Brazilian cultural industry faces the hardships of censorship. The analysis aims to understand the evolution of this newspaper in relation to two different processes: (1) political censorship and (2) the cultural industry fostered by the military governments. Moreover, the liberal ideology propagated by the periodical is another focus of study when one attempts to find out how a liberal newspaper can support a military coup. Her project is entitled "*Jornal da Tarde (1966-75): Liberal Ideology and Cultural Industry (A Study of the Press under Dictatorship in Brazil)*."



WAGNER IGLECIAS

Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology, 2004
Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Area of Expertise: Business-politics relations
in Mexico and Brazil, impacts of economic
globalization on metropolitan areas.

Countries of Expertise: Brazil and Mexico

Within the context of the neoliberal reforms in Latin America, Iglecias is researching the patterns of relationship between national economic elites and the State and the level of influence that those elites had over the reforms in Mexico and Brazil during the last two decades. His project is entitled "*Economic elites and the State in Latin America during the eighties and the nineties - Mexico and Brazil in a comparative perspective.*"

Iglecias is a professor of Faculdade Trevisan, in São Paulo, and was Academic Coordinator of the Fundação Getulio Vargas' MBA "Managing the Change" (2001). He received a research fellowship from CONACYT to stay in the Colegio de Mexico in December 2001 as a visiting scholar. ■



BISHOP RUIZ

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Chiapas were able to present critical issues over land, education, and health. Bishop Ruiz was called upon again when the EZLN led a violent revolt on January 1, 1994, the day the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was implemented. He mediated peace negotiations between the Zapatistas and the government. On February 21, 1994 the first direct dialogue occurred between the federal government and the Zapatistas through the mediation of Bishop Ruiz. It occurred in the cathedral of San Cristóbal de las Casas. In this dialogue, the EZLN acknowledged the National Commission for Intermediation (CONAI) to play a central role in negotiation with the Mexican government. In February of 1995, CONAI was able to renew peace dialogue regarding the San Andrés Accords (the San Andrés Accords primarily highlight the necessity to alleviate social and economic problems of inequality in regard to indigenous rights and customs). This led to the signing of these accords on February 16, 1996. Since 1996, there have been continuous negotiations for indigenous rights and culture. Unfortunately, the Zapatistas claim their demands have not yet been met, despite a series of legislative proposals. ■



Bishop Ruiz was the chief mediator between the Zapatista rebels and the Mexican government.

F I L M

Every year CILAS awards fellowships and grants for pre-dissertation and dissertation research for UCSD graduate students. In January 2002, Pablo Hadis, MFA student in Visual Arts, received a travel award from CILAS to shoot a documentary film in Argentina. His film, *Not a Single One* (*Ni Uno Solo*), is about the economic crisis in Argentina.

T H E M A K I N G O F

Not A Single One

by Pablo Hadis, Visual Arts MFA student

Banks covered with sheets of metal as armor, a long queue of people trying to exchange their devaluing pesos into dollars, and all of a sudden the sound of banging "cacerolas" (cooking pots). All this taking place in just one small corner of downtown Buenos Aires.

In the midst of the summer heat in the early days of 2002, the city was boiling like it hadn't been in years. But what to film first? We came that morning to capture a demonstration on tape, but the way was filled with sights and sounds from the crisis. "Come here! Film us!" shout two women in white in front of a tall wooden door, banging their "cacerolas" against a wall. And they do not wait for us to pose any questions, they are angry, and they start talking straight to the camera.

A few days prior to my arrival in Buenos Aires, I managed to assemble a team of 11 talented individuals, many of whom had been unemployed for months. Some of them were considering emigrating. Once the team was assembled and the gears were moving, filming proceeded smoothly. In order to cover events that could be taking place at the same time at different locations, I divided the team into two main filming units and assigned Ana Magnani to the task of production and coordination of the teams.

Some demonstrations developed peacefully, but in certain situations the tension in the air was readily apparent.

When filming in the Plaza de Mayo we often ended up too close to the police who were constructing a solid barrier in front of the presidential palace. Confrontation was unlikely, but thirty people had been killed a few weeks before when then-President De La Rúa decided that repression was the best way to end the riots. As the director, I tried to measure risks carefully; when entering such scenarios we always made plans and established meeting points in case the situation degraded.

In a few weeks we accumulated more than thirty hours of footage, including experts' interviews. The editing process gave the movie its final shape (documentaries are always done in the editing room, with the

editor facing an elusive question in his mind – how do I structure and represent "reality"?). Editing took almost ten months to complete and was done by myself, with the support and very valuable feedback provided by Professors Babette Mangolte, Lesley Stern, Carlos Waisman, Louis Hock, professional editor Leo Hancevich, and Argentine sociologist Mariono Bargeró, among many others.

The idea of capturing the dynamics of the Argentine crisis and the roots of its causes was a very ambitious project (and my realization of the impossibility of wholly achieving these aims, was perhaps, a liberating factor in its conception). I was convinced that due to the complexities of the crisis and the underlying contradictions of the Argentine culture the production of such a documentary could only be attempted by a team of Argentines.

Not a Single One was a great opportunity to work on a very interesting project, and, above all, a chance to better understand the history, culture and identity of my country and the reasons behind the solidarity and warmth of its people, which are all the more noticeable in these difficult times. ■



Demonstrators gather by the thousands in front of the National Congress, chanting, "Away with them all!"

THE INSTITUTE OF THE AMERICAS:

Bridge from UCSD to Latin America

The Institute of the Americas is celebrating a number of milestones in 2003, including its 20th Anniversary in May 2003; the opening of the new Weaver Videoconferencing Center on May 20th; and welcoming new president, Jeffrey Davidow, former Ambassador to Mexico. Davidow succeeded the former President, Ambassador Paul Boeker, who died unexpectedly in late March of a brain tumor, two months before his planned retirement.

The Institute's board recently elected a new chairman, Gaston Luken, former chairman of GE Capital de México, who is well-known to the UCSD and San Diego community as a corporate leader, philanthropist, and environmentalist. These changes portend a new phase in the relationship between the Institute and the University of California, San Diego, as well as new directions for programs, fund raising, and research.

With the construction of the Weaver Center and associated offices, the Institute's direct contribution to the University in terms of buildings and facilities over the last twenty years totals \$8 million. The new Weaver Center consists of two floors, totaling 10,000 square feet, including the 2560 sq. ft. conference room. The conference room features three cameras,

two interpretation booths, state-of-the-art ISDN and IP videoconferencing, and a spacious patio for receptions. The room can be configured to seat up to 250 people theater style.

The Institute also contributes to University life and to San Diego by regularly bringing the corporate community to UCSD, particularly corporations with an interest in Latin America, Canada and the Caribbean. In 2003, the Institute will launch a new public policy speaker series aimed at bringing high-level speakers to San Diego via videoconference technologies from the East Coast, Latin America, and Canada. The Institute intends to work closely with other organizations on campus and in San Diego to identify target speakers of interest to the San Diego and southern California audience.

On May 20th, the Institute hosted a gala reception and dinner for board and corporate members, friends and donors to officially open the Weaver Center, and recognize the accomplishments of the late Ambassador Boeker to the growth of the organization over the last 15 years. Also featured during this week was an exhibit of the works of Chilean artist Roberto Matta, on loan from the personal collection of Todd Fiji. On May 19th and 20th, the Institute hosted the 12th Annual La Jolla Energy Conference, which regularly attracts



New IOA President Jeffrey Davidow

250 to 300 senior corporate and government officials to discuss energy policies and projects throughout the hemisphere.

In 2003, the Institute will be organizing over 20 conferences and senior executive roundtables in the United States and Latin America on energy, telecommunications/IT, health and water. Several of these events will take place at the Institute's headquarters on campus. We will be using these occasions to actively solicit participation in UCSD executive training courses, as well as providing general information about UCSD to the Latin American corporate and government audience.

More and more, the Institute is focusing on building effective, credible and legitimate institutions in the region, particularly regulatory agencies in our four key sectors. We hope to collaborate closely with several departments on campus that are working on closely related topics such as corporate governance, transparency, and accountability. In these times of unilateralist tendencies, organizations such as the Institute and UCSD must be prepared to work even harder to overcome nationalistic myopia, to pursue common hemispheric goals. ■

Linguistics Language Program to Focus on Culture

by Angelica Salcines de Oetz, LAS M.A. student

Prof. Grant Goodall is a linguist specializing in the syntax of languages. In other words, he is interested in the structure of languages or how the human mind determines the order of words within a sentence when speaking. An illustration of this would be the question why it is proper to say in Spanish “¿Qué quiere Juan?” and why it is not correct to say: “¿Qué Juan quiere?” Prof. Goodall obtained his Ph.D. at UCSD and worked several years as a faculty member at the University of Texas, El

and that should not construct walls between them.

One of the problems the Language Program faces results from the fact that some students only take a foreign language because it is required. Most of the students who do not have a special interest in one particular language choose Spanish. The reason is that students think it would not be difficult to study Spanish because they are familiar with the language as a consequence of the geographical situation and the high number



Professor Grant Goodall, Director of the Linguistics Language Program

"heritage" language courses are designed for students who bring some language knowledge from their own cultural backgrounds. The program will offer these foreign language speakers the chance to study their mother languages on a high level in order to expand their professional opportunities. Currently, the program already offers Armenian, Tagalog, and Arabic classes, where more than 50 percent of the students have a family background from the Arabic speaking world. In the future, this project could be expanded to include Vietnamese, Korean, and Chinese. Second, students should be made aware of languages as important parts of other cultures and of their value in understanding these cultures. The Internet should be a vital communicative tool in classes to connect U.S. students with others in different parts of the world. Prof. Goodall welcomes suggestions from the CILAS community and invites their contributions to this project.

Finally, Prof. Goodall notes his satisfaction in working in the Linguistics Language Program. He concluded the interview by saying, “Overall, the Linguistics Language Program is a wonderful idea and I hope to make it even better.” ■

The Linguistic Department is attentive to the social changes in the country, specifically in the region of California

Paso before returning to his alma mater as the new director of the Linguistics Language Program.

Talking about the origins of the Language Program at UCSD, Prof. Goodall points out that its concept of teaching diverse languages under the umbrella of one department was revolutionary at the time of its foundation in the 1960s. Until this point it was usual to have one department for each language, a Spanish department, a German department and so on. Exceptions to this rule were military and diplomacy schools. According to Prof. Goodall, the principle of the department was and still is to view human language as a phenomenon that is common to all people

of Spanish speaking immigrants in the region. In this context, the role of the Spanish teachers is decisive in order to awaken the interest of the U.S. students to learn about Spanish speaking countries, their cultures, politics, and traditions. This is different from students of German or French, who mostly have other reasons for studying these languages.

Asked about his plans for the Language Program, Prof. Goodall mentions two main projects out of “a long list”: first, the introduction of more “heritage” language courses. The Linguistic Department is attentive to the social changes in the country, specifically in the region of California. The

EXTRA-DISCIPLINARY INTERESTS: The San Diego Consortium for Latin American Studies Welcomes SDSU's Dr. James Gerber

Dr. James Gerber, Professor of Economics at San Diego State University took over as the Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at San Diego State University in the summer of 2002.

The Latin American Studies Center at SDSU and the Center for Iberian & Latin American Studies at UCSD form the San Diego Consortium for Latin American Studies. Both centers are National Resource Centers in Latin American Studies, jointly funded by the Department of Education.

Dr. Gerber is a scholar who has committed much of his career to moving beyond his own interests. He has produced institutional relationships with scholars and institutions throughout Mexico, and exchange programs between Mexican scholars and students. He has also developed field schools at both the graduate and undergraduate levels for indigenous language instruction and preservation, and intra-university collaborations with other Latin American researchers. He has done this while simultaneously undertaking the challenge of rebuilding and expanding the Latin American Studies Program at SDSU.

Under his leadership, the Mixtec language program at SDSU has become part of a larger coalition of Mesoamerican language programs that includes the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Yale University, Duke University and

now San Diego State University. The summer language immersion and cultural field school program has doubled in size this year and will include scholars from across the United States as well as many of our own LAS graduate and undergraduate



Dr. James Gerber, SDSU Latin American Studies Director

students.

Most recently, Dr. Gerber was instrumental in bringing two of the finest Mixtec scholars from Oaxaca to San Diego for a one-week program that included public lectures for the San Diego community at SDSU, a Mixtec conference in collaboration with the Mixtec community in Linda Vista, the establishment of an institutional relationship between the Oaxacan scholars and Tijuana scholars, and the establishment of an institutional relationship between SDSU and CIESAS

(Center for Higher Investigations and Studies of Social Anthropology), the leading social science organization for the nation of Mexico.

Apart from the relationships Dr. Gerber has strengthened in Oaxaca, he has firmly established a summer field school program in Baja California in collaboration with the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur (UABCS) that focuses on the history and economics of the region and current strategies for development. Included within this intense program are internship opportunities with the governing agencies of the region that allow our graduate students access to data and resources previously unavailable to them.

In addition, Dr. Gerber has been instrumental in aiding scholars from Mexico with access to publication sources for their important work on language preservation, migration and migratory networks, and community history. In turn, these scholars have continued to aid SDSU with the resources needed to continue research on the border and within the larger nation.

Dr. Gerber has accomplished this while maintaining his own outstanding academic record, including a regular column, "Cross Border Economic Bulletin," in the *San Diego Dialogue Report*, the publication of a second edition of the text, *International Economics*, numerous articles, publications, and attendance at scholarly conferences. ■



CILAS SPRING QUARTER SEMINAR SERIES – 2003

April 3, 2003

ROSARIO OTEGUI, CILAS Visiting Scholar, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain
"Virus, bichos, drogas: las formas sociales del SIDA entre los gitanos españoles" (Viruses, Bugs, Drugs: Social Constructions of AIDS amongst Spanish Gypsies")

April 10, 2003

RODRIGO MONTOYA, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru
"Partidos políticos Indígenas: Ecuador y Bolivia, México y Perú"

April 17, 2003

ANA MARIA OCHOA, Tulane University
"Fragmented Sounds, Violence, Politics of Exclusion: Colombian Vallenato in the 1990s"

April 24, 2003

Graduate Student Research Workshop. Presentation of research conducted by Latin Americanist graduate students at UCSD, including Latin American Studies M.A. students and recipients of CILAS fellowships and grants.

May 1, 2003

SUSAN WEBSTER, University of St. Thomas
"Architects, Assassins, Inca 'Idols,' and Colonial Churches in the Audiencia of Quito: An Archival Tale"

May 8, 2003

JULIANA GAZZOTTI, CILAS Visiting Scholar Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil
Jornal da Tarde (1966 – 75): "A Study of Press Under Dictatorship in Brazil"

May 15, 2003

JAIME BREIHL
Centro de Estudios y Asesoría en Salud (CEAS), Quito Ecuador
"Social Inequity in Latin America: The Assault on Human Rights and Health"

May 22, 2003

MARC MUENDLER, Asst. Professor, Dept of Economics, UCSD
"Economic Reform in Brazil – A Decade On"

May 29, 2003

BRIAN GOLDFARB, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Communication, UCSD
"Brazilian Local Television and Community Politics in the 1990's: Sao Paulo's TV Anhembí"

YEAR

> continued from page 2

existing Master's program. These new options will enhance the ability of the Master's Program to meet a variety of academic interests and career goals.

The value of all of these changes seems apparent in the enthusiasm evident in the 2002-2003 cohort as they approach the end of their first year of study and prepare to begin their Master's Thesis research. And word is getting out—the class expected in September of 2003 is even larger than its predecessor. Incoming students won three San Diego Fellowships, two Foreign Language & Area Study Fellows, and other types of support. Congratulations to all. ■

Four one-hour programs with multiple studio and field segments.

Executive Producer: Shannon Bradley,
UCSD-TV / sbradley@ucsd.edu

HEMISCOPE

2002-2003

HemiScope: South America, Vicente Fox, Saint Juan Diego (6825)

Premiere Air Date: October 7, 2002

Peter H. Smith and guests provide a round-up of politics in Brazil and other countries in South America, followed by an assessment of Mexican President Vicente Fox's assistance to emigrants to the US and a segment exploring the controversy around the canonization of Juan Diego by Pope John Paul II.

HemiScope - Brazilian Elections, Mexico Foreign Policy, Frida Kahlo (6994)

Premiere Air Date: December 9, 2002

Analysts Ken Serbin and Ricardo Tavares join host Peter H. Smith in a post-mortem on the Brazilian elections, followed by journalist David Gaddis Smith on Mexico's foreign policy toward Iraq and a feature segment on the Frida Kahlo craze.

HemiScope: Venezuela, Mexico, Binacom Film Fest (7138)

Premiere Air Date: March 17, 2003

Host Peter H. Smith and guests assess the leadership crisis in Venezuela, followed by reviews of the new book "NAFTA in the New Millennium," a feature segment on Binacom, the binational group of communications professors and students, and a critique of George W. Bush for his threat to discipline Mexico for not following his lead on Iraq.

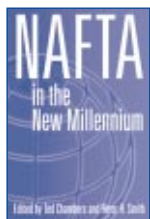
HemiScope: Davidow, Argentina Elections, Native Americans in Baja California (7564)

Premiere Air Date: June 16, 2003

Former US Ambassador to Mexico Jeffrey Davidow recalls highlights of his Foreign Service career with host Peter H. Smith. Also, an update on the new president of Argentina, security along US-Mexican border, and a feature on protecting the culture and well-being of Native Americans in Baja California.

CENTER FOR U.S. - MEXICAN STUDIES PUBLICATIONS

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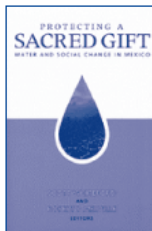
NAFTA in the New Millennium (2002)
Peter H. Smith and Edward J. Chambers, editors, US-Mex Press, UCSD, 2002

In the eight years since NAFTA's implementation, leaders and citizens in member countries have gained a sense of what the agreement can and cannot do: NAFTA has resolved some problems, but it also has revealed (or created) others. Contributors to this volume examine NAFTA's performance and impact, the degree of support it enjoys in member countries, and its prospects for future development.



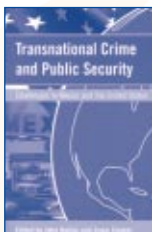
Cross-Border Dialogues: U.S. - Mexico Social Movement Networking (2002)
David Brooks and Jonathan Fox, editors

Is "globalization from above" really paralleled by "globalization from below"? The U.S. - Mexico relationship offers a paradigm case for exploring the degree to which social organizations and public interest groups from the North and the South are joining forces to influence the terms of international economic integration.



Protecting a Sacred Gift: Water and Social Change in Mexico (2002)
Scott Whiteford and Roberto Melville, editors

This book makes a strong case that culture, gender, place, politics, and history all shape Mexico's water resources policy, management strategies and ultimately, its physical and cultural landscapes.



Transnational Crime and Public Security: Challenges to Mexico and the United States (2002)
John Bailey and Jorge Chabat, editors

Issues of public security — crime, violence, corruption, and defective law enforcement — play important roles in the U.S. - Mexico bilateral relationship. Their roots run deep into institutions and practices that have survived the old order. Contributors to this volume shed new light on the determinants of transnational crime and its consequences for domestic politics in Mexico as well as for U.S. - Mexico relations.



Confronting Development: Assessing Mexico's Economic and Social Policy Changes (2003)
Kevin J. Middlebrook and Eduardo Zepeda, editors

Since the 1980s, Mexico has alternately served as a model of structural economic reform and a cautionary example of the limitations associated with market-led development. This book provides a comprehensive interdisciplinary assessment of the principal economic and social policies adopted by Mexico in the 1980s and 1990s. (Published jointly with Stanford University Press)

Forthcoming Center Publications in 2003- 2004:

Host Societies and the Reception of Immigrants (2003)
edited by Jeffrey Reitz

Visit the Center for U.S.- Mexican Studies at <http://usmex.ucsd.edu> for details.

