Art erupts from Harry Gamboa like molten lava and the arts community looked the other way.

But Gamboa found ways to get their attention. When he noticed Chicano artists were totally absent from the huge Los Angeles County Museum of Art in 1970, he and his arts collective spray-painted the museum walls with graffiti-style art.

And they signed their work.

Their art was born of civil rights protests and the anti-Vietnam War movement of the ‘60s and ‘70s. Even “Asco” (disgust), as the East Los Angeles collective called itself, proclaimed a rejection of the status quo.

The group’s artwork embodied that disgust. That art of ideas rejected the institutionalized art hanging on the walls of museums and homes of the wealthy.

Thirty years later, the institutional art world still isn’t beating a
Specialists move into action to initiate collaborative plans

January’s meeting of the bilateral Mexico-UC research group took off like a racehorse leaving the gate. The Mexico-California Commission for Education, Science and Technology, composed of academics, business and government leaders from Mexico and UC, was created in 2001 and met formally for the first time in 2002. Despite the newness of the Commission, the 2003 meeting was crammed with reports of progress to identify issues and research that lend themselves to collaborative efforts.

“Contacts with companies and outreach to researchers has begun,” said Alfonso Serrano, vice chair of the group. “These projects are already underway.”

Specialists from agriculture, biomedicine and education were lining up with recommendations at the ready. The committee will hear about an additional three fields of research at the next meeting later this year. Educators from Mexico and UC already had met several times and concurred that their basic educational issues in terms of better science education ran along parallel tracks.

Even though California has a more highly developed economy, both regions face similar workforce development problems. Science and technology, the key to prosperity in both areas, need researchers to make new discoveries and a workforce to produce the industrialized results, said Susan Hackwood, a UC Riverside professor of electrical engineering. The state’s developed economy lacks a local workforce flow that will feed it in the future, while Mexico needs a better-educated workforce to help it develop such an economy.

The bottom line for both is a solid base in science education. Recruiting scientists to help raise the quality of science teaching would improve science education for schoolchildren, coordinators agreed.

Study of a generation of California grade school students showed that the quantity and quality of science education turned students away from the sciences at each step in their education.

The study, Critical Path Analysis of California’s Science and Technology Education System, was completed last year by California Council on Science and Technology, said Hackwood, who is executive director of the Council. So few students are majoring in the sciences that California must import bachelors and doctoral students from other states and countries.

“A good teacher, next to socioeconomic status, is the highest predictor of student success,” Hackwood said. The Council is now embarking on a study of the reasons behind the teacher shortage in science and math.

Training youngsters in the sciences also is a critical challenge for Mexico, said Judith Zubieta, Directora Adjunta de Formación de Científicos y Tecnólogos, CONACYT.

Currently, only half the population receives a 9th grade education, she said. Fewer than a half complete high school, and only 50 percent of those attend university in any discipline, much less science. Teacher education also presents challenges.

“There is enormous institutional diversity and an absence of standards,” Zubieta said. In addition, many teachers quit the profession; few can teach science, and many schools lack labs or equipment.

“We are studying what kinds of programs we can design together to address these shared problems.”

A successful pilot program in Mexico City, La Ciencia en tu Escuela, partnered scientists and graduate students with teachers to develop classroom material. The trial will expand nationwide next year, said José Antonio de la Peña, president of the Mexican Academy of Science. The Academy and UC should evaluate programs in the Latino community on both sides of the border, he said.

“We must try different approaches and see what works best,” he said.

By the next meeting, the educators will identify goals and decide on partners for a collaborative analysis, Hackwood said.

If educational issues don’t recognize borders, neither does disease.

“Parasites and viruses don’t need passports,” said Misael Uribe Esquivel, who heads Mexico’s Institutos Nacionales de Salud.

“Nile disease, first entered Mexico with an immigrant from the U.S.,” he said, “just as Mexican immigrants bring disease across the border.”

The health risks are exacerbated by a lack of medical coverage for most of this population.

The situation cries out for joint research, Subcommittee leaders said. A third of the population of Jalisco lives in California, making the group and others like it ripe for joint research. A strong relationship between UC in the area of genomics would help Mexico address the health issues of a changing population, Uribe said.

“We haven’t completely resolved the diseases of the poor while at the same time inheriting the diseases of wealthy people, making healthcare delivery complicated,” said Guillermo Soberón, executive director of Fundación Mexicana para la Salud (the Mexican health foundation).

“The people of Chiapas have similar health status to the poorest countries in Africa,” he said.

The ministry of health’s national network for genomics, which encompasses the ten specialized institutes of health, will help develop research protocols and tackle problems in all areas of disease.

Researchers from UC and Mexico
Research exchange program applicants triple

The second year of a new UC MEXUS-CONACYT program for sabbatical, faculty visits and post-doctoral researchers surprised the Institute with an avalanche of proposals—almost triple the number received six months earlier.

The three-programs program was designed to boost bilateral research by increasing the contacts between UC and Mexican researchers.

"The only way to get successful collaboration is faculty-to-faculty interaction," said Dr. Marlene de la Cruz, program officer for international programs at UC MEXUS.

But no one expected the program to take off quite so energetically. In 2002, the Institute funded half the 28 proposals received this year. There were 75 to select from. However, not only did the quantity increase, the quality did also, indicating the timeliness and potential of the program.

The three programs, whose costs are shared by UC MEXUS and CONACYT, provide for 20 postdoctoral grants (ten in Mexico and ten at UC), fourteen sabbatical stays divided evenly between Mexico and UC, and thirty quarters for faculty visits.

(See pp. 27-29 for this year's recipients).

"These are life-altering fellowships," de la Cruz said. "You are really talking about someone's entire career taking a different path."

The postdoctoral grants are especially helpful to young Mexican researchers, de la Cruz said. The experience puts them in a very competitive position for faculty posts in Mexico.

"The research exchange program as a whole will also enhance the strong academic relations between both countries," she said.

The Institute is hoping that the current support will lead to continued collaboration and consolidate institutional ties.

Next year, de la Cruz is looking to see an even broader range of fields, projects and researchers with the same high quality she saw this year. In addition, she hopes to see an increase in the number of UC applicants wanting to go to Mexican research institutions.

"We still do not have an equal balance," she said. "And the UC research community is losing out on a tremendous opportunity."

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2003 Applicants

A breakdown of the applicants to the three exchange programs shows a preponderance of applicants from Mexico and more applicants in the biomedical sciences as a whole than any other single group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>BSSMB</th>
<th>BSSCP</th>
<th>PSFB</th>
<th>PSEFN</th>
<th>SSHUC</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*BSSMB = Biomedical Sciences: Molecular/Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Health
BSSCP = Biomedical Sciences: Organismal, Population, Genes and Agriculture
PSFB = Physical Sciences: Physics and Chemistry
PSEFN = Physical Sciences: Engineering
SSHUC = Social Sciences, Humanities

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This Casa will soon be UC's home

On the edge of Parque de la Bombilla
(Eastern Park), south of Mexico City, sits an elegant two-story house that the University of California will make its home-away-from-home in Mexico.

The University has agreed to purchase the residence and its adjacent buildings sitting amid manicured grounds from the current owner, Banco Nacional de México (Banamex). The bank acquired the property about a decade ago for employee training, and built a classroom and administrative facility onsite.

The main house and other buildings can easily accommodate UC programs, conferences, courses and other University and state-related activities.

"I hope that Casa de California will become a hub for research like the Washington, D.C. center," UCOP Vice Provost for Research Larry Coleman told UC MEXUS Advisory Committee members in March.

The Washington house provides facilities for visiting students and scholars in addition to linking classrooms in California with top political leaders and policymakers.

Equally interesting guests should not be hard to come by in Mexico, Coleman says.

"The best minds from both nations will work together to research and solve issues of common concern," said Coleman. "Major political and artistic figures and important policy makers will be available to students in the classroom via TV monitor," he says. "This house will enrich our students' educational experience immeasurably."

The Carmen Street house sits in an area artists and intellectuals inhabit, close to several of Mexico's major universities. The original residence was built around 1870 by a Spanish book publishing family, the Campidios, who also owned a chain of bookstores.

"It was one of the first houses to be built in the Chimalistac area after the 1859 land reform laws," said Miguel Aguiler, a member of the Chimalistac Historical Society. Those new laws permitted expropriation of land from the church, which owned much of the property in the area.

In the 1950s and '60s, the Carmen Street house was home to architect Francisco Artigas, a designer of schools, best-known for his modernistic creation of the nearby Jardines del Pedregal de San Angel.

In its new incarnation, the house will not only accommodate UC MEXUS programs but also a cluster of UC educational and outreach programs (See story in Issue 30) such as Education Abroad Programs, and a University Relations office, which will develop a UC alumni association in Mexico. The California governor's trade office will also maintain a presence and host events at the house.
Chimalistac:

The bustling community that is home to UC's new California House once was a lush river valley that humans have inhabited for more than 2,500 years. Archeological remains tell of early settlers with developed tools, stone-work, and arts and crafts. About 80 AD, a volcano wiped out the first urban settlements. New communities moved in, forming an integral part of the development of high civilization in Mesoamerica.

By the time the Spanish arrived in the 16th century, the area was known as the White Shields Place, Chimalistac [Chimail - shield and Itac - salt, or salt-white] The inhabitants regarded the valley as a sacred place where warriors armed with ritual shields prayed before battle. Hernán Cortés stayed among the sumptuous orchards and fertile chinampa (cultivated, floating gardens) of Chimalistac when he arrived in 1519. The Spanish sought to eclipse the many rituals associated with the god of the orchards, fruits and fertility, Xcoztli, by settling a Carmelite community there. The monks embarked on a building spree not only erecting a monastery but also a hospital, a church and a school.

Many books from their Colegio de San Agustín disappeared after American forces, including those of Casa de California, visible behind the tree-lined wall to the right. has been part of this Chimalistac neighborhood for more than a 100 years.

Casa de California, visible behind the tree-lined wall to the right. has been part of this Chimalistac neighborhood for more than a 100 years.

UC MEXUS Photo

Shields

Ulysses Grant and Robert E. Lee, invaded the area in 1847. Many survive in the Benson Library, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas. Replete with remnants of Mexican history, dozens of which are registered historical places, Chimalistac bears the title of Zona de Monumentos Históricos. The end of the 19th century brought urbanization and a community of artists. Diego Rivera kept a workshop nearby. Author, diplomat and politician Federico Gamboa lived in Chimalistac, where he set his novel, Santi. His monument is visible from the upper floors of the Carmen Street house.

Artists continue to flock to the area, which is home to writers Elena Poniatowska, Gabriel García Márquez, and innumerable actors and artists. They share contemporary Chimalistac's cobble-stoned streets with students and scholars from the many centers of learning in the area.

Casa de California will provide one more draw for the intellectuals, artists and politicians from both Mexico and California. The warriors of the mind will finally replace the warriors of the sword.

Condors to take flight in Baja Sierras

Last fall's much-heralded flight of a group of condors in Baja California proved to be short-lived. The condors were flown from the San Diego Zoo to the San Pedro Martir Sierras in August. But turbulence at the atmospheric and human level delayed their release. By the time they took their first flight, the thermal airflow was too weak for the birds to soar over the mountains and learn the geography of the area. To make matters worse, an irritable neighborhood eagle started a squabble that terrified and disoriented the birds, forcing biologists to recapture and secure them for the winter.

After that brief sortie, the adolescent birds and the 11-year-old condor that serves as their mentor spent the winter in their cliff-side aviary – nylon netting draped over a cluster of pine trees – waiting to venture forth once again this spring.

A harsh winter helped create more ideal conditions, providing plentiful carrion for the young condors to find when they took off.

After their release, the condors will spend the next couple of years getting to know the neighborhood, biologists say. The four on-site researchers will monitor their behavior, in part to see how well the artificially raised birds adapt to their natural habitat.

The Baja California Condor Release Project grew out of a binational resource conservation program that UC MEXUS funded in 1997. UC Riverside earth scientist Richard Minnich, Ernesto Franco Vizcaíno, California State University, Monterey Bay, and Horacio de la Cueva, CRCESE, were developing a Baja California conservation plan.

During a workshop the scientists attended for stakeholder agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services began talking about the distressing number of birds that had fallen victim to various man-made hazards during earlier condor releases. One of the safest places for the condors, the scientists told them, would be Sierra de San Pedro Martir, part of the condor's historical range.

"It's sufficiently isolated to protect the birds from dangerous human interactions and provide them with plentiful carrion to feed on year-round," says de la Cueva. Sierra de San Pedro Martir National Park, which reaches up 9,000 feet, is covered in old-growth forests of pine, fir, hemlock and spruce. The incursion of humans is minimal.

Condors haven't been documented there since 1937 when three were spotted in the Enchanted Meadow.

"Although California condors were common in the first half of the last century, these magnificent birds are unknown to the younger generations," said de la Cueva, project leader of the condor release project, led by the Zoological Society of San Diego.

Please see CONDORS, Page 8
California Condor
Gymnogyps californianus
(Its Latin name means naked turkey)
Current population: 198
Population lows: 22 in 1982
Life span: Up to 70 years
Wingspan: Up to 9.5 feet (3 meters)
Weight: Averages 16-23 pounds
Historic range: British Columbia to northern Baja California and some East Coast states. Condors may have inhabited the Americas as long as 25,000 years ago.
Maturity: Adult plumage and coloration by 5-6 years. Breeds 6-8.
Reproduction: One egg semi-annually
Average incubation: Fifty-six days
Nest Site: High above cliff or tree
Sexes: No sexual dimorphism (visible difference) between male and female.
Feeding: Condors are scavengers.
Reasons for decline: Unsustainable mortality rate, most related to human activity, plus low birthrate.
Identification points: Numbered wing tags, white or brown triangle under wings, no head feathers.

The Partnership
In the Baja California Condor Release Project, the Zoological Society of San Diego partnered with Mexico's Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEAMARNAT), Technical Committee for Recovery of the California Condor in Mexico. The committee contains government, academic, and non-governmental institutions such as Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE), Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (DGVS), Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP), Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA), Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), the state of Baja California Norte, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC), Centro de Investigación Científica y Educación Superior de Ensenada (CICESE).

COMMISSION
Continued from Page 3
already are exploring ways to put genomics technology to work on disease, said Hugh Barren, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León and the Center of Biodiversity and Genomics of the National Polytechnic Institute.
Cross-border cooperation in agriculture is underway, said Michael Clagg, director of the UCR Genomics Institute and coordinator of the agriculture subcommittee.
Both sides of the border share similar problems and can benefit from joint efforts, he said. Both depend heavily on production of commodities such as avocados, cotton, citrus and beans. Large crop breeders use genetic resources to improve production but the cost lies far beyond the pocket of many subsistence farmers, he said.
"There is huge scope for improvement using a mixture of classical and modern methods," he said. And huge scope for joint research, committee members agreed.
Researchers are improving both the nutritional value and yield of crops such as corn. Such advances are vital in Mexico and California where agricultural land is being lost daily to development, said Victor Villalobos, foreign affairs coordinator for the Mexican department of agriculture.
Both sides of the border also share Please see COMMISSION, Page 10

Wires buzz with bilateral learning
A nyone measuring traffic on Internet2 over the past year would have seen a huge spike in usage.
Eighteen researchers from UC and Mexico have been tuning up the wires to implement projects funded last year to explore and enhance Internet2 connections between Mexico and California academic researchers.
Nine research projects, funded jointly by UC MEXUS and CONACyT, produced a series of high level "conversations," none of which would have taken place without these seed grants, said Javier Mendietta, director general of CICESE, where one of the Mexican nodes connects Mexico to the UC system via UC San Diego. A February workshop, designed to present preliminary results from the grants, showcased an array of joint classes, research projects, and real and virtual laboratories capable of facilitating experiments from multiple locations.
The team of Jorge Preciado Velasco, CICESE, and Van Whiting and Wayne Cornelius, UC San Diego, is poised to launch into development of simultaneous translation and live lab experimentation. These functions eventually will be integrated into their on-line research sym-
Latinos II examines 8 years of scholarship

Eight years after the first Latinos in California conference, UC Committee on Latino Research (UCCLR) and UC MEXUS plan to take up the issue again. Latinos in California II, September 11-13 at the Riverside, Calif. Mission Inn, will look at the maturation of UC campus research since that first conference almost eight years ago.

"Since 1995, there have been new studies on education, health, politics and the economy," said Dolores Trevizo, working to coordinate the event with Director Juan-Vicente Palerm, Conference Committee Chair UC Santa Cruz Professor Patricia Zavella (director of the Chicano/Latino Research Center) and committee members UC Santa Barbara sociologist Denise Segura, Andes Jimenez, director of the California Policy Research Center; UC San Diego Ethnic Studies Professor Ramon Gutierrez, Palerm and Trevizo, a UC MEXUS postdoctoral fellow and associate professor at Occidental College.

"We'll examine interdisciplinary developments in cultural studies, research on media and popular culture, literature, history and queer studies," she said. Policymakers and scholars will examine the policy implications of the research for improving the lives of Latinos/as and others in the state.

Judith Francisco-Boza provides the artwork for the event. The many-time UC MEXUS grant recipient and visual artist is most famous for her large-scale public murals. Her Great Wall of Los Angeles, in the Tujunga Wash Flood Control Channel, incorporated 40 ethnic scholars, 450 local multi-cultural youth and 140 helpers to paint a half-mile mural on the historic California.

Conference information will be available at www.ucmexus.ucr.edu.

The agriculture subcommittee is exploring shared training in the form of sandwich programs, allowing doctoral students to study both in Mexico and UC. The subcommittee also envisions on-line sharing of conference and seminar resources now confined to UC-registered students, and a CONACYT lab at UCR Institute of Genomics to host short-term research programs. A couple of Mexican scientists could act as liaisons between Mexico and UC, he said.

The subcommittee is identifying areas of common interest and collaboration in such areas as strawberry, tomato and avocado production, which are common economic and scientific interests for both regions.

Since January, the group has also begun planning two workshops on intellectual property rights in agriculture and commercialization of research-based products.

The Intellectual property workshop is set for Mexico City during the 2003-2004 academic year. In addition, UC Davis and Colegio de Postgraduados will coordinate a series of workshops on post-harvest marketing.

Study finds Mexico dogs predate Europeans

Researchers looking into the origins of pre-Columbian dogs hadn't expected to discover them crossing the Bering Strait along with humans thousands of years ago. Most modern European dogs originate from a small group of Eurasian gray wolves that began associating with humans at least 15,000 years ago, scientists believe. It stood to reason that a similar domestication process took place in the Americas.

So when scientists began analyzing the DNA of ancient dogs, they made sure to include samples from Alaskan wolves. A UCLA team led by Drs Robert K. Wayne and Jennifer Leonard and supported by a UC MEXUS grant, analyzed 37 dog DNA samples taken from archaeological digs in Mexico, Peru and Bolivia, that predated the arrival of Europeans to the new world. They also studied 11 specimens dug from the Alaskan permafrost more ancient than European explorers' discovery of the state.

The results showed the DNA of dog remains preserved from archeological digs resembled those of the Eurasian dogs.

"This implies that humans who colonized America 12,000 to 14,000 years ago brought multiple lineages of domesticated dogs with them," says Leonard.

Most dogs found in the Americas today are related to modern European dogs. When Europeans arrived on the heels of Columbus, they brought their own dogs and assumed native ones. Xoloitzcuintles, the Mexican hairless, is one of a few breeds believed to resemble the ancient American dogs. Native people used its antecedents for food, sacrifice, companionship, hunting and protection, and possibly for medicinal and curative purposes. Aztecs believed their dog would guide them to the next world, Mictlan.
UCLA espouses guardianship of arts

The Latino cultural and civil rights movements of the 1960s and '70s are known today largely because writers and artists in the community recorded them. The UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, with occasional U.C. MEXUS support, is striving to keep the names and the work of important Chicano artists alive.

The issue of the arts and artists recently came under the spotlight in Latino Policy and Issues Brief, No. 6, April 2003, "Archiving the Latino Arts Before it is Too Late." The Institute funded the report written by Rita González, a doctoral candidate and Arts Project coordinator at the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center.

Only a small number of archives and special collections are devoted to documenting Latino arts, González writes. Those that do so, often work in isolation from one another.

As federal and foundation support of the arts continues declining, Latino arts preservation often focuses only on success stories, the report says. Whereas artists who work in obscurity are often a rich repository of contemporary artistic and cultural landscape. Even institutions that maintain collections often do so in a haphazard way, experts say. Many arts organizations and individual holders of arts-related materials fail to recognize the historical value of their collections or neglect to archive — or even retain — their own exhibition catalogues, newsletters, fliers, and other documents.

UCLA has to some measure striven to address that issue.

The Chicano Cinema Recovery Project, a multi-year collaboration between the Research Center and UCLA Film and Television Archive is identifying, preserving, and making accessible independent Chicano and Latino filmmakers' work. The research center also has launched A Ver: Revisioning Art History, a research and monograph series on the cultural, aesthetic, and historical contributions of Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other U.S. Latino artists.

A third outreach program helps groups develop archival processes. The Chicano Studies Research Center Recovering Projects includes a streamlined record management system to make organizations more autonomous and enhance the transfer of records, if and when the organization decides to deposit their papers with a repository. See www.sscnet.ucla.edu/care for all Policy Briefs.

Up-close Delta studies bring its issues alive

Nine teams of researchers studying the Colorado River Delta area, report making great strides in building up a much-needed body of knowledge.

The impetus for their investigations came from a 2000 conference on the Colorado River Delta & Upper Gulf of California that U.C. MEXUS and the Udall Center for Studies of Public Policy of The University of Arizona co-sponsored.

Participants discovered a severe lack of binational data on the ecologically sensitive area spanning the U.S.-Mexico border. This left decision-makers and stakeholders to determine the future of the region with few facts at their disposal.

As a result, UC MEXUS, CONACYT and CICESE joined forces to offer a binational grants program specific to the Colorado River Delta's Upper Gulf of California. In 2001 nine teams of UC and Mexican researchers received support for projects ranging from ecology to hydrology.

The research teams met for a workshop at UC Santa Barbara in January to report on their preliminary studies and findings.

Studies of the water supply, vegetation and wildlife, both on land and in the sea, have provided basic data on which to project the effects of changes in those environments.

In addition to advances in science, researchers reported increased interactions and enhanced relationships between UC and Mexican institutions. New areas of binational investigation have grown out of the current ones, often involving new researchers, many of whom had not known one another prior to these studies.

Water usage is a core issue in planning for the region. The research team of Jesús Ruiz, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, and Richard Snyder and Khalid Bali, UC Davis, focused on farmers and agriculture workers in the area. They worked with UC Davis Cooperative Extension and the State of Baja California to install equipment, create manuals and schedule classes to improve agricultural irrigation efficiency and reduce demand for precious Colorado River water.

The reduction of water flow that resulted from the damming of the Colorado River has affected the sea as well as the land. Sediment deposits have shifted radically since then. Luis G. Alvarez, CICESE, with Tommy Dickey and Grace Chang, UC Santa Barbara, documented new areas of erosion and buildup, noting the economic implications for fish farming ponds and harvests.

Using a remote sensing device, Alejandro Hinojosa Corona, CICESE, and Leal A. K. Mertes,
path to Gamboa’s door. In 1998, when UCLA’s Chon Noriega sought funding to assemble Gamboa’s collected writings for publication, he found little financial support.

UC MEXUS has long recognized how UC artists and scholars struggle to get their projects off the ground, and offers seed funding through its annual grants programs.

In the last couple of years alone the Institute has commissioned a musical composition, helped underwrite art and photography exhibits, performances of theater, dance and literature, the making of movies and collection of the work of indigenous writers.

Equally as important, UC MEXUS funding has forged connections among artists and academics, provided resources to students and members of the community, and pierced many of the myths about Mexico and Mexican Americans.

“The arts exist to express points of view that are outside the political system,” says Noriega, a professor of film and television and director of the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center. “The arts say there are other ways of thinking, other issues that are part of the debate.”

Such was the case with Gamboa. Raised in East Los Angeles, which he described as “an armed camp,” Gamboa had an early education in the values of the mainstream. In first grade, when a teacher heard him speaking Spanish, she made him wear a dunce cap in class with the word SPANISH emblazoned on it.

A decade later, he was organizing student walkouts and demanding meaningful education to prepare Chicanos for something more than a career as cannon fodder in Vietnam, said writer Susan Otto. Such experiences fueled Gamboa’s political and artistic selves. His art did double-duty — protesting the political and educational systems that further disadvantaged Latinos, and challenging accepted ideas of art as objects rather than ideas.

By 1998, the artist had accumulated writings that documented an entire era in the history of a movement little reported by mainstream media or academia.

In 1998, Noriega figured it was time people knew more about him and began casting around for support to anthologize Gamboa’s material. Although scholars and the art community had begun to recognize his work, the publishing community still lagged behind. Noriega spent 18 months searching for a publisher, until the University of Minnesota Press stepped up to print Urban Exile: Collected Writings of Harry Gamboa Jr.

“Without a book like this you basically have a false history of what happened in the 1970s and ‘80s in terms of Chicano cultural production,” said Noriega. “By publishing (this material) all at once you are making it available to anyone who has access to a library.”

If funding for such projects was problematic in 1998, the intervening five years have not been kind to artists nor to academics like Noriega seeking to conserve the artists’ work. Although National Endowment for the Arts grants have increased slightly, performing artists and those who support them, have been seeing the overall financial picture get grimmer and grimmer over the last couple of years.

“The arts are the least-funded area in society,” Noriega said. “Even at the university, research funds have diminished.”

At the same time, newspaper headlines nationwide have been screaming the news of the declination of state funding of the arts.

“I don’t think we have a public understanding of why the arts are important,” Noriega said. “Art won’t feed you or save you from a car wreck, but in the end it does something that is much more necessary for a human society.”

Noriega’s comments find agreement among his colleagues.

“The arts feed us intellectually and spiritually,” said UCLA Theater Professor José L. Valenzuela, also a professional director. “It’s part of our daily bread. We can’t abandon the arts in a society that is evolving every day.”

As Gamboa’s art and writing traced the history of Chicano protest in Southern California, other artists have written from their personal and cultural history as well.

“I was inspired by the Chicano movement and coming of age in the Southwest,” said playwright Carlos Morton, director of the Center for Chicano Studies at UC Santa Barbara.

The more than two-dozen plays he has written have been performed all over the United States and Mexico. One of them — Johnny Tenorio — was recently produced in Morelos, Mexico.

A Chicano rendering of the Don Juan story, Johnny Tenorio, drew accolades from Lee A. Daniel of Texas Christian University, who called it a mix of universal literature with one of Mexico’s oldest traditions, The Day of the Dead.

“This excellent example of bilingual Chicano theatre also provides an ideal vehicle for the dramatist to analyze two preoccupations — machismo and donjuanismo,” he wrote in the introduction to Johnny Tenorio and Other Plays.
As with Gamboa, the inequities and injustices Chicanos often face trigger his inspiration, Morton said. "I am writing about their problems and the things that are holding Chicanos back."

That point has not been missed by those in the theater world. "Carlos (Morton) ha vivido y realizado su trabajo teatral en el corazón de su propia experiencia: las contradicciones de la cultura Chicana," theater director and Jenalt Jack Warner told a Mexican radio interviewer.1

The issues Morton addresses in his plays keenly interest people in Mexico, who see Chicano theater as a window into the lives of so many of their relatives living in the United States. Morton has been instrumental in that theater to a Mexican audience, most notably in his recent Morelos production, supported in part by UC MEXUS.

During a UCLA theater festival last year, more than 400 Chicano and Latino students, and members of the public, saw Morton’s play, The Many Deaths of Danny Rosales. The piece deals with the issue of police brutality as played out in the ripped-from-the-headlines story of a young man shot to death by the highest ranking police officer in a rural Texas town.

The play was one of ten that student groups from around the country produced for Chicano Theatre Festival 2002. Each group rehearsed a different play, and then met at UCLA to perform and critique them during the five-day event.

Valenzuela, who organized the festival, had never ventured into the student theater arena before. The pace he set for the participants was stiff. In addition to critique sessions, evaluations and writing workshops daily, each group performed its play twice: once for their fellow students and again, in the evening, before a sold-out house in the 500-seat theater.

Despite two years' hard work and difficulties raising the $205,000 the event cost, Valenzuela doesn't regret his foray into student theater.

"It was electrifying," he said. "There was incredible energy . . . . This changed some people's lives."

The community has changed so much with the influx of Central Americans that many Latinos don't feel a sense of identity with the Chicano experience, he said. But, once the students learned about Chicano history and culture, they felt a greater sense of inclusion and a corresponding responsibility.

"One thing we said to them was, 'We are the older generation, and we are passing the baton to you.'"

The UCLA group has taken that challenge to heart. After working with Valenzuela on their festival play, the group now writes and produces plays dealing with contemporary political issues. One of those students, Tonatzin Esparza, auditioned for a professional production Valenzuela was directing soon after the festival concluded. That part led to a slot in the George Lopez Show on ABC.

Valenzuela continues his involvement with student actors. This summer, he is leading a three-week acting program on campus. And, despite the work involved, he also is considering an encore to the Chicano theater festival.

"I have the idea of taking it to Mexico. Perhaps next year in Veracruz," he said.

"There was a Chicano festival there in 1974 so it would be timely — a thirty-year anniversary and an opportunity for student exchange. The options are limitless."

The arts are considered to be non-essential. But the arts feed us intellectually and spiritually . . . . They are our daily bread.

— UCLA Theater Professor Carlos Valenzuela

Limitless options are what UC Davis Professor Inés Hernández-Avila found when she sought a grant to document the history and work of an emerging movement of Mexican indigenous writers. Her project, The Power of Native Languages and the Performance of Indigenous Autonomy: The Case of Mexico, has put her at the center of a major indigenous language writers' movement in Mexico, and provided innumerable contacts among Mexican and Latin American writers and scholars.

Hernández-Avila's introduction to these writers took place in 1997 when she was invited to Mexico to participate in a hemispheric meeting of indigenous writers sponsored by the Asociación de Escritores en Lenguas Indígenas (ELIAC).

A Chicana and Nez Perce poet, she was the only U.S. representative taking part in the gathering of writers whose work is performed and published bilingually — in Spanish and in their indigenous language. Her own Native American roots, combined with her own literary background, inspired her to explore the language and literature of these Mexican indigenous writers.

"My excitement was generated by the public performance . . . literary recital and song of work native writers produced in a diversity of native languages and translated into Spanish."

An invitation the following year to be a judge of the Premio Continental Canto de America de Literatura en Lenguajes Indígenas enabled Hernández-Avila to become familiar with an extensive network of writers and their work, and confirmed her deep desire to witness and record their performance. The grant that began as a way to record the history of ELIAC quickly turned...
that was almost lost, had it not been for the attention of musicians and academics like Byron Adams. Adams was drawn to Mexican music through his fascination with the intersection of nationalism and modernism in 20th century music. He built a graduate seminar around the phenomenon of nationalistic impulses playing out in European music that he likes to call “shepherds and Nazis.” Then Revueltas came into the picture. “Here is a composer within this hemisphere who exemplifies these intersections at a level that equals any of those I have studied,” Adams said.

“The composer’s music engages Mexican folk and popular music with modernism in a way that is much more seamless than, say, Aaron Copland or his Mexican contemporary Carlos Chavez,” he said. Both composers made a clear distinction between their populist and their high art music.

A performance of Revueltas’ “Noche de las Mayas” by the Pasadena Symphony so engaged Adams that he sought a way to bring this music to the campus community. He received a UC MEXUS grant that enabled him to undertake a collaboration with Universidad de las Américas at Puebla (UDLA) and mount a Revueltas study day at UC Riverside, including a talk by UDLA dean of humanities and Revueltas specialist María Luisa Vilar Payá.

Adams invited the Denali String Quartet to perform a cycle of the complete string quartets of Revueltas, which he said needed young musicians with fire in their bellies. This is one of the first performances -- if not the first -- of the complete string quartets of Revueltas given in Southern California, Adams said.

“We were forced to turn people away from the concert.”

The Revueltas day accomplished more than a mere introduction to a new composer; Adams said.

“When people think of music in Mexico they think of ballet folkórico,” he said. “There is an extraordinary and distinguished tradition of high art and high art music -- of an international quality.”

Now Adams and Vilar are thinking of another collaboration, this time involving a group of Mexican women composers.

The rhythm and pulse of Latin American music found voice before another academic group in a new quartet for piano and strings by UC Berkeley’s Jorge M. Liderman. The piece premiered May 4 to rave reviews by San Francisco Chronicle music critic Josh Kosman.

“Liderman writes with a deft combination of rhythmic fluency and instrumental resourcefulness,” he wrote. “The new piece finds him at his most overtly charming.”

Rave reviews are nothing new to the Argentina-born music professor whose works have been played all over the world by many of the best-known names in music.

Working with the Mexican Cuarteto Latinoamericano, and pianist Sonia Rubinsky, Liderman says he was able to refine the piece before the performance and subsequent recording session.

Producing a CD of the new piece was a part of his grant agreement, which also called for an additional component dedicated to UC Berkeley student composers. They spent a session with the four musicians from Cuarteto Latinoamericano, who listened to and critiqued their compositions.

“The good thing about the UC MEXUS grant is that it not only allowed me to write and record the new piece, the students got something out of it too,” he said.

Having the musicians on hand was a boon for Liderman, who was able to hear his piece in its entirety for the first time.

“I made a lot of revisions during rehearsals,” he said. Liderman hopes to have a CD ready for distribution by year’s end.

Between now and the end of the year, a different art form is on display at the UCLA Fowler Museum, with partial support from UC MEXUS. "Trees of Life: Popular Art from Mexico" -- a bilingual exhibition, running through December 28 --

Please see ARTS, Page 20
takes a popular Mexican art form and shows the candelabra-like structures at their most sublime.

In addition to the 85 distinctive pieces from the three villages of San Juan Metepec, Iztacar de Matamoros and Acatlan de Osorio, outside financial support helped enrich the exhibition with photos of the artists at work, bilingual text and video footage. These arboles de la vida have been the village of Metepec's signature for a half-century. Although a few other Mexican towns produce similar work, the 30 or 40 families in Metepec are generally seen as the masters. The artistic tradition in this region goes back to pre-Aztec times, according to local historians. The roots of the tree-of-life tradition dates back to the Aztecs, but in this format, arboles de la vida are a purely 20th century, and mostly Christian phenomenon.

Adam and Eve, and religious images remain the favorite subjects, but artists have been known to stray from traditional themes. Metepec artist Oscar Soteno once made a tree based on scenes from the adventures of Batman and Robin. His uncle Tiburcio Soteno, a gifted artist, has made epic trees based on such themes as Mexican history, the encounter of the old world with the new, and the movie Like Water for Chocolate. He once made a tree of life growing from a clay skull the size of a basketball. Arboles de la vida gained popularity in part because of the promotion of indigenous arts by such people as Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera, said Museum Director Marla C. Berns. A book is planned, and museum officials say it will be the first such volume on this kind of artwork.

The exhibit seems to be hit with educational groups, which are flooding the museum with requests to visit. Activities involving chil

A quintessentially Mexican hero and an extraordinarily mysterious historical personage, Francisco "Pancho" Villa captured the imagination of then-graduate student film-maker Phillip Rodriguez. The son of illiterate peasants, Villa became one of revolutionary Mexico's most powerful leaders by age 36. He was an enigmatic figure, whom people passionately loved or hated. Now a fellow of Marymount University's Center for the Study of Los Angeles, Rodriguez credits his grandmother with the inspiration for his documentary dissertation project on Villa, supported in part by a UC MEXUS grant.

The family left Mexico, Rodriguez' grandmother told him, because Villa had taken a fancy to her sister. Hearing this, their father uprooted them and fled before Villa could return for his daughter.

Rodriguez unearthed a wealth of information, photographs and film clips about Villa, before setting off for Mexico with his crew in search of witnesses to history. Their newspaper ads, announcing their search for people who remembered Villa, drew a surprising response, he said. The anecdotes of people they met, including Villa's wife, form the core of Pancho Villa & Other Stories.

Critics praised the pioneering use of new digital technologies to create a contemporary feel to the 250 vintage photographs of Villa and the Revolution (1910-20), and the authentic motion picture footage that U.S. and Mexican film crews shot on the battlefields.

Rodriguez' UCLA adviser Chon Noriega, meanwhile, continues with his efforts to preserve the recent history of the Chicano community and the artists that have grown out of it. At the end of May, art curators came to UCLA from all over the country to start selecting the first eight Latino artists for a huge research and monograph series. The artists being selected are those who, like Gamboa, challenged and engaged the art world and have been neglected by critics and academics. They are artists who documented the civil rights movement, whose art reflects social protest, cultural identity and historical awareness.

Once again, a small UC MEXUS grant helped fertilize the soil. Now, Noriega said, several foundations have requested proposals. The Hammer Museum and Los Angeles County Museum of Art — the same institution that so angered and rejected Gamboa — have expressed an interest.

"These projects and many others, such as those by Judy Baca (See p. 6), are only the tip of the iceberg," said UC MEXUS Grants Officer Dr. Andrea Kaus.

"While it is encouraging and exciting to support the start of such projects," Kaus said, "we are only seeing a small part of what the university is and can be doing."

From new young artists to senior faculty with a broad perspective on artistic and cultural traditions, passionate and dedicated individuals sometimes can get a project to the point where it flourishes with only a small amount of seed funding, she said.

"We receive the smallest number of proposals in the arts," Kaus said.

"Nothing would make me happier than to see the arts take a stronger hold of the Institute's grants programs."

Written by Frances Fernandes with illustrations by Steven Lopez and photography by Don Cole

This mermaid sculpture is among the many arboles de vida on display at UCLA through December.
Mexican student earns top honor at gathering of molecular biologists

By Iqbal Pittalwala

Computer science student Andrés Figueroa went to a conference in Germany, poster in hand and returned to UC Riverside with a new laptop.

Figueroa’s poster was voted best among more than 180 presentations at Berlin’s Seventh Annual International Conference on Research in Computational Molecular Biology (RECOMB).

“There were many works of high quality and excellence by researchers from different parts of the world,” the 32-year-old Mexican national said. “I was surprised when I learned that my work had been chosen as the winning poster.”

“Clustering binary fingerprint vectors with missing values for DNA array data analysis,” co-authored by James Bormeister, assistant professor of plant pathology, and Tiao Jiang, professor of computer science and engineering at UC Riverside, is based on a paper they have submitted to the Journal of Computational Biology.

Figueroa earned the Best Student in 1995 award from the Universidade Autönoma del Estadu de Morelos, where he received a bachelor in mathematics in 1998. He came to UC Riverside under a program between UC MEXUS and the Mexican national science foundation, CONACyT, which jointly fund about 100 doctoral students accepted into UC programs. Many, like Figueroa, are among the top students in their departments.

Figueroa’s doctoral research focuses on designing, implementing, and developing efficient algorithms for DNA microarray data analysis (DNA microarray is the exact-point placement of DNA samples on a minute chip.) His research may further help classify microorganisms, detect such diseases as leukemia and facilitate the discovery of new genes.

“Andres’s poster describes a novel approach for the cluster analysis (grouping large sets of data) of DNA microarray,” said Jiang, Figueroa’s graduate adviser.

“The poster showed that our method offers better clustering than traditional methods in the classification of DNA sequences,” Jiang said.

Figueroa expects to graduate from UC Riverside in 2004 and seek a faculty position in Mexico. In the meantime, the new laptop is being put to work in his research. He spends his remaining free time polling his racquetball game. He has been the campus racquetball champion every quarter since fall 2002.

Iqbal Pittalwala, an atmospheric scientist and creative writer, is a UC Riverside communications officer.

Noticias/News

Few Latinos on prime-time

Most prime-time TV is planned and produced in Los Angeles — where 45 percent of the population is Latino — but TV cameras fail to capture Latinos in most prime-time programs, a recent study from the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center shows.

Alison Hoffman’s “Looking for Latino Regulars on Prime-Time Television” finds that Latinos comprise 4 percent of TV characters and are absent in almost nine out of ten TV series. The study is available on the Research Center Website: www.chicano.ucla.edu

Chair voted ‘outstanding’

Professor J. Edward Taylor, chair of the UC MEXUS advisory committee and the UC Davis department of agricultural and resource economics, won the campus-wide Outstanding Faculty Award for 2002-03.

Professor wins Latino award

Patricia Zavaleta, Latin America and Latino studies professor at UC Santa Cruz, and director of the Chicano/Latino Research Center, earned national recognition for research on U.S.-Mexico immigration issues, work, poverty and sexuality.

She shares the National Association for Chicana/o and Chicano Studies Scholar Award with UC Riverside’s Richard Chabran. The award honors lifetime contributions by Chicana/o studies scholars.
Trilogy to examine anthropologist’s work

Manuel Gamio’s *El Inmigrante Mexicano, la Historia de su Vida* (Entrevistas Completas 1926-1927) published in Mexico, December 2002, is to be released in paperback later this year.

This volume is the first of a three-part project co-edited by Juan Vicente Palenm, director of UC-MEXUS, anthropologist Roberto Melville of CESAS, and historian Devra Weber of UC Riverside. Weber edited Volume I and wrote the introduction.

The next volume, edited by Melville, will be Gamio’s “Mexican Immigration to the United States.” The last, which Palenm will edit, is a series of essays on Gamio and Gamio’s work by scholars from both sides of the border.

By Devra Weber
Professor of History
UC Riverside

The publication of *El Inmigrante Mexicano* is timely and long overdue. Mexican immigration has swelled since the 1980s, changing Mexican communities and politics in both the United States and Mexico.

Areas, such as East Los Angeles, which were clearly Chicano in the 1960s, have become neighborhoods honeycombed with groups from Mexican towns and cities. Spanish has again become a language widely heard on the streets of the Southwest and it is spreading to other parts of the country. Mexicans have organized in unions, civic groups, federations and binational organizations to improve conditions in the United States and in their homeland.

*El Inmigrante Mexicano* contains 131 interviews collected by Manuel Gamio in 1926 and 1927 while researching his study, *Mexican Immigration to the United States.* The interviews were gathered by Gamio and his assistants in the Mexican communities of San Antonio and El Paso-Ciudad Juárez; Los Angeles; Tucson, Phoenix and the mining towns of Globe and Miami, Arizona.

Gamio culled information from the interviews for his study, but had little interest in the interviews themselves. A colleague, University of Chicago anthropologist Robert Redfield, urged Gamio to publish the interviews and eventually took over the task of choosing and editing them for publication. Seventy of these interviews were published in 1930 as *The Life History of the Mexican Immigrant*.

Both books became classics. Scholars, researchers, students and those interested in the history of Mexicans in the United States or Mexican immigration have all delved, at one time or another, into a weathered copy of Manuel Gamio’s *The Life History of the Mexican Immigrant.* The work is footnoted in almost every book on Chicano history.

Among U.S. academics, Gamio is best known for these works on immigration. In Mexico, however, where Gamio is known as the father of Mexican anthropology, the excavator of Teotihuacán, and a public intellectual, almost nothing is known of his work on Mexican immigrants to the United States.

The questions Gamio asked in the 1920s are still germane to conversations of this decade. Gamio’s work on immigration, and the questions he asked reflected cross-border conversations and debates among scholars, organizers, artists, revolutionaries and workers of the early decades of the 20th century. These conversations came out of revolution, social change and war, and challenges to the ideological rationale for slavery and colonialism. They were part of debates about the economics, social effects and policy implications of Mexican migration, national identities, academic disciplines, intellectual experimentations and artistic flourishments. Despite the passage of time, these discussions are still part of ongoing conversations about race and culture, immigration, gender and familial relations, change and identity, politics and political change.

Most importantly, Gamio’s *El Inmigrante Mexicano: La Historia de su Vida* contains the voices of Mexican immigrants of the 1920s, and sentiments, worries, concerns and desires very similar to those of immigrants today. Immigrants interviewed in the 1920s worried about their children, especially their daughters, growing up in the more lax surroundings of the United States and its pervasive consumer culture. Workers voiced an anger laced with sadness about the treatment they received at the hands of bosses, police or Anglo Americans. Interviewees repeatedly said they were going back to Mexico, as soon as things get better, although jobs, marriage, children, grandchildren and time often led to an unintended permanence. Immigrants proudly proclaimed their Mexicanidad even if, for various reasons, they stayed in the US.

Reading these interviews in Manuel Gamio’s *El Inmigrante Mexicano: La Historia de su Vida* will shed light on the past and also on the dreams, aspirations and experiences of contemporary migrants.

[More on Gamio, p. 26]
Gamio's U.S. work finally published in Mexico

A n irony surrounds Manuel Gamio, father of Mexican anthropology and famed excavator of the Tollan-Xicocotitlan pyramids: Although Mexicans know his work on indigeneity and archeology, few have heard of his 70-year-old classics on Mexican immigration into the United States. UC MEXUS and CIESAS seek to correct that with a three-volume set of his early work accomplished by expert scholarly commentary. A first hardcover volume was released in Mexico in the original Spanish. A paperback edition and the second volume are expected some time this year, and volume three is set for release next year.

"Now, anyone interested in the historical roots of Mexican immigration to the U.S. has at their disposal the full transcriptions -- in Spanish -- of the 131 interviews Gamio conducted," said Stanford professor Albert Camarillo. The task drew together a informal team of experts from Mexico and California who shared a passion for the work and the issues it raised.

In the U.S., a truncated, distorted English version of Gamio's El Inmigrante Mexicano, La Historia de su Vida was published in 1931 on the heels of his scholarly Mexican Immigration to the United States, Mexican American scholars often cited the book but it remained little-known in Mexico. Anthropologist Roberto Melville, an expert on immigration and society, stumbled across Gamio's immigration research while studying Mexican cotton farmers in the border state of Tamaulipas who had settled within a new irrigation project during the 1930s, at the height of the Depression.

Gamio's presence permeates local and state records about the project, particularly regarding his involvement in the repatriation of unemployed Mexican cotton workers from Texas and their resettlement in Tamaulipas. Gamio's early work on Mexican migrants to the United States and his subsequent efforts to put this knowledge to practical use deeply impressed Melville. Gamio had tackled the indiscernible expulsion of unwanted Mexicans while trying to recruit human resources for Mexico's economic development.

"As I began to learn more about his approach to the transformation of Mexican culture and society published in the United States, I became convinced that we have a debt to his academic legacy," he said.

He found a ready ear in fellow migration scholar Juan-Vicente Palerm, who facilitated a hunt for the manuscripts of the first book. A nationwide search of archives, and an appeal to Gamio granddaughter, writer Lorenzo Gonzalez Gamio, turned up only the English version.

The scholars turned their attention to an in-depth review of the annotated transcripts for the first book. A study of the original 131 interviews in Spanish, stored at the UC Berkeley Bancroft Library, highlighted glaring deficiencies in the well-known U.S. publication.

The 1931 compilation contained about half the interviews. The scholars suspect that most responses were heavily edited, to the point of distorting the originals. Palerm solicited the help of historians Devra Weber to review the Bancroft manuscripts and prepare them for publication. Her work on migrant Mexican farm labor in the 1930s made her an invaluable asset. The timing was propitious. Renewed interest in migration among Mexican scholars provided a ready readership. The sole 1969 translation of the excerpted interviews was out of print in Mexico and Gamio's interpretive second volume was never published there.

"The continual migration of Mexican people to the U.S. over the past 100 years has made the pioneering work of anthropologist Manuel Gamio timeless," historian Camarillo said.


New grants to fund research in California-Mexico migration and health

Six teams of researchers from UC and Mexico were selected for the first round of support as part of a new focused grants program for research on the combined and connected issues of health and migration in California and Mexico. (Recipients are listed by name, institution and project title). 9

Marc B. Schenker, Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, UC Davis & Fernando Menezes Gonzalez, Centro de Investigaciones en Salud Poblacional, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública -- Determinants of health & disease among Mexican migrants to California.

William Cunningham, Internal Medicine & Health Services Research, UCLA, & René Leyva-Flores Centro de Investigaciones en Salud Poblacional, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública -- Adaptation & testing of HIV legal checkbox for Mexican-origin migrants with HIV/AIDS.

Yvette Flores-Oroz, Chicano Studies, UC Davis, & Enrique Valdez Curiel, Departamento de Medicina, CUCUR/Universidad de Guadalajara -- Intimate partner violence and depression among rural Mexican women.

Margaret Handley, Family & Community Medicine, UC San Francisco, & Sandra G. Garcia, Reproductive Health, Latin America and Caribbean Population Council (Mexico) -- researching and reporting on migrants among Mexican migrant women in California and Mexico, a binational approach.


Steven P. Wallace, Center for Health Policy Research, UCLA, & Elmyra Yañez-Zepeda, Estudios de Población, El Colegio de la Frontera del Norte -- Transborder relations and health care in Tijuana.

* UC MEXUS and the California-Mexico Health Initiative (CMHI) at UCP offered this grants competition in partnership with the California Policy Research Center, UCP; the Secretaría de Salud (SSA), CONACYT, the Fundación Mexico-Estados Unidos para la Ciencia (FUMEC) and The California Endowment.

MEXICO TO CALIFORNIA

David Aurioles Gamboa IPNI, Centro Interdisciplinario de Ciencias Marinas (Earth Sciences, UCSC) Historical variations in d13 C and d15 N in tooth collagen from California sea lion teeth in the Gulf of California

Zaul Garcia Esquivel UABC (Scirrps, UCSD) Dietary protein-energy interactions in the green abalone, Haliotis galii

Arturo Molina Gutiérrez ITESM (Mechanical Engineering, UCB) Integrated environment for high tech product development -- reconfigurable and intelligent machines

Francisco Molina Freaner UNAM (Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, UCB) Evolution of the breeding system of Oaxalis alpina

SABBATICALS

The UC MEXUS-CONACYT Sabbatical residencies supports extended periods of research and scholarship among senior UC and Mexican researchers interested in initiating or continuing academic collaborations between UC and Mexico. (Recipients are listed by name, home institution, and project title.)

José Luis Ochoa de la Torre CICESE (Scirrps, UCSD) Eddy features in the West Caribbean Sea

Hernando Quevedo Cubillos UNAM (Physics, UC Davis) Quantum gravity in (2 + 1) dimensions and in sigma models

Luís Enrique Sucas Succar ITESM Cuernavaca (Computer Science, UCLA) A probabilistic framework for small robots

Rubén Ramos García INAOEP (Electrical & Computer Engineering, UCSC) Phase-modulated holography and photo-EMF techniques for characterization of nonlinear liquid crystals

Claire Tinoco Ogajure UNAM (Earth System Science, UC) Factors determining productivity of Typha latifolia & its importance for carbon balance in the San Joaquin Marsh Reserve

CALIFORNIA TO MEXICO

James Griesshop UCD (Sociologios, UABJO) Cultural resources and community development: developing social capital in Oaxacan communities
The UC MEXUS-CONACYT Faculty Visits Program supports between one and three quarters of research and scholarship between established Mexican and UC researchers interested in initiating or continuing academic collaborations between their institutions. (Recipients listed by name, home institution, host and project title.)

Mexico to California

María Artega
UNAM (Environmental Design/Landscape Architecture, UCD)
El diseño de paisajes, diferencias escalares y proyectos objetivos y metodología

Jose Dolores Barceinas Sánchez
CIATEQ (Chemical Engineering & Materials Science, UCD)
Investigation of the effect of an electric field on the hydrogen storage capacity of intermetallics

Sabinó Chávez Cerda
INACE (Vision Science Group, UCB)
Physical modeling of spatial vision for mobile applications

Jorge Durand Arp Nisen
UUG (Sociology, UCLA)
The social process of Mexican migration to the United States

Toxicological effects of pollution by pesticides, PAHs & PCBs in crustaceans of coastal ecosystems of Sinaloa, Mexico and California

María García Rodríguez
UNAM (Anesthesia & Perioperative Care, UCSF)
Innovative technologies for the production of antibodies suitable for microarrays

Jose Martín Hernández Ayon
UAB (Scpink Marine Physical Lab, UCSD)
Efectos de bases orgánicas en lagunas costeras

Luis Herrera Montalvo
UNAM (Animal Science, UCD)
Reproductive biology and genetics of fishing bats

Mercedes Terésita Oropeza Guzmán
UAM-Iztapalapa (Mechanical & Aero-space Engineering, UCD)
Determination of Z potential of natural clays coming from weathering soils

Mario Alberto Rodríguez Pérez
CEBC - (Entomology, UCR)
A polyvalent virus-based strategy for enhancing virulence of baculovirus bio-pesticides for control of insect pests

Carlos Rodolfo Torres Navarrate
UAB (Medical & Aerospace Engineering, UCI)
Wall-drop and drop-drop interactions and deformations in microgravity

Alfredo Wittenfeld
ITAM (Information & Computer Science, UCI)
Distributed embedded robotics, supporting middleware architecture and applications

California to Mexico

Heath Schenker
UCD (Facultad de Arquitectura, UNAM) - Collaborative research: Conference on urban open space in Mexico & California

The UC MEXUS-CONACYT Postdoctoral Stays focus on advancing academic ties and exchange between emerging Mexican researchers, and UC scientists and scholars. (Recipients listed by name, home institution, host and project title.)

Mexico to California

Heriberto Avelino
UCLA (Linguistics, UCB)
Phonetic structures of endangered Mexican languages: gender, welfare and the “Mexican miracle”

Alfredo Cristobal Salas
UAB (Electrical Engineering & Computer Science, UCI)
Non-strict evaluation of MPI parallel programs in distributed memory systems

Federico González García
UNAM (Materials Science & Engineering, UCLAC)
Surface-scanning syn-frequent spectrometric imaging of a microfined thallium-thin film device

Oscar Miguel Sabido Moreno
UGTO, (Physics, UCSD)
Aspects of string theory and quantum field theory

María Federico Soto Jiménez
UNAM (Environmental Toxicology, UCSC) - Biochemical cycles of trace metals in an altered subtropical marsh system

Hugo Tiznado Varquez
CICESE-UNAM, (Chemistry, UCR)
Surface science studies of catalytic reactions for pollution abatement

Key to acronyms for Mexican institutes

CIAEQ - Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnológico
CBG - Centro de Biotecnología Genómica
CICESE - Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada
CIESAS - Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social
COLMEX - Colegio de México
ITACM - Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
INAOE - Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica
ITAM - Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de Baja California
UAB - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
UAQ - Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro
UAS - Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa
UGTO - Universidad de Guanajuato
UNAM - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
USON - Universidad de Sonora
UABJO - Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca
Eventos/Events

Agosto/August
15-17 Archiving Latino Culture @ UCLA
Information & registration: http://www.geis.ucla.edu/LACConf/
Preserving the Latino legacy and using technology to archive Latino history, identity and spirit will engage experts and others during "Meningas de la Patria: "This first-of-its-kind conference on Latino/Hispanic film, print and sound archives will address the importance of archives and record keeping to document and protect Latino rights, to capture collective memory, and to ensure access to Latino cultural past, achievements and legacy.

Septiembre/September
11-13 Latinos in California II @ Riverside
Information & registration: www.ucrmex.usc.edu
Latinos in California II will look at the maturation of UC campos research since the first conference eight years ago. (See p. 30)

Octubre/October
5 Encuentro Latinoamericano de Facultades de Comunicación Social @ Puerto Rico
Information: pu2003@mutep.ucpr.edu
Registration: 0041-1880 787-764-0000 X291766
Online registration will be open at www.mexusnews.ucr.edu. The annual meeting of Latin American communications faculty will look at issues concerning democracy, citizenship and communication.

9-11 Colonial America International Interdisciplinary Symposium @ Georgetown University, Washington D.C.
Information: http://lisa.international.pitt.edu/ColAm
Registration: 207-425-2355; E-mail: iris@georgetown.edu
The initial meeting of a proposed Colonial America Studies Organization (CASEO) will provide a forum for intellectual exchange on the interdisciplinary study of the colonial Americas. The symposium will address new research areas, methodologies, archival resources, pedagogical issues, and collaborative research opportunities.

10-12 Democracy in Latin America: Thirty Years After the Chile 9/11 @ Albany, NY
Information & registration: 518-442-4890 0filtr@albany.edu or sjng@albany.edu
The State University of New York, department of Latin American and Caribbean studies conference will explore the contradictions of official discourse on the process of democratization in Chile and the rest of Latin America. It will examine the societal roles in highlighting incoherencies in official accounts of events.

11 & 12 10th May Weekend @ UCLA
Information: 310-206-8934
maya@ioe.ucla.edu
Registration: 310-794-4837, fax 310-206-4723
Scholars will examine breakthroughs in understanding the Classic Maya and Teotihuacan from new archaeological discoveries, advances in text decipherment, and fresh readings of iconography.

20-22 Jornadas Patagámicas/Estudios Latinoamericanos @ Neuquén, Argentina
Information: Tel: 02941-4490389 ploosstr@net.com or amminini@califet.com.ar
Registration: J. Lucero, sanfo@unonoma.edu.ar
The Facultad de Humanidades, Universidad Nacional de Comodoro will gather Latin Americanists to discuss globalization and identity, literary, artistic and social culture, and other issues.

28-31 Research & Education in Defense & Security Studies Seminar @ Santiago, Chile
Information & registration: www3.ucla.edu/cbds/English/REDSES2003/registrationfrm.htm
Seminar on knowledge sharing in international crime & terrorism; civil & military relations; security policy formulation; defense economics; trends in the military and strategic studies.

31 Who’s Killing the Women of Juarez/ @ UCLA
Information & registration: www.armsnet.ucr.edu/cla/jeves/maquiladoraconference.htm
The Maquiladora Murder conference will examine the social, political, economic, and cultural infrastructure that surrounds the unsolved, twenty years of kidnappings and murders of more than 200 young indigenous women in Juarez, across the border from El Paso, Texas.

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DELTA — Continued from Page 13

UC Santa Barbara, graphically illustrated the effect of reduced or increased Colorado River flow.

Luis Calderón-Aguilera, CICESE, and Enric Sala, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego, confirmed damage to habitat, and depletion in the numbers of endangered species and the fish supply. They created data and methodology for on-going research to simulate the effects of fishing and changes in freshwater flow as a basis for resource management and water policy.

Several collaborators focused on specific areas vital to the ecology of the Delta. Two engineers and an ecologist (John Drapac and Kate Huckelbridge, UC Berkeley, and Silvia Ibarra-Obando, CICESE) joined forces to study the Cienega de Santa Clara wetland. Their model aims to demonstrate how changes in the quantity and quality of inflow would affect the wetland's hydrology, water quality, vegetation and wildlife.

Also working in the wetlands, Drew Talley, UC Davis, and Eric Mellink, CICESE, are looking at the primary food sources supporting the most common bird species nesting there. Identifying food sources allows researchers to project changes that would result from alterations to the habitat.

Miguel Lavin, CICESE, and Libe Washburn, UC Santa Barbara, described the mode and manner of larval movement from spawning areas in the Upper Gulf of California and the nursery ground on the Colorado River Delta.

Jay Barlow and Armando Jaramillo, UC San Diego, and Horacio de la Cueva, CICESE, began tracking the movement and surviving numbers of the severely endangered vaquita. Their data will help identify critical areas and seasons for vaquita recovery.

Sharks, in contrast, remain relatively plentiful but under studied. The data that Milton Love, UC Santa Barbara, and Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki, CICESE, are developing on the numbers, varieties, sizes and genders of those that inhabit the Gulf of California will help correct that inequity.

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ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS ISSUE

The front page A was created by Steven Lopez, a program assistant for the Gluck Fellows Program of the Arts at UC Riverside. Lopez, a 2000 UC Santa Barbara art department alumnus, is an independent Riverside artist.

Tree-of-Life photographs all were taken by Don Cole and reprinted courtesy of UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History. Centerfold (pp. 16-17): Adam and Eve, Timoteo Gonzalez, Metepec, 1950s, ceramic; mermaid p. 21, artist unknown, ceramic and metal; Noah's arc and tower of babel, pp. 20 and 14, ceramic, artists unknown.

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