

# The Arizona Report

MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES & RESEARCH CENTER • THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA • FALL 2004 Vol. 8, No. 1

## Center's Bi-National Immigration Project Busy All Summer

by Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith

The interest generated by two MASRC-sponsored studies on migrant mistreatment in South Tucson resulted in a \$25,000 grant from Patronato pro Educación Mexicano, a private Mexican education and research foundation, as seed money to establish a bi-national data set on the interaction between governmental authorities and migrants. In June the first steps were taken to begin this research project.

Scholars from institutions of higher learning in Mexico and in this country met to develop the appropriate methodology. The two-day session began with presentations by community leaders from Altar and Agua Prieta in Sonora and Douglas, Nogales and Tucson in Arizona. Following the model

established by the first study in 1993, the meeting between scholars and community leaders took place at the Sam Lena Library in South Tucson.

Numerous research needs were identified by the speakers who all spoke eloquently to the need for empirical, quantitative data to buttress their calls for reform in U.S. immigration policy.

Later, the audience, which included the workshop participants as well as a number of



Panelist Kat Rodríguez of Tucson-based Derechos Humanos makes a point during the two-day mini-conference. On the right is the Rev. John Fife of Tucson's Southside Presbyterian Church. The conference took place at the Sam Lena Library in South Tucson. (Photo: Tom Gelsinon)

University students, heard three presentations of on-going research that focuses on interaction between governmental authorities and migrants. The first, "A Comparative Study of Interaction Between

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## MAS Grad Student Works to Improve Health in Border Communities

by Hermelinda Alvarez

Initially became familiar with the Arizona non-profit organization called The Way of the Heart: the Promotora Institute (WHPI) when I was a research assistant at the Arizona Center on Aging. The institute, in its own words, "provides free services to a largely rural community on the Arizona/Mexico border." At the time, I was helping conduct research concerning cultural competency and elderly Mexicans in the Arizona-Mexico border area of *ambos* Nogales—two cities of the same name on either side of the international line.



Hermelinda Alvarez

I interviewed many people in Nogales during my time as a research assistant, and one of them was María Gómez-Murphy, CEO of WHPI. I sought her out after learning that she was a good source of information regarding Mexican American elders. At the time of the interview I became very interested in the mission for delivery of care at this non-profit. I perceived María's passion for keeping the heart in the health care system, and I at once identified with her.

During this time I was also invited by María to a bi-national

youth conference held in Nogales, Sonora, as a guest speaker promoting the importance of education in a woman's life. In addition, I was also a guest on her radio program,

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# Testimonios Tucsonenses Commemorates El Tratado de la Mesilla

## Event is first major project of MASRC's Public History and Cultural Studies Program

by Lydia Otero

The MASRC's Public History and Cultural Studies Program, *Nuestras Tierras, Nuestras Culturas, Nuestras Historias*, held its first educational and commemorative event in April. Funding from the Arizona Humanities Council ensured the success of this free, one-day conference. The UA College of Humanities and departments of Anthropology and History also provided financial support.

The event, titled "*Testimonios Tucsonenses: Commemorating El Tratado de al Mesilla and Reclaiming the Past*," took place on a Saturday in the oldest section of downtown Tucson, and embodied the program's goal to expand the knowledge and appreciation of *mexicano* and Chicano/a history in Southern Arizona. The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of *El Tratado de la Mesilla*, or Gadsden Treaty, that made Southern Arizona a part of the United States made 2004 a crucial year to revisit and reexamine the area's layered past.

This purchase and the resultant treaty brought tremendous economic, social and cultural changes to the people who had lived in and developed the area that was formerly part of Sonora, Mexico.

All of the speakers who participated in *Testimonios* highlighted the consequences of the treaty, which was similar to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in that it affected the citizenship status, and introduced new obstacles that challenged the economic and social mobility of the former *sonorense* population. Mexico ceded a vast expanse of land that now makes up much of the western U.S. in the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, a consequence of its loss in the U.S.-Mexican War.

The MASRC's Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith spoke about the difficul-



The mariachi group from Davis Bilingual Elementary School entertains the crowd at the start of the event. (Photo: Tom Gelsinon)

ties that many encountered in the transition in her presentation, "Feeling the Loss: A New Border Separates Tucson from Sonora." Prize-winning fiction and non-fiction author Patricia Preciado Martin, highlighted the personal aspects of loss and memory in her talk. These two presentations kicked off the *Tesimionos* event, which began at the historic kiosk in La Placita Village. This landmark represents all that remains of the original Plaza de la Mesilla. During most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this was the site where *tucsonenses* received goods, new arrivals, and news from the outside world. It is most likely that this is the site where *mexicanos/as* first learned that they would soon become a part of the United States.

Alva Torres played a central role in ensuring the survival of the kiosk and plaza during the urban renewal of the late 1960s, in which most of Tucson's oldest barrio was razed to make way for the Tucson Convention Center and La Placita Shops. Her participation made the event more meaningful, because it reminded the audience of the importance of the struggle to ensure the survival of Chicana/o space and history.

In the afternoon, the program moved across the street to El Centro Cultural de Las Americas, where historical exhibits and photographs of Southern Arizona were on display, and attendees were served a free Sonoran-style lunch, thanks to the Tucson Unified School District's Dept. of Mexican American/Raza Studies. Historian Juan R. García, UA Vice Provost for Academic Affairs, opened the afternoon session and provided insight into the treaty itself and the

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## From the Director



This year, we will celebrate the first anniversary of the naming of the César E. Chávez Building on the UA Campus. This past year has gone by so fast! As one gets older one begins to wonder where all the time has gone.

I am hopeful that this year will be a good one for the Center. We anticipate recruiting an additional tenure-track faculty member to complement our existing excellent faculty. Our graduate program continues to thrive—we now have 23 students in our Master of Science program, as well as 40 undergraduate majors and minors. The Center is also planning to offer an undergraduate major in Translation and Interpretation (legal, medical, and business) in collaboration with the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. Our hope is to train a cadre of students who can meet the

immense translation and interpretation needs of the courts, hospitals and clinics, and the business sector.

Through the Center's increased visibility, I have been appointed as Chair of the Strategic

Planning and Budgetary Advisory Committee (SPBAC), one of two shared-governance bodies at the University of Arizona. As a consequence of this appointment, I am a member of the President's Cabinet, a member of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Enrollment Management and Policy Group. I am privileged to be part of the University's administration, but I also represent the voices of the Mexican American community in terms of increased diversity and representation of students and faculty on campus.

The Center has begun its drive to create the César Chávez Endowed Chair in Mexican American Studies. A significant sum—\$500,000—is required to establish the Chair. I humbly request each of you to donate what you can afford,

either in money, bequeaths, stock shares and the like to help the MASRC achieve this goal within the next five years. If you are interested in donating, please contact Edna Meza Aguirre, J.D., Associate Director of Development for the UA College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. She can be reached at (520) 626-3454 or via e-mail at: [ema1@email.arizona.edu](mailto:ema1@email.arizona.edu). Together, we can make this happen!

There are still many challenges ahead of us. One is the proposed reorganization of the University-wide system. Another is the increased eligibility standards for admission to the University that will go into effect in the Fall Semester of 2006. We must insure that our collective voices are heard by the Arizona Board of Regents and the University Presidents. I want to urge you to contact as many of them as possible so our *gente* are not left out of the process!

*Antonio Estada*



## New Publication

### *Cultural Frameworks and the Education of Mexican-origin Women*

*Social Exchange Practices Among Mexican-Origin Women in Nogales, Arizona: Prospects for Education Acquisition* is the thirty-first installment in the MASRC Working Paper Series. **Anna Ochoa O'Leary**, an adjunct faculty member at the Center, is the author. She also wrote No. 30, titled *Of Information Highways and Toxic Byways: Women and Environmental Protest in a Northern Mexican City*.

Research conducted in 1999 in Nogales, Arizona, used qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate how Mexican-origin households deliberated solutions to economic problems, how they perceived education as a way to solve them, and the extent to which investment in women's education played in this process. The research site also provided a laboratory for examining binational and bicultural sets of dilemmas for Mexican-origin women who, in negotiating educational goals, move strategically, albeit hesitantly, across borders structured by economic pressures and cultural expectations. The need to reinforce women's resolve is urgent in light of the

results that show that the investment in the education of household members is significantly raised with the increase in the educational attainment of the female head of household. These findings come at a time when policy makers grapple with problems of dwindling economic opportunities, decreased funding for educational programs, and stagnant academic achievement among Latinos (Baker 1996). If we accept the long-held premise that universal education is the basis for achieving social equality, then a focus on women's educational success should drive new approaches for understanding factors that impact the educational advancement of students of Mexican heritage (O'Leary 1999). The present analysis suggests that the formalized and deliberate promotion of social support practices may be the cornerstone of such an approach.

—From the Introduction

Available from the MASRC for \$3.00. For a full listing of the Center's publications, visit our website: <http://masrc.arizona.edu>

## History from page 2

consequences of ratification in a lecture titled “Mexicans or Mexican Americans? The Treaty’s Impact on Our Community.” Historian Arturo Rosales of Arizona State University followed with many photographs that detailed the changes that have taken place in Tucson in his presentation, “Changing Razascape: Layering of the Arizona Mexican Community.”



Arizona State University historian Arturo Rosales making a point during his presentation on “Changing Razascape” at El Centro Cultural de las Americas.

*Testimonios Tucsonenses* culminated with an invitation to audience members to share their histories and reminiscences of Southern Arizona. This allowed community members the rare opportunity to claim their own voice and history, and to share their own personal knowledge of the past. These testimonies allowed participants to exchange and contribute a body of knowledge not found in textbooks.

Gloria Alvillar, John Huerta and Bob Díaz generously related stories of the challenges and triumphs of their ancestors. They spoke of histories that stretched back to the nineteenth century and numerous generations in Southern Arizona. Huerta came prepared with a photograph of his mother; Díaz got up and sang a song in Spanish that he remembered from his childhood. Evaluations and personal comments indicate that attendees found these personal presentations to be the most eloquent and poignant of the event.



The MASRC’s Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith spoke about the difficulties Tucsonenses faced when the area became part of the United States.

The MASRC put a great deal of time and effort into developing the program, and the entire faculty and support staff worked to ensure its success. Currently, the media has a tendency to highlight immigration issues. These efforts and controversies overshadow that fact that Mexican people have a long history in the area and have made valuable contributions to Arizona, Tucson, and the nation.

Comments made directly to the MASRC faculty and staff indicate the need for more of these types of community educational programs. Many participants actually thanked the MASRC, on their evaluations and in person, for staging this event. The positive response from attendees has convinced the Center to consider staging a public history event each year.

We hope to build on the interest generated by this event and are currently planning the next installment. Our commitment to public history is evident in the new graduate course, “Public History in Mexican American Communities,” to be offered in the Spring of 2005. This course will provide much needed training for graduate students so that they may acquire the knowledge and expertise to stage these types of events in the future.

They will read and discuss a canon of knowledge regarding public history as well as works by cutting-edge scholars on the importance of developing culturally competent community events. As a major project in the course, students will be responsible for planning and staging *Testimonios Tucsonenses II*, which will take place in April 2005.

AZR

*The MASRC’s Public History Program relies on the community to share its information, resources, and intellectual wealth. We encourage community members to share their photographs, letters, documents, ephemera, iconographic material and other mementos with us. If you are interested, or would like more information, contact: Prof. Lydia Otero — (520) 621-8985 / lotero@email.arizona.edu*



Historic preservationist Alva Torres, speaking to the crowd from the kiosk that she helped save from demolition in the 1960s.



Tucson author Patricia Preciado Martin was among the speakers at La Placita.

## UA Students Take Part in Leadership Program in Washington, D.C.

by Julieta González

The UA Latino Leadership Opportunity Program's Summer Institute in Washington, D.C., has proven to be a wonderful vehicle to bring together students from different regions and backgrounds. This year, students met with policy makers, governmental officials, and community leaders to analyze pressing issues of concern to Latinos in the U.S. They presented research papers, improvised team presentations, and visited museums and historical sites.

During their five days in the nation's capital, students visited the National Council of La Raza, the National Community of Latino Leadership, and the Hispanic Congressional Caucus Institute, where they listened to presentations by the organizations' leaders.

Students made their presentations at the Information Age Theater in the Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Each spoke about an issue that affects the Latino population in their own state or local community. This year's topics included His-



L to R, Front: *Francisco Mendoza (Major-MAS)*; *Julieta González (UA LLOP Coordinator)*; *Michell Aguilar (Pre-Physiological Sciences)*; *Daniela Bernal (Finance)*. Rear: *Catalina Martínez (Retailing and Consumer Sciences)*; *Celeste López (Latin American Studies)*.

The IUPLR mission is to bring together scholars from a wide variety of disciplines to conduct policy-relevant research on Latinos. Its web address is: [www.nd.edu/~iuplr](http://www.nd.edu/~iuplr)

panic Business Development, Health, Gender, Education, Immigration, International Trade, and Politics.

The LLOP group met with U.S. Representatives James McGovern of Massachusetts, Raúl Grijalva of Arizona, Joe Baca of California, and Resident Commissioner Anibal Acebedo of Puerto Rico. They also visited many historic sites, such as the Smithsonian National Gallery of Art and Museum of American History, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Capitol, and the Lincoln Memorial.

The LLOP is sponsored by the Inter-University Program for Latino Research and the MASRC, which is a member of this consortium. Other participating universities include the University of Texas, UCLA, the University of Notre Dame, the University of California, Davis, the University of Massachusetts, and Michigan State University.

The UA students were selected based on their performance in the MASRC's Latina/Latino Leadership seminar. **AZR**

### *Immigration* from page 1

Border Authorities and Residents of South Tucson – 1993 and 2003," was given by Manuel S. Escobedo, Research Director of Patronato pro Educación Mexicano, and Pat A. Goldsmith. This was followed by Mary Romero presenting "Racial Profiling and Immigration Law Enforcement: The Round-Up of Usual Suspects in the Latino Community."

The second day was devoted to a thorough revision of the survey instrument used in the South Tucson studies. Several committees were formed to develop the final survey, pursue outside funding, and continue to coordinate activities that contribute to the establish-



*The Rev. Bob Carney of Tucson speaks to conference participants.*

ment of a bi-national data set on the interaction between governmental authorities and migrants.

It is anticipated that during the next academic year two more studies will be conducted. One in the fall by the Colegio de Sonora, supervised by Leopoldo Santos, and one in Minnesota supervised by Stephan Casanova and Margaret Villanueva. The Bi-national Immigration Project will support these studies, providing small stipends as well as helping set up the study and train student interviewers. **AZR**

**Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith** is an adjunct lecturer at the MASRC. Her e-mail address is: [rrg@email.arizona.edu](mailto:rrg@email.arizona.edu)

## Book Excerpt: Mexican Americans and the Law

**Mexican Americans and the Law: ¡El pueblo unido jamás será vencido!** by Reynaldo Anaya Valencia, Sonia R. García, Henry Flores, and José Roberto Juárez Jr. Published by the University of Arizona Press in 2004 as part of its Mexican American Experience series. 220 pp.; 9 halftones, 3 line illus., 1 map; 6<sup>1/8</sup> x 9<sup>1/4</sup>; Paper (0-8165-2279-0).

### The Criminal Justice System

The exclusion of otherwise eligible persons from jury service solely because of their ancestry or national origin is discrimination prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment.—*Hernández v. Texas* (1954)

Numerous studies continue to document that Mexican Americans and other Latinos are disproportionately arrested, charged, and jailed in comparison to their numbers in the overall population. For example, while Latinos constituted approximately 11 percent of the total U.S. population in 2000, they constituted a full 16 percent of the total prison population. Moreover, Mexican Americans and other Latinos continue to receive harsher penalties, including longer sentences, for crimes in comparison to non-Latino whites, particularly with respect to drug offenses. While the factors contributing to this disturbing overrepresentation of Latinos in the criminal justice system are complex, some of the more challenging of these issues include racial profiling, prosecutorial discretion, the “war on drugs,” mandatory sentencing, the death penalty, the dearth of properly trained and qualified court interpreters, and the ever-persistent problem of inadequate counsel.

As illustrated in chapter 1, Mexican Americans’ problems in the American criminal justice system are not new. Rather, such problems have a long and well-documented history. Indeed, in 1967 and 1968, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights conducted a comprehensive study of the relationship between the criminal justice system and residents in the southwestern United States. Professors Leo Romero and Luis Stelzner summarize the commission’s findings as follows:

A bleak picture was painted of the relationship between Mexican-Americans and Southwestern criminal justice systems. The commission found that Mexican-Americans viewed criminal justice agencies with distrust, fear, and hostility; that they were being subjected to unduly harsh treatment by police; that they were often arrested on insufficient grounds, abused physically and verbally, and subjected to disproportionately severe penalties; that they were being denied proper use of bail and adequate representation by counsel; and that they were substantially underrepresented on grand and petit juries. Mexican-Americans were underrepresented as employees in law enforcement agencies, especially in supervisory positions. The language barrier between Spanish-speaking citizens and English-speaking officials further aggravated the problem.<sup>1</sup>

Against this background, Mexican Americans, perhaps quite unintentionally, began to play an important role in the historical development of important constitutional rights within the framework of the U.S. criminal justice system. Indeed, the Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures discussed in chapter 5, the right to be apprised of one’s constitutional rights during interrogation (Fifth Amendment), the right to counsel (Sixth Amendment), and the right to serve on

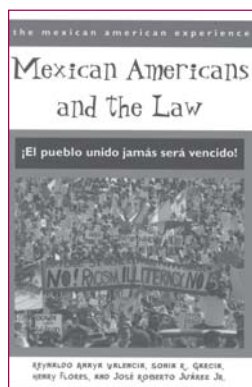
juries (Fourteenth Amendment) were all secured or significantly advanced in large part because of Mexican Americans’ involvement with and challenges to the criminal justice system. As with the voting rights issues discussed in chapter 6, Mexican Americans’ contribution to the development of this body of law has been both direct and indirect. That is . . . Mexican Americans played a crucial role in securing and developing legal rights for all Americans, not specifically Mexican Americans.

Moreover, although the numbers of Mexican American lawyers, judges, and elected officials have grown dramatically since many of these cases were litigated, Mexican Americans remain severely underrepresented in all these areas. As of 2001, for instance, the State Bar of Texas had a membership in excess of 67,500 lawyers. Of this number, only approximately 3,400, or 6 percent, were Latino—in a state in which Latinos (overwhelmingly Mexican American) constituted more than 30 percent of the total population.<sup>2</sup> This underrepresentation of Latino attorneys exists throughout the southwestern United States and in all other states with high concentrations of Latinos. In 2001, for instance, only 3.5 and 3.7 percent of all lawyers in Arizona and California, respectively, were Latino . . .

### Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection and Jury Exclusion

As discussed in chapter 1, the first case involving Mexican Americans ever to reach the U.S. Supreme Court, *Hernández v. Texas* (1954), centered on criminal justice issues. In this landmark case, the Mexican American defendant challenged his state court conviction for murder on the basis that Mexican Americans

*Continued on next page*



## U.S. Detainment Process and the Migrant Experience in Southern Arizona

The Bi-National Immigration Project sponsored a summer research program that enabled seven students to intern with various federal administrative and judicial agencies. Internships were approved by the United States Border Patrol, the United States Attorney's Office, the Federal Public Defender, the United States District Court, the United States Marshals Service and the United States Department of Homeland Security's Immigration Court.

During eight weeks the students visited all of these agencies. The internships also included an introduction to the migrant world through volunteer work at No More Deaths' "Arks of Covenant" medical aid stations that provide water, food and medical assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week to migrants crossing into the harsh desert of Arizona from Mexico. No More Deaths is a faith-based volunteer coalition that aims to eliminate the deaths of those crossing illegally into the



On September 30, student researchers for the Bi-National Immigration Project presented their findings to a packed house at the UA Chicano/Hispano Student Affairs Center. From left: Consuelo Aguilar, Vanessa Gallego, Elizabeth Soltero, Dulce Ruelas and Inez Magdalena Duarte.

Garber-Pearson, Agustín García, Dulce Ruelas and Elizabeth Soltero. Aguilar and Duarte received Summer Research Institute fellowships to participate in this research. The other students were funded by the Little Chapel of All Nations.

The study was supervised by MASRC faculty members Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith and Anna Ochoa O'Leary, and by Margo Cowan, a lawyer in private practice who has worked in defense of undocumented people and refugees since 1969. **AZR**

U.S. through this deadly environment.

The students have since reported on their observations. To date, they have made presentations to various community groups, beginning with a report to the Little Chapel of All Nations, which funded the summer stipends for the students.

MAS graduate students Consuelo Aguilar and Inez Magdalena Duarte, were interns along with UA undergraduates Vanessa Gallegos, Greta

had been unconstitutionally excluded from jury service in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. In short, Hernández argued that without Mexican Americans on his jury, he was denied his constitutional right to be judged by a jury of his peers. Interestingly, *Hernández* was handed down on May 3, 1954, only two weeks before the monumental *Brown v. Board of Education* decision discussed in chapter 2. Like *Brown*, the *Hernández* opinion was unanimous and authored by Chief Justice Earl Warren. As evidenced in this chapter, the Warren Court of the 1960s was much more liberal than subsequent Supreme Courts. Finally, it bears repeating here that *Hernández* was also historic as the first time that Mexican American lawyers (Carlos Cadena and Gus García) argued a case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

A more recent case involving Latinos' selection for jury service is *Hernández v. New York*, a 1991 U.S.

Supreme Court decision involving the exclusion of Spanish-speaking jurors from a New York state court jury. As discussed in chapter 4, the issue of Spanish language ability has oftentimes presented Mexican Americans and other Latinos with unexpected and unanticipated legal ramifications. In *Hernández*, a six-to-three decision, the defendant, Dionisio Hernández, a Puerto Rican, alleged that the prosecutor exercised his peremptory challenges, which unlike challenges for cause require no justification, "to exclude Latinos from the jury by reason of their ethnicity." Under relevant governing law, the prosecutor in the case had to provide a "race-neutral" reason for dismissing the jurors. The prosecution in the case argued that exclusion of the Latino jurors in question was race neutral because the jurors in question were excluded not by reason of their race but because of their ability to speak Spanish, as well as the concern that the jurors

would not be able to adhere to the official court interpreter's version of the court proceedings. The court held that the prosecutor's actions were race neutral and did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

*From Chapter 8, pp. 157-161.*

### Notes

1. L. Romero and L. Stelzner, "Hispanics and the Criminal Justice System," in *Hispanics in the United States*, ed. P. San Juan Cafferty, and W. C. McCready (Somerset: Transaction Publishers, 1985), 218 (commenting on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 1967-1968 study of discrimination by court agencies and police in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas).

2. C. L. Cannon and K. J. Priestner, *Annual Report on the Status of Racial/Ethnic Minorities in the State Bar of Texas 2000-01* (Austin: State Bar of Texas Department of Research & Analysis, June 2001).

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## Grad Student from page 1

"Salud Para la Vida," the purpose of which is to inform and empower the Hispanic community to take action on important issues such as public health and education.

These experiences influenced me to further my involvement in Nogales. During this same period, I was enrolled in Professor Lydia Otero's course on immigration and public policy. It was during this time that my desire to take part in a community organization was strengthened. In the class we were asked to think of ways to contribute to organizations that are beneficial to our communities. I chose the Way of the Heart.

María and I talked it over, and I realized that many of the people it served came from Nogales, Sonora. I decided to combine my acquired understanding of immigration and my desire to provide continuity of care for the people in Mexico who already were seeking care from the Promotora Institute in Nogales, Arizona.

The Global Works Foundation funded my proposal to set up three free preventive health care clinics in Nogales, Sonora. It was agreed that I would be a team leader in this project, and that it would be carried out in partnership with WHPI. Initially, the idea seemed overly

idealistic, but now it is very close to being a reality. In June, July and August 2004 the task was to begin from scratch. This included: setting objectives, recruiting and training volunteers from Tucson and Nogales, Son., to conduct needs assessments, holding community meetings in Nogales, Son., and recruiting doctors to inform the community. In this strategy, local doctors provide consultations to patients in which preventive health care is stressed. Patients are taught about the promotora model and encouraged to engage in it with the purpose of sharing information with other people from their colonia.

At the end of this summer, 196 needs assessments were completed in *Colonia Fundo Legal*, the neighborhood where the first clinic will open, and doctors have been scheduled to treat patients. Plans also have been completed for opening a second clinic. Currently, I am continuing the recording process of this project, which will be replicated in other *colonias*.



*Community meeting in Colonia Fundo Legal in Nogales, Son. The Mexican group DEIJUVEN, a project partner, is donating the space for the clinics. Participants in the meeting included a promotora from The Way of the Heart and Ravi Kalwani (top R), a student from Boston College who helped with the project. Neighborhood residents also attended.*

I feel that life has prepared me to serve, and the Mexican American Studies program has given me the tools to serve as an effective community organizer and researcher. **AZR**

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The Way of the Heart  
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