MODERN DAY SAN YSIDRO

FISSURED CULTURE:

ON THE BORDER BETWEEN SAN YSIDRO AND TIJUANA

MODERN DAY TIJUANA

KAYLA LIM_M.ARCH I A.P.

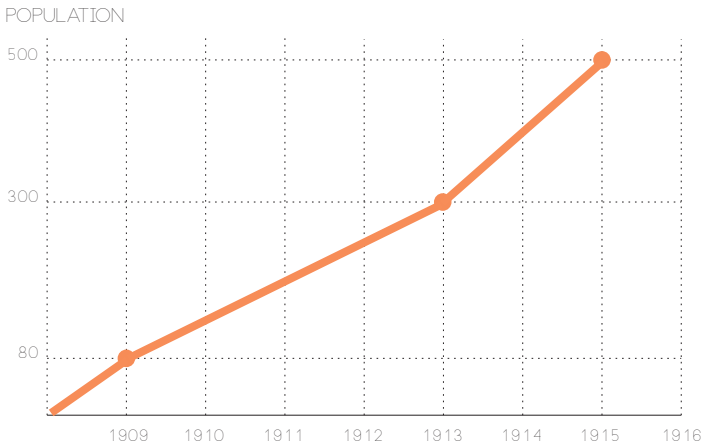
CONTEXT

U.S./Mexico

California/Baja California

11/12/2012
San Ysidro San Ysidro, San Diego, CA, USA

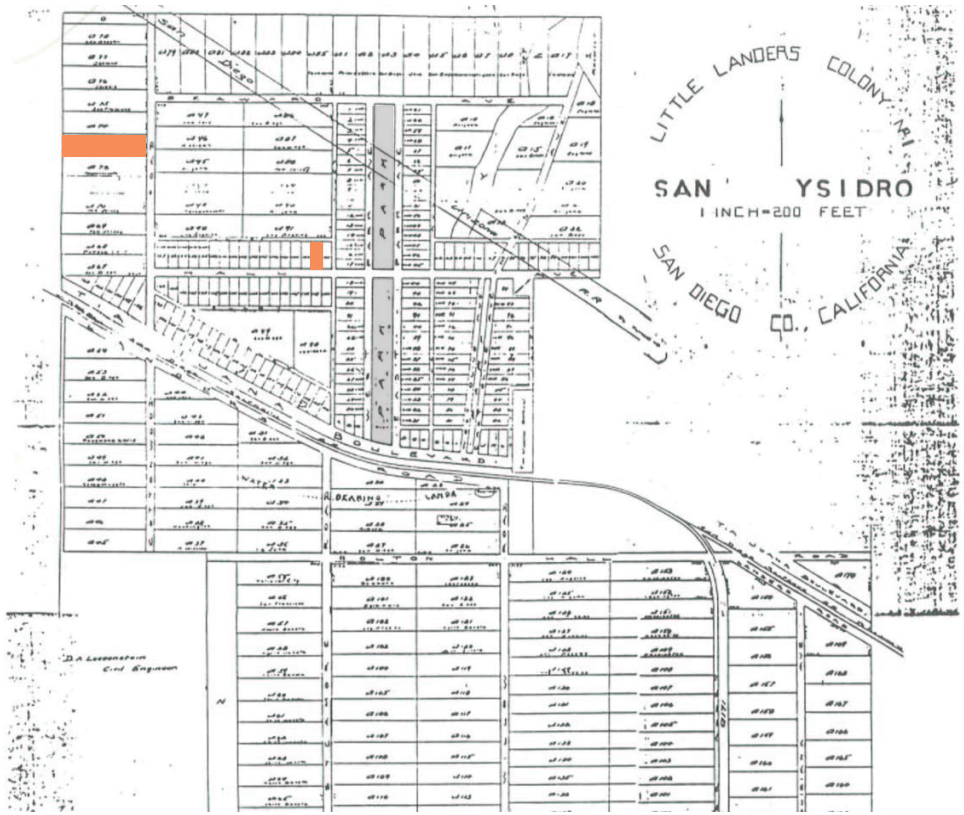
AGRARIAN ECONOMY San Ysidro
1909-1964



Little Landers Community 1909-1918
Little Landers was modeled after founder, William Smythe's principles of cooperative farming and agricultural utopian ideals, popular throughout the country in the early 20th century in response to the industrial revolution and cramped conditions of urban living.

The demographics of Little Landers was composed of Anglo-Americans mostly from the East Coast.

The Community was destroyed on January 18, 1916 with the Hatfield Flood which wiped out 25 homes and water facilities.



Belcher Ranch House
THEN

Belcher Ranch House
NOW

IMAGE SOURCES (CLOCKWISE): JUDY BERRYMAN AND LINDA ROTH, "SAN YSIDRO HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY," AUGUST 1989; GOOGLE MAPS; PAGE & TURNBULL, JANUARY 2010; THE JOURNAL OF SAN DIEGO HISTORY, WINTER 1975.

PROHIBITION ERA San Ysidro

1917-1933

United States

1917: 18th amendment

passport required to cross the border

1920-1933: Prohibition

Mexico

gambling, drinking, prostitution

MARVIN ALLEN

FRANK BEYER

CARL WITHINGTON

During prohibition, these men opened a number of entertainment businesses in Tijuana including:

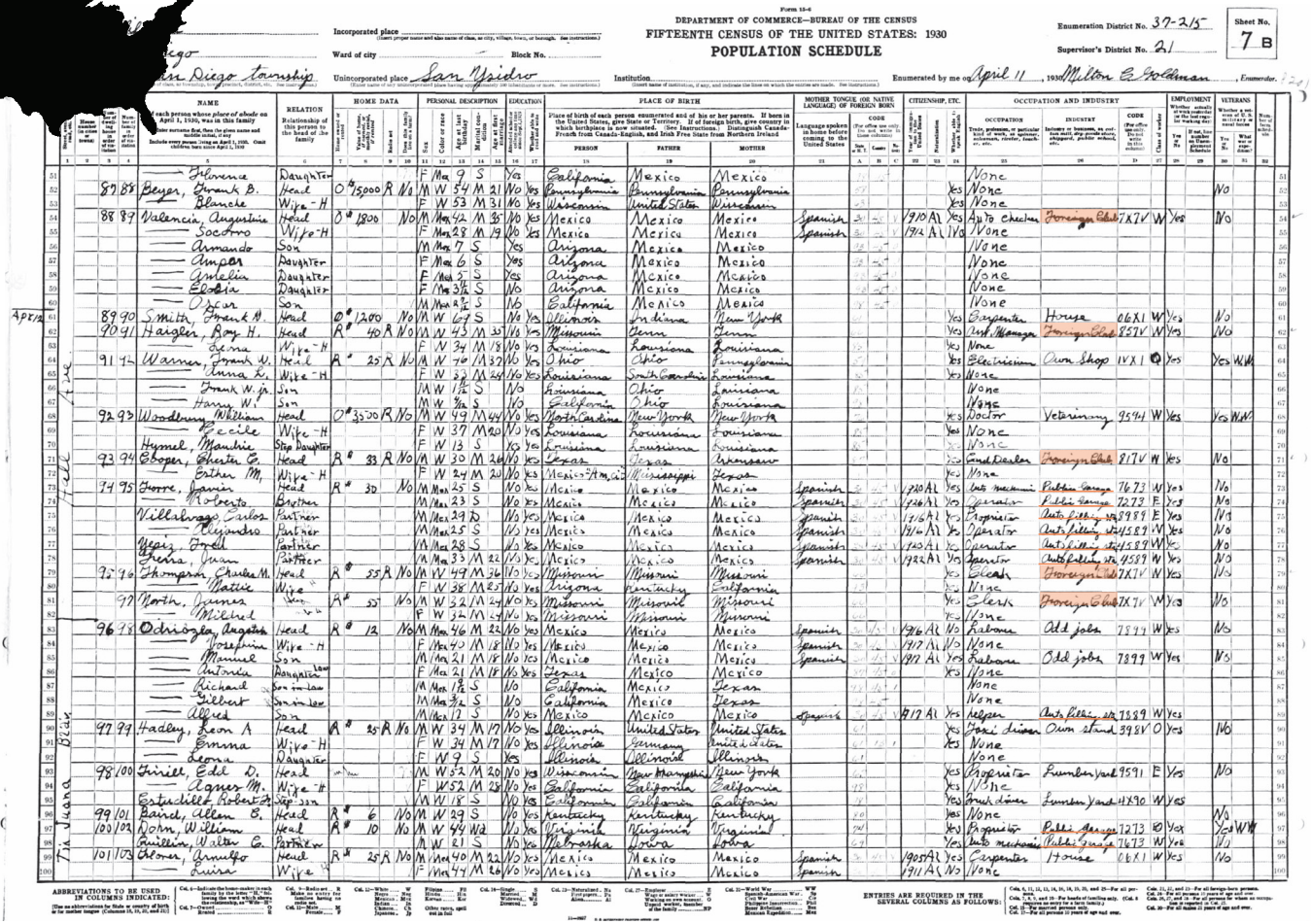
Tivoli Bar

Foreign Club

Sunset Inn

Border crossing 1922

SOURCE: SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. 37-215
Supervisor's District No. 21
Sheet No. 7 B

Incorporated place
Ward of city
Block No.
San Diego township
Unincorporated place San Ysidro
Institution
Enumerated by me on April 11, 1930 Milton E. Goldman, Enumerator.

SOURCE: 1930 CENSUS

Bracero Program

1942-

Under the Bracero Program, more than 4 million Mexican farm workers came to work the fields of the United States. The braceros were principally experienced farm workers who hailed from agricultural regions in Mexico. Large groups of bracero applicants came via train to the northern border. Their arrival altered the social and economic environments of many border towns. Ciudad Juarez, across the border from El Paso, Texas, became a hotbed of recruitment and a main gathering point for the agricultural labor force.

The Bracero Program contracts were controlled by independent farmer associations and the "Farm Bureau," and were written in English, and many braceros would sign them without understanding the rights they were giving away nor the terms of the employment. At the end of World War II, Mexican workers were ousted from their jobs by workers coming out of wartime industries and by returning servicemen. By 1947, the Emergency Farm Labor Service was working on decreasing the amount of Mexican labor imported. By the 1960s, an overflow of "illegal" agricultural workers along with the invention of the mechanical cotton harvester, diminished the practicality and appeal of the bracero program.

SOURCE: http://www.pbs.org/kpbs/theborder/history/timeline/2.html

1964-

The bracero program is finally repealed, and Mexican American labor leaders see an opportunity to work toward unionizing the farm workers.

BRACERO PERMIT

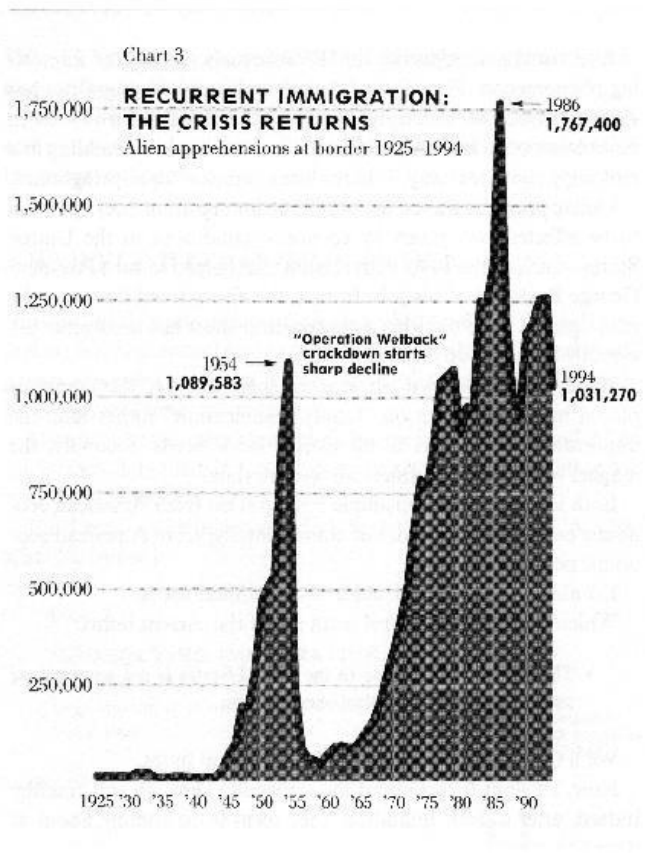
SOURCE: http://www.pbs.org/kpbs/theborder/history/timeline/2.html

1954- Operation Wetback

In 1949 the Border Patrol seized nearly 280,000 illegal immigrants. By 1953, the numbers had grown to more than 865,000, and the U.S. government felt pressured to do something about the onslaught of immigration. What resulted was Operation Wetback, devised in 1954 under the supervision of new commissioner of the Immigration and Nationalization Service, Gen. Joseph Swing.

Swing oversaw the Border patrol, and organized state and local officials along with the police. The object of his intense border enforcement were "illegal aliens," but common practice of Operation Wetback focused on Mexicans in general. The police swarmed through Mexican American barrios throughout the southeastern states. Some Mexicans, fearful of the potential violence of this militarization, fled back south across the border. In 1954, the agents discovered over 1 million illegal immigrants.

In some cases, illegal immigrants were deported along with their American-born children, who were by law U.S. citizens. The agents used a wide brush in their criteria for interrogating potential aliens. They adopted the practice of stopping "Mexican-looking" citizens on the street and asking for identification. This practice incited and angered many U.S. citizens who were of Mexican American descent. Opponents in both the United States and Mexico complained of "police-state" methods, and Operation Wetback was abandoned.



SOURCE: http://www.pbs.org/kpbs/theborder/history/timeline/2.html

ANNEXATION to San Diego
1957

San Diego May Spread to Border: City Will Call Vote Despite Threats of Chula Vista Suit
Los Angeles Times (1923-Current File); Apr 16, 1957;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times (1881-1989)
pg. 24

San Diego May Spread to Border

City Will Call Vote Despite Threats of Chula Vista Suit

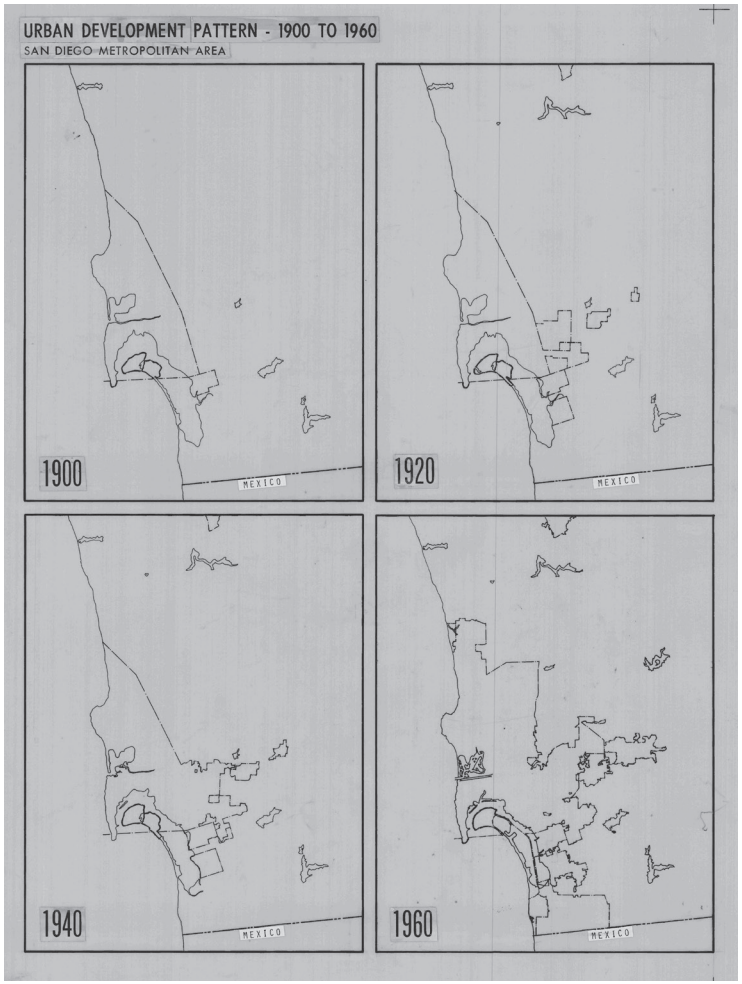
SAN DIEGO, April 15 (AP)—The City Council today declared its intention of calling a special annexation election that would extend the city limits to the Mexican border.

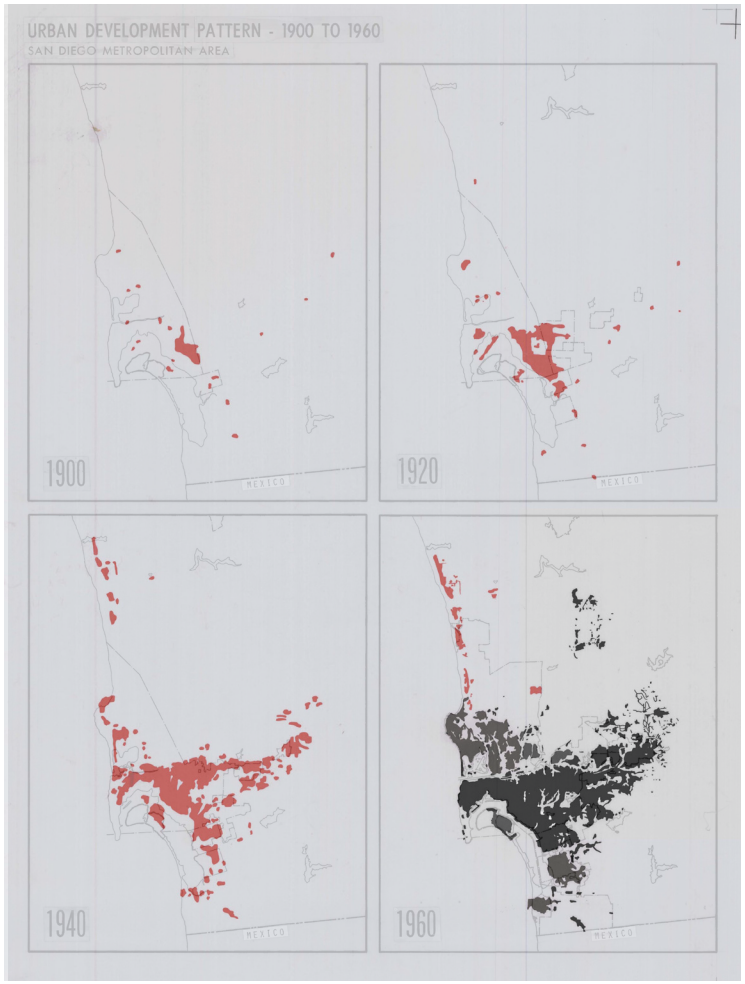
It acted within an hour after a petition, bearing 991 signatures of South Bay area residents, was presented to the City Clerk. He said 600 names would have been sufficient.

May 6 Hearing

The Council set a hearing for May 6 on the proposal.

The city of Chula Vista, which has sought to annex a corridor that could block San Diego's expansion to the south, has threatened court action. The area proposed for annexation to San Diego covers 22 square miles and includes Palm City, Nestor, farm lands in the Tijuana River Valley, San Ysidro and Otay Mesa.





SOURCE: SANDIEGO.GOV

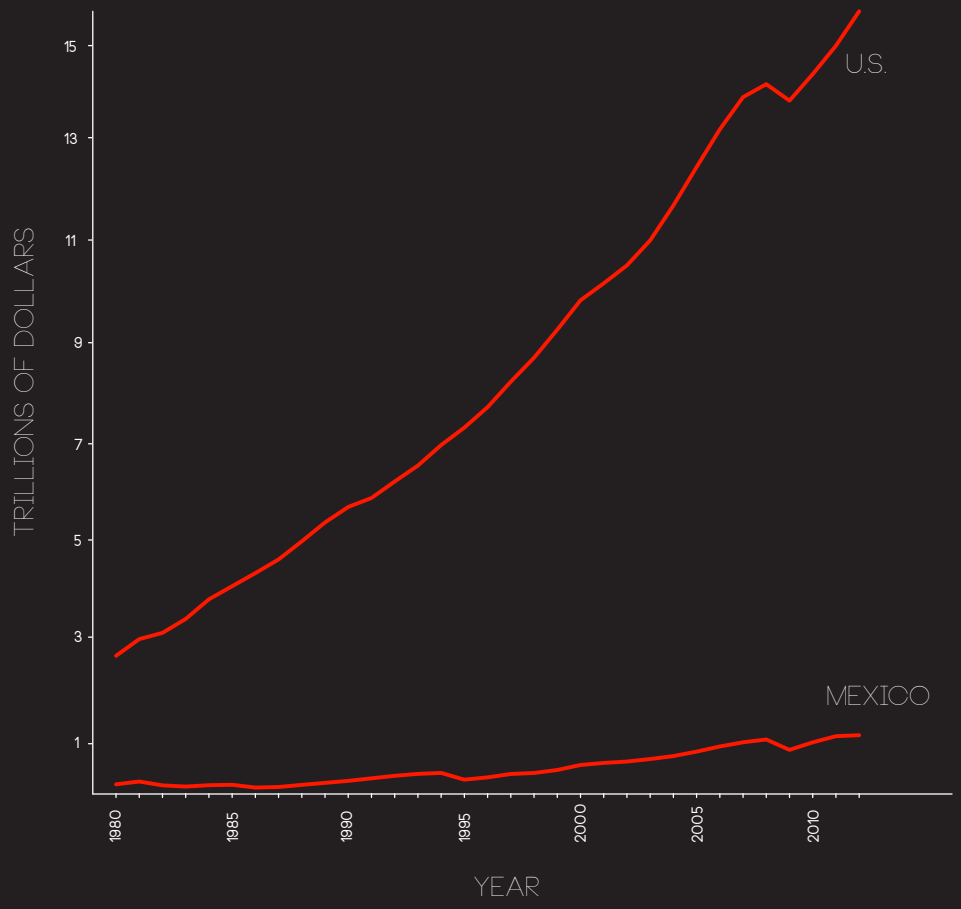
Water issues in San Ysidro started the idea of annexation but San Diego wanted to dissolve San Ysidro into itself so it could have a stake in international trade.

A shift in demographics from primarily Anglo to primarily Mexican

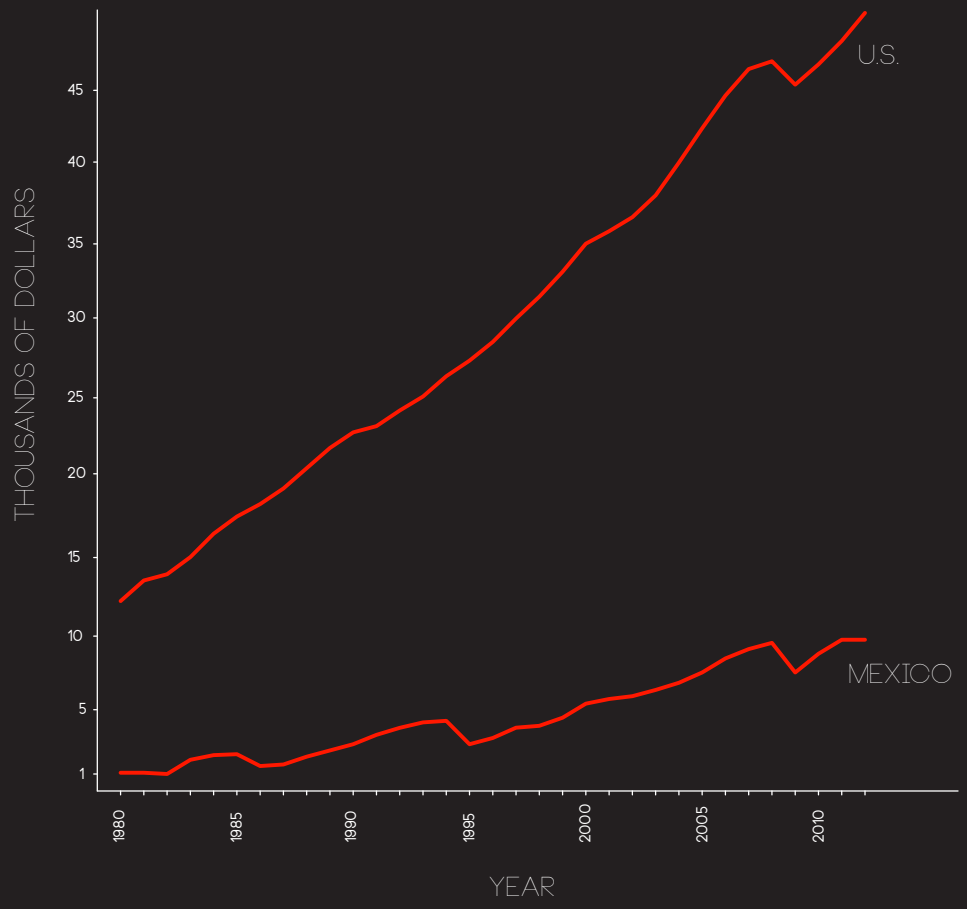
The Border Region Today

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

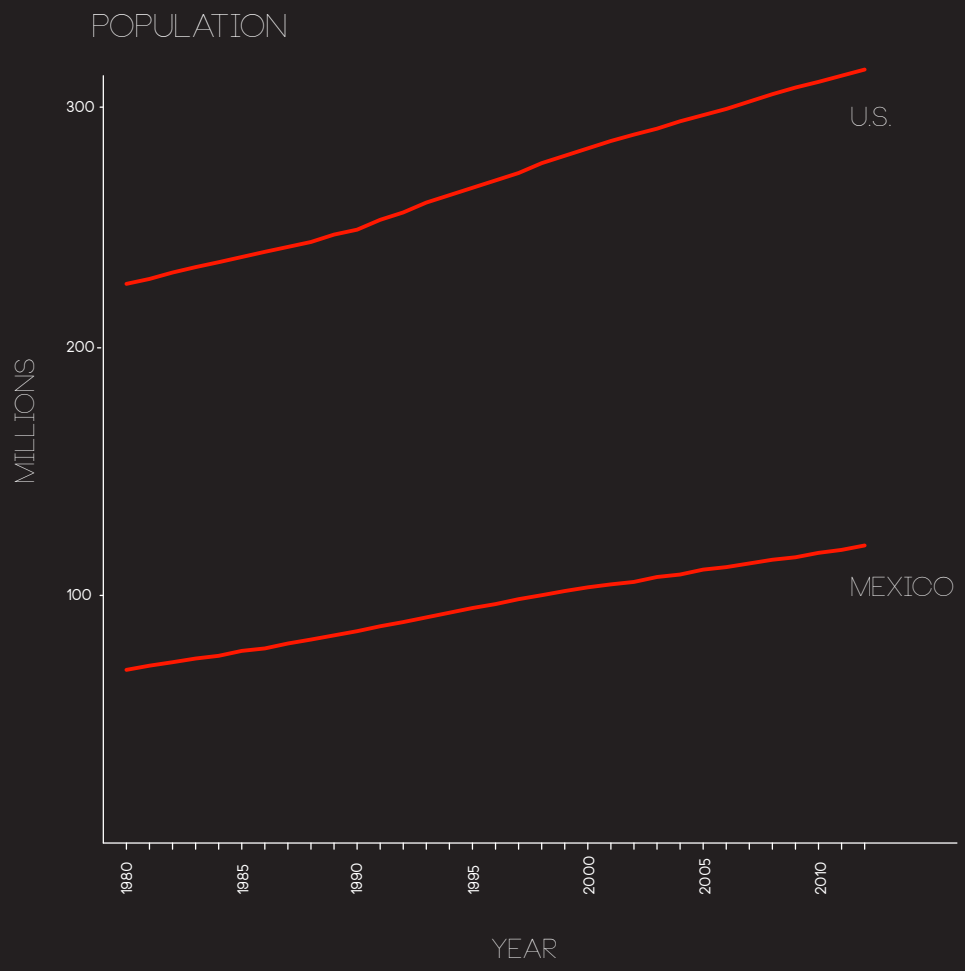
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

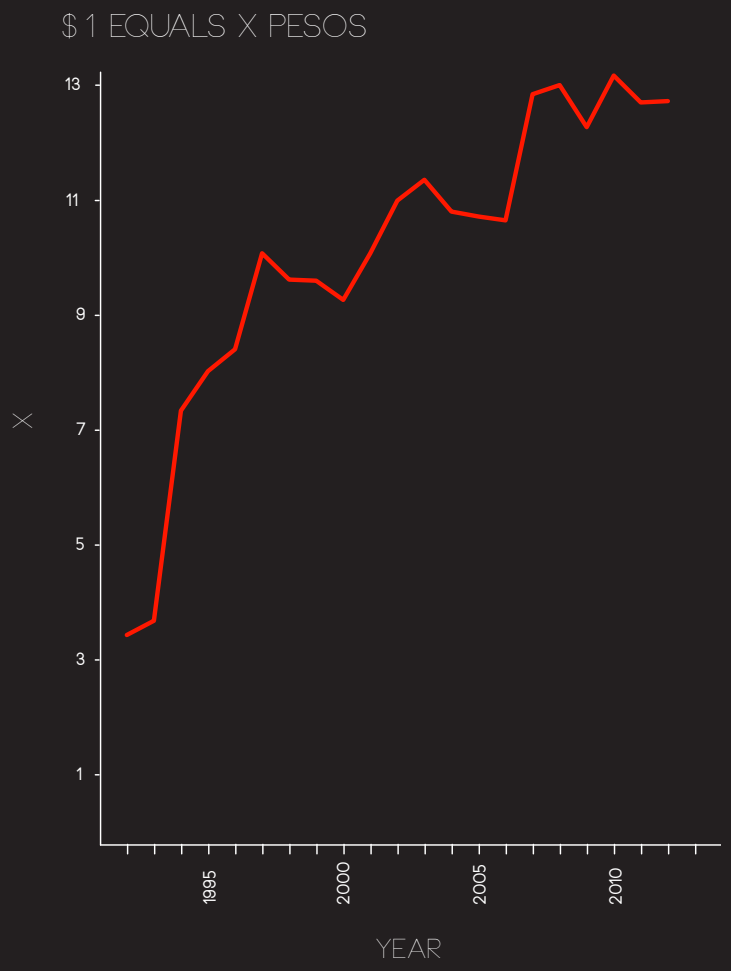


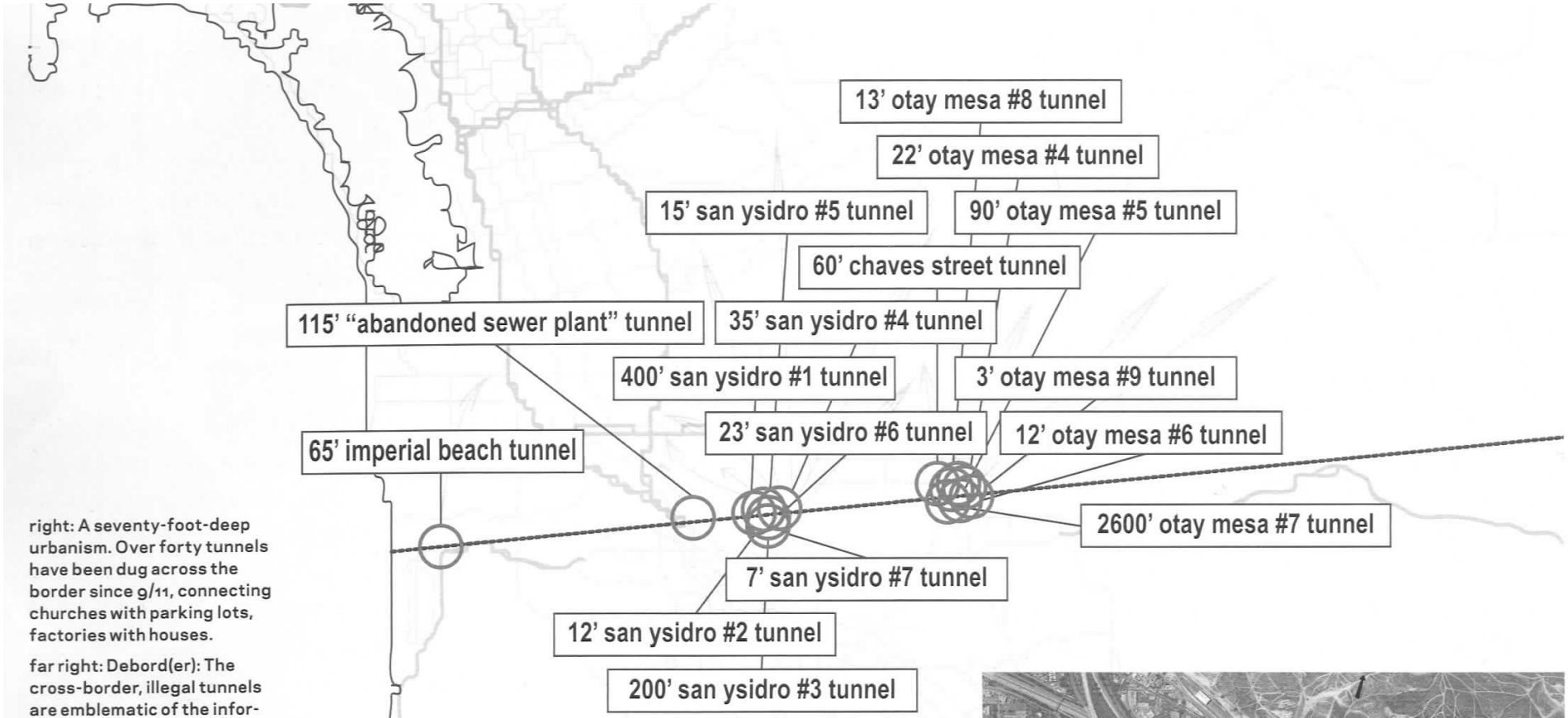
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT/ CAPITA



SOURCE: WORLD BANK

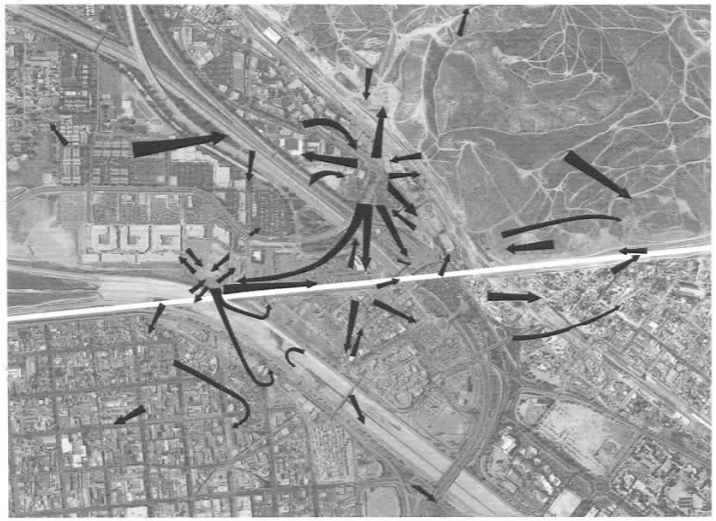

POPULATION
300
200
100
MILLIONS
U.S.
MEXICO
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
YEAR


$ 1 EQUALS X PESOS
13
11
9
7
5
3
1
X
1995
2000
2005
2010
YEAR



right: A seventy-foot-deep urbanism. Over forty tunnels have been dug across the border since 9/11, connecting churches with parking lots, factories with houses.

far right: Debord(er): The cross-border, illegal tunnels are emblematic of the informal economies and densities that also define the border territory.



Inserting these illegal tunnels into the official map produces a very different image of the border. The linear rigidity of the artificial geopolitical boundary that has flattened the living complexity of the natural is transformed back into a complex set of porous lines perpendicular to the border. As these lines puncture the border in our fictional cartography, they almost restore the primacy of the network of existing canyons, juxtaposing the natural with the socio-economic flows that continue to be under the radar.

SOURCE: *Border Translations: Urbanism beyond the Property Line* by Teddy Cruz

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The most common segments for ZIP Code 92173, San Ysidro, CA are:

29 American Dreams

Upper Mid Middle Age Family Mix

65 Big City Blues

Lower Mid Middle Age Family Mix

61 City Roots

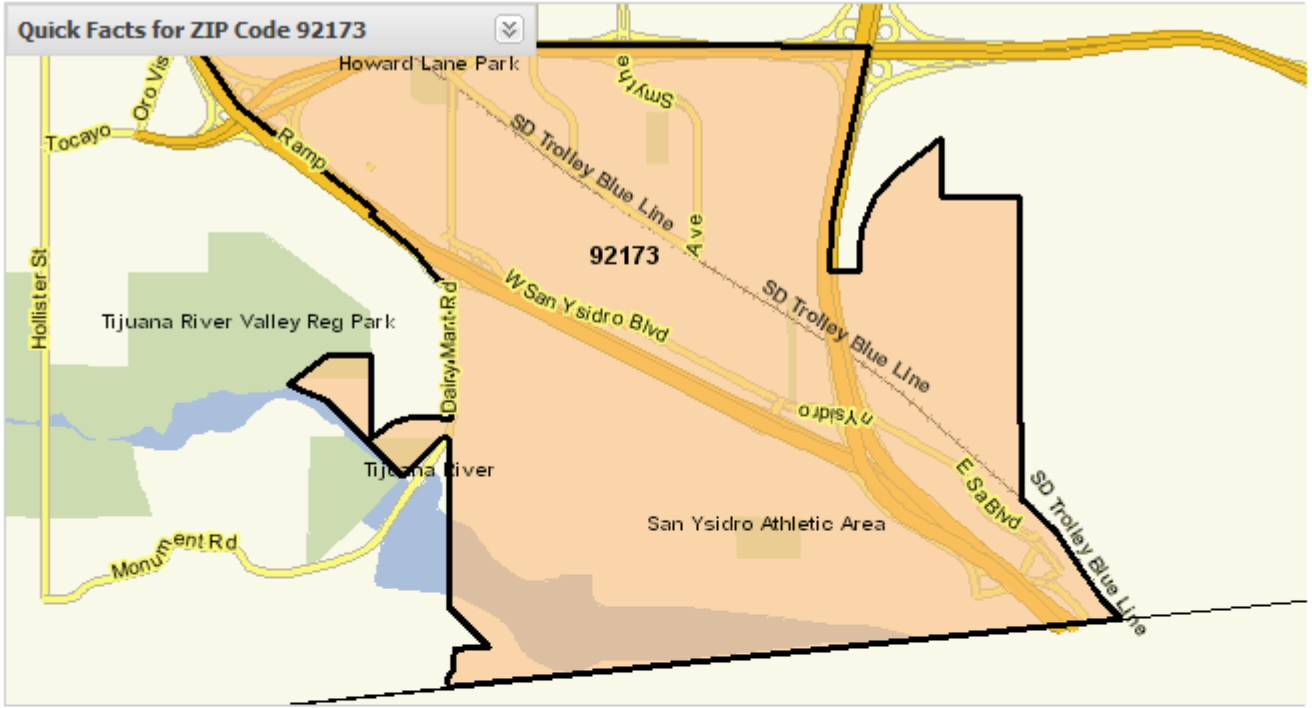
Downscale Mature Mostly w/o Kids

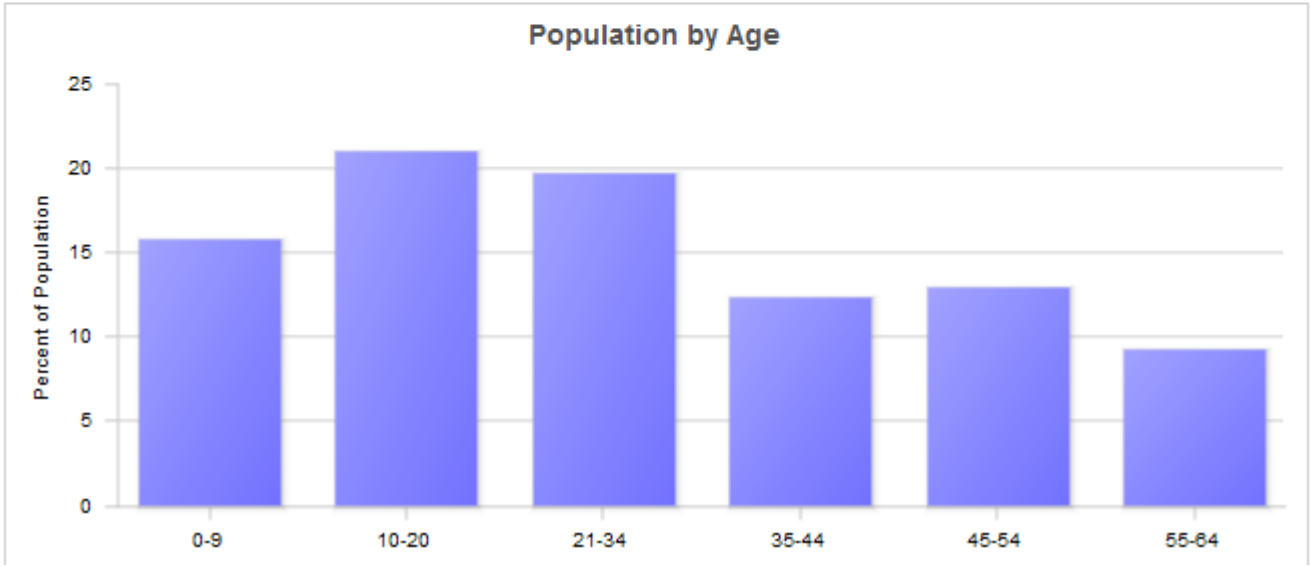
66 Low-Rise Living

Lower Mid Middle Age Mostly w/ Kids

59 Urban Elders

Downscale Older Mostly w/o Kids





Household Composition

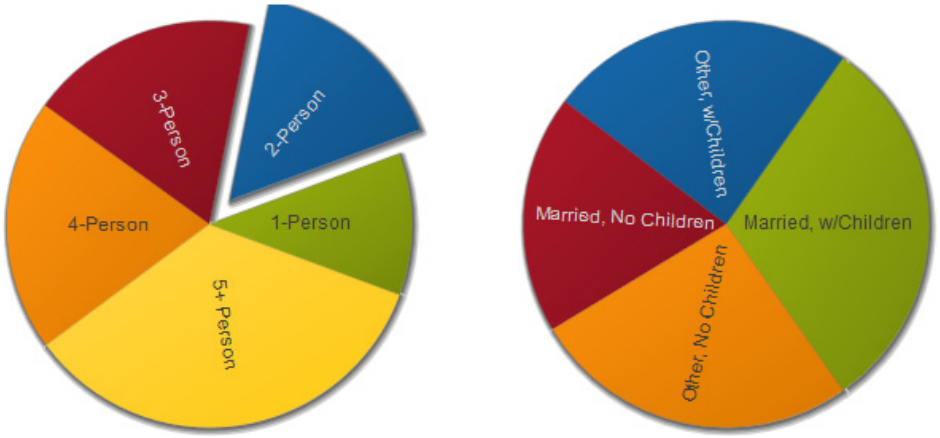


Table 2.

Households by Type: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling errors, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Household type	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	**105,480,101**	**100.0**	**116,716,292**	**100.0**	**11,236,191**	**10.7**
Family household	71,787,347	68.1	77,538,296	66.4	5,750,949	8.0
Husband-wife households	54,493,232	51.7	56,510,377	48.4	2,017,145	3.7
With own children	24,835,505	23.5	23,588,268	20.2	–1,247,237	–5.0
Without own children	29,657,727	28.1	32,922,109	28.2	3,264,382	11.0
Female householder, no spouse present	12,900,103	12.2	15,250,349	13.1	2,350,246	18.2
With own children	7,561,874	7.2	8,365,912	7.2	804,038	10.6
Without own children	5,338,229	5.1	6,884,437	5.9	1,546,208	29.0
Male householder, no spouse present	4,394,012	4.2	5,777,570	5.0	1,383,558	31.5
With own children	2,190,989	2.1	2,789,424	2.4	598,435	27.3
Without own children	2,203,023	2.1	2,988,146	2.6	785,123	35.6
Nonfamily households	33,692,754	31.9	39,177,996	33.6	5,485,242	16.3
Male householder	15,556,103	14.7	18,459,253	15.8	2,903,150	18.7
Living alone	11,779,106	11.2	13,906,294	11.9	2,127,188	18.1
Not living alone	3,776,997	3.6	4,552,959	3.9	775,962	20.5
Female householder	18,136,651	17.2	20,718,743	17.8	2,582,092	14.2
Living alone	15,450,969	14.6	17,298,615	14.8	1,847,646	12.0
Not living alone	2,685,682	2.5	3,420,128	2.9	734,446	27.3
Unmarried couple households[1]	5,475,768	5.2	7,744,711	6.6	2,268,943	41.4
Opposite-sex partners	4,881,377	4.6	6,842,714	5.9	1,961,337	40.2
Same-sex partners[2]						
Summary File 1 counts	594,391	0.6	901,997	0.8	307,606	51.8
Preferred estimates	358,390	0.3	646,464	0.6	288,074	80.4
Average household size	2.59	(X)	2.58	(X)	– 0.01	(X)
Average family size	3.14	(X)	3.14	(X)	0.00	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

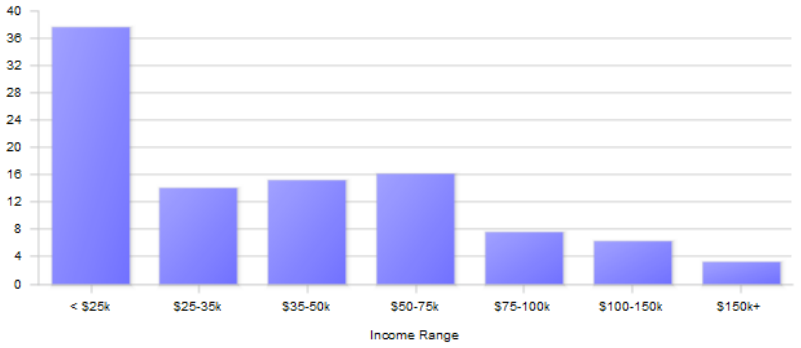
[1] Unmarried couple households can be family or nonfamily households depending on the relationship of others in the household to the householder. In this table, it is the sum of opposite-sex partners and same-sex partners from Summary File 1 counts.

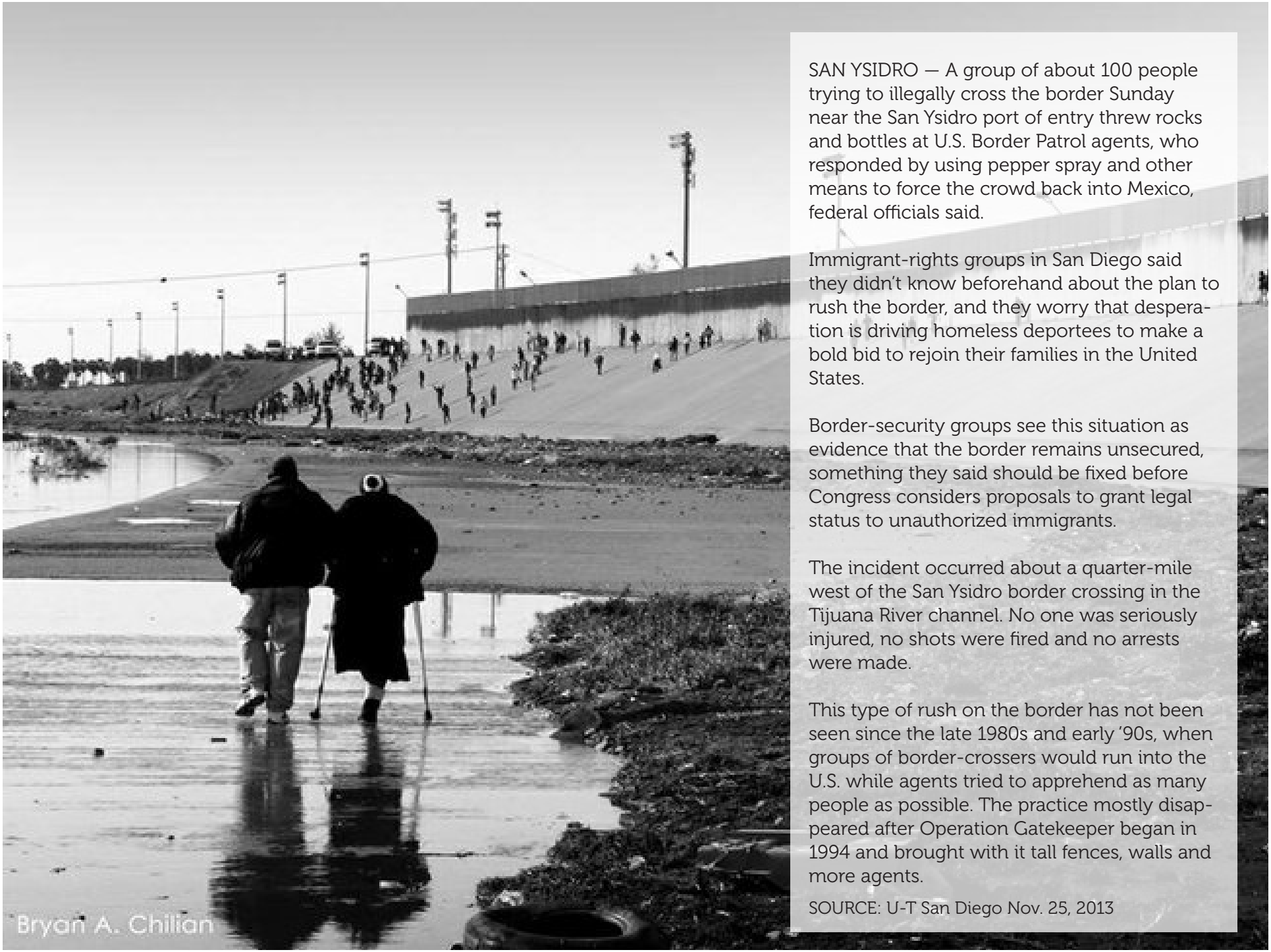
[2] Summary File 1 counts in this table are consistent with Summary File 1 counts shown in American FactFinder.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1* and *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

Population by Race & Ethnicity

Households by Income





SAN YSIDRO — A group of about 100 people trying to illegally cross the border Sunday near the San Ysidro port of entry threw rocks and bottles at U.S. Border Patrol agents, who responded by using pepper spray and other means to force the crowd back into Mexico, federal officials said.

Immigrant-rights groups in San Diego said they didn't know beforehand about the plan to rush the border, and they worry that desperation is driving homeless deportees to make a bold bid to rejoin their families in the United States.

Border-security groups see this situation as evidence that the border remains unsecured, something they said should be fixed before Congress considers proposals to grant legal status to unauthorized immigrants.

The incident occurred about a quarter-mile west of the San Ysidro border crossing in the Tijuana River channel. No one was seriously injured, no shots were fired and no arrests were made.

This type of rush on the border has not been seen since the late 1980s and early '90s, when groups of border-crossers would run into the U.S. while agents tried to apprehend as many people as possible. The practice mostly disappeared after Operation Gatekeeper began in 1994 and brought with it tall fences, walls and more agents.

SOURCE: U-T San Diego Nov. 25, 2013

TIJUANA — The new mayor of this city of more than 1.6 million residents says crime-fighting will be a priority of his administration, and public support will be key to his success.

"In the past, we have observed wise decisions that have allowed us to live in a safer city, this is undeniable" Astiazaran said in a speech following his inauguration on Saturday night, as he called for continued coordination with state and federal law enforcement agencies. "In the present, we must redouble or efforts," said the 51-year-old physician.

Astiazaran has named a new public safety secretary, Alejando Lares Valladares, who most recently served as the Tijuana police department's international liaison officer. Fluent in English, and a graduate of the FBI Academy, Lares takes over the helm of the 2,190-officer department from Alberto Capella.

All five of Baja California's five municipalities are launching new administrations. Three are headed by members of Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), while two are headed by the National Action Party (PAN). The municipalities are saddled with large public debts, and the new mayors need to find ways to rein in public spending while continuing to provide city services.

SOURCE: U-T San Diego Dec. 1, 2013

TIJUANA — A protest against Mexico's newly approved sales tax hike for border areas brought several dozen drivers to steer through Tijuana's streets on Sunday afternoon. The "Caravan of Repudiation" ended an hour after it started, with collective honking outside the municipal office of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, the PRI.

The demonstration was the latest show of discontent in Baja California following legislative approval last month of a 5 percent sales tax increase for border areas — from 11 percent to 16 percent. Set to go into effect on Jan. 1, the measure ends the lower rate for areas of the country considered border regions, and creates a uniform sales tax for all of Mexico.

The change would end more than three decades of differential treatment for border zones, which include the entire states of Baja California and Baja California Sur, a 12.5-mile zone that runs along Mexico's northern border, and parts of the states of Chiapas and Quintana Roo on the southern border.

The PRI's leader in Tijuana, Jose Luis Hernandez Silerio, said the reform would offer new unemployment benefits and pensions for the elderly. He mentioned the possibility of greater federal funding for the border. "We all want a border that's more competitive, border crossings that are more agile," he said.

SOURCE: U-T San Diego Nov. 10, 2013

Last week Representative Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) joined a demonstration in Washington D.C. to protest the refusal of President Obama to use his executive powers to halt the deportations of the undocumented. With over 392,000 deportations in 2010, more than in any of the Bush years, many activists fear we are in the midst of a repeat of notorious episodes of the past such as the "Repatriation" campaign of the 1930s and the infamous Operation Wetback of 1954, both of which resulted in the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Latinos.

At the National Council of La Raza's Conference Obama tried to console the audience by saying that he knows "very well the pain and heartbreak deportation has caused." His words failed to resonate. Instead Rep. Gutierrez and others took to the streets, demonstrating that "I feel your pain" statements and appeals to the audacity of hope carry little credibility these days. It is time for a serious change of direction on immigration issues or pretty soon, just as Michelle Alexander has referred to the mass incarceration of African-Americans as the New Jim Crow, we may hear people start to call the ongoing repression of Latinos a "New Operation Wetback."

SOURCE: http://publici.ucimc.org/?p=47696
August 2011