

MEXICO POLICY NEWS

The Consortium of U.S. Research
Programs for Mexico

No. 1 Spring 1986

Arizona • Arizona State • New Mexico • New Mexico State • Overseas Development Council • San Diego State • Stanford • Texas at Austin • Texas at El Paso • Tulane • UCLA

Letter From PROFMEX President Wilkie

It is my pleasure to introduce observers of the Mexican scene to the first issue of PROFMEX'S *MEXICO POLICY NEWS*. The purpose of this newsletter is to keep policymakers, government officials, scholars, and other observers abreast of the increasing number of issues in U.S.-Mexican relations as well as policy matters in Mexico as they impinge on the United States and vice versa.

PROFMEX (The Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico) was officially founded at a 1982 meeting in Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur, attended by **Michael C. Meyer, Stanley R. Ross, Albert E. Utton**, and myself. The respective universities of Arizona, Texas at Austin, New Mexico, and UCLA, represented at Cabo San Lucas soon were joined by Stanford University, the Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.) and the universities affiliated with the Border States Consortium on Latin American Studies, which dissolved and turned over its assets to PROFMEX. The masthead above carries the present directing membership, of which Tulane University is the newest member.

PROFMEX was organized to coordinate U.S. scholarly research on Mexico and to develop relations with Mexican universities. To these ends, Michael C. Meyer served as the first president, followed by Stanley R. Ross.

In 1984, PROFMEX was accorded status as a non-profit, scholarly organization by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and the State of California. Contributions and dues are tax deductible under section 501 (c) (3) of the U.S. tax code.

PROFMEX's counterpart in Mexico is ANUIES (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior). Together, PROFMEX and ANUIES have hosted the following conferences, with the results published in Mexico, D.F., by ANUIES/PROFMEX. *(please turn to page 2)*

PROFMEX Secretariat Moves to New Mexico



L. Ray Sadler,
PROFMEX Acting Executive Secretary

On November 1, 1985, the PROFMEX Secretariat moved from Stanford University to the Center for Latin American Studies/Joint Border Research Institute (CLAS/JBRI) at New Mexico State University.

The Secretariat, which was housed by Stanford University's U.S.-Mexico Project, directed by PROFMEX Director **Clark Reynolds** and administered by PROFMEX Coordinator **Clint Smith**, was located at Palo Alto for three years. New Mexico State University's bid to assume the Secretariat was accepted following a meeting in Las Cruces in August 1985 between PROFMEX President **James Wilkie** and **Michael Meyer**, member of the PROFMEX Board of Directors, with New Mexico State University President **James E. Halligan**.

The PROFMEX Secretariat is located in Nason

House, the former presidential residence, on the NMSU campus. The Secretariat will be supported by and housed with CLAS and JBRI.

A 3,200-square-foot house built in 1917, the presidential residence was designed by the famed southwestern architect Henry C. Trost. It has a lovely garden behind the residence and a lush and attractive lawn surrounded by large, old oak and juniper trees, and is separated from the campus by a rip-rap fence and from University Avenue by a low stone wall. Nason House was named for the late Willoughby Nason, a graduate student in Mexican history at NMSU, who died in 1979. His mother, **Mrs. Charles Nason**, donated funds to the university for the renovation of the residence. The two-story, brick residence contains a large conference room, offices, and a 3,000 volume Latin American reading room which contains the Nason Latin American collection donated by Mrs. Nason.

The oldest entity in the Nason House is the JBRI which was set up in the fall of 1978 to support research on the U.S.-Mexican border. The following year the CLAS, an entity of the College of Arts & Sciences was established. The Center for Latin American Studies is one of fourteen federally funded Latin American studies centers

(please turn to page 8)

In This Issue

Focus on Immigration	3
Meeting on GATT	5
PROFMEX-ANUIES Symposium	6
Mexican Earthquake	8
Maquiladora Program	9
Washington, Las Cruces Briefings	10
Overseas Development Council	11
Border Smelter Emissions	12

Letter from Wilkie

(continued from page 1)

- I. La Paz, Baja California Sur, February 28-29, 1980
Estudios Fronterizos, Mario Miranda, ed., 1981
- I. Austin, Texas, February 16-18, 1982
Ecology and Development of the Border Region, Stanley R. Ross, ed., 1983
- III. Tijuana, Baja California, October 23-25, 1983
Rules of the Game and Games Without Rules in Border Life, Mario Miranda and James W. Wilkie, eds. 1985

The IV Symposium, entitled *One Border. Two Nations*, will be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, April 16-18, 1986. Attendance is unrestricted and reservations may be made by contacting **Theo Crevenna**, Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 USA (505) 277-2961.

To plan cultural and intellectual links between Mexico and the United States for the period 1984-1987, as PROFMEX president I was appointed to be the U.S. academic delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Joint Cultural Commission. In opening the meeting held at Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Relations, April 9-11, 1984, U.S. Commission Chair **Ronald L. Trowbridge** said, "the PROFMEX-ANUIES academic link between the two countries is a remarkable example of creative and dynamic aspirations come true. . . . The books they have published have been excellent and the conferences have made significant contributions to the concepts and understanding of policymakers on both sides of the border." The accord for 1984-1987 was signed in Mexico City by **Robert L. Chatten**, Counselor for Public Affairs in the U.S. Embassy, and **Luz del Amo**, Director General of Cultural Affairs for Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Relations.

PROFMEX is very much concerned about public policy towards Mexico. PROFMEX has sponsored a "Window On Washington Policy Series," co-hosted with the Overseas Development Council and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Briefing sessions with congressional representatives and their staffs were held February 1983 and 1985. Additional policy outreach efforts by directors and member institutions of PROFMEX are described in two articles in this issue of the *Mexico Policy News*.

The PROFMEX Monograph Series, published by the University of Arizona Press, has the following titles:

Politics and Ethnicity on the Rio Yaqui, by Thomas R. McGuire

The State of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo: Water Resources along the Texas/Mexico Border, by Richard Eaton

The Problem of the Professions in Mexico, by Peter S. Cleaves

Prospective authors should send their manuscripts to Series Editor Michael C. Meyer, Latin America Area Center, University of Arizona,

Tucson, AZ 88721, (602) 621-1137.

Under a grant from the Hewlett Foundation, the PROFMEX Secretariat was located at Stanford University, hosted by the Project on United States-Mexico Relations and its director **Clark W. Reynolds**. **Clint E. Smith** served as PROFMEX coordinator until January 1, 1986, when he resigned to move from academia to the foundation world.

In rotating the PROFMEX Secretariat to New Mexico State University, NMSU President **James Halligan**, Executive Vice President **William Conroy**, Associate Academic Vice President for Research **Harold Daw**, and Dean of Letters and Science **Thomas Gale** made available an operations budget and a half-time faculty position for PROFMEX to recruit a new executive secretary. It is our hope that this position will be filled and in operation by mid-1986. The Secretariat is housed in the NMSU Nason Home, which also houses the NMSU Center for Latin American Studies and the Joint Border Research Institute, both directed by **L. Ray Sadler**.

The PROFMEX Membership Office, located first at UCLA and then at the University of Arizona, has been consolidated with the Secretariat at NMSU. Members may join by writing to the PROFMEX Secretariat, Box 3JBR, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, N.M. 88003 USA (505) 646-3524.

For three years (1982-1984), PROFMEX cooperated with UC MEXUS (University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States) to co-publish *UC MEXUS NEWS* and the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research*. After producing eleven issues of that newsletter and three issues of the inventory, the PROFMEX directors meeting in 1984 at Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, determined that, with both those publications firmly established, PROFMEX could best use its resources by developing a newsletter devoted to policy matters, thus offering PROFMEX a new direction.

Fortuitously, **Paul Ganster**, the founding editor of *UC MEXUS NEWS*, was induced to accept editorship of *MEXICO POLICY NEWS*, with financial assistance from San Diego State University, where he is now director of the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias.

With publication of this first issue of *MEXICO POLICY NEWS*, we are pleased to inaugurate a guest column authored by leading observers involved in thinking about U.S.-Mexican relations. Our guest in this issue is **Joseph Nalven**, who gives us an important summary of current research that will influence the development of U.S. immigration policy.

Immigration reform proposals before Congress have the potential of seriously affecting the U.S.-Mexican relationship and are of great concern to PROFMEX.

MEXICO POLICY NEWS publishes reviews of pertinent books about Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations. For review, the works should be sent to Editor Paul Ganster.

PROFMEX welcomes readers to subscribe to this newsletter, will be grateful for comments and suggestions on coverage, and invites submission of news items.

Please accept my personal invitation to join PROFMEX. I look forward to seeing readers in Santa Fe for the April meeting with ANUIES.

James W. Wilkie

PROFMEX President

MEXICO POLICY NEWS

Published by:
Institute for Regional Studies of the
Californias
San Diego State University
San Diego, CA 92182-0435
(619) 265-5423

Editor, Paul Ganster
Assistant Editor, Joseph Nalven
Production Assistants, Deborah Fridell and
Eren McGinnis
Design, Bronle Crosby

PROFMEX Secretariat

L. Ray Sadler, Acting Executive Secretary
CLAS/JBR
Box 3 JBR
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(505) 646-3524

PROFMEX Monograph Series

Michael C. Meyer, Editor
Latin American Area Center
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 88721
(612) 621-1137

PROFMEX Directors

James W. Wilkie (UCLA), President,
Paul Ganster (San Diego State University); **Richard Greenleaf** (Tulane University); **Jerry R. Ladman** (Arizona State University); **Oscar J. Martínez** (University of Texas at El Paso); **Michael C. Meyer** (University of Arizona); **Clark W. Reynolds** (Stanford University); **Louis R. Sadler** (New Mexico State University); **John W. Sewell** (Overseas Development Council); **Albert E. Utton** (University of New Mexico); and **Sidney Weintraub** (University of Texas, Austin).

Focus on Immigration

by Joseph Nalven

This article reviews recent studies on the impacts of undocumented immigration, highlighting those studies not covered by the Library of Congress report, *Impact of Illegal Immigration and Background on Legalization, 1985*. Nalven, an anthropologist, is associate director of the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias at San Diego State University.

In reporting on the January 3, 1986, meeting between Presidents Reagan and De la Madrid in Mexicali, Baja California, the *Los Angeles Times* captured the essence of the visible dialogue on immigration between the two nations: "The two presidents discussed immigration problems, with the Mexicans pressing for greater protection for Mexicans who work in the United States. The United States countered with a call for protection from crime against U.S. travelers in Mexico." (January 4, 1986, Part I, p. 24.) Whether or not informal talks have been more on point, the result is that any immigration legislation that emerges from the 99th Congress will be molded by national rather than binational interests.

When looking at immigration reform from the U.S. national interest, what new pieces of the puzzle have emerged since the conference committee talks in late 1984 between the House of Representatives and the Senate failed to produce legislation?

The General Accounting Office (GAO) released a report on employer sanctions on October 28, 1985.¹ This brief report may prove persuasive in the argument over the effectiveness of employer sanctions and the concern over discrimination based on national origin. The 1985 GAO report stated that an unwarranted conclusion was drawn from its earlier study of August 31, 1982: "we reported (in 1982) that employer sanctions were not an effective deterrent to illegal employment, primarily for two reasons. First, employers either were able to evade responsibility for illegal employment or, once apprehended, were penalized too little to deter such acts. Second, the laws generally were not being effectively enforced because of strict legal constraints on investigations, noncommunication between government agencies, lack of enforcement resolve, and lack of personnel. However, a change in these conditions might have resulted in more effective employer sanctions which, in turn, might have resulted in a more effective deterrent to the employment of illegal aliens" (p. 1).

By October 23, 1985, nine countries replied to inquiries on subsequent experiences with employer sanctions laws. These included Hong Kong, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Sweden (Switzerland had not replied by this date). The GAO update presents a substantially different picture, stating that "most countries reported that employer sanction laws have helped

Table 1
Where Illegals Live
(numbers in thousands)

State	Illegal aliens	Percent of Total	Undocumented aliens from Mexico	Undocumented aliens from all other countries
Total	2,057*	100.0		
CA	1,024	49.8	763	261
NY	234	11.4	6	228
TX	186	9.0	147	39
IL	135	6.6	101	34
FL	80	3.9	7	73
NJ	37	1.8	2	35
VA	34	1.7	1	34
MD	32	1.6	—	32
AZ	25	1.2	20	5
WA	22	1.1	11	11
CO	19	.9	11	8
MA	17	.8	—	17
OR	15	.7	7	8
DC	14	.7	—	14
NM	13	.6	10	3

* More than 90 percent of illegal aliens lived in 15 States in 1980.

Source: Library of Congress, *Impact of Illegal Immigration and Background on Legalization*, p. 39 (based on Jeffrey S. Passel and Karen A. Woodrow, "Geographic distribution of undocumented immigrants: estimates of undocumented aliens counted in the 1980 census by state," *International Migration Review*, 18 (1984): 642-671.

to deter illegal alien employment. For example, five of the eight countries and Hong Kong reported that these laws were a moderate or great deterrent against illegal alien employment. This group included Germany and France which reported in 1982 that their laws were not an effective deterrent. The three countries that reported their law were less of a deterrent (Italy, Canada, and Spain) acknowledged that various problems with the enforcement of these laws had lessened their effectiveness . . . All respondents reported that little or no discrimination against citizens or legal aliens has resulted from employer sanction laws" (p. 2).

In order to be of use in predicting the effectiveness of employer sanctions in the U.S. context, one would at least have to examine the conditions under which they had and had not worked in these other countries. For example, what exactly were the "various problems" of enforcement that "had lessened their effectiveness" in Canada, Italy, and Spain? Are these problems related to conditions that have parallels in the U.S.?

Even were the GAO report to have found that employer sanctions are working in all the surveyed countries, its utility in assessing their effectiveness for the U.S. may be limited. The combination of a lengthy border separating an affluent developed country from a poor Third World country, the absence of a national identification card, and a long tradition of immigrant labor employment, is probably unique in the world and is certainly not replicated in any of the nine countries included in the report.

While it is unclear, therefore, what the report tells us about the potential effectiveness and

desirability of employer sanctions in the U.S., nonetheless it may prove persuasive in the House of Representatives debate.

The Library of Congress recently issued a report titled, *Impact of Illegal Immigration and Background on Legalization*.² The report was a response to the "total lack of consensus as to the impact of illegal immigration," an area insufficiently addressed by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. This highly informative annotated bibliography comes to the not surprising conclusion that the labor market impacts are "mixed and inconclusive." What emerges from the survey of studies is that the labor market effects of undocumented workers are "localized," depending on such factors as time, place, industry, minority workers, employers, and consumers. Thus, the current immigration and enforcement policy will permit some marginal firms and jobs to continue as well as have positive job-creation effects where undocumented wages are spent in the local economy. However, it will also entail job displacement and lowering of work standards "in some occupations in some geographic areas" (p. 4). Many of the studies reviewed were in California, the state which has the greatest impact of undocumented migrants/immigrants in the United States (see table 1).

Subsequent to the Library of Congress overview, partial release of findings were reported for two other California studies, one by the Rand Corporation, the other by Wayne Cornelius and Richard Mines.

The conclusion of the Rand study also points to mixed impacts:¹ "overall, the immigrants provide economic benefits to the state, and

Table 2
Social Profile of Immigrants

Type of Immigrant	Legal Status	Level of Education	Language	Integration Prospects
Short Term	Undocumented	Low	Monolingual Spanish	Low
Cyclical	Majority Undocumented	Low	Some English	Low
Permanent	Less than half Undocumented	Low	Half Bilingual	Low

Source: Kevin F. McCarthy and R. Burciaga Valdez, *Current and Future Effects of Mexican Immigration in California*, Rand Corporation, 1985, p. 15.

native-born Latinos may bear the brunt of competition for low-skill jobs. In general, immigrants contribute more to public revenues than they consume in public services; however, the youthfulness of the population, their low incomes, the progressiveness of the state income tax structure, and the high costs of public education produce a net deficit in educational expenditures. This deficit is most pronounced in communities with a high concentration of immigrants. Such communities pay a disproportionately large share of service costs but receive less than a proportionate share of tax revenues" (p. vii).

Despite the economic pay-offs, it is understandable that state and local governments will lobby extremely hard for full federal reimbursement of costs associated with any legalization program. The Rand study also highlights the difference in prospects and interests of various types of immigrants in integrating into U.S. society. The study emphasizes the importance of "expediting the educational progress of first-generation native-born Latinos . . ." (p. 39) (see table 2).

Most intriguing of the studies-in-progress, is that separately reported by Cornelius and Mines. The findings released by Cornelius at a Los Angeles Business-Labor Council Forum complement those released by Richard Mines before the Intergovernmental Relations Assembly Committee in Sacramento. The study examined labor market impacts in San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Cornelius argues that employer sanctions legislation would induce larger, mainstream firms ("upper-tier") to engage in more sub-contracting to smaller, largely non-union and immigrant-dominated firms ("lower-tier").⁴

Mines argues that employers are already "abandoning veteran workers (both U.S.-born and foreign) for recent immigrants." Mines gives a poignant example of 1,500 to 2,000 black janitors who were replaced by recent Hispanic immigrants by their employers. The black janitors were members of Union Local 399 and received \$13 an hour. Their replacements now receive a little more than the \$3.35 per hour minimum wage. Mines provides other examples to make the same point.⁵ Mines also argues elsewhere that the INS practice of raiding larger firms (as a

consequence of cost-efficient practices) would accelerate the shift to non-union, small firms that are beyond their reach due to a lack of personnel for widespread searches.⁶

The data, once again, prove to be problematic, both in interpreting their significance and in advancing solutions. In a study released by the Population Reference Bureau, Philip Martin and Leon Bouvier analyze a similar situation to that discussed by Cornelius and Mines. A key issue lies in differentiating between employer claims and the timing of unavoidable business failures: "the INS Operation Jobs raided several Northern Californian chicken processing firms, and their owner complained that Californians would not process poultry, although American workers do process poultry in the southeastern states. These firms argued that even if the workers could be found to process poultry for higher wages, such wages would put the firms out of business. These relatively small and isolated processing firms correctly suspect that most will be forced out of business, but the underlying reasons for such business failures are Californian land prices and the costs of transporting chicken feed, not immigration enforcement. Immigration enforcement simply affects the timing and stated reason for business failure."⁷

To be sure, elected officials may not wish to be perceived as the precipitating factor for business failures, even if these businesses would soon fail on their own for entirely different reasons.

These studies indicate the direction and intensity with which the congressional debates will proceed. The arguments on the various sides of the immigration issue have not changed much since the last round in 1983-1984, although they now have been reinforced with greater detail. Of all the reports cited, only the GAO study will likely have significant influence and that only because many wish to hear that employer sanctions can be effective in the U.S.

The questions that go unanswered and that will have to await the actual enforcement of new immigration legislation are 1) the costs that will have to be borne by those undocumented immigrants caught between the date of legalization and the present moment, and 2) the costs borne by the Mexican national economy should these individuals return.

References

1. United States General Accounting Office, *Illegal Aliens: Information on Selected Countries' Employment Prohibition Laws*, October, 1985.
2. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, *Impact of Illegal Immigration and Background on Legalization*, Prepared for the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Ninety-Ninth Congress, U.S. Government Printing Office, Serial No. 7, November, 1985.
3. McCarthy, Kevin F., and R. Burciaga Valdez, *Current and Future Effects of Mexican Immigration in California* (Executive Summary), Rand Corporation (R-3365/1-CR), November 1985.
4. Cornelius, Wayne, "The Role of Mexican Labor in the U.S. Economy: Two Generations of Research," forthcoming in Los Angeles Business-Labor Council Conference Proceedings, *Immigration and Jobs in Los Angeles: Current Impacts, Future Trends*, Los Angeles, February 15, 1985, p. 17.
5. Mines, Richard, "Undocumented Immigrants and California Industries: Reflections on Research," presented to California Assembly Intergovernmental Relations Committee, November 15, 1985, pp. 2, 4.
6. Mines, Richard, "Wage Depression and Job Displacement: The Case of California Janitors," mimeo, 1985.
7. Bouvier, Leon F., and Philip Martin, *Population Change and California's Future*, Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1985, p. 33.

CEFNOEX Now El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

CEFNOEX (Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México) changed its name on February 6, 1986, to El Colegio de la Frontera Norte. This action was taken by the Asamblea de Asociados in order to more fully integrate the institution with Mexico's systems of higher education and researchers.

The programs of the institution will continue as before the name change. For information about El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, for a complementary subscription to its newsletter *El Correo Fronterizo* (formerly, Boletín CEFNOEX), or a list of its publications, write: El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, P.O. Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012.

California Assembly Committee Studies California-Mexico Relations

The California Assembly established a new committee last year on Intergovernmental Relations. Its first year efforts focused on California-Mexico relations. Three hearings were held in Sacramento, including a comparative overview of other border states and the impact of proposed federal legislation on California and Mexico.

The committee hearings can be viewed, in its own words, as a response "to an ever-expanding political and economic reality challenging as well as invigorating these states: the increasing interdependence of the American Southwest and Mexico."

PROFEMEX board member **Clark Reynolds** and his Project on United States-Mexico Relations at Stanford assisted in organizing the hearings. Reynolds presented his views on the "silent integration" that has been drawing the Southwest United States and Mexico ever closer. Despite this growing concerted effort to better manage these interactions, California is lagging behind the other border states. Reynolds offered the Assembly committee nine recommendations for improving the relationship with Mexico:

1. Supporting policy research on the longitudinal impact of Mexican migration on the Californian economy and labor market.
2. Examination of the potential for future trade relations with Mexico, both on a bilateral as well as triangular (with Pacific Rim countries) and multilateral basis.
3. Enhancing the active role of California state institutions to bring together public and private sector participants to consider specific programs and policies.
4. Examining ways in which state, local, and federal policy of both countries could be integrated to deal with transborder problems.
5. Exploring possibilities for high-tech relations between California and Mexico.
6. Discussing ways to improve the border industry activities between California and Mexico with Baja California's state and Mexico's federal government together with private sector decision-makers.



PROFEMEX Director Clark Reynolds

7. Considering joint approaches to tourism, where the interests of both Californias coincide.
8. Improving the links between programs involving Chicano education and those dealing with Mexico-California relations.
9. Expanding the links between California's private and public educational institutions for exploring California and national "futures" and those in Mexico.

Other testimony was offered by Mexican Senator **Heladio Ramírez**, presenting a perspective on migration opposing unilateral decisions on international migration which "could provoke negative effects and makes things worse." Senator Ramírez characterized his appearance before the Intergovernmental Relations committee as an important precedent for California-Mexico parliamentary relations.

Following these November 15, 1985, hearings, Assembly Member **Cathie Wright**, chair of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee,

cosponsored Resolution 79 on immigration policy. The resolution urged that federal legislation take cognizance of the "significant and unique economic and social interests of California in regards to the issue of undocumented immigration," avoid employer sanctions if possible, fully reimburse state and local governments, and pursue bilateral negotiations.

The Intergovernmental Relations Committee also called for establishment of a California State office in Mexico City citing the success of a Texas office as beneficial to Texas business and bilateral Texas-Mexican relations.

In tandem with the activities of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee, Senator **Nicholas Petris** introduced Senate Bill 1635 calling for establishing a Mexico trade and economic development office. Wright's corresponding legislation is AB3697.

The Intergovernmental Relations Committee also called for the creation of a governor's task force on California-Mexico relations to provide a comprehensive reevaluation of the state's relations with Mexico and to offer directions for the next decade and a half.

Participants at the various committee hearings included **Joseph Nalven** (San Diego State University), **Phillip Martin** (UC Davis), **Luis Suárez-Villa** (UC Irvine), **Gustavo del Castillo** (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte), **Clark Reynolds** (Stanford), **Jorge Bustamante** (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte), **Ray Sadler** (New Mexico State), **Dolores Huerta** (United Farm Workers), **Rebecca Morales** (UCLA), **Linda Wong** (MALDEF), California Rep. **Dan Lungren**, Supervisor **Brian Bilbray** (San Diego), and **Russell Williams** (Agricultural Producers).

Copies of the report entitled, "California-Mexico Relations, Summary and Recommendations of the Assembly Intergovernmental Relations Committee Hearings, January, 1986" can be obtained from Assemblywoman Cathie Wright, Chair, Assembly Intergovernmental Relations Committee, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Tijuana Meeting Examines GATT

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte held a two-day seminar, *Conditions of Mexican Accession to GATT, 1986*, on March 13 and 14. Attending the meeting were specialists on the subject, including participants in the 1979 GATT negotiations. Representing El Colegio de México were **Gustavo Vega Canovas**, **Gabriel Szekely**, and **Saúl Trejo Reyes**. **Fernando Estrada** of the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México and **Fernando de Mateo**, personal advisor to the Mexican Minister of Commerce also attended. Presenting papers for El Colegio de la Frontera

Norte were **Gustavo del Castillo** and **Bernardo González-Aréchiga**.

The purpose of the seminar was to discuss what would be the possible conditions of Mexico's accession to GATT in 1986, given what had occurred in 1979. The basis for the debate centered on the radically changed conditions of the Mexican economy from 1979 to 1986. Also considered were pressures for change within GATT and the effect that operational agreements from the multilateral negotiations of the Tokyo round would have on new Mexican membership.

The tone for the seminar was set with the introductory paper by Del Castillo in which he argued that "the bilateral relationship with the United States would define the results of the multilateral forum." This emphasis arose because of a number of factors, principally the signing last year of the Agreement of Subsidies and Countervailing Duties, which Del Castillo maintains is a principal bargaining point for the U.S. Also important in determining conditions for Mexico joining is the overwhelming role of the U.S., given the fact that it chairs the GATT

working group where the protocol for accession is worked out.

All participants at the Tijuana meetings were in agreement that Mexican accession to GATT and the negotiating posture of the different actors were tied to whatever results were obtained in the Mexican negotiations over its external debt. Saúl Trejo Reyes and several other participants argued that whatever is negotiated in Geneva must depend on a well-defined sense of priorities to modernize and further industrialize Mexico. Trejo argued that the country's industrial sector is generally not competitive in the international arena because of Mexico's reliance on subsidies and protection. He pointed out that changes sought through GATT would meet stiff opposition by entrenched Mexican elites who have benefited from protection and subsidies, siphoned off profits, and moved them abroad, unconcerned over the rising inequality of income distribution within Mexico.

There was a sense among participants that further analysis of Mexico's entry into the GATT requires a comparative basis. All agreed that understanding would be furthered if Mexican analysts knew what entry into the GATT had meant to countries similar to Mexico. The lack of knowledge about GATT was extended to the internal working of the Mexican political system. Many participants in Tijuana wondered at what levels in the Mexican decision-making structure were the GATT decisions being made. They also remarked about lack of public disclosure about the progress being made at the negotiating table. The absence of information has only fueled speculation about Mexico's immediate future.

The seminar appeared to generate some consensus about the differential impact which Mexico's joining the General Agreement would have on different regions, industries, and labor markets. Bernardo González-Aréchiga's paper emphasized this when he discussed the situation of Mexico's northern border and the free zone.

Participants in the seminar discussed at length the various negotiating strategies open to Mexico. The renewal of the intense bilateral relationship with the U.S. was questioned. Benefits which the multilateral GATT forum could bring were pointed out. The option of United Nations participation in forums such as UNCTAD was also discussed, although it was agreed that such forums were generally held in contempt by industrialized nations. Regretfully, insistence by Mexico on strengthening such forums at this time would probably be counterproductive.

Finally, it was noted that negotiations within GATT proceed at an ever accelerating pace. If an accession protocol can be ready by June, Mexico can participate and defend its interests in the upcoming multilateral negotiations scheduled to begin in October. For more information about this seminar, contact its organizer: Gustavo del Castillo V, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, P.O. Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012.

One Border, Two Nations

IV Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities April 16-18, 1986, Santa Fe, New Mexico

This meeting, sponsored by PROFMEX and ANUIES (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior), is one of a series that has been carried out as part of the educational and cultural programs between the governments of Mexico and the United States of America in 1978, 1980, and 1984. The first symposium took place in the city of La Paz, Baja California Sur, on February 28 and 29, 1980. The host institution was the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur and the papers presented were subsequently published by ANUIES. Two years later, on February 17 and 18, 1982, the second symposium took place in Austin, Texas. On this occasion the host institution was the University of Texas. The papers presented were also published by ANUIES. The third symposium was held from October 23-25, 1983, in Tijuana, Baja California, the host institution being the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México. The papers of this symposium were published by ANUIES in October of 1985. Persons interested in attending the IV Symposium are encouraged to do so. Please contact Theo R. Crevenna, Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, (505) 277-2961.

PROGRAM

Wednesday, April 16

3:00-7:00 p.m. Registration
La Posada de Santa Fe

6:30-8:30 p.m. Reception at the Governor's Mansion

Thursday, April 17

7:30-9:00 a.m. Registration
La Posada de Santa Fe

9:00-9:45 a.m. St. Francis Auditorium

9:45-10:30 a.m.

10:30 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Sweeney Convention Center

12:45-2:30 p.m.

2:30-5:00 p.m. Sweeney Convention Center

Registration

Reception at the Governor's Mansion

Registration

Opening Ceremonies

- **Toney Anaya**, Governor of the State of New Mexico
- **Jerry Apodaca**, President, Board of Regents, University of New Mexico
- **Tom J. Farer**, President, University of New Mexico
- **James E. Halligan**, President, New Mexico State University
- **Juan Casillas**, Secretario General Ejecutivo de ANUIES
- **James W. Wilkie**, President of PROFMEX

Break

Session I. Border Economics and National Integration

- Moderator: **Mario Ojeda Gómez**, President, El Colegio de México
- Mexican Presenter: **Bernardo González-Aréchiga**, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
- United States Presenters: **Clark Reynolds**, Stanford University, and **Clint Smith**, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- Mexican Commentator: **Sofía Méndez**, Centro de Investigación y Docencias Económicas
- United States Commentator: **Niles Hansen**, University of Texas, Austin

Free Time

Session II. Migration Flows: Trends and National Policies

- Moderator: **Cathryn Thorup**, Overseas Development Council
- Mexican Presenter: **Jorge A. Bustamante**, President, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
- United States Presenter: **Gilbert Cárdenas**, University of Texas, Austin
- Mexican Commentator: **Manuel García y Griego**, El Colegio de México
- United States Commentator: **Susan Tiano**, University of New Mexico

6:30-7:30 p.m.
La Posada de Santa Fe

No-Host Reception in "The Library"

8:00-10:00 p.m.
La Posada de Santa Fe

Session III. Dinner, Cultural Interaction at the Border and National Policies: A Mexican Perspective

- Moderator: **Lourdes Arizpe**, Museo Nacional de Culturas Populares
- Mexican Presenter: **Ricardo Méndez Silva**, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Friday, April 18

9:30-12:00 noon
Sweeney Convention Center

Session IV. The Border Regions and National Policies

- Moderator: **L. Ray Sadler**, New Mexico State University
- Mexican Presenter: **Jesús Tamayo**, Centro de Investigación y Docencias Económicas
- United States Presenter: **Ellwyn Stoddard**, University of Texas, El Paso
- Mexican Commentator: **Manuel Miguel Esparza**, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
- United States Commentator: **Rebecca Morales**, University of California, Los Angeles

12:00-2:30 p.m.

Free Time

2:30-5:00 p.m.
Sweeney Convention Center

Session V. Bilateral Cooperation in Resolving Natural Resource and Environmental Problems

- Moderator: **Jorge Vargas**, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
- Mexican Presenter: **Roberto Sánchez**, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
- United States Presenter: **Steven Mumme**, Colorado State University
- Mexican Commentator: **René Franco Barreno**, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
- United States Commentator: **C. Richard Bath**, University of Texas, El Paso

7:00-8:00 p.m.
La Posada de Santa Fe

No-Host Reception in "The Library"

8:00-10:00 p.m.
La Posada de Santa Fe

Session VI. Dinner: Cultural Interaction at the Border and National Policies: A United States Perspective

- Moderator: **Gilbert W. Merckx**, University of New Mexico
- United States Presenter: **Carlos Vélez**, University of Arizona
- Special Presentation in memory of Stanley Ross
- Closing Remarks by the Representative of the Government of Mexico

Borderlands Statistical Abstract Research

The UCLA Program on Mexico is sponsoring an updated and expanded edition of the *United States-Mexico Borderlands Statistical Abstract*. Edited by **Steve Haber** of Columbia University and **Adam Perkal** of UCLA, the new volume includes over one hundred tables of historical statistics on the U.S.-Mexican borderlands region.

Assembled with the help of the UCLA binational research team on historical statistics, the work will be published by the UCLA Latin American Center Publications as a supplement to the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America Series*, under the general directorship of **James W. Wilkie**. The first supplement of the Borderlands was edited by **Peter Reich** and published by UCLA Latin American Center Publications in 1984.

This volume constitutes a first effort to present binational quantitative time series for the Mexico-United States borderlands region. It is

designed as a useful reference tool for individuals and institutions conducting business or scholarly investigations in the area. Part I is organized by topical categories, including demography; vital statistics; religion; immigration; employment, wages, and prices; maquiladoras; transportation and communication; agricultural and fisheries production; Mexican-U.S. relations (peso-dollar exchange rate, trade totals); and tourism. Part II includes articles on development of data.

UCLA researchers include **Arthur Grunstein**, **Adam Perkal**, **Dana Markiewicz**, **James Wiltgen**, **Liesbeth Vandenbush**, **Keith Pezzoli**, and **David Lorey**. These scholars spent the summer of 1985 in Mexico conducting research. The volume may be ordered through Publications, Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Stanley R. Ross 1921-1985

With the death of **Stanley Robert Ross**, one of the stellar Mexican scholars in the United States, PROFMEX commemorates the passing on February 10, 1985 of one of its founding directors and a past president. Ross, born August 8, 1921, in New York City, received his Ph.D. in 1951 from Columbia University and then taught Mexican history at Queens College, University of Nebraska, State University of New York at Stony Brook, and University of Texas at Austin.

Professor Ross' first book was entitled *Francisco I. Madero: Apostle of Mexican Democracy* (1959; Spanish edition, 1959; Japanese edition, 1977), and that work was followed by a score of other books. One of his last publications was *Ecology and Development of the Border Region* (1983), which contains the papers of the II ANUIES-PROFMEX Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities, held in Austin in 1982.

Many honors were accorded to Ross before his death, including the Medalla de la Aguila Azteca and the C.B. Smith Centennial Chair in United States-Mexican Relations at the University of Texas.

Ross is missed as a fine scholar and as a valued colleague.

Joint PROFMEX-CLAH Stanley R. Ross Award

PROFMEX and The Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) have agreed to jointly establish an award in honor of **Stanley R. Ross**. The award will provide modest travel funds for Mexican scholars to come to the United States for research purposes.

The award will be administered by the PROFMEX Secretariat at New Mexico State U., which will undertake the responsibility of fundraising for the award. According to PROFMEX Acting Executive Secretary **Ray Sadler**, "this award is a fitting tribute to Stan Ross who had served both as Chairperson of CLAH and as President of PROFMEX." Prior to his death, Ross frequently spoke of the need to provide assistance for Mexican scholars who would benefit from research trips to the United States. Once sufficient funds have been raised, an award committee will be established consisting of historians who are PROFMEX and CLAH members.

CLAH members are invited to contribute to this fund. Checks, which are tax deductible, should be made payable to "PROFMEX-CLAH Ross Award" and sent to: Ray Sadler, Box 3JBR, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.



Nason House at New Mexico State University, home of the PROFMEX Secretariat

and is a member of the New Mexico Consortium on Latin American Studies with its senior partner the Latin American Institute of the University of New Mexico.

In addition the CLAS houses the Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies Secretariat, the oldest and one of the largest regional Latin American academic organizations.

Nason House also houses a number of publications including the *U.S.-MEXICO Report*, which PROFMEX members receive, published monthly by a staff of editors and translators. The *RMCLAS Review*, a biannual publication of RMCLAS, is produced at the CLAS, as is the annual *RMCLAS Proceedings*. Two monograph series — Latin American Research Monograph Series and the Borderlands Research Monograph Series — are additional publications. The most recent publication by JBRI is a two-volume publication entitled *Borders and Frontiers*:

International Border Conference, Vol. 1, *Teaching About International Boundaries* and Vol. II, Ricardo Aguilar Melantzón, et al, *Glosario del Caló de Cd. Juárez: Primera Aproximación*.

Ray Sadler, director of JBRI/CLAS and a member of the PROFMEX Board of Directors, is serving as acting PROFMEX executive secretary until a permanent executive secretary is hired.

María Telles-McGeagh, assistant director of the JBRI, is PROFMEX acting assistant executive secretary.

PROFMEX members are invited to visit the Secretariat located at 1200 University Avenue in Las Cruces. Nason House is approximately one-half mile from the confluence of Interstate 25 North and I-10 West in Las Cruces, New Mexico. For more information, contact: PROFMEX Secretariat, CLAS/JBRI, Box 3JBR, Las Cruces, NM 88003, (505) 646-3524.

Mexican Earthquake Discussed

The Mexican earthquake of September 19, 1985, and its implications for Mexico and for U.S.-Mexican relations were discussed in forums at San Diego State University (SDSU), the University of Texas, El Paso, and the Institute of the Americas (IOA) in La Jolla, California.

On December 13, the San Diego State University panel, "Recent Events in Mexico and Their Implications for U.S.-Mexican Relations," viewed the impact of the September 19 earthquake on Mexico's political and economic crisis. The event was a joint effort with El Colegio de la Frontera Norte.

The panel was moderated by economist **Norris Clement**, associate director of SDSU's Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, who provided an overview of the current Mexican economic crisis. **Bernardo González-**

Aréchiga (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte) documented the current Mexican economic situation and discussed policy alternatives which revolve around the issues of payment of the foreign debt and Mexico's entrance into GATT. The earthquake, he noted, exacerbated these economic difficulties, causing perhaps 3.5 billion dollars in property destruction and .5 billion in lost income. The only positive outcome of the crisis and earthquake, he remarked, is the nationwide movement for economic and political decentralization.

Gustavo del Castillo (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte) stressed the political effects of the earthquake, citing the inefficiency of the government in dealing with the emergency which has sparked a crisis in confidence with respect to the political leadership and certain

aspects of the structure of government. **Arturo Alvarado** (El Colegio de México) traced the course of recent elections, pointing out that the system of representation is increasingly criticized. He suggested that the lack of representative government in the Federal District has hindered political response to the earthquake.

Jorge A. Bustamante, president of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, observed that proximity does not equal communication, so even in the U.S. border region Mexico is not necessarily well understood. The internal response in Mexico to the earthquake-amplified debt crisis has been significant. Events such as the recent Mexican Senate hearings in Tijuana and elsewhere on the debt have created new public awareness and new mechanisms for criticism of the Mexican political system. This direct criticism by newspapers and individuals of the political parties, of the handling of the earthquake, and even of the president of Mexico is a change of major importance.

Comment on the presentations was by **Rosalinda Méndez González** (SDSU), who related the impact of the earthquake to structural aspects of political economy, and **Miguel Angel Cárdenas**, Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias associate director, who reflected that events such as the recent earthquake, which make it less easy to speak of Mexico's future, have their strongest international effects on the border. The border is a strategic zone between the two countries and a key to their relationship, but we need to better understand that region (for more information, contact: Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0435).

On November 5, 1985, the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies sponsored a panel on Mexico City's devastating earthquake. The panel included journalist **John González**, of the *Dallas Morning News*, economist **Jeff Brannon**, and political scientist **Richard Bath**.

As a witness of the earthquake's destruction of life and property, González's account covered many incidents of human suffering and valor. Bath spoke of the quake's political ramifications, in particular the issue of needed economic and urban decentralization. Brannon examined the impact of the earthquake in the context of the country's on-going severe economic crisis (for more information, write: Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968).

The Institute of the Americas cosponsored two panel discussions on the September 1985 earthquake to assess the short- and long-range implications of the disaster.

The first panel, on October 11, 1985, was cosponsored with the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce and focused on the economic and political effects of the earthquake. Moderated by **Joseph Grunwald**, IOA president, the program included panelists **Laurence Whitehead** of Oxford University, England, now a visiting scholar at the University of California, San Diego;

Gabriel Szekely, political scientist, El Colegio de México; **Rodolfo Casparius**, Aeroméxico; and **Rudy Fernández**, partner, Touche Ross & Co.

Members of the panel discussed the main issues facing post-earthquake Mexico, included impact on tax revenues, reconstruction costs, loss of tourism dollars, and effects on the government's ability to reduce the budget deficit and slow down the growth of inflation.

On October 15, a second panel featured **James Brune** of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, one of the country's top seismologists; **Cynthia Hewett**, sociologist, El Colegio de México; and Gabriel Szekely. With Grunwald as moderator, the panel examined the scientific and social aspects of the earthquake devastation.

Brune related the destruction to the pattern of moisture remaining in the lake bed on which Mexico City has been built. He also noted that a major trembler could come any time along the Guerrero Gap, a fault running along the west coast of Mexico northwest of Acapulco.

Hewett warned of an exodus of many middle-class residents from Mexico City to areas unprepared for their arrival. She noted that the arrival of new residents will eventually affect the quality of life of many people never touched by the earthquake itself.

Szekely discussed the pressures on the public sector and questions of efficiency in handling priorities in post-earthquake Mexico.

Grunwald concluded each panel discussion with remarks on Mexico's future international economic relations, stressing the need for greater

flexibility in dealing with Mexico (For more information, write: Institute of the Americas, 10111 N. Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, CA 92037).

These three meetings all emphasized the ripple effects of the September 19 earthquake on the economy and on the political structure. The seriousness of the crisis was underscored by emphasizing the foreign debt crisis as well as the falling real incomes of most Mexicans. At the same time, observers noted that the earthquake and the crisis also present opportunities in the form of administrative and economic decentralization and a restructuring of the political system. This is reminiscent of UCLA historian **James Wilkie's** observation that in modern times, Mexico's government has functioned best during times of stress and crisis.

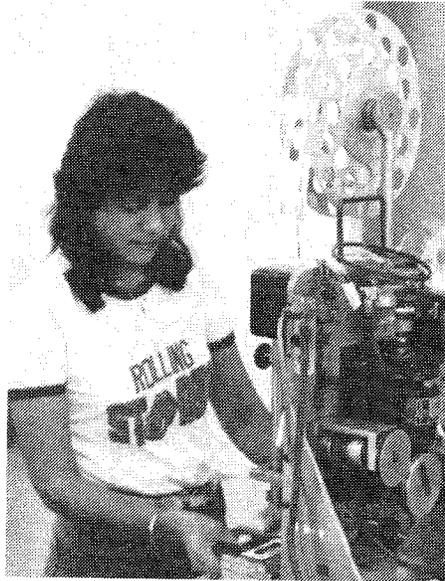
San Diego Seminar on Maquiladora Program

Currently, we hear much about Mexico's foreign debt and economic crises. There is one bright spot, however, in Mexico's economic situation. That is the in-bond manufacturing, or *maquiladora*, industry which utilizes cheap foreign labor to assemble U.S.-made components abroad for re-importation and sale in the United States. This industry is the subject of ongoing research at San Diego State University (SDSU) and was the topic of a February 4 seminar titled *The Maquiladora Program in Tri-National Perspective: Mexico, Japan, and the United States*.

The maquiladora program began in the mid-1960s and has grown at an annual rate of approximately 15 percent to its current size of about 750 plants and 250,000 workers. Nearly 90 percent of this activity is situated along the border and the industry has surpassed tourism as the number two net generator of foreign currency behind the petroleum industry. In 1985, the maquiladora industry brought in \$1.5 billion dollars and Mexican President **Miguel de la Madrid** declared continued development of the industry to be "a national priority."

The growth and development of the maquiladora industry has not been without controversy. Over the years, various concerns about the program have been raised in both Mexico and the United States. These include labor impacts on both sides of the border, social implications such as effects on the family, short and long term benefits and costs of the program to border and national development, and features of cross-cultural management questions.

The SDSU conference examined these important issues within the broader historical and cultural context of the border region and world economy. Funded in part by a grant from the California Council for the Humanities, with additional support from California First Bank and Deloitte Haskins Sells, the program brought together humanities scholars with U.S., Mexican, and Japanese businessmen and officials who are interested or actively involved in the maquiladora



Baja California maquiladora

industry. Nationally syndicated columnist **Richard Louv** of *The San Diego Union* served as moderator and also provided a summary.

Joseph Grunwald, President of the Institute of the Americas in La Jolla, California, and author of a recent book on the maquiladora, discussed the global nature of the industry. He noted that what we see here on the border is part of world-wide reorganization of production. Grunwald pointed out that "the maquiladora industry has been of enormous benefit to Mexico," but has been strongly criticized. It is an enclave, with few linkages with the Mexican economy. The industry has not absorbed existing unemployment but has drawn new groups (young females) into the work force.

Grunwald suggested that the industry needs to be integrated more with Mexico's economy, with more Mexican components being included in the final products and with more Mexican investors directly involved in the industry. He also

recommended that interior locations of maquiladoras would not only have the advantages of lower cost labor, but would bring more linkage to the Mexican economy.

Paul Ganster, director of SDSU's Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias (IRSC), spoke on the historical context of the maquiladora program. He explained that historically Mexico has had mixed feelings about foreign capital and about its northern border zone where most of the maquiladoras are located. Mexico has been wary of foreign capital which had the potential to compromise national sovereignty and has viewed the border region more as a problem than as an opportunity — an area overly subject to foreign influence.

He also pointed out that sectors of the industry — particularly the large multinational firms — have been fairly responsive to criticism and have taken steps to increase the number of men in the workforce, to improve working conditions, to increase linkages with the Mexican economy, and to upgrade the labor force.

Enrique Mier y Teran, President of PLAMEX in Tijuana, and **Sergio Noriega**, an economist from the Autonomous University of Baja California, discussed the maquiladora industry from the Mexican perspective. Mier y Teran, a pioneer in the development of maquiladoras in Tijuana, said that Mexico has much to learn from Japan and the United States. However, Mexico has many advantages, perhaps foremost is its geographical location adjacent to the greatest market in the world — the United States. Mexico's economic crisis is very grave, observed Mier y Teran, but the maquiladora industry could play a key role in recovery through developing Mexico's export industry, assuming that the government permits the industry to develop freely. Noriega sketched the characteristics of the maquiladora industry in Baja California which has grown to more than 316 assembly plants and 40,000 workers.

The seminar brought additional perspectives to

bear on the question at hand: **Yasuo Sasaki**, born in Brazil and educated in Japan, the manager of the Sanyo plant in Tijuana, reflected on his three-and-one-half years experience in running a business in Tijuana. He stressed the importance of being sensitive to cultural characteristics and learning the "rules of the game," which are different in Mexico, Japan, and the United States.

Mollie Shields, assistant commercial attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, explained how the maquiladora industry has enabled many U.S. firms to remain competitive, both internationally and in the domestic market. She explained that there are indications that the in-bond industry creates jobs across the border in the United States; in 1984, there were 165,000 direct jobs in the U.S. as a result of the then

200,000 jobs on the Mexican side of the border. Shields also related that much direct foreign investment in Mexico — perhaps 40 percent of the total — is going into the maquiladora industry. About 2 billion of the 8 billion dollars of direct foreign investment in Mexico is concentrated in the in-bond industry. She predicted a promising future for the in-bond sector, which she characterizes as "the success story of our relationship with Mexico."

Howard Boysen, president of IMEC in San Diego, a veteran of more than twenty years in the maquiladora industry, debunked various myths about the industry. He declared that contrary to the current rage for Asia, he feels that the future is in Mexico. The great advantage of Mexico, he noted, is not the cheap labor, but

the quality of people, who with proper training and quality management, are capable of carrying out processes as sophisticated and as complex as in Asia.

Joseph Nalven, associate director of IRSC, closed the session by noting that questions raised about the maquiladora industry — including environmental and social impacts — should be of concern to us here in San Diego and the United States. We need to address these issues now, he concluded, so that they do not come back to haunt us down the road.

The proceedings of this seminar are available at \$10.00 per copy, including postage, from: Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0435.

PROFMEX Directors Participate in Washington and Las Cruces Border Briefings

PROFMEX Directors **Michael Meyer** (Arizona), **Jerry R. Ladman** (Arizona State), **Albert E. Utton** (New Mexico), and **Paul Ganster** (San Diego State) participated in briefings on the U.S.-Mexican border in Washington, D.C. on September 27, 1985 and in Las Cruces, New Mexico, on October 11, 1985. The briefings were organized by the Population Resource Center and were hosted by Senator **Jeff Bingaman** along with Congressman **Ronald Coleman** (Texas), the Chairman of the House Border Caucus, and Senators **Pete V. Domenici** (New Mexico) and **Dennis DeConcini** (Arizona).

Titled *Demographics and Economics of the U.S.-Mexican Border: Implications for Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California*, the Washington, D.C. session was designed to acquaint members of Congress, congressional staffers, and selected members of the press with significant border issues.

Michael Meyer and **Guillermina Valdés-Villalva** (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Ciudad Juárez) offered contrasting U.S. and Mexican views of the border region. Meyer discussed the historical evolution of the border region to better enable us to understand the significance of the changes that have come to the region since WW II. He stressed the importance of the profound demographic shift caused by the sunbelt phenomenon of the U.S. and northward migration in Mexico and noted that all significant border problems (undocumented migration, border health, tourism, smuggling, international trade and commerce, and ecological pressures) must be addressed within the context of this demographic reality.

Valdés-Villalva discussed the view of the border within Mexico. When commenting on current debates regarding border cooperation and free trade zones, she noted that "if the U.S. fears a silent invasion primarily of people and language, Mexico fears the penetration of capital and territorial dominance."

James T. Peach (New Mexico State) outlined

the demographic and economic characteristics of the border region, stressing that it is an area of great diversity. The people of the border region on the U.S. side of the boundary are more heavily concentrated in urban areas, more Hispanic, younger, and less well educated than the population of the U.S. Generally, levels of per capita income along the border are below the average and tend to decline from west to east along the U.S. side of the border. The border counties also exhibit greater inequality in the distribution of income than elsewhere in the U.S. and in recent years there has been no increase in per capita incomes in relation to the rest of the U.S.

Along the Mexican side of the border, levels of per capita income are generally higher than elsewhere in Mexico. There is no trend of declining levels of per capita income from west to east as is the case north of the boundary.

Jerry R. Ladman (Arizona State) discussed the U.S. border economy, which is composed of a number of contrasting sub regions, each of which contains a U.S. border city and a "twin city" counterpart on the Mexican side. Among the four U.S. border states, the border economy has the most relative importance, compared to the total state economy, in Arizona, and then New Mexico. In contrast, California and Texas both have large absolute amounts of economic activity in their border regions, but, relatively, this activity is much less important to these two states than for the other two. Diversity is also seen when the broad-based economies of San Diego and El Paso are contrasted with the narrow-based economics of Calexico or the areas of the lower Rio Grande Valley. The latter are thus more sensitive to fluctuations in the Mexican economy.

Prospects for future economic growth in each of the border subregions depend upon possibilities for expanding the economic base. There is no obvious panacea for strengthening the U.S. border economy and alleviating the

poverty of its residents. The heterogeneity of the border subregions means that no single program or strategy will be the answer for all subregions. What is needed is a better understanding of the regional problems and a careful examination of the alternatives.

Paul Ganster spoke on the growing demands of border cities for state and federal services, indicating the problem areas that will need increased federal and/or state assistance and services in the next five to ten years are: public health, water quality and other environmental impacts, law enforcement, social services, education, land use planning, and economic development. Border cities are unable to solve many of their problems because of the transborder aspects of these problems; border cities lack the legal basis for formally working with counterpart entities in Mexico to solve mutual regional problems.

Ganster suggested that perhaps the main concern at this juncture should be an initiative by Congress for a proactive approach for the special needs of border cities. Mechanisms need to be developed at a federal level that will enable U.S. border cities to sit down directly with Mexican counterparts and arrive at mutually agreeable solutions for regional problems.

Finally, **Fitzhugh Green**, Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency reviewed progress since the August 1983 signing of the border environmental cooperation agreement by Presidents Reagan and De La Madrid. His counterpart in Mexico is Alicia Bárcena Ibarra, Subsecretary of Ecology, of the Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE), and at their March 1984 meeting they agreed on the establishment of joint technical working groups on air quality, water quality, and hazardous materials and waste management to assess and recommend approaches to problem areas along the border.

At their second meeting in July 1985, the U.S. and Mexico signed two annexes to the 1983

agreement. The first commits Mexico to the construction of wastewater treatment facilities in Mexico to treat Tijuana sewage. The second provides for joint contingency planning for inland spills of hazardous substances.

According to Green, the two governments also agreed on a proposed solution for the so-called "Smelter Triangle" of southeastern Arizona and northeastern Sonora. Mexico committed itself to the installation of continuous sulfur dioxide controls before expansion of smelting capacity at Cananea. Mexico also stated that the industry has pledged to install an acid plant at Nacoziari by January 1988. The U.S. promised to ensure compliance at the Phelps Dodge Douglas Plant with Clean Air Act provision no later than January 12, 1988 (see related story on smelter triangle in this issue).

The October 11 Las Cruces briefing focused on the same general topics but included new presentations by **Jorge A. Bustamante** (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte), **Kathleen Brook** (New Mexico State), **Richard Bath** (U of Texas, El Paso), Albert E. Utton (New Mexico), and **Clifton G. Metzner**, (Department of State).

The Las Cruces briefings also included presentations by state, federal, and local officers. **Henry Díaz**, Sheriff of Doña Ana County, and **Bob Carrol** of the New Mexico State Police discussed crime and law enforcement problems related to border locations. **Joseph W. Maxwell**, U.S. Customs Service, described problems of border drug enforcement and the role of the customs service in facilitating economic interchange along the border. **Salvador González-Barney** (New Mexico Trade Office), **Edward M. Avalos** (New Mexico Department of Agriculture), and **Donald F. Hagans** (Hagans Ginnings Birkieback Keith and Delgado) all discussed specific aspects of the border economy.

For more information, contact: Population Resource Center, 622 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Improved Binational Health Research Called For

Herbert Ortega, director of the Pan American Health Organization Field Office in El Paso, Texas, is circulating a concept paper directed towards invigorating binational health research with the goal of improving the delivery of public health care services along the border. A central concern is the need to "improve communication among university and government researchers" as well as "to translate appropriate technical cooperation programs for the border population."

The PAHO Field Office provides support to the U.S.-Mexico Border Health Association, which has been in existence for forty-three years. The Association has 1,600 members and eight binational councils.

PAHO and the Association are encouraging the development of a research/training network on border health. This includes the promotion of networking among existing and proposed research and training projects, health professionals, and health care agencies along the border as well as advocating for the targeting of additional resources from the private and public sector. Ortega notes that "although there are research projects being carried out by different universities on the border, there seems to be little communication among them which affects the impact that could have positive results in the operational area." (p. 6)

Ortega proposes several areas for discussion. The most important is the concept of a border health research clearinghouse. Current research on border health issues requires improved communication between researchers. There is a lack of application of past and current research efforts to border health providers and other health-related institutions. It is the Association's intention to expand its current information and review activities into a formal clearinghouse program involving several key components. These include:

1) Data Bank. If the Association and PAHO

were an information center it could provide current information on research-in-progress. It could also provide suggestions for further research in identified areas. Finally it could be a continuous resource on operational conditions for border health. By their structure, the Association and PAHO are in continuous contact with the health authorities of both countries at national, state, and local levels, which gives them a privileged position to become brokers of binational research programs.

2) Special Symposia. In addition to its annual conference, the Association will expand its effort to identify urgent problem areas which demand improved research coordination and/or greatly expanded research activity. This includes the convening of special symposia, either as sponsor or cosponsor along with other organizations.

Ortega welcomes comments, suggestions, and a stronger participation by the research and academic community. Please pass this invitation along to colleagues who may be interested in responding to Dr. Ortega's proposals. For more information and a copy of the concept paper, contact: PAHO, 606 N. Mesa, Suite 6006, El Paso, TX 79912.

U.S.-Mexico Project Expands

The U.S.-Mexico Project at the Overseas Development Council in Washington, D.C., is a policy-oriented, Washington-based forum for the exchange of ideas among key actors in the bilateral relationship. According to **John W. Sewell**, President of ODC, "its aim is to contribute to sound, informed policy on crucial issues of trade, finance, regional conflict, and border concerns." The U.S.-Mexico Project has encouraged communication between leading policy analysts from both the public and private sectors of the United States and Mexico.

Since 1979, the program has: 1) held eight major binational meetings, establishing a network of contacts among academicians, government officials, and the private sectors in Mexico and the United States; 2) created a permanent forum in Washington, D.C., for off-the-record discussion of key mutual problems; and 3) disseminated the results of its policy-related research in both countries through publications, meetings, and press conferences.

The U.S.-Mexico Policy Committee is composed of high-level decision makers from both countries who meet biannually to identify the salient issues of the bilateral relationship for detailed study and policy analysis. Following the recommendations of the March 1984 meeting of the Committee, the U.S.-Mexico Project began to examine the impact of rapid technological advance on the relationship between the industrial countries and the advanced developing countries. A planning session of the new working group met in Washington, D.C., in November 1984. Similar meetings were held in

Mexico City in March and October 1985 in preparation for a major binational meeting November 7-9, 1985, at the Johnson Foundation's conference facility in Racine, Wisconsin. The papers presented at the meeting will be published in a revised version as a volume of the ODC Policy Perspectives series in mid-1986 entitled: *The United States and Mexico: Face to Face with New Technology*. The editor of this publication is the Director of the U.S.-Mexico Project, **Cathryn Thorup**.

This volume will highlight the linkages between development issues and global technological change, focusing on the options available to public and private sector policymakers in the United States and Mexico. The authors — drawn from the public and private sectors of Mexico and the United States — will offer concrete recommendations to policymakers with the multiple objectives of improving the efficiency of binational economic interacting, reducing the adjustment costs of technological change, and avoiding diplomatic tensions between the two nations.

The findings of this working group will serve as background — along with other U.S.-Mexico Project work on regional security, conflict management, and macro-trends in the bilateral relationship — to the 1986 meeting in Mexico of the U.S.-Mexico Policy Committee.

The second major area of research on the U.S.-Mexico Project deals with bureaucratic structure and bilateral conflict and will culminate in a book by Cathryn Thorup entitled *Conflict Management in U.S.-Mexican Relations: The*

View from Washington. This work will explore the way in which Washington's strategic view shifted as Mexico emerged as a major oil exporter in 1976, and the impact this had in terms of conflict management and policy coordination within the United States bureaucracy. Thorup spent February 20-March 16, 1985, in Mexico City conducting interviews and carrying out preliminary research. An in-depth analysis of the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Mexican Affairs (1979-1980), the study will focus on the way in which Washington conceptualizes and implements its policies toward Mexico. It will have broader implications in terms of linking national security issues to domestic interest group politics.

The U.S.-Mexico Project has an extensive Washington outreach program. In March of 1982, the U.S.-Mexico Dinner Series was launched. Its purpose is to strengthen the local network of contacts among individuals and institutions concerned with relations between the United States and Mexico by providing high ranking representatives of both countries the opportunity to address a Washington policy audience on key bilateral issues. The Mexican Under Secretary of Commerce for Trade and Industrial Planning, **René Villarreal**, spoke at a dinner meeting in early 1985 on the subject of industrial development strategies in Mexico and areas of conflict and cooperation with the United States. In May 1985, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, **John Gavin**, discussed "The Current State of U.S.-Mexican Relations" at a dinner chaired by Senator **Jeff Bingaman**. In November 1985, Governor **Bruce E. Babbitt** of Arizona gave a major address at ODC's Annual Meeting on the Mexican debt crisis and the future of U.S.-Mexican relations.

The U.S.-Mexico Seminar Series was introduced in June 1985. Designed to encourage informal, roundtable discussion among academic and policy specialists on the bilateral relationship, the series focuses on the analysis of research in progress. **David Ronfeldt**, a political scientist with the Rand Corporation, initiated the series with a discussion of "The Modern Mexican Military." In July 1985, **Miguel Angel Olea**, Director-in-Chief for Economic Affairs for the Mexican Foreign Ministry, led a discussion on "The Linkages Between Mexican International Economic Policy and Domestic Policy." This was followed by a presentation in September 1985 by **Ricardo García Sainz**, Director General of IMSS (Mexican Institute of Social Security), on "The Impact of Economic Austerity on the Mexican Welfare System." In December 1985, **Merilee Grindle**, of the Harvard Institute of International Development, spoke on "Labor Migration and Rural Employment in Mexico." **Marina Castaneda**, national editor for the Mexican newspaper *The News* discussed the role of the Mexican press in early January 1986.

In order to provide background information to journalists, the U.S.-Mexico Project carries out periodic press briefings on the bilateral relationship. The mid-term election in Mexico was the subject of a press briefing in June 1985 at ODC, where Cathryn Thorup and **Lorenzo Meyer** of El Colegio de México discussed the future of the PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional) and the international implications of Mexico's domestic political situation. In December 1985, a background briefing analyzed the key issues confronting Presidents Reagan and De la Madrid at their joint meeting in January 1986.

Congressional briefings on U.S.-Mexican

relations have been held in conjunction with ODC's Congressional Staff Forum. In April 1984, **Guy Erb** and Cathryn Thorup were the keynote speakers at an ODC congressional staff briefing where they discussed their paper, "U.S.-Mexican Relations: The Issues Ahead." In February 1985, René Villarreal addressed the Congressional Staff Forum on the issue of Mexico's industrial development strategy. Congressman **Juan Bremmer**, Head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Mexican House of Representatives, discussed the changing role of the Mexican congress in February 1986.

Plans are currently underway to establish a U.S.-Mexico Congressional Series for a limited number of key congressional staff who deal regularly with U.S.-Mexican issues. These will be roundtable, working sessions with invited speakers addressing one particular issue of the bilateral relationship every other month. It will serve to establish a regular means of contact among those staffers responsible for Mexico and serve to provide them with up-to-date policy analysis.

An ODC Development paper, by Guy F. Erb and Cathryn Thorup, entitled "U.S.-Mexican Relations: The Issues Ahead," was released in November 1984. The paper examines current prospects for U.S.-Mexican relations and identifies the agenda that will face policymakers over the next five to ten years. The paper is closely linked to prior phases of ODC's U.S.-Mexico Project, drawing upon the U.S.-Mexico Project Working Paper Series and discussions with key project participants from the United States and Mexico. The price is \$3.50. To order, and for information on thirteen other project publications, write to: Publications, Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 234-8701.

Conference on Border Smelter Emissions

On February 6-7, 1986, the University of Arizona hosted the *U.S.-Mexico Conference on Border Smelter Emissions* in Tucson. The conference was organized by **Robert Varady** (Office of Arid Lands Studies) and **Susan M. Deeds** (Latin American Area Center) of the U of Arizona along with **Humberto Bravo** (Centro de Ciencias Atmosféricas) of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. It was sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization (El Paso), the Air Pollution Control Association, and the United States-Mexico Border Health Association. Support was provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency through the Arizona Department of Health Services, the U.S. Information Agency, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Approximately 140 persons from Mexico and the U.S. attended the conference. These individuals were drawn from industry, community groups, government agencies, and university scholars.

Twenty-three presentations characterized smelter emissions and their effects on economy, public health, environment, and policy. Participants included **Stanley Sander** (Atmospheric Physics, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Cal Tech), **Douglas Latimer** (Systems Applications, Inc.), **Enrique Buendía** (Dirección Nacional del Servicio Meteorológico), **Michael Rieber** (Mining and Geological Engineering, U of Arizona), **Fernando Ortiz Monasterio** (Programa de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente, El Colegio de México), **Michael Lebowitz** (Respiratory Science, U of Arizona), **José Alberto Durazo Díaz** (private practitioner, Cananea), **Terry Daniel** (Psychology, U of Arizona), **Alvaro Osornio** (Instituto Nacional de Cardiología), **James Blankenship** (U.S. Forest Service), **María de Lourdes Bauer** (Colegio de Posgrados, Chapingo), **Ricardo Torres Jardón** (Contaminación Ambiental, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), **C. Ray Thompson** (California Statewide Air Pollution Research

Center, UC Riverside), **Stephen Mumme** (Political Science, Colorado State U), **Helen Ingram** (Political Science, U of Arizona), **Miguel Acosta Romero** (Derecho, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), **Lee Lockie** (Air Quality Manager, Arizona Department of Health Services), **Leo Gutiérrez Marcos** (CONACYT — Consejo Nacional de Ciencias y Tecnología), and **Roberto Sánchez** (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana).

Highlights from the conference presentations are listed below.

James Blankenship (Forest Service). The USDA Forest Service is responsible for management and protection of natural resources on 14 million hectares of National Forest lands in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico. Within these 14 million hectares, there are 21 Class I wildernesses which encompass 894,000 hectares and have special protection under the U.S. Clean Air Act. There is concern that smelter emissions from U.S. and Mexican smelters pose risks to

these areas through visibility impairment, SO₂ damage to plants, and atmospheric deposition of acidifying substances.

Most of the areas managed by the Forest Service are located in high terrain where the effects may be multiplied due to increased levels of deposition and the ultra-sensitivity of some high elevation ecosystems. Statistics for the concentration of sulfates in wet deposition at monitoring locations in or near these areas show values higher than ambient levels in other areas in the western U.S.

Stephen Mumme (Colorado State). Current institutional mechanisms are inadequate to manage air quality along the international boundary, particularly where compelling economic incentives prevail against environmental cooperation. Extant binational arrangements at the level of the International Boundary and Water Commission and Environmental Protection Agency/Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecolgía and are not sufficient; consequently, an international agreement will be necessary.

Michael Rieber (U of Arizona). The basis for the contraction of the U.S. copper industry in Arizona is almost exactly the same as that for the expansion of the industry in Sonora, Mexico. These conditions are likely to persist for at least the next five years. Smelter acid production, as it is not a process requirement, represents a penalty against copper revenues. A determination of smelter acid plant ownership and operating costs is made for three smelters: Douglas, Cananea, and Nacozari. A tentative conclusion is that the Douglas smelter will close in 1988 rather than install acid equipment and that even if acid plants are donated to both Cananea and Nacozari, it would not be in the best commercial interest of the former (and probably the latter) to operate them.

C. Ray Thompson (UC Riverside). Smelter emissions to the atmosphere CO₂, SO₂, and oxides of nitrogen, which oxidize to NO₂, can be injurious or beneficial to desert vegetation depending upon the concentrations. CO₂ enrichment of the atmosphere enhances plant growth, but has no significance in this instance because from point sources the plume would have to descend to ground level near the source. With this condition the SO₂ should be so concentrated that extensive plant injury would occur. At more remote sites the principal effects would be from SO₂.

Alberto Durazo Díaz (Private Practitioner, Cananea, Sonora). Sulphur dioxide can cause problems in the upper and lower respiratory tracts of humans and experimental animals, in sensory and cerebral cortical functions, and possibly in blood cells. Arsenic, cadmium, and lead levels have been found to be higher in children living near copper smelters.

These problems occur not only by direct inhalation of emissions from the air. There is increasing evidence that another route of uptake is the ingestion of metallic particulates deposited

on dust and soil. A third route that has been postulated is the bioaccumulation of chemicals in human food and the contamination of drinking water caused by acid deposition.

Until now, there are no data about the amount and exact composition of the smelter emissions in the state of Sonora and there are only preliminary studies of meteorological data, such as wind flow direction and velocity, in other areas of Cananea and Nacozari. A major characteristic in Cananea is the short smelter stack which is located within the town.

On the basis of these considerations it is urgent that we design a scientific epidemiological study in order to adequately assess the health impact of copper smelter emissions in the state of Sonora, Mexico.

The conference succeeded in joining scholars and decision makers from both sides of the border and from diverse interests and perspectives. It underscored the critical importance of a continuing program of gathering, analyzing, interpreting, and sharing information concerning the border environment.

The conference ended by recommending the formation of a binational Border Air Quality Advisory Committee which will promote binational collection and interpretation of information and research concerning the nature of air pollution problems in the border area and the impact of contamination. The committee will be composed of non-governmental individuals who can contribute their expertise to the understanding of the complex air quality problems and potential means for resolving these problems of the border region.

For more information, contact: Susan Deeds, Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

U of Arizona Border Health Project

The U of Arizona College of Medicine's Rural Health Office has recently opened an Area Health Education Center in Nogales, Arizona, as part of a \$1.3 million federal grant from the Department of Health and Human Services, awarded for development of centers that will increase the number of health-care professionals in rural areas and offer improved health services to border residents. The grant is administered by **Andrew Nichols** and his staff in the Rural Health Office.

The Southeast Arizona Area Health Education Center, located on the grounds of Holy Cross Hospital in Nogales, will bring physicians, nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists, social workers, health educators, and emergency-medical technicians to the area. The center will recruit students, particularly Hispanics, from the U of A, Pima Community College, Cochise College, Northern Arizona University, and Arizona State University to serve at the center. The federal

grant will also help establish another area center that is scheduled to open in Yuma County next year.

About ten percent of the U of A's medical residents will receive a portion of their training at the center. By bringing medical students to Nogales, center officials hope to encourage them to return to the area after they finish their studies. Students and practitioners will receive intensive Spanish instruction to help them communicate with patients from the border area. The center will provide medical texts, journals, and audio-visual materials that health-care professionals in the area do not have. Overall, the program is expected to greatly enhance the quality of border health care, which increasingly is seen as an area of concern by local, state, and federal policy makers.

For more information, contact: Andrew Nichols, University of Arizona College of Medicine, Rural Health Office, 3131 East Second St., Tucson, AZ 85716, (602) 626-7862.

UCLA-Mexico Symposium on Borderlands Agriculture, Economy, and Society

As part of the UCLA linkages project with two universities in Mexico, the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) hosted a symposium entitled *Agriculture, Economy, and Society on the U.S.-Mexican Border*.

Meeting in Mexicali December 5-7, 1985, twenty-one participants represented the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Banco Nacional de México, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, San Diego State University (SDSU), Arizona State University, UABC, as well as UCLA.

At the symposium three main subjects were treated: agricultural production; agriculture and state policy; and agricultural structure and social factors. UNAM speakers included: **Hubert Carton de Grammont, Rosario Pérez Esquezo, Guillermo Teutli, Samuel Schmidt, Kenneth Shwedl, and María del Carmen Valle**; UCLA participants were: **David Lorey, Adam Perkal, Pat Shannon, and James Wiltgen**; UABC speakers were **Manuel Esparza León, Gabriel Estrella, Adolfo Garcés, Antonio Morales, and Arturo Ranfla**. SDSU representatives included **Miguel Angel Cárdenas and Joseph Nalven**; participants from El Colegio de la Frontera Norte were **José Luis Contreras and José Luis Trava**; Arizona State University was represented by **Jim Hillman**; and Essex University, Great Britain, sent **José Ramón Mauleon**. For more information, contact: UCLA Program on Mexico, 1201 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 206-8500.

UCLA Faculty Conference on Mexico

Meeting on May 17, 1985, UCLA's faculty considered the many directions of its research on Mexico. The conference (sponsored by the UCLA Program on Mexico in cooperation with the Chicano Studies Research Center, Latin American Center, and International Studies and Overseas Program), was opened by **Norris Hundley** (chair of the UCLA Program on Mexico), **Albert W. Barber** (Vice Chancellor of Research Programs), and **O.R. Lunt** (Soil Sciences and Director of the Laboratory of Biomedical and Environmental Science).

At the conference, the following presentations were made: **Norma J.W. Thrower** (Geography), "Mapping the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands from First Survey to Satellite Imagery," **Susan Scrimshaw** (Public Health), "Latinas in Public Health," **John Dracup** (Engineering and Applied Science), "The Colorado River and the Limits of Management: Implications for Mexico," **George High** (U.S. Department of State), "United States-Mexico Relations," **Alfred Osborne** (Management), "The UCLA Graduate School of Management and Mexico," **Juan Gómez-Quiñones** (History), "The Chicano Studies Research Center and Mexico," **Johannes Wilbert**, (Anthropology and Director of the Latin American Center), "The Latin American Center and Mexico," **James Wilkie** (History and President of PROFMEX), "The UCLA-Mexico Linkages Project," **Margaret Fitzsimmons** (Architecture and Urban Planning), "Architecture, Urban Planning, and Mexico," and **Russell Campbell** (English as a Second Language), "The UCLA-Mexico Language Training Project."

At the closing reception, Norris Hundley was awarded a scroll of honor from UCLA Chancellor **Charles Young** to commemorate Hundley's fifteenth year with the *Pacific Historical Review*, for which he has served as managing editor since 1968.

Bortz Coordinates UCLA Mexico Program

UCLA has named **Jeffery Bortz** its coordinator of the Program on Mexico. Bortz returns to UCLA from the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco, where he is a tenured professor of history and economics. During an eleven-year stay in Mexico, he also taught at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia. Bortz also served at the Secretaría del Trabajo, as chief of the labor studies department.

Bortz, an economic historian, is author of two recent books on wages in Mexico. The first, *La estructura de los salarios in México*, was

published in Mexico City in 1985. The book is a result of a collective research effort directed by Bortz and financed by the Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social. It contains the first complete analysis of current Mexican wage structure.

Bortz's second book deals with *Industrial Wages in Mexico City, 1935-1975* and it will be published in 1986 by Garland Publishing Co. in its Latin American economic history series. Bortz's studies of wages are the first to treat price and wage cycles in modern Mexican history. He has also published more than a dozen articles on wage and union issues in post-war Mexico.

During 1984-1985, Bortz was Mellon Foundation Visiting Research Scholar at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, where he organized a binational workshop on "Long Economic Cycles in Mexican History." Bortz's current research focuses on the problem of economic cycles in Mexico.

PROFMEX Monograph Series

The PROFMEX Monograph Series, published by the University of Arizona Press, invites manuscript submission on Mexican history, political science, economy, sociology, law, anthropology, geography, and other related disciplines.

Several manuscripts have already been accepted for publication in the series, initiated in late 1983. The first two volumes are due for release in 1986. *Politics and Ethnicity on the Rio Yaqui: Potam Revisited*, by **Thomas R. McGuire**, examines the roots of and reasons for the durability of Yaqui ethnicity in a climate of political change and conflict. **David J. Eaton's** *The State of The Rio Grande/Rio Bravo* is a study of water resource issues along the Texas-Mexican Border. A third manuscript by **Peter S. Cleaves** on the role of professions within the Mexican state has also been accepted for publication in the series.

Michael Meyer, Director of the Latin American Area Center at the University of Arizona, serves as General Editor of the PROFMEX Monograph Series; **Susan M. Deeds**, Assistant Director of the Center, is the Assistant Editor. The Editorial Advisory Board includes **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA) and **Clark W. Reynolds** (Stanford). Manuscript submissions are referred by the Editor, the Editorial Advisory Board, and other appropriate Mexican scholars in the United States and Mexico. Final publication decisions rest with the University of Arizona Press. Requests for more information should be directed to Michael C. Meyer, Director, Latin American Area Center, Social Sciences Building, Room 216, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Recent Publications

■ *Reglas del juego y juego sin reglas en la vida fronteriza/Rules of the Game and Games without Rules in Border Life*. Edited by **Mario Miranda** and **James W. Wilkie** (México, D.F.: Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior, 1985. Pp. 319). The essays in this volume were originally presented at the III Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities. The III Symposium was held in Tijuana, Baja California, October 23-25, 1983. The border "game" is approached from a variety of angles and substantive areas, advancing the discussion of border interaction to the dynamics and subtleties that good gamesmanship demands. **Guy Bensusan** adds the element of fun with a poetic and Epicurean vision of the region's history. Essays are devoted to the legal framework of the international border, *de facto* rules in border cultural interaction, and games without rules in border life. Several articles are: **Scott Whiteford**, **Laura Montgomery**, and **Jesús Roman** discuss the rule of crisis creation and management in the flooding of the Colorado River. **Clark Reynolds** analyzes U.S. and Mexico industrial strategy. **Jorge Bustamante** examines Mexican migration of the United States in terms of *de facto* rules. Separate articles on border laws by **Dale Furnish** and **Arturo Licón Baeza** complement a discussion by **Manuel Servin Massieu** on border integration in terms of cultural ecology.

■ *Border Perspectives on the U.S./Mexico Relationship*. Edited by **Joseph Nalven** (Special issue of *New Scholar*, Vol. 9, 1985. Pp. 279, maps, tables). This volume of essays provides a variety of perspectives on the border with contributions by **James Wilkie**, **Ellwyn Stoddard**, **Stanley Ross**, **Norris Clement**, **John Friedmann**, **Lawrence Herzog**, **Milton Jamail**, **Stephen Mumme**, **Carlos Cortez**, **Willard Gingerich**, **Howard Applegate**, **Phillip Martin**, **Joseph Nalven**, and **Richard Fagen**. The introduction points out that "the border region does not replicate in miniature the national-level relationships between the United States and Mexico. The border region introduces, as it were, significant 'wrinkles' to binational discussions." The articles in this volume provide students of the U.S.-Mexican relationship useful entry points into the border dimension of that relationship. Seven selections provide one of the first concentrated efforts on the California border region. The topics include land use planning, the border as social system, immigration, economic relations, negotiation and cooperation dilemmas, groundwater, petroleum policy, and folklore. *New Scholar* policy encourages authors to cross disciplinary boundaries — a fitting approach to understanding the international boundary.

This issue can be obtained by writing to New Scholar, South Hall 4607, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

PROFMEX
The Consortium
of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico

Individuals and Institutions Invited to Join PROFMEX

The Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX) is an organization established to improve communication and cooperation among the many projects, programs, and individuals involved in Mexico-related studies. PROFMEX is a permanent administrative mechanism that provides liaison with Mexico project directors, Mexico study programs, and scholars everywhere interested in Mexico.

PROFMEX coordinates its programs in Mexico with ANUIES (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior), including the international conferences held:

1980 La Paz
 1982 Austin
 1983 Tijuana
 1986 Santa Fe

PROFMEX members receive PROFMEX publications:

MEXICO POLICY NEWS; ANUIES-PROFMEX Conference Volumes; and PROFMEX MONOGRAPH SERIES at special discount prices. Publications of affiliated programs, including the *U.S.-Mexico Report* from New Mexico State University and Special Studies Papers from the University of Texas, El Paso.

New PROFMEX members also receive a complementary copy of a facsimile of the 1800 English edition of Bernal Diaz del Castillo's *The True History of the Discovery and Conquest of Mexico* (La Jolla, Renaissance Press, 1979).

Individuals and institutions are invited to join PROFMEX. Dues for individuals are \$25.00 per year; joint memberships with individual memberships are an additional \$8.00. Dues for associate institutions are \$300.00; special dues for Mexican institutions are \$150.00.

Please contact: PROFMEX Secretariat, CLAS/JBRI, Box 3JBR, Las Cruces, NM 88003, (505) 646-3524.

(see over for Membership Application Form)

Order Form for PROFMEX-ANUIES and Related Publications

No.		Amt.
_____	<i>Rules of the Game and Games without Rules in Border Life</i> , edited by Mario Miranda and James W. Wilkie. Proceedings of the Third Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities in Border Studies, 1985.	_____ \$9.00
_____	<i>Ecology and Development of the Border Region</i> , Edited by Stanley R. Ross Proceedings of the Second Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities on Border Studies, 1983.	_____ \$9.00
_____	<i>Estudios Fronterizos: Reunión de Universidades de México y Estados Unidos</i> , by Mario Miranda Proceedings of the First Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities on Border Studies, 1981.	_____ \$9.00
_____	<i>Evolución de la Frontera Norte</i> , by Romeo Flores Caballero An historical survey of Mexico's northern frontier with heavy emphasis on international aspects of border relations in the post-World War II period.	_____ \$9.00
_____	<i>The United States-Mexico Border: A Guide to Institutions, Organizations and Scholars</i> , by Milton H. Jamail This directory lists federal, regional, state and local organizations involved in border affairs and provides the names and addresses of over 200 scholars. (Limited supply.)	_____ \$9.00

TOTAL _____

Please add .75 per volume for postage and handling. Make check payable to the University of Arizona and send order to: The Latin American Area Center, The University of Arizona, Social Sciences Building 216, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Name _____ Address _____

PROFMEX MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- Individual \$25
- Joint with Individual \$8
- Associate Institution \$300
- Special Dues for Mexican Institutions \$150

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Return this completed application with your check for dues to:

**PROFMEX Secretariat
CLAS/JBRI
Box 3JBR
Las Cruces, NM 88003**



PROFMEX MEXICO POLICY NEWS
INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES
OF THE CALIFORNIAS
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
SAN DIEGO, CA 92182-0435

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 265
San Diego, CA