



UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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UNAM and UCLA Sign Exchange Agreement

The rector of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), **Octavio Rivero Serrano**, and **Charles E. Young**, chancellor of UCLA, signed in Los Angeles on April 13, 1984, an agreement for academic exchange between the two universities. According to the agreement, the two institutions will conduct faculty exchanges, joint research, seminars, and public lectures. **Elwin V. Svenson**, UCLA's Vice Chancellor for Institutional Relations, noted that "the agreement will lead to a better understanding of Mexico and Hispanics in Southern California."



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UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young and UNAM Rector Octavio Rivero Serrano

PROFMEX Named to U.S.-Mexican Joint Cultural Commission

To plan cultural and intellectual links between Mexico and the United States for the period 1984-1987, **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA), President of PROFMEX, has been appointed as the U.S. academic delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Joint Cultural Commission.

The Commission, chaired by **Ronald L. Trowbridge**, Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) and **Luz del Amo**, Director General of Cultural Affairs of Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Relations, met at the Secretariat in Mexico City, April 9-11, 1984. **Robert L. Chatten**, Counselor for Public Affairs in the U.S. Embassy at Mexico City, and Luz del Amo signed the accord on April 13, 1984.

In opening the meeting of the Commission, Trowbridge remarked on the birth and growth of PROFMEX and its relations with the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de

Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES). In Trowbridge's words, 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 meeting they are planning next year entitled 'One Border, Two Nations: Policy Implications and Problems Resolution' could make significant contributions to the concepts and understanding of policy makers on both sides of the border."

The Commission agreed that both governments will support the growth of contacts between PROFMEX and ANUIES for the purpose of organizing conferences, lectures, and seminars between Mexico and the United States.

Planning priorities of the Commission also encompassed the following

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Mexico-Related Programs at UCSB

The University of California, Santa Barbara, is the site of considerable academic activity related to Mexican and Chicano studies. Of the 50 academic departments, organized research units, the Graduate School of Education, and the College of Creative Studies, 15 units are actively involved in studies related to Mexico, or have participated in collaborative efforts with Mexican institutions. More than thirty faculty are currently directly engaged in Mexico-related research.

UCSB's UC MEXUS Committee has emerged since the establishment of the universitywide consortium to function as an umbrella organization to articulate the campus Mexico-related efforts. The committee is chaired by **Giorgio Perissinotto** (Spanish and Portuguese), who also serves as Santa Barbara's person on the Executive Committee of UC

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PROFMEX: THE CONSORTIUM OF U.S. RESEARCH PROGRAMS FOR MEXICO

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Arid Lands Conference at UA

As part of the University of Arizona's centennial celebration in 1985, the Office of Arid Lands Studies has planned a research and development conference entitled, "Arid Lands: Today and Tomorrow." The meetings will be held October 20-25, 1985, and will be part of a three-week series of events. It is cosponsored by UA, UNESCO, and the U.S. Man and Biosphere Program. There will be discussions on water use, conservation, and allocation; agricultural systems and the adaptations of these plant and animal resources; natural resources reclamation, conservation, and use; and human habitat—i.e., architectural, urban planning, and cultural adaptations.

Other events will include a trade fair of arid lands technologies; the premier showing of the 1985 centennial film on the Sonoran Desert; a series of arid lands films from around the world; publishers' book displays; pre-conference field trips to places of natural and cultural interest in North American deserts; and post-conference meetings of several task forces and international cooperative programs.

In addition to the UA's centennial, 1985 also marks UNESCO's 25th anniversary of the conclusion of its Arid Lands Major Project.

While the conference will emphasize the international spectrum of the world's arid zones, there will be considerable attention devoted to the North American deserts—the borderland areas, most particularly. Among the distinguished speakers and session chairmen participating in the conference are:

Mohammed Al-Sudeary, (Executive Director, International Fund for Agriculture Development, Rome, Italy)

Mohammed El-Kash (Director General, Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zone Research, Damascus, Syria)

Mohammed Kassas (Director, Egyptian National Park Service)

Carlos López-Ocaña (Director, Centro de Investigaciones de Zonas Áridas, Lima, Peru)

Nina Nichaeva (Institute of Deserts, Ashkhabad, USSR)

Gilbert White (Gustavson Distinguished Professor of Geography, University of Colorado)

Luna Leopold (Professor of Hydrology and Geology, UCB)

Jorge Bustamante (Director, CEFNOMEX)

Roger Revelle (Dean Emeritus of the School of Science and Engineering, Scripps Institution, UCSD)

Richard Saltonstall (Professor of Population Policy, Scripps Institution, UCSD)

Mustofa Tolba (Director General, United Nations Environment Program, Nairobi, Kenya)

Jack D. Johnson (Associate Dean of the UA College of Agriculture) and **Herbert E. Carter** (Emeritus Head of Biochemistry and Former Chairman of NSF board of directors) are the cochairmen of the conference.

Other UA scientists taking part in the program will be:

William J. McGinnies (Director Emeritus, OALS)

Carl N. Hodges (Director, Environmental Research Laboratory)

Kennith E. Foster (Director, OALS)

Wilford R. Gardner (Head of Soil, Water, & Engineering and recently elected to the National Academy of Science)

C. John Mare (Head of Veterinary and Chairman of Council for International Programs)

All inquiries regarding the conference should be directed to: Gary P. Nabhan, Conference Coordinator, Office of Arid Land Studies, 845 N. Park, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85719.

Fulbright Lecturing and Research Awards Available

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) announces its annual Fulbright competition for university lecturing and postdoctoral research awards in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Awards are offered in a variety of academic fields for periods of two to twelve months. Candidates must be U.S. citizens, should possess a doctorate or equivalent degree in their field, and have college or university teaching experience. Good to fluent Spanish or Portuguese is required for most awards, except those in the English speaking countries of the Caribbean. Applications for most awards in Latin America and the Caribbean should be submitted by the June 15, 1984.

Specific information may be requested by writing the Latin American Section, The Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 or by telephoning the Council at (202) 833-4955.

The Fulbright program is funded and administered by the United States Information Agency.

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International Congress of Mexican History Announces Call for Papers

The VII International Congress of Mexican and United States Historians will take place in Oaxaca, Mexico, October 23 to 26, 1985. The theme of the conference is "Ciudad, Campo y Frontera." The conference will include an emphasis on the historical tensions among these three elements as well as their treatment as discrete units. Sessions will be organized along chronological, topical, and historiographical lines. Comparative history and contributions from scholars in related disciplines will also be welcomed.

These meetings represent a long tradition of interaction by scholars from both countries. The I Congress was held in Monterrey, Nuevo León, in 1949 and the next took place in Austin in 1958. Both the Monterrey and Austin congresses dealt with Mexican and U.S. topics, with many of them analyzed in a comparative framework. Beginning in 1969 with the III Congress of Oaxtepec, Morelos, the substantive focus of the gatherings has been on Mexico. The change reflected the growing ranks of specialists in Mexican studies and the need for a periodic forum for more specialized scholarly interchange. The IV Congress, which met in 1973 in Santa Monica, California, took as its topic "Contemporary Mexico," and was ap-

proached from the perspective of several disciplines. With the V Congress at Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, in 1977, a single theme, "Labor and Laborers through Mexican History," was adopted. This practice continued in the VI Congress which was held in Chicago, Illinois, in 1981. The topic there was "Intellectuals and the State in Mexico."

While the site of the meetings traditionally alternates between Mexico and the United States, the gatherings have become genuinely international. Since 1973 there has been a European member on each Joint Organizing Committee and the contributions of scholars from Europe, Australia, Canada, Japan, and elsewhere have been considerable. The proceedings of each Congress have been published.

Those individuals interested in participating in the VII Congress should request further particulars and a paper registration form from: Hugh M. Hamill, Jr., Center for Latin American Studies, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268 or from Roberto Moreno de Los Arcos, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Torre Uno de Humanidades, Séptimo Piso, Ciudad Universitaria, Delegación Coyoacán, 04510 México, D.F.

United States-Mexico Binational Labor Conference

A conference entitled "International Capital Mobility and United States-Mexico Binational Labor Organizing" will be held in Mexico City, July 20-22, 1984. Cosponsored by UCLA's Minority Association of Planners and Architects (MAPA-UCLA), the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, and the Permanent Seminar on Information and Mexican/Chicano Studies at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, the meetings will be funded by the Ford Foundation.

This conference has developed out of a comprehensive Master's degree project for UCLA's Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning by **Marcos Vargas, Benjamín Herrera, and Federico Soto** under the guidance of urban planner **Leobardo F. Estrada**. The goals of the meetings are to: 1) begin formulating a clearer understanding of the problem of capital mobility and barriers to United States-Mexico international labor cooperation; 2) document

and evaluate experiences of United States-Mexico international labor cooperation; 3) document and evaluate experiences of United States-Mexico binational labor organizing; and 4) lay groundwork for future action through binational and interdisciplinary networking. Some of the topics to be covered in Mexico City include:

- "The Magnitude of U.S. Multinational and Foreign Investment in Mexico."
- "The Restructuring of the United States Economy and its Impact on the United States Labor Movement and Latino Labor."
- "Organizing the Undocumented Worker: A Binational Strategy."
- "Nuevo Sindicalismo and International Labor Organizing."

For more information regarding the conference, contact Leo Estrada or Marcos Vargas, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

CEF NOMEX Borderlands Archival Identification Project

The Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEF NOMEX) announces the launching of a major archival identification project for the purpose of developing an annotated inventory of primary historical documentation on the United States-Mexico border region for the period 1848 to the present. Funds from a Ford Foundation grant are facilitating the program. **Barbara A. Driscoll**, a Ford Visiting Scholar at CEF NOMEX, is the project's coordinator.

One particular aspect of the project is to locate historically significant primary material in both countries and in repositories within and outside of the region. In addition, materials are being sought which may be potentially useful to non-historians doing research on the border regions, such as urban planners or social scientists.

In conjunction with this program, the UCLA Latin American Center and CEF NOMEX are collaborating to compile an inventory of sources of primary material at UCLA which pertain to the border area. Information from this effort will be developed into a guide and published by the Latin American Center.

For information about the borderlands archival identification project, contact: Barbara A. Driscoll, CEF NOMEX, P.O. Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012.

From the editor . . .

Readers are invited to submit items for possible inclusion in future numbers of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*. The stories should be programmatic in nature, typed, double-spaced, and written in press release form. Articles in back numbers of the *NEWS* should serve as guides for content and style. All Mexican institutions and organizations must be identified by their complete names in Spanish. Authors of Mexico-related books should have review copies sent directly to the *NEWS*. The deadline for submission of material for the summer number is August 15.

Paul Ganster

Universitywide News

Mexican Cinematographer at UCI

The Mexican cinematographer **Sergio Olhovich Green** visited the University of California, Irvine, campus from January 29 through February 5, 1984, where he presented two of his more important films, *Coronación* and *Llovizna*. A discussion followed each screening and included such topics as Mexico's new cinematographic movement, the role of the past and present governments in Mexican cinema, and the politics of censorship on the contemporary Mexican cinema.

Olhovich Green's cinematographic work is known not only in Mexico, but also in the United States, Europe, other areas of Latin America, and the U.S.S.R. His other films include *Muñeca Reina*, *El Infierno de Todos Tan Temido*, *En Busca de un Hombre Solo*, and *Casa del Sur*.

Jaime Mora Visits UCI

Jaime Mora, associate director of the Centro de Investigación sobre Fijación de Nitrógeno at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Cuernavaca, visited the research laboratories of the Department of Microbiology at UCI during November and December 1983. Mora is an authority on the utilization of nitrogenous compounds by microorganisms, and directs a large research effort on that subject in Cuernavaca. Mora's visit to UCI was the second such visit to the department by a Mexican scholar this year. **Felix Gutiérrez Corona** (Instituto de Investigación en Biología Experimental, Universidad de Guanajuato) studied new techniques for molecular gene cloning early in the academic year. Both scholars shared their expertise in microbial physiology and genetics with scientists at UCI.

The visits by Mexican microbiologists to UCI marks the beginning of a program of exchanges which is anticipated to take place over the next several years and will involve faculty and graduate students from both countries.

The research emphasis at the Cuernavaca center is on modalities of nitrogen utilization in various plant and microbial forms. Understanding these modalities is essential for genetically altering plants to improve the quality and quantity of food crops.

UCI History Conference

The UCI Mexico/Chicano Program hosted its second annual conference on May 19, 1984, on the Irvine campus. The "Conference on the Mexican and Mexican-American Experience in the Nineteenth Century" included scholars from throughout the United States and Mexico. Panels on "Women and the Family," "Liberalism and Conservatism," "Crucibles for the Mexican-American Experience," and "Nineteenth-Century Perspectives" were presented. Participants included **Silvia M. Arrom** (Yale), **Albert Camarillo** (Stanford), **Patricia Galeana** (UNAM), **Richard Griswold del Castillo** (SDSU), **Ramón A. Gutiérrez** (UCSD), **María Herrera-Sobek** (UCI), **David R. Maciel** (UNM), **Linda A. Rodríguez** (UCLA Latin American Center), **Mario Rodríguez** (USC), **Ricardo Romo** (UT Austin), **Barbara A. Tenenbaum** (University of South Carolina), **Paul J. Vanderwood** (SDSU), and **David J. Weber** (Southern Methodist University).

For more information please contact: Mexico/Chicano Program, Administration 145, UC Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717.

Chicano/Mexicano Conference at UCD

On February 27-March 1, 1984, the Chicano Studies Program on the University of California, Davis, campus held a colloquium sponsored by UC MEXUS entitled "Chicano/Mexicano Cross-Cultural Perspectives." The purpose was to present and discuss current Chicano/Mexicano issues as seen through the eyes of prominent Mexican scholars and Chicano Studies faculty and also to explore ideas, methodologies, and research agendas of mutual interest and concern.

The colloquium was a three-day event with each session featuring one scholar from Mexico and one member of the Chicano Studies faculty. The presentations were followed by a bilingual open discussion. The Mexican scholars were all from Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOEMEX). CEFNOEMEX participants in the colloquium included **Elena Bilbao González**, who discussed her research on the relationship between formal education and

socialization in San Diego, Texas—a study on Chicanos from a Mexican perspective. **Amelia Malagamba** presented her research on methods of communication in the northern border areas of Mexico. This study compares the impact of television on the lives of both Mexico City and Tijuana residents.

Manuel Valenzuela Arce presented a paper on "Cholismo in Border Interaction." His paper was illustrated by a slide presentation on the concept of cholismo, the lower class Chicano/Mexicano youths in the border cities of Tijuana and San Diego who identify as *cholos* and *cholas*. Arce was accompanied in his presentation by project collaborator **José Cuéllar** who is currently a Chicano Fellow at Stanford University.

UCD faculty presenting papers included **Ada Riddell**, "Chicano Studies: Past, Present, and Future"; **Refugio Rochin**, "Media Representation of Border Issues"; and **Daniel Ramírez**, "The Shame of Being American." The Ballet Folklórico del Alma, sponsored by the UCD Chicano Student Organization, provided the evening's entertainment for all participants and guests.

The colloquium, well attended by students, staff, faculty, and community members, marked an important first step in consolidating ties of collaboration between UCD and CEFNOEMEX. The UCD Chicano Studies Program will publish the colloquium proceedings.

UC MEXUS Research Awards to UCD Faculty

Through an award of \$22,000 from the UC MEXUS Executive Committee, plus a matching campus contribution of \$7,000, the Davis UC MEXUS Advisory Committee has funded eight members of the Davis Faculty to further their research in a variety of fields. Those awarded grants are: **Dan Anderson** (Wildlife and Fisheries Biology), **Tim Carpenter** (Veterinary Medicine), **Ted Foin** (Anthropology), **William Hart** (Nematology), **Bruce Madewell** (Veterinary Medicine), **Hugo Patino** (Food Science and Technology), **Hans Reimann** (Veterinary Medicine), and **Arthur Shapiro** (Zoology).

UCLA-UABC Cooperative Agreement

UCLA and the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) have entered into a cooperative agreement to further the development of graduate education and basic research at the two institutions.

Signing the *convenio* on March 22, 1984, in ceremonies at Los Angeles were UABC's rector, **Héctor Manuel Gallego García**, and Secretario General **Luis Javier Garavito Elías** along with UCLA's Vice Chancellor for Institutional Relations, **Elwin V. Svenson**. Also present at the signing were UABC's director of Graduate Studies **Manuel Esparza**, and director of the School of Architecture, **Jorge Nuñez**, as well as members of the UCLA Program on Mexico Committee.

"The new agreement will strengthen existing ties between the two institutions and will lead to future activities such as joint seminars and symposia, colloquia, short and long term exchange of faculty, and the training of graduate students," according to **Norris Hundley**, professor of history and chair of the UCLA Program on Mexico. The two universities will also collaborate on the research for UCLA's United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project and for the expansion of Border-Line, the computerized borderlands bibliography that is housed at UCLA.

As an initial step in the *convenio*, a group of 21 UCLA faculty and graduate students visited UABC in Mexicali in May. There, they were briefed on current border research projects by **Gabriel Estrella** and **David F. Fuentes Romero** of UABC's Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales and **Sergio Noriega** and **Jorge Nuñez** of the School of Architec-



UCLA Vice Chancellor Elwin V. Svenson and UABC Rector Héctor Gallego García

ture. The UABC hosts also arranged a tour of urban Mexicali for the UCLA group that included visits to squatter settlements and industrial and *maquiladora* plants.

A second step of the agreement is the appointment of UCLA's **Rebecca Morales** (Urban Planning) as Fulbright lecturer to be in residence in Mexicali for six months during the 1984-1985 academic year. At UABC, Morales will consult with the faculty and staff on curriculum development for a Master's degree program in urban planning. She will also assist in establishing a research center for urban studies.

UCLA Borderlands Colloquium

During spring quarter 1984, UCLA held its third annual "United States-Mexico Borderlands Colloquium." The series, sponsored by the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning and the UCLA Latin American Center, was organized by **Paul Ganster** (Latin American Center) and **Rebecca Morales** (Urban Planning). The weekly talks held throughout the quarter included the following topics and presenters:

- "Ecology along the Border," **Hartmut Walter** (Geography, UCLA) and **Margaret FitzSimmons** (Urban Planning, UCLA)

- "Historical Development of the Borderlands," **Paul Ganster** and **Barbara Driscoll** (CEFNOMEX)

- "Society and Class Formation on the Border," **Gustavo del Castillo** (CEFNOMEX)

- "Environmental Issues in the Borderlands," **Paul Ganster** and **Joseph Nalven** (UCLA Latin American Center)

- "Patterns of Urbanization along the Border," **Larry Herzog** (Urban Studies, UCSD)

- "Border Industrialization and the Structure of Labor Markets," **Rebecca Morales** and **Joan Anderson** (College of Business, University of San Diego)

- "United States-Mexico Migration," **Rebecca Morales** and **Leobardo Estrada** (Urban Planning, UCLA) and **Linda Wong** (MALDEF—Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund)

- "Borderlands Culture," **David Maciel** (History, UNM) and **Stanley Robe** (Spanish and Portuguese, UCLA)

Baja California Librarians Visit UCLA

On March 16, 1984, representatives from libraries in Baja California visited UCLA in order to tour campus libraries as well as attend a conference entitled "Introduction to ORION." **Norma Corral** of the Reference Department of UCLA's University Research Library (URL) organized the meeting.

ORION, the library's computerized online information system, contains records for most books acquired or cataloged by the UCLA Library since 1977 and most of the serials (magazines, journals, periodicals, newspapers) currently received, together with specific holdings and library location information. Records for all materials currently on order, received, or in cataloging are also included. **Dian Bisom** (ORION User Services, UCLA) gave a demonstration of the computerized system for the group. Discussions entitled "What is ORION?", "Historical Development," and "Features of ORION: Public Access Module, Serial Module, Editing Module, and Authority Control" followed the demonstration.

Librarians from Baja California included: **Catalina López de Baumgartner**, **Cecilia María Rivera Torres**, and **Amelia Chávez de Nishikawa** from the Centro de Investigación Científica y Educación Superior de Ensenada; **Natalia Badan** and **Olga G. López Aviles** from the Biblioteca Central Universitaria de Ensenada; and **Luz María Orozco Zavala** and **Arturo Barney Celaya** from the Biblioteca Central, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Tijuana.

Participants from UCLA included **Dian Bisom**, **Richard Chabrán** (Chicano Studies Research Library); **Dora Loh** (International Documents, Public Affairs Service, URL); **Barbara Valk** (General Editor, *Hispanic American Periodicals Index*, UCLA Latin American Center); **Carlos Vásquez** (Chicano Studies Research Center); **Norma Corral**, **Therese Coates** (Graduate School of Library and Information Services/Latin American Studies), and **Susan Schroeder** (UC MEXUS NEWS). Other participants from the University of California included **Sol Guerena** (UCSB) and **Ruth Dougherty** (UCSD, Scripps Institution International Program).

As a result of the meeting, **Ruth Dougherty** has arranged for three UCLA libraries to establish a gifts project with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography to collect duplicate manuscripts and publications for distribution among various libraries in Mexico.

UCLA's Chicano Studies Research Center

The Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC) was established at UCLA in 1969 to facilitate interdisciplinary academic research related to the Mexican experience. The specific objectives of the Center are several:

- To identify, explore, and document original research on critical issues facing the Mexican peoples.
- To initiate and support the creation and development of Chicano Studies at other institutions and the organization of professional associations, conferences, and meetings devoted to Chicano Studies.
- To facilitate public service by focusing the research material collection and publication resources of the university on problems concerning the Mexican population.

Juan Gómez-Quiñones, professor of history, is the Center's director. After obtaining his Ph.D. from UCLA in Latin American history, he went on to become an innovative leader in the then emerging field of Chicano history. He has published widely in the areas of social, intellectual, and labor history of Mexico and Mexicans in the United States. Among his publications are *Sembradores: Ricardo Flores Magón y el Partido Liberal Mexicano* (Los Angeles: CSRC, 1973) and *Development of the Mexican Working Class North of the Río Bravo* (Los Angeles: CSRC, 1982).

Assisting Gómez-Quiñones with the administration of the CSRC is Program Director **Emilio Zamora**. A Ph.D. in history from UT Austin, Zamora has published on the topics of Mexican labor and the Mexican social-political movement in the United States.

The range of Center activities to date has included student recruitment and development; research; Chicano studies curriculum development; public service; and interacting with various sectors of the campus community as well as with institutions and organizations outside the university.

The research focus of the Chicano Studies Research Center has been concentrated in six distinct areas:

- *Mexico and the United States*. The Center has made extensive contributions to the study of the history of Mexico-United States relations. Beginning in 1969, this international focus has prompted a series of projects that have dealt with Mexico; Mexican immigration and labor; and the historical experience of Mexicans in the United States. The research, writings, publications, and cosponsorship of meetings and conferences in these areas has provided alter-



Juan Gómez-Quiñones

native viewpoints and analyses of policy issues.

- *Los Angeles and Local Area Studies*. A significant concern of the CSRC has been research and publication concerning the Los Angeles Mexican community. These projects included a photographic exhibit, a pictorial history book, a major demographic study, and seminars focusing on the development of the Los Angeles community.

- *Mexican Women's Studies*. A third area of concern to the Center has been the support of research, writing, publications, and media projects in the area of women's studies. Development of instructional materials on the Chicana/Mexicana for use at the postsecondary level has been a priority in this area. Academic activities have included international symposia which have brought together Chicana, Mexicana, and North American scholars to generate ideas and gather material on topics addressing theory, method, and content in Mexicana/Chicana history.

- *Access to Higher Education and Los Angeles School Desegregation*. The fourth research area of the Center has focused on studies of Chicano access to postsecondary educational institutions. This includes research and publication on public school desegregation and its effect on the Chicano. Projects sponsored by the Center in this area include: bibliographic research projects that review literature on access to higher education by Chicanos; publications which address traditional postsecondary school admissions criteria, and the segregation of Chicanos in public schools.

- *Language and Bilingualism*. The study of language and bilingualism in the Chicano community is an important area of research which benefits the Spanish speaking and the public in general. Research and publications sponsored by the Center have focused on phonetic studies of Chicano English, how language contacts between English and Spanish affect linguistics competence in each language, and the impact of bilingualism programs on language competence.

- *Labor and Immigration Studies*. Through community projects, academic research, international scholarly symposia, various publications, and continued programmatic support, the CSRC has focused for many years on the social realities of Chicanos at work. Moreover, the migration from Mexico, the structures and dynamics of changing labor markets, and public perceptions of the immigrant worker's role in our communities, have all received attention as well.

These research projects are directed by CSRC's Research and Resources Development Unit under the leadership of **Luis Ortiz-Franco**. A significant achievement of this unit has been to promote collaboration efforts with Chicano studies programs at Stanford, UT Austin, and with the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños at the City University of New York.

These research activities are supported by the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Library, another specialized unit of the CSRC. Over the past decade, this library has become a vital resource for research on the Mexican community in the United States. In addition to a definitive collection of Chicano-related research guides and directories, the library now includes over 7,000 volumes; 300 current serial subscriptions; 5,000 pamphlets and clippings; 3,000 dissertations and theses; 4,000 journal articles; several important archival collections; and maps, films, videotapes, tape recordings, slides and several important archival collections.

Richard Chabrán is director of the Chicano Studies Research Library as well as adjunct lecturer in UCLA's School of Library and Information Science. Active in the area of Chicano librarianship and bibliography his publications include co-editing with **Francisco García-Ayvens**, the *Chicano Periodical Index* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1981), and *Biblio-Política: Chicano Perspectives on Library Service in the United States* (Berkeley: Chicano Studies Library Publications Unit, 1984).

Through its broad publications program, the Chicano Studies Research Center offers a forum for the exposition and dissemination of current research and critical analyses in Chicano Studies. The publications are made available through the monograph series, occasional paper series, and through *Aztlan International Journal of Chicano Studies Research*, the foremost scholarly journal in its field. Since 1969, some sixty-eight titles representing the works of 522 authors have been published. A list of publications may be obtained by writing the Center or calling (213) 825-2642.

Oscar Martí serves as director of CSRC publications. A specialist in Latin American philosophy, his publications include "Is There a Latin American Phi-

losophy?" *Metaphilosophy* (January 1983).

Other units of the CSRC include Women's Studies, coordinated by **Adelaida del Castillo** and Academic and Institutional Relations, coordinated by **Carlos Vásquez**. Vásquez, an ABD in history from UCLA, is co-editor, along with **Manuel García y Griego**, of *Conflict and Convergence* (Los Angeles, CSRC and Latin American Center, 1983). He also edits the CSRC newsletter, *El Mirlo: A National Chicano Studies Newsletter*.

For more information on CSRC Program contact: Chicano Studies Research Center, 3121 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-2363.

UCLA Medical Faculty in Mexico Research Symposia

On October 4-7, 1984, representatives from UCLA's medical faculty will participate in an international research symposium in Mexico City sponsored by the American Longevity Association. According to the Association's president, **Robert J. Morin** of UCLA, "the most recent advances concerning the detection and prevention of the major degenerative and infectious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and hepatitis will be presented by a delegation of some of the foremost medical scientists from the United States." Emphasis will be on those nutritional, behavioral, and environmental measures discovered to be of value in the prevention of these disorders. The program will include many panel discussions to facilitate extensive exchange of information between Mexican university and community physicians and the visiting scientists.

On March 29, 1984, a mini-symposium entitled "El problema de la salud en la frontera" was held at the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California in Tijuana. Special invited guests included Baja California Governor **Xicotencatl Leyva**; California State Senator **Diane E. Watson**; **René Treviño Arredondo**, Presidente Municipal of Tijuana; Robert J. Morin of the Los Angeles County Harbor-UCLA Medical Center; **Aurora Martínez** of the Clínica Mer. Oscar A. Romero; **J. de Jesús Pesqueira Olea**, Director of Servicios Coordinados de Salubridad for the Baja California region, and **Edmundo Buen Abad**, of International Health Enterprises, Inc.

As a result of this conference, and with the strong support of Senator Watson, the American Longevity Association and International Health Enterprises will be establishing a unique nonprofit medical clinic in Tijuana for the purpose of detection and prevention of disease. The screening program will emphasize comprehensive panels of laboratory tests performed by the latest state-of-the-art technology and will also include complete examinations, computerized health risk profiles, and counseling by health educators. Any patients in whom disease problems are detected will be referred to community physicians for treatment.

The American Longevity Association is a new public participation, nonprofit, tax-exempt, national organization whose aims are to significantly accelerate progress in those areas of medical research most relevant to longevity. It is engaged in raising funds to be utilized for a highly innovative program of grants and contractual research projects, targeted towards specific promising areas in aging, reversal of arteriosclerosis, prevention of heart attacks and strokes, diabetes, artificial hearts, cryopreservation of organs, and other aspects which will not only extend life, but preserve its quality as well.

For more information about the American Longevity Association or the October meeting, contact: Robert J. Morin, Professor of Pathology, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, 1000 West Carson Street, Torrance, CA 90509.

UCSF-UC MEXUS Award for Dental Research

The UCSF Dental School Symposium has awarded a UCSF-UC MEXUS post-doctoral fellowship to **Francisco Castañeda Rico** to continue collaborative undertakings between UCSF and Mexico. The recipient is from the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, Escuela de Odontología, in Guadalajara, Jalisco. Castañeda Rico will visit the Department of Dental Public Health and Hygiene for orientation to the research activities of the newly formed Center for Dental Services Research. He will also participate in the UCSF-UC MEXUS program seminars. Upon completion of his fellowship at UCSF, Castañeda Rico will maintain his research collaboration to ensure continued exchange and activities between the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara and the University of California, San Francisco.

There UCSF-UC MEXUS seminars will include faculties of the Department of Dental Public Health and Hygiene, the Institute for Health Policy Studies, and the Department of Family and Community Medicine. Among selected themes will be the guarantee of health care to Mexican citizens under a constitutional amendment, the implementation of national programs, and priorities to provide health care nationally.

The UCSF Dental School Symposium, which made the award to Castañeda Rico, met on June 12-16, 1983, and was hosted by the UCSF's Department of Dental Health and Hygiene. The meetings, which had representatives from eight dental regions in Mexico, were important for expanded UCSF-Mexico collaboration. A number of promising research ideas were developed by the Mexican participants and UCSF's **Samuel J. Wycoff** and **Nelson Artega**.

UCSD Study on Needs of Hispanic Children in the Southwest



UCSD staff meet with southern California social service agency representatives.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of UCSD has just completed an intensive exploratory survey of the needs of Hispanic children in the Southwest who might benefit from support of the Christian Children's Fund (CCF).

The research team included **Charles A. Reilly, María Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Leo Chávez, Anna García, and Jeff Avina.** Besides drawing on Center surveys of migrant populations in Southern California, and reviewing census data from throughout the Southwest, Center field researchers García and Avina visited 41 social service delivery agencies in California, Texas, and Arizona to interview service providers, parents, and children in order to assess needs of the children and the types of organizations which could best utilize funds from CCF. Leo Chávez, a postdoctoral researcher at the Center, prepared an analysis entitled "The Children of Mexican Immigrants" derived from a field study of over 5,000 persons in San Diego County.

On January 12 the Center hosted a meeting of representatives from many Southern California social service agencies to solicit their views on alternative approaches to meeting the needs of Hispanic children in the region.

The UCSD study made clear that the Southwest's population of Hispanic children is very heterogeneous, including temporary immigrants to the United States and permanent settlers (both undocumented and legal immigrants), borderlands commuters and long-distance migrants, very recent arrivals, and fifth-generation citizens.

Many of the parents and social service providers interviewed expressed the

need for day-care services, especially in light of the high percentage of single-parent households and cases where both parents work outside the home. Health needs included preventive and emergency care, and in many instances access to health care in general, since health services are increasingly tied to insurance programs that exclude many of the neediest persons, or restrict access due to the legal-residence status of the patient.

Other needs of Hispanic children as revealed by the exploratory survey were: supplementary educational programs (libraries, day-care, scholarships, tutoring); immediate relief, especially food and clothing; counseling for parents and children to deal with problems of child abuse, substance abuse, and legal status; and greater support for community organizing, advocacy, and community-wide service networks.

The Center's report recommended CCF support primarily for multi-service agencies which enjoy a substantial degree of parent-community involvement. Issues and dilemmas which social service agencies must resolve as they deal with poor Hispanic children in the region were identified. Avoidance of dependency and assuring confidentiality were two of the key problems identified by Center researchers which affect agency-client relationships.

The Center is preparing a publication based on the findings of its exploratory survey of the needs of Hispanic children in the Southwest for release later in 1984.

UCSD Holds Workshop on Civil-Military Relations in Mexico

More than sixty scholars and active-duty military officers from both Mexico and the United States met at UCSD on March 18-21, 1984, to participate in a research workshop on "The Role of the Military in Mexican Politics and Society: A Reassessment." Convened by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, the workshop was coordinated by **William S. Ackroyd**, a political scientist who has been a Visiting Research Fellow at the Center in 1983-84, and historians **Josefina Vásquez (COLMEX)** and **Donald L. Wyman (UCSD)**.

Reviewing the explanations for military coups in Latin America advanced in the scholarly literature of recent decades, **Frederick Nunn** (Portland State University) suggested that the Mexican Revolution makes civil-military relations in Mexico different from those in the rest of the region, and reduces the applicability of general hypotheses to the Mexican case.

In explaining military involvement in Argentine politics, **Robert Potash** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) emphasized the importance of a belief on the part of civilian groups that the military could deal more effectively with national problems such as internal security, inflation, and economic stagnation.

San Diego State University's **Brian Loveman** argued that politics in Mexico have not been militarized because of a coincidence of professional military interests, conservative political interests, a weak political left, and a political system that has been insulated from some of the disruptive processes present elsewhere in Latin America.

Peter H. Smith (MIT) cautioned against a preoccupation with coups when discussing the Mexican case. Smith directed attention to the variables that might lead to an expansion of the military's influence on politics and public policy—i.e., "creeping militarism." This approach attaches great significance to how Mexican civil society has been functioning, rather than factors internal to the military establishment.

In a commentary, **Luis Garfías Magaña**, a brigadier general in the Mexican Army and military historian, stressed that in recent years Mexico's civilian political leaders have tried to avoid using the military to quell internal disturbances, partly because the military resent having to perform police duties.

Political scientist **Roderic Camp** (Woodrow Wilson Center) reported on his research demonstrating that in times of political crisis or tension, Mexican presidents have tended to promote military officers more rapidly. Camp finds that civilian authorities generally have not interfered in the military's own promotion processes. The relative autonomy of the Mexican military in managing its internal affairs was contrasted with the situation in several other Latin American countries, where civilian interference or threats to interfere have provoked military coups.

In a session on Mexican foreign policy toward Central America and the military's influence on this policy, **Edward Williams** (UA) observed that Mexico has strengthened its internal security apparatus in the southern region as civil strife in Central America has escalated. **César Sereseres** (UCI) contrasted what he characterized as Mexico's "liberal" policy toward Central America in general with its much more "conservative" approach to Guatemala and the southern border region of Mexico itself. In a com-

ment, **Carlos Rico** (CIDE) argued that the military is hardly represented in the foreign policy making group that determines Mexico's approach to Central American revolutionary movements.

Regarding the future of civil-military relations in Mexico, **David Ronfeldt** (Rand Corporation) predicted that as long as there is no breakdown of social order in Mexico, the military will be supportive of transformations of the domestic political system, even though such changes may generate new domestic and international tensions. **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX) also predicted a continued low profile for the Mexican military, so long as the civilian political apparatus is able to contain popular demands and does not violate the relative autonomy of the military. There was a general consensus among the workshop participants that a militarization of politics in Mexico is unlikely in the foreseeable future if the civilian political elite continues to be perceived by both the military and civilian power contenders as competent to deal effectively with the most pressing national problems.

Azcapotzalco). Research on the evolution of wage levels and wage policies in Mexico, 1930-present. In residence: September 1984-August 1985.

Susan Bryant Drake (public interest lawyer; Mexico-U.S. Law Institute, University of San Diego).

David Felix (economist; Washington University, St. Louis). Research on financial crises and authoritarian regimes in Latin America: a comparative study of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. In residence: July 1984-December 1984.

Ralph Reisner (international lawyer; University of Illinois). Research on responses of U.S. commercial banks and multilateral lending institutions to foreign debt crises in Latin America. In residence: January-December 1985.

Ralph Guzmán (political scientist). Research on international migrant children: educational needs and problems of children migrating from Mexico to the United States. In residence: September 1984-March 1985.

Alejandro Portes (sociologist; Johns Hopkins University). Research on Latin American migration to the United States (Mexicans, Cubans, and Haitians) and the development of the "urban informal sector." In residence: November 1984-May 1985.

Rick Morales (sociologist; UCB). Research on the role of Mexican labor in the U.S. restaurant industry: the case of San Diego. In residence: June 1984-April 1985.

Elizabeth Santillanez (political scientist; UCSD). Research on the political economy of Mexico. San Diego Fellow, 1984-85.

Richard Frederick (international economist and policy analyst; Office of Policy Development U.S. Treasury department). Research on alternative approaches for U.S. economic assistance to Mexico and other "advanced developing" countries in Latin America. In residence: September 1984-May 1985.

In addition, the following Visiting Research Fellows of the Center during the 1983-84 academic year will again be in residence at the Center in 1984-85:

Gustavo del Castillo (political scientist/anthropologist; CEFNOMEX). Research on Mexico's economic crisis and its implications for U.S.-Mexican relations.

Leo R. Chávez (social and medical anthropologist; Rockefeller Foundation/NSF Postdoctoral Fellow). Research on household structure and

UCSD Announces 1984-85 Visiting Research Fellows

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD awarded Visiting Research Fellowships to 17 researchers from Mexico, the United States, Chile, and Germany for the 1984-85 academic year.

Fellows will pursue the individual research projects listed below, and participate in the weekly meetings of the Center's interdisciplinary Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations, as well as present their work at research workshops and conferences held throughout the year at UCSD.

The complete list of 1984-85 Visiting Fellows, along with their academic specialties and research topics, is as follows:

Carlos Tello Macías (political economist). Research on the implications of recent financial crises in Mexico and other Latin American countries for future development policy options. In residence at UCSD: September 1984-May 1985.

Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo (demographer; Secretario-General of COLMEX). Research on the design, implementation, and results of Mexico's national family planning program, 1974-1982. In residence at UCSD: September 1984-August 1985.

Héctor Luis Morales Závala (sociologist and development practitioner; Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Sobre Recursos

Bióticos, Jalapa, Veracruz). Evaluation research on aquaculture and appropriate technology projects designed to promote rural self-sufficiency in Mexico. In residence: August 1984-January 1985.

Fernando Rello (economist; UNAM). Research on peasant organizations in contemporary Mexico. In residence: September 1984-February 1985.

Abraham Iszaevich (anthropologist; Universidad Iberoamericana). Research on labor migration from Oaxaca to Baja California and Southern California. In residence: July-December 1984.

Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara (sociologist of development; COLMEX). Research on food supply and the distribution of power in twentieth-century Mexico. In residence at UCSD: August 1984-July 1985.

Arturo Alvarado (political sociologist; COLMEX and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco). Research on regional political parties and the centralization of political power in Mexico, 1924-1928: the case of the Portes Gil movement in Tamaulipas. In residence: October 1984-September 1985.

Jeffrey Bortz (historian; Mexican Ministry of Labor and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-

household economy among Mexican immigrants in Southern California; access to health care among the Mexican immigrant population.

Maria Patricia Fernández-Kelly (economic anthropologist; UCSD). Research on the role of female Hispanic labor in the U.S. garment and electronics industries.

David Gregory (anthropologist; Dartmouth College). Research on government policies for regulating the flow of low-skilled labor from developing to industrialized countries.

Jane R. Kurtzman (demographer; UCLA). Research on the evolution of population control policies in Latin America, 1960-present: a comparative study of Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Colombia, Brazil, and Chile.

Kevin Middlebrook (political scientist; Indiana University). Research on political reform and political stability in Mexico, 1970-present.

Pedro A. Reyes (economist; Ocean Garden Products, Inc., San Diego, CA). Research on technology and employment possibilities in Mexico.

Martín de la Rosa (historian; CEFNOMEX). Research on urban poverty and public policy in the United States-Mexico border region.

Ina Rosenthal-Urey (economic anthropologist; Wheaton College). Research on social incorporation of long-staying Mexican immigrant families in Santa Ana, California.

The Center's Visiting Research Fellowships Program is made possible by grants from the Inter-American, Mellon, Tinker, and Ford Foundations (for fellowship stipends) and from the Hewlett Foundation and UCSD (for core support services).

The Center invites applications for Fellowships for the 1985-86 academic year. Fellowships are awarded through an international competition, and applications must be submitted by November 15, 1984. Both predoctoral and postdoctoral researchers are eligible. Applications from non-academic specialists on Mexico are particularly welcome. Further information on the application procedure will appear in the fall issue of *UC MEXUS NEWS*, and is available throughout the year from Graciela Platero, Fellowship Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093, (619) 452-4503.

UCSD Briefing Session for Journalists

On June 18-19, 1984, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies held its Fourth Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists at the UCSD campus. The major topics addressed included: the impact of the "new" immigration on the United States; Mexico's economic cir-

cumstances and its future prospects; Latin America's foreign debt and its implications for the United States and the international financial system; political reform and the politics of austerity in Mexico; domestic and international aspects of the turmoil in Central America; and coverage of these issues by the news media.

The session was designed to give journalists timely and accurate information that will explain what is happening behind the headline stories through presentations by and interviews with internationally prominent experts. Invited speakers included **Christopher Dickey**, (*Washington Post* reporter and Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations); **James Fallows** (*The Atlantic Monthly*); **Steve Frazier** (*The Wall Street Journal*); **Edward González** (UCLA and Rand Corporation); **Laurie Kassman** (Voice of America); **Enrique Krauze** (*Vuelta* magazine); **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX); **Richard Meislin** (*The New York Times*); **Mario Ojeda** (COLMEX); and, as keynote speakers, **Langhorne Motley** (Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs); **Carlos Monsiváis** (*Nexos* magazine); and **Carlos Tello**, (former Director-General of the Bank of Mexico).

The session, which was open only to reporters and editors from the print and electronic media, forms part of the Public Affairs Program of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

International News

PROFMEX-ANUIES Meeting in Puerto Vallarta to Plan Santa Fe Policy Conference

Representatives of PROFMEX and the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES) met in Puerto Vallarta on March 24, 1984, to develop plans for the IV PROFMEX-ANUIES Conference to be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 3-6, 1985. Delegations were led by **Antonio Gago Huget**, Secretario Académico of ANUIES, and **James W. Wilkie** (PROFMEX President). The meeting was chaired by **Albert E. Utton** (UNM) and **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOMEX), who will co-preside over the IV Conference.

The title for the Santa Fe Conference is "One Border, Two Nations: Policy Implications and Problems Resolution."

The following sessions were approved:

- Border Economies and National Integration Trends in Interdependence.

- Bilateral Cooperation in Resolving Natural Resource and Environmental Problems.

- The Border Regions and National Politics.

- Cultural Interaction at the Border and National Policies. Two dinner sessions will take up the theme of "Cultural Interaction at the Border and National Policies."

Arrangements in Santa Fe will be developed by **Albert Utton**, **Gilbert Merx**, and **Theo Crevenna** (UNM) and **Louis R. Sadler** (NMSU). The Program Chair for the conference is **Oscar J. Martínez** (UTEP).

Also attending the planning sessions from Mexico: **Rodolfo Corona** (UNAM), **Rosalba Gallardo** (Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores), **Ermilo J. Marroquín** (ANUIES), **Julia Martínez**

(UNAM), and **Samuel Schmidt** (UNAM).

Other representatives for the United States included: **Robert L. Chatten** (U.S. Embassy, Mexico City), **Paul Ganster** (*UC MEXUS NEWS*), **Hugh I. Kottler** (Border Affairs Office, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City), **Michael C. Meyer** (UA), **Stanley R. Ross** (UT Austin), and **Clint E. Smith** (PROFMEX Secretariat). Expenses for the U.S. delegates to attend the Puerto Vallarta meeting were covered under a grant to PROFMEX from the U.S. Embassy in Mexico.

Mexico's Instituto Mora

One of Mexico's more recently established research and teaching institutes is the Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José Luis Mora. The institute is located in the Mixcoac sector of Mexico City in a colonial structure that was the home of Valentín Gómez Farías. Federally funded, the institute has as its basic goals: (1) the support of scientific research and training of teachers and specialists in history and allied social sciences; and (2) the expansion and maintenance of a library of printed works and manuscripts representative of Mexican culture, particularly for the nineteenth century.

The director of the Instituto Mora is **Eugenia Meyer**. Meyer received the doctorate in history from UNAM. Over the course of her career, she has held many professional positions that include serving on the faculty of UNAM and directing the oral history program for the Departamento de Etnología y Antropología Social of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). She has also been visiting professor in Brazil at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas and in Cuba.

Meyer's scholarly work is wide ranging. A specialist on the Mexican Revolution, she has written a monograph on Luis Cabrera (1972) and has edited four volumes of Cabrera's papers (1972-74). Meyer has also published articles and

monographs on the Mexican cine, on historical photographs of Mexico, and on oral history.

The activities of the Instituto Mora are overseen by a board of directors appointed by the President of Mexico. These include **Silvio Zavala, Jesús Reyes Heróles, Luis Medina Peña, Moisés González Navarro, Moisés González Pedrero, and José María Muría**.

The activities of the Instituto have centered on three main areas. First is the history of Mexico during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, from the independence period to the emergence of the modern federal structure after the Constitution of 1917. The focus is on state and regional history and will encompass research and publication of studies and texts for each of these regions. Several collections of materials from books and periodicals will be gathered together in series entitled "Fuentes para la historia del liberalismo mexicano" and "Colección de clásicos del liberalismo mexicano." The development of a regional oral history archive will complement the efforts on Mexican history.

A second focus of the institute is the history of Latin America and the Caribbean from a Mexican perspective. Based on this research, synthetic histories for each Latin American and Caribbean region will be developed. The third

area of interest to the Instituto Mora will be to produce a history of the United States from the Mexican perspective.

These various research projects are designed to support the educational effort in Mexico both through advancing the understanding of the historical past and through a publications program. The publications program will include annotated bibliographies and chronologies, anthologies, and synthetic works.

The Instituto is also building a specialized library and documentation center that will support its research and teaching functions. The main areas of bibliographic development include the regional history of Mexico as well as Latin American, Caribbean, and United States history.

Postgraduate education is also an important function of the Instituto Mora. Currently, Master's degrees in political sociology and history of the Americas are offered and one is planned for regional history of Mexico. Associated with the instructional program are extensive courses as well as lecture and seminar series.

For more information on the Instituto Mora, contact: Eugenia Meyer, Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José Luis Mora, Plaza Valentín Gómez Farías 12, Mixcoac, 03910 México, D.F. (905) 598-5081.

UA Hosts RMCLAS and BALAS Meetings

Tucson, Arizona, was the site of the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies (RMCLAS) on February 23-25, 1984. The meeting was hosted by the Latin American Area Center of the University of Arizona (UA). RMCLAS President is **Susan M. Deeds**, Assistant Director, Latin American Area Center (UA).

Meeting in conjunction with RMCLAS was the Business Association of Latin American Studies (BALAS). BALAS is the first national business organization to focus exclusively on Latin America and the Caribbean. Membership consists of academicians with a primary interest in any business-related subject, business managers, and anyone who has either an occasional or continuing interest in Latin American business. Its goal is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and discussion of issues that affect the business environment of both domestic and transnational enterprises. BALAS supports a cross-disciplinary approach and

schedules its programs and meetings to encourage informal sharing of ideas. In 1983, BALAS was formally organized and holds its annual session at RMCLAS. The president of BALAS is **Stan Madden** (Baylor University); **Robert P. Vichas** (Old Dominion University) is the BALAS newsletter editor and Executive Secretary; and Bert Valencia (Texas Tech) is Program Chair.

Although the RMCLAS and BALAS sessions dealt with many areas in Latin America, there was a strong component of Mexico-related topics. Among the presentations delivered were:

Clark Johnson (Brigham Young University) "Mormon Education in Mexico"

Steve Wood (Cornell University), "History and Ideology of Mormon Cooperative Movements in Mexico"

Jared Richardson (University of Utah), "Factors Favoring Mormon Colonization in Mexico"

Thomas Benjamin (Central Michigan University), "The Mexican Left since

1968"

Guy Bensusan (Northern Arizona University), "Regionalisms in Mexican Popular Culture"

David Foster (Arizona State University), "Verdad y ficción en una fotonovela mexicana: La duplicidad genera el texto"

Celestino Fernández (UA), "Bumper Philosophy: Names and Mottoes on Mexican Trucks"

Reeve Love (UNM), "Language Policy and Planning in Mexico"

Miguel Bretos (University of New South Wales), "Elevated 'Open Chapels' of 16th-Century Yucatán"

William Sherman (University of Nebraska), "Crime and Punishment in Early New Spain"

Stan Ackroyd (UCSD), "Military Education in Mexico"

Daniel Mora (U.S. Army), "A Profile of the Mexican Company Grade Officer"

Donald Frischmann (UA), "Mexican Popular Theater: Instrument for Sociopolitical Change"

Thomas McGuire (UA), "Reassessing Yaqui Ethnic Identity"

Lupe Cárdenas (NMSU), "Una visión arquetípica en la obra de Méndez"

Marco Antonio Jérez (UA), "José Vasconcelos en la frontera norte: En torno a la literatura chicana"

Fernando Tapia (UA), "Octavio Paz y su concepto de los mexicanos de los Estados Unidos"

Cosme Zaragoza (UA), "Un ejemplo de segregación literaria en el siglo XIX: El caso de 'El hijo de la tempestad' de Eusebio Chacón"

Gerald Theisen (Eastern New Mexico State University), "Field Experience as a Focus for Teaching Mexican History"

María Teresa Vélez (La Frontera Center, Tucson) "Mother-Infant Interaction among Mexican-Americans and Anglos: An Inquiry into the Role of Culture"

Andrea Nightingale (ASU), "La universidad en L.A.: The Sacred Spot, de Javier Alva"

Patricia Da-Yi Pang (ASU), "La funcionalidad de la naturaleza y la animalización de los personajes en *El hijo de la tempestad* de Eusebio Chacón"

Bélgica Quiros-Winemiller (ASU), "Una semana en la vida de Manuel Hernández (diario) y la búsqueda de identidad"

Lucía Wu (ASU), "Niveles interpretivos de *Una lección/A Lesson de Gina Valdés*"

Thomas Sheridan (Arizona Heritage Center), "Del rancho al barrio: The Hispanic Community of Tucson, 1860-1900"

Roberto Villarreal (UTEP), "The Mexican-American Business Community: Political Life along the U.S. Border"

Carlos Vélez Ibáñez (UA), "The Ethnic, Educational, and Economic Structure of Tucson, Arizona in 1982"

Carlos Graizbord (CEFNOEX), "Metas para cooperación en planificación y administración transfronteriza ambiental"

Francisco Malagamba (CEFNOEX), "Hasta una política de equidad: Los recursos hidráulicos compartidos en la frontera México-Estados Unidos"

Steven Mumme (Colorado State University), "The Cananea Copper Controversy: Lessons for Environmental Diplomacy along the U.S.-Mexican Border"

Gary Lemons (UNM), "The Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers in Albuquerque"

David La France (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla), "Failure of Reform: The Presidency of Francisco I.

Madero in Puebla."

Errol Jones (Boise State University), "The American and Foreign Power Corporations in Mexico: From World War II Optimism to the Realities of Mexicanization"

William H. Beezley (North Carolina State), "Judas, Rabelais, and Abner Doubleday: Traditional vs. Modern Society in Porfirian Mexico"

Paul Vanderwood (SDSU), "New Perspectives on Tomochic"

Eric Van Young (UCSD), "Who Was That Masked Man Anyway? Symbols and Popular Ideology in the Mexican Wars of Independence"

Christon Archer (University of Calgary), "Old Wars and New: Strategy, Tactics, and Logistics in the Mexican Independence Struggles"

Juan José Gracida (Centro Regional de Noroeste, INAH), "La formación del grupo dirigente en Sonora durante el Porfiriato"

Cynthia Radding de Murrieta (Centro Regional del Noroeste, INAH), "The State and Capitalist Development in Sonora, 1900-1930"

Juan M. Rivera (University of Notre Dame), "The Labor Cost Advantage of Mexico's New Economic Condition: Open Opportunities for Investment in Labor Intensive Industries"

Terry Hogan and Hooshang Kuklan (North Carolina Central University), "A Study Examining Response of U.S.-Based Multinationals to the National Debt Crisis in Mexico: 1982-1983"

Mitchell S. Porche, Jr. (Tulane University), "Economic Crisis in Latin America: A Mexican Case Study"

Joan B. Anderson (University of San Diego) and **Roger Frantz** (SDSU), "Efficiency in Mexican Apparel Assembly Firms"

Nancy Simmons, Barbara Garland, Scott Dawson, and James McCullough (UA), "Factors Influencing Outshopping in the Mexico-United States Border Region"

Steven Torok (ASU), "The Distribution of Illegal Mexican Aliens Employed in U.S. Agriculture"

Karen Bracken (UNM), "Ideology on the Line: A Typology for the Analysis of Assembly Workers' Images of Class and Gender Relations"

Banquet festivities included an evening at Old Tucson. Highlighting the program was keynote speaker, **Miguel León-Portilla** (UNAM), whose presentation was entitled, "The Most Ancient Literary Testimonies in the Americas." Three prizes were awarded at the evening session. The Thomas F. McGann Award for the best paper in the field of Latin American history was presented to both **William H. Beezley** and **Eric Van**

Young whose papers tied for first place in the competition. **Juan M. Rivera** received the Sion Raveed Prize for the best paper in Latin American economics.

Joan B. Anderson and **Roger Frantz** were the joint recipients of a second prize in this field, the BALAS Award.

The Proceedings of each RMCLAS meeting are published. The cost of the 1984 Proceedings for the Tucson meeting is \$12.50 and may be ordered from: RMCLAS Secretariat, Center for Latin American Studies, Box 3-JBR, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

The next RMCLAS and BALAS meeting will be hosted by the University of Montana at the Double Arrow Ranch near Seeley Lake, Montana, September 27-29, 1984. BALAS members or those with business-related papers are invited to contact Bert Valencia, BALAS Program Chairman, Marketing Area, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409. Others should contact either Stanley Rose (Department of Foreign Languages) or Julie McVay (Department of History), University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

UA Arid Lands Short Course

Michael C. Meyer (Latin American Area Center) and **Kennith Foster** (Office of Arid Lands Studies) of the University of Arizona recently received funding from Development Associates, Inc. to conduct a short course in arid lands irrigation technologies and water resource management for Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos (SARH) technicians and planners in the states of Baja California Sur, Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas. The training course, which will take place August 6-14, 1984, in Tucson, is being coordinated by Gary Nabhan (OALS) and **Susan M. Deeds** (LAAC).

Topics to be covered include management of saline groundwater, innovative technologies for scheduling irrigation, water harvesting, and binational water policy. The course will consist of lectures by U.S. and Mexican specialists, site visits to irrigation experiment stations, and short field projects. One objective of the course is to bring together technicians able to implement water conservation technologies and planners who are able to shape policy which encourages the adoption of these new technologies.

UA Tinker Field Research Grants

Mexico-related research accounted for half of the projects recently funded by the University of Arizona's Latin American Area Center 1984 Tinker Foundation Field Research Grant Program. Anthropological and archaeological projects figured the most prominently among the eight awards for research on Mexico:

Clare Yarborough to investigate Spanish/Indian contact in highland Chiapas during the early colonial period for aspects of the transmission of material culture; **Laurel Cooper** to probe the relationship between ceremonial architecture and sociocultural development in the Valley of Oaxaca; **Anna Marie Calek** to analyze Cuicuilco artifacts from the Valley of Mexico (Formative Period); **Jack Williams** to carry out archaeological investigations at the site of the presidio of León in Guanajuato; and **Bryan Johnstone** to study migration, religion, and networks of social exchange in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States.

Others receiving awards were **William S. Ackroyd** (Political Science) to continue research on the professionalization and political behavior of the contemporary Mexican military; **Lisa Ricketson** (Music) to study current elementary school music and children's song in Mexico; and **Susan M. Deeds** (Latin American Area Center) to continue research on the socioeconomic history of eighteenth-century Nueva Vizcaya in the Archivo General de Indias (Seville).

UA Convenio with ITESM

The University of Arizona and the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM) recently entered into an agreement to promote research collaboration and scholarly exchange in interdisciplinary projects of mutual interest. Preliminary negotiations for the convenio were led by **Charles Peyton** (Associate Vice President for Research, UA) and **Gonzalo Mitre** (Vice Rector, ITESM). Delegations from both the University of Arizona and the branch campuses of ITESM in Hermosillo, Guaymas, and Ciudad Obregón exchanged visits in January and February to draft the agreement. The UA delegation was made up of Peyton, **Michael C. Meyer** (Director, Latin American Area Center), **Kennith Foster** (Director, Office of Arid Lands Studies), and **Walter Lindley** and

Carlos Nagel, representing the Environmental Research Laboratory. The ITESM delegation included the directors from the following branch campuses: **Juan Mathieu** (Ciudad Obregón), **Henry Schaffer** (Guaymas), and **Antonio Quintal** (Hermosillo). The convenio was signed in April by UA President **Henry Koffler**, and ITESM Rector **Fernando García Roel**.

The agreement authorizes student and faculty exchanges as well as research and training programs. Possible areas of collaboration include curriculum development, arid lands agricultural practices and technologies, management information systems and library technology, controlled environment agriculture and aquaculture, the economic potential of native arid land plants, and social science and humanities programs.

Academia Mexicana de Historia Honors Stanley R. Ross

Stanley R. Ross (UT Austin) was inducted as a corresponding member of the Academia Mexicana de Historia on April 10, 1984, in Mexico City. **Edmundo O'Gorman** was the presiding officer and was assisted by **Jesús Reyes Heróles** (Secretario de Educación Pública) and **Miguel León-Portilla** (UNAM) in the ceremonies. Ross presented a paper entitled "El caso del periódico pre-revolucionario: *El Hijo del Fantasma*, 1909-1910" to the gathering of scholars. **Josefina Zoraida Vázquez** (COLMEX) responded to his paper and then spoke of Ross's career and many accomplishments. **Ermilo J. Marroquín** (ANUIES), **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA), **Carmen Tagüña Parga** (UNAM), and **Julia Martínez Fernández** (UNAM) also attended the ceremony.

The Academia Mexicana de Historia was founded in Mexico City in 1919 as a correspondent of the Real Academia in Madrid. This prestigious Mexican academy has bestowed such honors on just a handful of individuals from the United States.

Ross is an authority on twentieth-century Mexican history and is holder of the C. B. Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in United States-Mexico Relations at UT Austin. In September 1983 Ross received the Order of the Aztec Eagle medallion.

UT Austin Workshop on Mexican-U.S. Industrial Policy

On April 27-28, 1984, the Secretaría de Comercio y Fomento Industrial and the Office for Mexican Studies at UT Austin jointly presented a workshop on "Industrial Strategy and Policy: Mexico and the United States." Also assisting with the meeting were The Organization of American States (OAS) and the C.B. Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in United States-Mexico Relations.

The meetings generally dealt with topics of importance in the formulation of industrial policies and strategies between the United States and Mexico. Each panel focused on a particular aspect of the various issues and was comprised of participants from both countries.

• "Industrial Strategy and Policy I"
Moderator/Commentator: **Sidney Weintraub** (UT Austin).

Presenters: **William Diebold** (Consultant, formerly with the Council on Foreign Relations; **René Villarreal** (Subsecretario de Planeación Industrial y Comercial, SECOFIN)

• "Industrial Strategy and Policy II"
Presenters: **Victoria Sordo**, (SECOFIN); **Sidney Weintraub** (UT Austin)

• "Petrochemical"
Moderator/Commentator: **Francisco Javier Alejo** (Asesor, Secretario de Hacienda y Crédito Público)

Presenters: **Thomas Ponder** (Petrochemicals Editor, *Hydrocarbon Processing*); **Francisco Barnés** (Director General de la Industria Paraestatal Química y Petroquímica, SEMIP)

• "Steel"
Moderator/Commentator: **William P. Glade** (UT Austin)

Presenters: **Gustavo Cortés** (Director General Hojalata y Lámina, S.A., HYLSA); **Robert Crandall** (The Brookings Institute)

• "Automotive Industry"
Moderator/Commentator: **Gerardo Bueno** (COLMEX)

Presenters: **Mauricio de María y Campos**; **Neil Schuster** (Senior Analyst, Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association).

• "Microelectronics and High-Tech"
Moderator/Commentator: **C.P. Blair** (UT Austin)

Presenters: Ambassador **H. Eugene Douglas** (U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, formerly with

Memorex); **Gildardo Villalobos**

(Subdirector General de Estudios Especiales, SECOFIN) and

Guillermo Funes (Director General de Transferencia Tecnológica, SECOFIN)

- "Industrial Planning and Strategy in the Border Region"

Moderator/Commentator: **Stanley R. Ross** (UT Austin)

Presenters: **José Fernández** (CIDE) and **Jesús Tamayo** (CIDE); **Jerry Ladman** (ASU)

- "Complementation and Conflict"

Moderator/Commentator: **René Villarreal**

Presenters: **Clark Reynolds** (Stanford); **Francisco Javier Alejo**

The sessions were opened by

William S. Livingston (UT Austin), **René Villarreal**, and **Stanley R. Ross**. Luncheon speakers included Ambassador **Paul Boeker** (Policy Planning Council, U.S. Department of State) and **Jon Rosenbaum** (Office of the U.S. Trade Representative).

For more information, contact:

Stanley R. Ross, Office of Mexican Studies, SRH 3-201, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Chicago Latino Conference

On May 3, 1984, the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) held a conference entitled "Chicago Latinos and Oral History." The meeting was designed to provide a theoretical and practical understanding of local and oral history and its application to ethnic communities and social sectors (e.g., workers, agency organizers, etc.) as a basis for developing oral history projects dealing with different Latino communities in the Chicago area.

Chicago has one of the largest and most diverse Hispanic communities in the United States dating from significant in-migration of Mexicans during the 1920s. UIC has the largest Latino student body of any midwest university. **Renato Barahona**, UIC professor of Latin American Studies and organizer of the program notes that "without the oral record of those Latinos who came to Chicago, our understanding of the historical development of the community will be greatly impaired."

In addition to the sessions dealing with various aspects of local and oral history, the conference included an exhibit

of Latino history in Chicago with photographs, tapes, documents, and demonstration exercises.

Other recent Mexico-related activities at UIC included two programs of theater, dance, and music, an exhibit of Latino settlement in Chicago, and an exhibition of books from Mexico.

UIC's Latin American Studies Center publishes a periodical entitled *ECOS: A Latino Journal of People's Culture and Literature*. The current issue, "The Chicago Latino World" features poetry, drama, essays, and photographs. The Center has also scheduled a conference on "Latin American and Caribbean Migration" for November 15-17, 1984, and has issued a call for papers.

For additional information about any of the Mexico-related activities at UIC, contact: **Renato Barahona** or **Otto Pikaza**, Latin American Studies, 1401 University Hall, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60680 (312) 996-3095 or 996-2445.

UNAM and UCLA Exchange Agreement (continued from page 1)

Rivero Serrano, who headed the Mexican delegation for UC President Gardner's April 12 inauguration, awarded Young a medal celebrating UNAM's 400th anniversary of its founding. "This moment marks the beginning of multiple interactive activities devoted to enrich the life and work of our communities," he said.

UCLA history professor **James W. Wilkie** was also awarded a medal by Rivero Serrano for his work on Mexican history. In the presentation ceremony the rector of UNAM said, "academic endeavor does not always get the proper recognition. For this reason, I want to take this opportunity to award UNAM's Autonomy Medal to a fine and dedicated academican who has devoted his life to the study of the history of Mexico, Professor James Wilkie."

Rector Rivero Serrano was accompanied on his trip to Los Angeles by a delegation of UNAM faculty and staff. These included **Jorge Hernández**, **Alfonso de María**, **Carmen Tagüña**, and **Samuel Schmidt**.

UNAM is the oldest and largest university system in Mexico with an enrollment of over 250,000 students. Rivero Serrano said the two universities share equal concerns and common interests in academic fields. "We are two universities with similar problems. We are in big cities with similar problems and, most

important, we both have desires for joint ventures," he added.

Among the projects outlined for the agreement will be studies of the United States-Mexico borderlands. Scholars from UNAM will contribute to the fourteen-volume bilingual *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas* which is underway at UCLA. The ten-year study is designed to increase both countries' awareness of the many issues such as environmental, economic, and cultural that affect that region. UNAM will also assist with the expansion of BorderLine, the computerized bibliography of the border region that is housed at UCLA.

Another collaborative project will be the publishing of historical statistics on Mexico. The UCLA Latin American Center has long experience in this through its continuing series of published Latin American statistics, the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, now in its 23rd year.

One of the first exchanges under the new agreement will bring UNAM's **Edmundo Flores** to UCLA as a visiting professor for the 1984-1985 academic year. Flores is a distinguished economist who has also had an outstanding career in the public sector as Ambassador to Cuba, Permanent Representative to FAO, and Director General of the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT).

Conference on United States-Mexico Bridge Building

On April 14, 1984, Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, hosted a conference on the political aspects of binational bridge building between the United States and Mexico. Organized by **José Hinojosa** (Pan American) and **Milton Jamail** (UT Austin), the conference had as its main purpose a discussion of the decision-making process that leads to the construction or improvement of border crossings. The panels and participants scheduled:

• Overview

Paper: "Overview of the Issue of Border Bridge Building," **Milton Jamail**

Discussants: **Luis Sánchez de**

Carmona (Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología, Mexico, D.F.) and **William Cain** (President and General Manager, B & P Bridge Company, Progreso, Texas)

• The Local and State Perspectives

Paper: "Political and Economic Issues of the Binational Bridges in the El Paso Area," **Nestor Valencia** (Director of Planning, City of El Paso, Texas)

Discussants: **Roland Arriola** (Department of Community Affairs, State of Texas, Austin), **Sam Vale** (President of the Mexico-Texas Bridge Owners Association, Rio Grande City, Texas), and

Prax Orive (Manager of the Brownsville and Matamoros Bridge Company, Brownsville, Texas)

• *The National Perspective*

Discussants: **Gaspar Chávez**

Zárate (Asesor sobre Asuntos Internacionales, Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional, Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto, México, D.F.) and **Paul Storing** (Office of Mexican Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.)

The proceedings are now being prepared for publication. For more information, contact: José Hinojosa, Department of Political Science, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539 (512) 381-3343, or Milton Jamail, Department of Government, The University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (512) 471-5121.

Book Notes

• *Water in the Hispanic Southwest: A Social and Legal History, 1550-1850*. By **Michael C. Meyer** (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1984. Pp. 189. Cloth \$26.00).

This innovative and important study of water in the Hispanic Southwest first considers the social implications of water scarcity and then goes on to describe the role of law in adjudicating water disputes. Problems involving both the legal relationship of land to water and the acquisition of water rights are traced from Spanish colonial times through the Mexican era. Social and legal precedents established then offer valuable insight into questions of water law that arise today. The Southwest's aridity influenced the location of population centers, precipitated clashes among ethnic and social groups, determined the growth of agriculture and industry, affected the form of governmental institutions, and played a primary role in religion and mythology. Indeed, water was more important than land in the power struggle that emerged between the Spanish and the Indians.

Water in the Hispanic Southwest is essential reading for not only those interested in the development of Hispanic civilization in the borderlands but also for individuals concerned with contemporary water issues in the region. Michael C. Meyer is Director of the Latin American Area Center at the University of Arizona.

• *South Texas Coal Mining: A Community History*. Compiled and edited by **Roberto R. Calderón** (Eagle Pass, Texas: Ramírez Printing, 1983. Pp. 160. Paper. To order send \$10 plus \$1.25 for postage and handling payable to: R.R.

Calderón, Chicano Studies Research Center Publications, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024). This fourteen-item anthology contains over fifty illustrations including several maps and federal census schedules. This work reconstructs the history of the coal mining industry and mining communities once present in the South Texas region. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the majority of the coal mining labor force was Mexican in origin. Among the contributions are original essays along with documents dating from the late 1890s. Of particular interest are two corridos. One describes a mining accident in great detail and the second treats the coming of the railroad and its effect on social change within the larger binational area of Texas, Coahuila, and Nuevo León. Additional documentation was acquired from various community-based archives and personal collections. The anthology is a product of the Coal Mining Oral History Project of Maverick County funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, Youth-grants Division during the summer of 1983.

• *Biblio-Política: Chicano Perspectives on Library Service in the United States*. Edited by **Francisco García-Ayvens** and **Richard F. Chabrán** (Chicano Studies Library Publications Unit, 3404

Dwinelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, 1984. Pp. 283. Paper \$10.50). This collection of essays on library and information services for Chicanos developed out of the National Symposium for Academic Library Services for Chicanos which was held in San Francisco in 1981. *Biblio-Política* is divided into six parts. The first comprises selected general and conceptual considerations which provide the context with respect to Chicanos, the press, and bibliography. Parts two and three explore the development of public and academic library collections and services respectively. Part four examines the development of ethno-specific databases. Part five discusses the important roles of library instruction and of professional organizations for Chicanos. The final part is devoted to a major new bibliography on all aspects of library and information service for Chicanos. This work is very useful not only for librarians but for scholars and students interested in a variety of Chicano and borderlands topics.

Francisco García-Ayvens is librarian at UCB's Chicano Studies Library; Richard F. Chabrán is librarian at the Chicano Studies Research Library at UCLA.

• *Tratado entre Su Majestad el Rey de España y de las Indias y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda para la abolición del Tráfico de negros (1817)*. Facsimile edition. Introduction by **David Marley** (México, D.F. and Windsor, Ontario, Canada: Rolston-Bain, 1983. Pp. 96. Cloth \$29.90).

• *Seis impresos relativos a diversos hospitales navales españoles del siglo XVIII (1748-1781)*. Facsimile edition. Introduction by **David Marley** (México, D.F. and Windsor, Ontario, Canada: Rolston-Bain, 1983. Pp. 144. Cloth \$36.55).

• *Documentos varios para la historia de la Ciudad de México a fines de la época colonial (1769-1815)*. Facsimile edition. Introduction by **David Marley** (México, D.F. and Windsor Ontario, Canada: Rolston-Bain, 1983. Pp. 208. Cloth \$43.50).

These three facsimile editions are numbers 3, 4, and 5 of the Colección Documenta Novae Hispanie, a series of publications of primary source material dealing with the history of the Spanish colonial empire, particularly the viceroyalty of New Spain. Printed in limited editions and beautifully bound in leather, copies of these books may be ordered from: Rolston-Bain, Sandwich P.O. Box 7092, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9C371.

Following the Congress of Vienna, the British government entered into negotiations with various European nations to abolish the traffic in slaves from the African coast. The *Tratado entre su Majestad* is a reproduction of the treaty between England and Spain, banning Spanish slavers from the trade and setting up the legal mechanism for detaining and trying those Spanish seamen who contravened the ban.

The *Seis impresos* consist of ordinances for the establishment of the Royal College of Surgery at Cádiz (1748), a College of Surgery at the Royal Hospital of Barcelona (1760), and a hospital near Vera Cruz (1781). Also included are regulations for administration of the Royal Naval Hospital at Cádiz and the supply of medicines to the Spanish fleet (1756) and for the treatment of sick soldiers, sailors, and slaves in the hospitals of Cuba (1776).

The *Documentos varios* are printed ordinances and announcements from Mexico City for the period 1769-1815 that cover such diverse activities as the public baths, flying of kites, the city market, erection of the equestrian statue of Charles IV, construction of royal buildings, and so forth. These materials provide valuable insights into the life of Mexico City at the end of the colonial period.

• *The Book of the Life of the Ancient Mexicans*. Introduction, translation, and commentary by **Zelia Nuttall**.

• *The Codex Magliabechiano and the Lost Prototype of the Magliabechiano Group*. By **Elizabeth Hill Boone** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press, 1983. 2 volumes slipcased; 192 and 256 pages. Cloth \$85.00). In 1890 at the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence, anthropologist Zelia Nuttall discovered the Codex Magliabechiano, a remarkable pictorial manuscript from the sixteenth century which in vivid color paintings depicted the calendar, gods, religious festivals, and customs of the Aztecs of central Mexico. This two-volume work includes in Book I a reproduction of the first color facsimile of the manuscript, which in 1903 was one of the University of California's first ventures in publishing. In Book II, Elizabeth Hill Boone provides a model study of the Codex and the five other primary manuscripts in the Magliabechiano group, firmly placing the prototype of the Codex among the first ethnohistorical documents created in Mexico after the conquest.

The original, now lost, of which the Codex is the most accurate existing copy was created by an Aztec artist (or perhaps several) between 1528 and 1553, at the request of a Spanish friar. With added explanations in Spanish and Nahuatl, the manuscript stems from the long tradition of pre-Columbian pictorial codices, and was commissioned specifically to help European-trained missionary priests understand the intricacies of Aztec religious practices. The artist painted in vibrant colors ritual cloaks, the Aztec calendar and century, religious festivals, gods, rites, and customs; the manuscript was used widely and copied several times. Boone's study focuses on the Codex, and describes the special features of the other manuscripts derived from the Magliabechiano prototype. From her exhaustive first-hand study of the works, she reconstructs the lost original. Her notes to the Codex explain peculiar details in the paintings and the text, and her English translation of the sixteenth-century Spanish makes the Codex readily accessible to those interested in pre-Hispanic religion and culture in general.

• *La política exterior de México: desafíos en los ochenta*. **Olga Pellicer** (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica-CIDE, Apartado Postal 10-883, 01210 México, D.F. 1983. Pp. 303. Paper). This book consists of a series of essays written in 1983 within the dual context of the recently expanded role of Mexico in world politics and the deterioration of the economy that brought Mexico its most severe economic crisis

of modern times. The essays discuss a range of Mexican foreign relations issues that includes the thorny problems of shared groundwater resources along the northern border, migration questions, Mexican-United States trade, financial difficulties and petroleum policy, Mexico's Central American economic aid program, and the role of Mexico in the North-South dialog. Contributors to this provocative volume include Olga Pellicer, **María Rosa García, Guadalupe González, Rosario Green, Gabriel Rosenzweig, Federico Salas, Marcela Serrato**, and **María Celia Toro**.

• *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*. 3rd edition. Edited by **Gabriel A. Almond** and **G. Bingham Powell, Jr.** (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1984. Pp 563. Cloth: \$23.95). Chapter 14 of this work, entitled "Politics in Mexico," by UCSD's **Wayne A. Cornelius** and **Ann L. Craig**, stands alone as a succinct and comprehensive description and analysis of the Mexican political system as it has operated during the period 1940 to the present. It covers key political institutions such as the PRI and the military, as well as political processes such as socialization; political control; recruitment of, and mobility within the political elite; and public policymaking. This monographic work examines relationships between the Mexican state and social groups such as campesinos, urban labor, and business elites. The researchers also give attention to Mexico's international economic relationships (via flows of private investment capital, labor, commodity trade, and development financing) and their implications for domestic political arrangements and public policies. The study also explores the political consequences of the 1981-1982 economic crisis and subsequent stabilization measures.

• *The Report of the U.S. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy: A Critical Analysis*. Edited by **Ricardo Anzaldúa Montoya** and **Wayne A. Cornelius** (La Jolla: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD, 1983. Pp. 34. Paper \$3.00). This booklet is the result of a roundtable held in 1981 to discuss the substance and implications of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Each participant focused on a particular set of issues and this work comprises edited revisions of these presentations. Contributions to this useful publication are by **John Huerta** (Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund), **Manuel García y Griego** (COLMEX), **Thomas D. Cordi** (UCB), **Carl E. Schwarz** (Fullerton College), **Barbara Strickland**, **Vilma Martínez**, and **Gerald P. López** (UCLA).

• *The Inca and Aztec States, 1400-1800: Anthropology and History*. Edited by **George A. Collier, Renato I. Rosaldo**, and **John D. Wirth** (New York: Academic Press, 1982. Pp. 475. Cloth \$47.00). This volume grew out of a 1978 conference where historians and anthropologists considered a wide range of topics covering both pre- and postconquest America, drawing from both Andean and Mesoamerican examples. The comparative approach that many of the essays of this volume take is particularly valuable and make this work essential for those interested in the ethnohistory of these areas. The introduction by Collier, Part I by **Pedro Carrasco**, and Rosaldo's afterword provide a comparative overview. Part II contains essays by **Edward E. Calnek** and **J. Rounds** on Aztec state formation. Part III is on "Inca State Administration and Colonization" and Part IV deals with the imposition of Spanish governance and includes an essay by **Woodrow Borah** on Spanish and Indian law in New Spain. Part V, on indigenous culture and consciousness, has essays by **Frances Karttunen** and **J. Jorge Klor de Alva** as well as **James Lockhart's** "Views of Corporate Self and History in Some Valley of Mexico Towns: Late Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." In addition to the above essays on Mesoamerica, **John Howland Rowe**, **Catherine J. Julien**, **Craig Morris**, **Franklin Pease G.Y.**, **Nathan Wachtel**, **John V. Murra**, **Steve J. Stern**, **Karen Spalding**, and **R. Tom Zuidema** contribute papers on various aspects of Inca ethnohistory.

• *Latin American History: A Teaching Atlas*. By **Cathryn L. Lombardi** and **John V. Lombardi**, with **K. Lynn Stoner** (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1983. 104 maps. Cloth \$22.50; paper \$6.95). This atlas is a project of the Projects and Publications Committee of the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) and funded by the Tinker Foundation. Designed to provide students and teachers of Latin American subjects with a set of useful cartographic materials, this atlas emphasizes themes and topics appropriate for undergraduate courses in Latin American affairs. It includes sections on the physical environment; the Iberian background; the Amerindian background; discovery and conquest; colonial governments; trade, resources, and competition; independence; the development of modern political boundaries; and international relations. Also the atlas contains maps of all countries, ca 1975; population maps; and thematic maps on social and economic topics. The last section of the atlas is a complete index of names and topics included in the maps.



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DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: SEPTEMBER 15, 1984

Dear Colleague:

We cordially invite you to submit an abstract of your current Mexico-related project(s) for publication in Volume 4 of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research*. The *Inventory* is an annual publication of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California, San Diego, in association with the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) and the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX).

Previous volumes of the *Inventory* have reported the research of hundreds of scholars in nearly 50 academic disciplines and have included research being conducted at institutions throughout the United States, Mexico, Australia, South America, and Europe. Participation in the *Inventory* is limited to professionals and advanced graduate students with research interests in Mexico. For a project to be included in Volume 4 of the *Inventory*, it must have been underway (including final write-up or report) between January 1 and December 31, 1984, or be scheduled to begin before December 31, 1985.

Research in any of the following fields is appropriate for listing in the *Inventory*:

- **Mexican Studies** (studies of Mexican history, politics, social structure, culture, the Mexican economy and economic development, language, and other aspects of Mexican society and Mexico's public policies)
- **Mexico and the World** (contemporary and historical studies of economic, political, demographic, and cultural interactions between Mexico and other countries)
- **Border Studies** (contemporary and historical studies of Mexico's borderlands, including economic development, social structure, culture, politics, and public policies of any country which affect Mexico's border regions)
- **Chicano Studies** (the Chicano population and its relations with Mexico and Mexican immigrants in the United States)
- **Physical, Biological, Health, Agricultural, and Marine Sciences** (as they relate to Mexico, Mexico's foreign relations, and Mexican-origin populations in foreign countries)

Please use a separate questionnaire form for each project, and pass along any questionnaires that you do not use to interested colleagues or to graduate students who are completing dissertations on relevant topics. Additional copies of the questionnaire are available from the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego (Q-057), La Jolla, CA 92093, U.S.A. (Tel. 619-452-4503). You may report your research on photocopies of the questionnaire, but please be sure to submit your report and any continuation sheets in duplicate. For your convenience you will find a pre-addressed envelope attached to each questionnaire. If you mail the envelope in the United States, you need not attach any postage; the Center will pay for its return.

Please do *not* use the *Inventory* questionnaire to report on non-research activities such as conferences or workshops, instructional exchange programs, clinical treatment programs, or Mexico-related courses which you may teach. If such an activity contains a research *component*, please write up that component as a "research project," indicating that it is part of a larger program that includes non-research activities.

If you submit an abstract for publication, you will receive a complimentary copy of Volume 4 of the *Inventory*, as well as information on future issues. If you do not have research on which to report at the present time, please complete the enclosed yellow postage-paid card, indicating whether or not you wish to keep your name on the *Inventory* mailing list.

Sincerely,

Wayne A. Cornelius

Ricardo A. Anzaldúa Montoya

Co-Editors, *International Inventory*
of *Current Mexico-Related Research*

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INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF CURRENT MEXICO-RELATED RESEARCH

PLEASE TYPE. LIST ONLY ONE PROJECT PER QUESTIONNAIRE.
PLEASE LIST ONE USEABLE ADDRESS FOR EACH RESEARCHER.

Principal Researcher: _____ Discipline: _____

Last name First name Middle initial

Department/School: _____

Address: _____

University/Institution: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Country: _____ Postal Code: _____

Collaborating Researcher: _____ Discipline: _____

Last name First name Middle initial

Department/School: _____

Address: _____

University/Institution: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Country: _____ Postal Code: _____

☐ check here if
researcher is
co-principal

PLEASE LIST ADDITIONAL COLLABORATING RESEARCHERS ON A CONTINUATION SHEET. PLEASE GIVE A COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS FOR EACH PERSON. INDICATE CO-PRINCIPAL RESEARCHERS WITH AN ASTERISK.

PROJECT TITLE: _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: GOALS, RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESES, METHODOLOGY, DATA SOURCES. (YOU MUST SUBMIT A PROJECT DESCRIPTION. USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED. IF YOU USE ACRONYMS, PLEASE PROVIDE FULL TITLES ON A CONTINUATION SHEET.)

DATES OF PROJECT: _____

(month/year begun or pro-
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- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican Studies | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico and the World | <input type="checkbox"/> Border Studies | <input type="checkbox"/> Chicano Studies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Sciences |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ | | |

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH INVENTORY
CENTER FOR U.S.-MEXICAN STUDIES (D-010), UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093, U.S.A.

• *Explorations in Ethnohistory. Indians of Central Mexico in the Sixteenth Century.* Edited by **H.R. Harvey** and **Hanns J. Prem** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984. Pp. 312. Cloth \$35.00). The twelve essays assembled in this volume are representative of some of the current trends in Middle American ethnohistorical research in their concentration on problems, focus on local-level materials, use of native pictorial and textual documents, and their employment of a wide variety of analytical methods and techniques. These papers utilize new sources as well as the more traditional ones and reflect a growing consciousness of local and regional differences. Temporally the essays cover the preconquest to midcolonial periods; geographically they center on the Valley of Mexico and the Puebla-Tlaxcala region. Both of these areas were predominantly Nahuatl speaking in late preconquest and early colonial times. In addition to contributions by the two editors, this volume contains essays by **Woodrow Borah, Pedro Carrasco, Barbara J. Williams, Jerome A. Offner, Frederick Hicks, Teresa Rojas Rabiela, Ursula Dycerhoff, Wolfgang Trautmann, and S. L. Cline.**

• *Mercedes Reales: Hispanic Land Grants of the Upper Río Grande Region.* By **Victor Westphall** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. Pp. 356. Cloth \$24.95). This book is the first volume in a new series devoted to the study of land grants, a topic that crosses disciplinary lines and that has implications for almost every aspect of the history and culture of the Southwest. Westphall's analytic overview encompasses the history of Spanish and Mexican land grants in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. He provides a full account of the Spanish and Mexican legal heritage and settlement patterns out of which the land grants systems grew. He then delves into the complexities of the United States administration of the grants. *Mercedes Reales* is a valuable reference tool for all those interested in land grants and the Upper Río Grande region.

• *Trade and Exchange in Early Mesoamerica.* Edited by **Kenneth G. Hirth** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984. Pp. 338. Cloth \$37.50). This volume has two general objectives. First, is the examination of the character and importance of trade relationships and exchange in Formative Mesoamerica. Topics are discussed that broaden our understanding of (1) the internal complexity and structure of Formative economic systems, (2) the sequence of economic development in Mesoamerica, and (3) the role trade and

exchange played in the evolution of a complex society. The second objective of this volume is to include contributions that could address these issues in the context of active, ongoing field research and that would bring in material from new regions to enhance the understanding of Mesoamerican culture process. In addition to essays by the editor, this work includes studies by **Thomas H. Charlton; Robert S. Santley; Michael W. Spence; Ann Cyphers Guillen; Robert D. Drennan and J.A. Nowack; Gary Feinman, Richard Blanton, and Stephen Kowalewski; Marcus C. Winter, Kenneth L. Brown; John E. Clark and Thomas A. Lee, Jr; and William T. Sanders.**

• *Hispanic Arts and Ethnohistory in the Southwest.* Edited by **Marta Weigle**, with **Claudia Larcombe** and **Samuel Larcombe** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. Pp. 413. Cloth \$35.00; paper \$20.00). This volume contains 22 essays and is dedicated to the memory of E. Boyd (d. 1974), a pioneer scholar and pre-eminent authority on Spanish colonial arts of the Southwest. Part I treats the life and work of E. Boyd; Part II includes seven essays on various aspects of Hispanic arts. Part III is comprised of six papers that examine themes relating to the preservation and restoration of art and architecture in the region. Part IV, "Hispano Ethnohistory," includes essays on topics such as seventeenth-century encomienda economics, transportation, and the economic role of women in the eighteenth century.

• *Mexico's Economic Crisis: Challenges and Opportunities.* Edited by **Donald L. Wyman** (La Jolla: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD, 1983. Pp. 126. Paper \$9.00). This slim volume contains seven essays that treat Mexico's current economic crisis. Wyman (UCSD) provides an overview of the Mexican economy, **Clark W. Reynolds** (Stanford) writes on "Mexico's Economic Crisis and the United States: Toward a Rational Response," and **David R. Mares** (UCSD) evaluates future prospects for Mexico-United States trade relations. Other contributions to this collection include "Markets and Bargains: Foreign Investment and Development Strategies in Mexico" by **Van R. Whiting, Jr.** (Brown University); "Demographic Patterns and Labor Market Trends in Mexico" by **Francisco Javier Alejo** (Secretaría de Finanzas); "The Mexican Economic Dilemma and the Labor Movement: A New Era or More of the Same?" by **Barry Carr** (La Trobe University); and "Mexico: The Political Problems of Economic Stabilization," by **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX).

• *Mexico's Petroleum Sector: Performance and Prospects.* By **George Baker** (Tulsa, Oklahoma: Pennwell Books, 1984. Pp. 290. Cloth \$45.00). This work examines Mexico's state-dominated oil industry and how its philosophy and political/organizational situations can influence United States energy policies and institutions. Moreover, the author discusses the social and cultural as well as the historical and economic context for oil management in Mexico. The first chapter describes the structure of the petroleum sector in Mexico, while the next seven sections and the appendices, introduce the principal industrial and financial statistics of the López Portillo period (1976-1982). Chapter 9 explores the constitutional and diplomatic beginnings of United States-Mexico petroleum relationships, and the final parts look into the future. This book will be of great use to all those interested in a better understanding of Mexico's oil industry.

• *Del mito de la cultura a la realidad de la independencia: la frontera norte de México.* By **Miguel Messmacher** and **Florencio Sánchez Cámara** (Cuadernos de la Casa Chata, 70. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros, Tlalpan, 14000 México, D.F. 1982. Pp. 127. Paper). This interesting study explores the nature of culture and various resultant policy implications for the border region of Coahuila and Texas. The introduction presents a general and theoretical framework while the first chapter sketches the characteristics of the study area. The next part is on the historical development of the region while the following section analyzes the present population and life styles in the region. A final chapter presents conclusions on the subject of border culture and its relationship to national culture.

• *La interdependencia en la frontera norte de México.* By **Miguel Messmacher** (Cuadernos de la Casa Chata, 92. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros, Tlalpan, 14000 México, D.F., 1983. Pp. 176). This book deals with the phenomena of interdependence on Mexico's northern border. Through an analysis of social, demographic, and economic data, the author seeks to focus the debate regarding policy alternatives for the region. As well as analytical chapters, the work contains sections on population, industry, commerce, and tourism.

UCSB Mexico Programs

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MEXUS. Perissinotto has published a book on the phonology of Mexico City Spanish and articles on Mexican sociolinguistics and women's language in Mexico. He is currently working on a computer-aided concordance of early chronicles on Mexico.

Much of UCSB's Mexico-related activity is undertaken by the Center for Chicano Studies. Created to conduct research on the history and contemporary condition of the Chicano-Mexicano population, the highest priority of the Center is to provide assistance to faculty and staff in developing proposals for intramural and extramural support in their research. Another priority of the unit is community outreach, which includes speakers' programs and involvement in cultural events and community service organizations.

Director for the Center is anthropologist **Juan Vicente Palerm**, whose earlier research was on peasantry, agricultural development, and migration studies in Spain (Galicia, Castilla la Vieja, and Andalucía) and Mexico (El Bajío and Valle de Toluca). Currently he is undertaking research in Southern California (Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties) on units of production and farmworkers (international migrants, national migrants, and sedentary workers). At the same time he is moving forward on studies of Mexican sending communities in Guanajuato, Michoacán, Zacatecas, Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes, Estado de México, and Oaxaca.

Serving as research resources for the UCSB community are the main library of approximately 1.5 million volumes and the Colección Tloque Nahuaque, the University's major source of information on the cultural heritage and the history of Chicanos/Mexicanos in the United States. Established in 1971, the Colección currently houses more than seven thousand volumes as well as several hundred journals, newspapers, and other publications. It is widely recognized as one of the leading Chicano studies libraries in the nation.

Mexico-related research is currently underway in many disciplines and departments at UCSB. These projects in-



Giorgio Perissinotto

clude **Barbara Voorhies's** archaeological studies of Chiapas in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia; investigations by **Luis Leal** (Center for Chicano Studies) on Mexican culture and literature; a systematic study of the role of immigrant labor in the U.S. agricultural industry by **George Borjas** (Economics); research on urbanization caused by the growth of the petroleum industry in Mexico by **Federich Viehe** (Social Process Research Institute); and the study of espiritismo, folk religion, pilgrimages, fiesta behavior, and attitudes and comparative female rites of passage in northern Mexico by **Inés Talamantez** (Religious Studies). A sampling of other research projects at UCSB includes:

Constance Wellen (Speech), adequacy of communication screening measures for U.S. and Mexican children.

J. Manuel Casas (Education), Mexican-American parental expectations relative to their children's education.

Susan Goldman (Education), language comprehension and reading skill development as they pertain to Mexico-related studies.

Henry Trueba (Education), the political and social organization of Nahuatl/Spanish bilinguals and their political conflict with mestizo landowners in municipio of Zacapoaxtla, Puebla.

Francisco Lomeli (Chicano Studies), narrative forms, principally the novel, on the border between San Diego and El Paso.

Manuel L. Carlos (Chicano Studies),

political networks of peasant political leaders in the Mexicali Valley.

Cathy Busby-Spera and **James Boles** (both, Geology), Jurassic and Cretaceous marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Vizcaíno Peninsula and Cedros Island in Baja California.

Richard Fisher (Geology), pyroclastic flows and pyroclastic surges at the El Chichón volcano, in collaboration with the Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM.

J. R. Hollen (Biological Sciences), origin, relationships, and composition of pine forests in Mexico and the western United States.

Samuel Sweet (Biological Sciences), population genetics and evolutionary interactions of divergent races of gopher snakes at the northern end of the Vizcaíno desert, Baja California.

PROFMEX (continued from page 1)

activities: Lincoln-Juárez lectures and fellowships; Fulbright and other scholarships; language teaching; cooperation to facilitate the exchange, translation, and editing of informational and bibliographic material; protection of cultural patrimony; museum and artistic exchanges; and relations in mass media and sports.

Delegates to the meeting included from the U.S. side: **Sydney L. Hamolsky** (USIA), **Augustine P. García** (Arizona Governor's Office for Border Development), **Richard Krasno** (Institute of International Education), **Alan Rubin** (Partners of the Americas), and **William E. Geissler** (United Press International). Delegates from the Mexican side included: **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOEX), **Hugo Gutiérrez Vega** (Mexican Embassy, Washington, D.C.), **Leonor Ortiz Monasterio** (Archivo General de la Nación), **Ermilo J. Marroquín** (ANUIES), **Carmen Tagüña Parga** (UNAM), and **Pedro Uribe** (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas). Advisors to the Commission included **Marcia Grant** (USIS) and **Robert Singer** (UCR).

Previous meetings of the Commission took place in 1948, 1949, 1972, 1978, and 1979. The next meeting is scheduled for 1987 in Washington, D.C.

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