



# UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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## New Journal Announced: Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos

UC MEXUS announces the establishment of a new international scholarly journal, *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*. The quarterly publication is a cooperative venture of the UC MEXUS Consortium and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* will publish articles from all disciplines which have broad interdisciplinary application to the study of Mexico and its people. It is expected that the first issue will appear during the winter of 1984.

The journal is housed at University of California, Irvine, under the editorship of **Jaime E. Rodríguez, Colin MacLachlan,** and **Frank Cancian**.

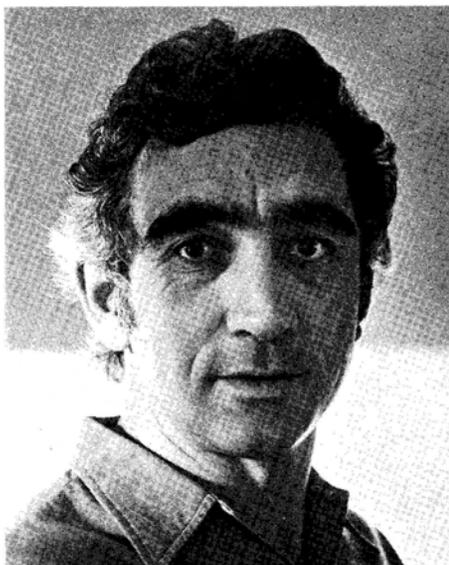
Jaime E. Rodríguez, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at UC Irvine, is a specialist in nineteenth-century Mexico. He has published numerous books and articles, including: *The Emergence of*

*Spanish America* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1975); *Estudios sobre Vicente Rocafuerte* (Guayaquil, 1975); and with Colin M. MacLachlan, *The Forging of the Cosmic Race: A Reinterpretation of Colonial Mexico* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1980) which received the Hubert Herring Memorial Award. In 1980 the UCI Academic Senate bestowed upon Rodríguez its highest honor, the Distinguished Faculty Lecture Award. He is currently completing a study on Mexico's nineteenth-century crisis.

Colin MacLachlan currently holds a joint appointment in the UCLA and UCI Departments of History. A specialist in colonial Mexico, he has published many books and articles, among them: *Criminal Justice in Eighteenth Century Mexico* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1974); with Jaime Rodríguez, *The Forging of the Cosmic Race* (noted above), and *The*

*United States of America vs. Anarchism: The Federal Trials of Ricardo Flores Magón* (Los Angeles, 1983). MacLachlan is completing a book tentatively entitled "The Structure and Philosophy of the Spanish Empire."

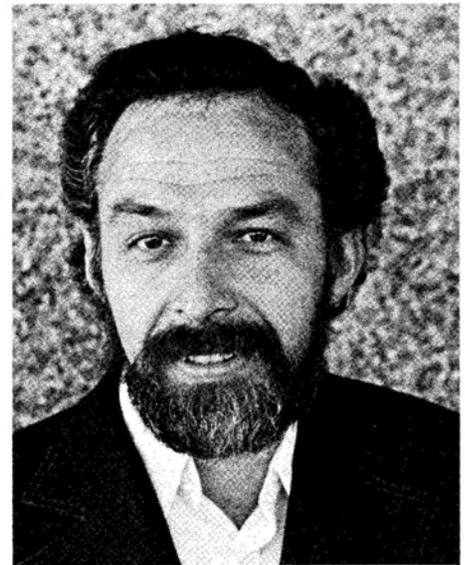
Frank Cancian, Professor of Anthropology, is chair of the Social Relations Program at UCI. A specialist in the economies of rural societies, his published works include: *Economics and Prestige in a Maya Community* (Stanford, 1965); *Change and Uncertainty in a Peasant Economy* (Stanford, 1972); and *The Innovator's Situation: Upper Middle Class Conservatism in Agricultural Communities* (Stanford, 1979). Cancian is currently engaged in a study of the changing patterns of social stratification in Zanacantan, Chiapas.



Frank Cancian



Colin MacLachlan



Jaime E. Rodríguez

Published in cooperation with THE CONSORTIUM OF U.S. RESEARCH PROGRAMS FOR MEXICO: **PROFMEX**

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## Call for Articles: Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos

*Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* offers a forum for presentation and discussion of multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary research which relates to Mexico and its people. The journal sets up an alliance among scholars from all disciplines to address issues which have broad implications for the country. Contributions may be synthetic, interpretive, analytical, or theoretical but must contribute in a significant way to understanding of cultural, historical, political, social, economic, or scientific factors affecting the development of Mexico. Any article not in itself directly related to Mexico may be accepted if it draws important comparative conclusions specific to Mexico.

All contributions and editorial correspondence should be sent to Jaime E. Rodríguez, Editor, *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*, 155 Administration, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717. Two copies of each contribution should be submitted, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope of suitable size. Manuscripts will be published in either English or Spanish. Both text and footnotes should be clearly typed with double spacing and wide margins; footnotes should appear separately at the end of the manuscript. Illustrations may be included by arrangement with the editor.

## UC MEXUS Holds Reception in Mexico City

In honor of the November 8-9 meeting between the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES) and PROFMEX for the planning of the III Bilateral Symposium between U.S. and Mexican universities, UC MEXUS held a reception in Mexico City. On November 9 **Marie Musgrave-Portilla** (History, UCLA) and **Marcial Portilla** (Centro Universitario de Cómputo, UNAM) hosted the occasion at their home in Tetelpan. Invited guests included **Ermilo J. Marroquín** (Director of International Relations, ANUIES) and **Michael C. Meyer** (Past-President, PROFMEX). Representing UC MEXUS and PROFMEX was **James W. Wilkie**.

Guests from El Colegio de México were **Esperanza Durán** (Director, *Foro Internacional*) and **Manuel García y Griego** (Coordinator, Programa México-Estados Unidos).

UNAM representatives included **Roberto Moreno de los Arcos** (Director, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas), **Alvaro Matute** (Director, Centro de Estudios para Extranjeros), **Jorge Gil** (Director, Centro Universitario de Cómputo), **Samuel Schmidt** (Programa Universitario de Estudios Cuantitativos de la Realidad Nacional), and **María Elisa Roma** (Historia).

Others in attendance were **Graciela Borja Sarmiento** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco), **Patricia Bray** (Secretaría de Educación Pública), and **Stephen Haber** (Fulbright Fellow in Mexico).

U.S. Embassy guests included **Sidney L. Hamolsky** (Cultural Attaché), **Nancy Le Roy** (Assistant Cultural Attaché), **Auraceli Suárez** (Fulbright Office), and **Hugh Kottler** (Border Affairs Office).

## Planning for III Bilateral University Symposium

Representatives from the United States and Mexico met in Mexico City November 8-9 to plan the 1983 PROFMEX-ANUIES symposium. The ANUIES (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior) delegation included **Jorge Bustamante** (El Colegio de México and Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México), **Arturo Licón** (Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua), **Manuel Perló Cohen** (UNAM), and **Ermilo J. Marroquín** (ANUIES).

PROFMEX delegates were **Stanley Ross** (Texas), **Albert E. Utton** (New Mexico), **Michael C. Meyer** (Arizona), and **James W. Wilkie** (UC MEXUS and UCLA).

The theme selected for the symposium to be held in Tijuana in October is "Rules of the Game in Border Life." More information will be forthcoming in the next issue of *UC MEXUS NEWS*.

## UC MEXUS NEWS

Editor, Paul Ganster

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## Rocky Mountain Council 31st Annual Meeting

The Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies (RMCLAS) will hold its 31st Annual Meeting, April 14-16, 1983, at the Prospector Square Hotel and Conference Center in Park City, Utah. Although panels and presentations will include all academic disciplines and regions of Latin America, this year's meeting will have a significant Mexico-related component.

The keynote address will be delivered by **James W. Wilkie**, Professor of History at UCLA and Universitywide Coordinator of UC MEXUS. Wilkie will talk on "The Response of the U.S. Academic Community to Mexico's Emerging Role."

Presently, more than ten panels that deal directly with Mexico are scheduled and more will be added prior to the finalization of the program in late March. Panels that have been accepted include:

- Convergencias y divergencias: literatura mexicana contemporánea.
- Contemporary Mexican Literature: The Novel.
- The Economy of the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands: Labor and Wages.
- Appropriate Technology and the Border.
- The Mexican Revolution.
- North Mexico in the Colonial Period.
- Business and Sport during the Porfiriato.
- Themes for International Understanding of the Southwestern Border of the U.S.
- Mexico and Central America.
- Regional Mexican Ethnohistorical Studies: Coyoacán, Toluca, Cuernavaca, and Amecameca.

There is still space on the program for additional papers and panels. Anyone who would like to make an individual presentation or organize a panel should contact the chair of the program committee as soon as possible.

RMCLAS is one of several regional Latin American studies associations. Much of its membership is located in the Rocky Mountain states, but nonetheless its Annual Meeting is attended by scholars from throughout the United States, Mexico, and Canada. The RMCLAS meetings are renowned not only for their academic excellence but for their tradition of western hospitality and informal interchange.

RMCLAS President is **Paul Ganster**, Coordinator of Mexico Programs at the UCLA Latin American Center. He is currently on leave from his permanent position as Associate Professor of History at Utah State University. A specialist in colonial Latin American social history, Ganster



*RMCLAS President Paul Ganster*

is also Coordinating Editor of UCLA's United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project, a member of the Board of Directors of PROFMEX, and Editor of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*. He is hosting the meeting in Park City with the assistance of **Bill Furlong** and **Jaime Cantarovici** (both from Utah State), **Roger Haigh** (University of Utah), and **Ted Lyon** (Brigham Young University).

The RMCLAS Secretariat is housed at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces at the Center for Latin American Studies, which provides generous financial support for the organization. **Yolanda G. Alexander** is the Executive Secretary for the Secretariat. **Louis R. Sadler**, Professor of History at New Mexico State, is the Secretary-Treasurer, **Manuel Machado** (University of Montana) is Vice President, and **Michael C. Meyer** (University of Arizona) is the RMCLAS Representative to LASA.

The Council has two publications. The *RMCLAS Review*, a twice-yearly newsletter, is edited by **James A. Morris**, Senior Research Analyst at the John F. Kennedy Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The *RMCLAS Proceedings*, the collected papers of the Annual Meeting, are edited by **C. Richard Bath** and are produced by the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies at the University of Texas, El Paso.

For more information on RMCLAS, write: Center for Latin American Studies, Box 3JBR, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003. For more information on the 1983 Park City Meeting, contact the chair of the program committee: Paul Ganster, Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-4572.

## Chihuahuan Desert Research Symposium

The Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute and Sul Ross State University announce the second Chihuahuan Desert Symposium to be held in Alpine, Texas, October 20-21, 1983. Papers should pertain to the objectives of the symposium:

- To update knowledge of the Chihuahuan desert region.
- To identify potential resources.
- To address new concerns for the region.
- To discuss utilization of resources.
- To identify changes within the region.
- To address the future outlook for the region.

Abstracts must be sent to the appropriate session chairs, who will review all abstracts and assign time slots upon acceptance. Only a limited number of papers will be accepted for each session. Papers will be reviewed and published as Occasional Papers by the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute over a two-year period. Editorial guidelines will be provided to authors upon acceptance.

Send abstracts to the appropriate session chairs prior to July 15, 1983:

**Botanical Biology:** A. Michael Powell, Dept. of Biology, Sul Ross State U., Alpine, TX 79832

**Vertebrate Biology:** David K. Schmidly, Dept. of Wildlife Science, Texas A & M U., College Station, TX 77840

**Invertebrate Biology:** Jim V. Richerson, Department of Biology, Sul Ross State U., Alpine, TX 79832

**Plant Resources and Agriculture:** Jimmy Tipton, TAMU AG. Res. Center, Texas A & M Circle, El Paso, TX 79927

**Archaeology and Anthropology:** Robert Mallouf, Texas Hist. Comm., Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711

**Parks and Recreation:** Robert Ditton, Rec. and Parks Dept., Texas A & M U., College Station, TX 77840

**Utilization and Management of Ecological Resources:** Roland Wauer, 7500 Axton St., Springfield, VA 22161

Inquiries regarding additional topics for the program should be sent to: Dennie Miller, Executive Director, CDRI, Box 1334, Alpine, TX 79830.

## LASA Meetings in Mexico City

The 1983 Latin America Studies Association meeting to be held in Mexico City from September 29 to October 1 will be the largest gathering in the association's history. More than 250 panel sessions, workshops, roundtables, public forum sessions, and events such as a film festival, a major book exhibit, an opening night *fiesta mexicana*, and a Saturday night dance, have been approved by the Program Committee for inclusion in LASA's first truly international congress.

Although the various sessions will deal with all regions of Latin America, the congress has a significant Mexico component. There are about 35 panel sessions, 12 workshops, and 6 roundtables that are related in some direct way to Mexican affairs. This means that over the three-day meetings some session dealing with Mexico should be available from early in the morning to the end of the daily schedule. Put another way, the Mexico-related sessions will consume more than 100 hours of the program. According to **Robert V. Kemper**, Co-chair of the LASA Program Committee, "This will be a feast for scholars and practitioners interested in Mexico, the borderlands, and U.S.-Mexican relations."

Some topics to be treated in the many Mexico-related sessions, along with the names of organizers, are the following:

"Economic Crisis and Stabilization in Mexico: Implications for the Mexican Political System and U.S.-Mexican Relations" (**Wayne A. Cornelius**, UCSD).

"Contemporary Mexican Theater" (**David William Foster**, Arizona State).

"Indios y campesinos en México: investigaciones históricas sobre temas políticos y sociales" (**Bernardo García Martínez**, El Colegio de México).

"Economic Interactions along the Mexico-United States Border" (**Dilmus D. James**, University of Texas, El Paso).

"Underutilized and New Sources for Mesoamerican Ethnohistory" (**Jorge Klor de Alva**, SUNY, Albany).

"The Colonial Family and Social Change: Mexican Case Studies" (**Pat Seed**, College of Charleston).

"Borderlands Research: Problems, Methodologies, and Resources" (**Paul Ganster**, UCLA).

"Sharing Scarce Resources in Hard Times: The U.S.-Mexico Border Region" (**Albert E. Utton**, University of New Mexico).

"Anthropology in Mexico: Current Directions" (**James Dow**, Oakland University).

The LASA congress will be held at the Fiesta Palace Hotel in Mexico City. LASA has obtained an attractive room rate of no more than \$50 US (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. The LASA Secretariat has established a special LASA Housing Bureau to handle all reservations and deposits and to match individuals interested in sharing rooms. May 31 is the deadline for reserving rooms in the Fiesta Palace. Send your reservation requests along with a \$50 deposit (checks payable to LASA) to: LASA Housing Bureau, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

American Airlines has established a special service for LASA in order to provide the lowest possible air fares. To obtain these fares call toll free 1-800-433-1790 (in Texas, 1-800-792-1160) from anywhere in the continental United States. Ask for STAR NUMBER 5-5608. Ground transportation is readily available at the Mexico City airport.

The Program Committee urges all participants to send in advance registration as soon as possible. Not only will on-site registration be significantly more expensive, but early registration will assist the Program Committee in determining levels of attendance and making appropriate room assignments. The deadline for advance registration is July 31.

To register for the Mexico City congress, send your name, address, telephone, professional affiliation, and check made out to LASA; Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

### Registration Fees

Advance:		
Member (\$25)		Nonmember (\$35)
Student (\$12)		
Regular:		
Member (\$35)		Nonmember (\$50)
Student (\$15)		

Since registration fees are significantly less for LASA members, nonmembers may wish to take this opportunity to join the Association. The annual fee for first-time members is \$18.

Detailed program information is in the Winter 1983 number of the LASA newsletter, or contact the LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712 (512) 471-6237.

## PROFMEX Congressional Outreach

PROFMEX, The Wilson Center, and the Overseas Development Council (ODC) held a Joint Congressional Workshop entitled "Contemporary Mexico and Issues in U.S.-Mexican Relations," February 11-13, at Washington, D.C. Organized by the Latin American Program of The Wilson Center and the U.S.-Mexico Project of the Overseas Development Council and funded by PROFMEX, the workshop was designed to brief congressional staff members about Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations. A number of key staffers from both houses of Congress braved the "blizzard of '83" to attend the sessions.

The sessions concentrated on the following topics: "The Mexican Crisis; Present and Past," "Migration: Regulating an Open Border," "Mexico; Oil Power, Regional Power," and "Challenges to the New Administration from Within and Without."

Opening the conference for PROFMEX was **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA). **John Sewell** (ODC) and **Abraham Lowenthal** (The Wilson Center) chaired events of the 12th and 13th, respectively. Featured speakers included **Lorenzo Meyer** (El Colegio de México), **Clark Reynolds** (Stanford), **Gerardo Bueno** (El Colegio de México), **Margaret Daly Hayes** (U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee), **Jon Rosenbaum** (Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for the Americas), and **Steven Lande** (Manchester Associates).

According to **Clint E. Smith**, PROFMEX Coordinator, "The workshop was a great success and has established high standards for future PROFMEX events to emulate." **Ricardo Nuccio**, **Barbara Friday**, and **Betsy Krystynak** made local arrangements on behalf of The Wilson Center and ODC.

### From the editor . . .

If you are not on our mailing list and wish to receive future numbers of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*, please let us know. At the present time, there is no charge for the newsletter.

Paul Ganster

## Economics Conference at Arizona

A conference entitled "Regional Impacts of U.S./Mexico Economic Relations: Challenges and Opportunities" will be held at the Arizona Inn in Tucson, May 25-27, 1983. "This conference will be a continuing discussion of topics raised at the Guanajuato Conference in July of 1981 and at a meeting at the Grand Canyon in the spring of 1982," according to conference organizer **Lay Gibson** of the University of Arizona's Geography Department.

Six major themes will be treated in Tucson by a group of Mexican and U.S. scholars and practitioners:

- Policy Issues in a Changing Economic Environment.
- Mexican-U.S. Commercial, Financial, and Technological Flows.
- Influences of U.S.-Mexican Relations and the Location of Economic Activity.
- Changing Regional Development Patterns: The Border.
- Labor Flows: Effects on Both the United States and Mexico.
- Social and Cultural Dynamics on Affected Regions.

Among the participants will be **Jorge Bustamante** (Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México), **Luis Suárez-Villa** (UC Irvine), **Eliseo Mendoza** (Subsecretario de Energía y Minas), **Michael Greenwood** (University of Colorado), **Shelby Gerking** (University of Wyoming), **Niles Hansen** (University of Texas), **Gunter Schramm** (University of Michigan), **Anthony Pascal** (Rand), **Kevin McCarthy** (Rand), **Michael Meyer** (University of Arizona), and **Wilfrido Lozano** (Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público).

Others who will be presenting papers are: **Alfonso Corona** (UNAM), **Fernando Quezada** (Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey), **Jane Lillydahl** (University of Colorado), **Norris Clement** (San Diego State), **Haynes Goddard** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León), **Adolfo Aguilar** (Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo), **Ignacio Renero** (UNAM), **Florencio Sánchez Cámara** (UNAM), **Fred Harris** (University of New Mexico), and **Edmundo Victoria**.

Those interested in presenting a paper on any of the themes listed above should submit a title (in English and Spanish) and an abstract of 250 words (in English and Spanish) to the conference organizer immediately. Completed copies of the papers should be submitted by May 10 so that the process of selecting papers

for a published volume of conference proceedings might move forward. For more information on the conference, contact: Lay Gibson, Department of Geography, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602) 626-1652.

## Special Funds for Science and Social Science

The National Science Foundation's **Eduardo Feller** has called for applications under a program that many scholars thought, erroneously, to be suspended. Feller told UC MEXUS in a recent telephone interview that "Although the Mexican counterpart funding agency Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) has encountered financial reverses due to the current situation in Mexico, the joint U.S.-Mexico Cooperative Science Program is still very much functioning."

Matching funds from Mexico need not be equal, and some proposals may require only nominal approval by CONACYT, without additional funding from the Mexican side. The NSF will fund scholars under this program regardless of citizenship, provided that they have an appointment at a U.S. institution.

Eligible areas of inquiry include the political and economic sciences (including studies in new methods), engineering, mathematics, and natural sciences. Excluded areas involve the humanities, business administration, and the clinical sciences.

Applications for research projects are due May 1 and November 1, 1983. Because the proposed 1983-1984 federal budget for NSF may cause some changes in the way NSF handles proposals for international cooperation, and because details will probably not be available in time to advertise any changes in application procedures prior to the next deadline, the program staff encourages applicants for the May 1 cycle to telephone in April for current information.

Application for scholarly visits and interchange may be made at any time, with four months needed for the review process.

Interested scholars are urged to write or call Program Director Feller or Christine French at the Division of International Programs, NSF, Washington, D.C. 20550 (202) 357-9563.

## Book Notes

Estudios Fronterizos México-Estados Unidos

Directorio General de Investigadores

1982

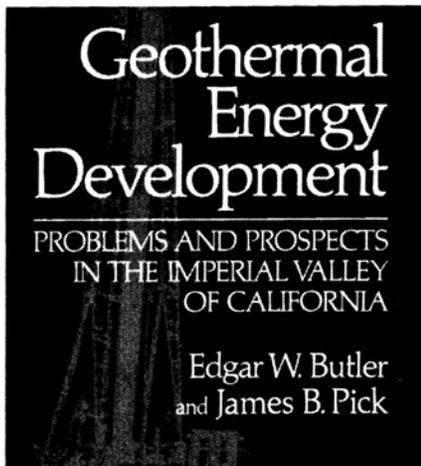


CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS  
FRONTERIZOS DEL NORTE DE  
MEXICO

- *Estudios fronterizos México-Estados Unidos: directorio general de investigaciones* (Tijuana, Baja California: Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, 1982. Pp. 282. Paper \$10.00). This directory identifies scholars engaged in research on topics related to the Mexico-United States border. Begun by the Programa de Estudios Fronterizos at El Colegio de México and completed at the recently-established Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOMEX) in Tijuana, the more than 600 listings are arranged by country, state, city, and institution of the researcher. Each entry lists the researcher, institutional address and telephone, home address and telephone when available, general areas of research interest, and the titles and descriptions of specific research projects. The *Directorio* also contains a description of CEFNOMEX, including its broad research goals and a listing of specific on-going research projects. This work is an invaluable tool for border scholars. Copies may be ordered through CEFNOMEX, Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012 (\$10.00 plus \$2.50 handling and shipping).
- *In Defense of La Raza: The Los Angeles Mexican Consulate and the Mexican Community, 1929 to 1936*. By **Francisco E. Balderrama**. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982. Pp. 137. Cloth \$14.95; paper \$7.95). The Great Depression of the 1930s was particularly severe for Mexican nationals and Mexican Americans, who faced legal and other barriers in their search for employment and access to public services, including education. Because these groups maintained strong ties with Mexico, they turned to the Mexican consulates which responded with an unprecedented campaign in their

defense. *In Defense of La Raza* is the story of the efforts of the Los Angeles Mexican Consulate on behalf of the local Mexican community of about 170,000 persons. The author provides insights into the structure of the Los Angeles Mexican community while assessing the major activities of the consulate and the nature of its relationship with that community. Specific topics dealt with by Balderrama include an overview of the deportation campaign, the work of the Comité de Beneficiencia Mexicana, the consulate's role in the battle against school segregation, the reverberations in Southern California of the Mexican *cristero* war, and the consulate's efforts to organize Mexican and Mexican-American farm workers.

• *America's New Immigration Law: Origins, Rationales, and Potential Consequences*. Edited by **Wayne A. Cornelius** and **Ricardo Anzaldúa Montoya** (Monograph Series, No. 11, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093, 1983. Pp. 125. Paper, \$5.00). This volume contains the edited proceedings and revised versions of the papers written for the Fourth Annual Earl Warren Memorial Symposium held November 19-20, 1982, at UCSD. The Symposium brought together leading immigration specialists, legal experts, jurists, and public policy makers to conduct an in-depth analysis of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (the Simpson-Mazzoli bill) that was pending in the U.S. Congress, and to identify problems which are likely to arise in the implementation of this or similar immigration legislation if it is passed.



• *Geothermal Energy Development: Problems and Prospects in the Imperial Valley of California*. By **Edgar W. Butler** and **James B. Pick** (New York: Plenum Press, 1982. Pp. 361. Cloth \$39.50). The rapid development of the United States-Mexico borderlands region has created ever greater demands for energy. One region that has great potential for the development of geothermal energy is that stretching from the Imperial Valley, California, to

the Mexicali Valley, Baja California Norte. A geothermal power plant is now providing energy for the Mexicali area and this book examines the potential for the exploitation of geothermal power on the northern side of the international boundary. The authors, both social scientists at UC Riverside, utilize regression analysis and other analytical tools to project and evaluate the impact of the Imperial Valley geothermal development that is now under way. In this study, geothermal development is related to environmental impact, the socio-economic and political situation of Imperial County, and public opinion. The book concludes by presenting an integrated assessment model for public policy alternatives, priorities, and outcomes in geothermal environments.



**POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, PUBLIC INVESTMENT, AND SUPPORT FOR THE SYSTEM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN MEXICO**

by  
**Carlos Salinas de Gortari**

Research Report Series, 35

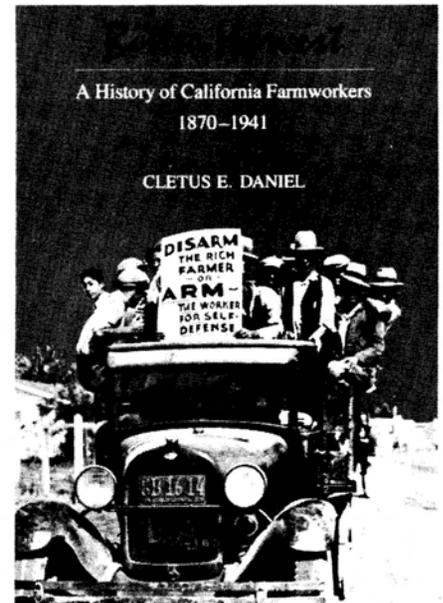
Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies  
University of California, San Diego Q-060  
La Jolla, California 92093



• *Political Participation, Public Investment, and Support for the System: A Comparative Study of Rural Communities in Mexico*. By **Carlos Salinas de Gortari** (Research Report Series, No. 35, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093, 1982. Pp. 45. Paper \$3.00). Based on extensive fieldwork conducted in three rural communities in the Sierra de Puebla, this study concludes that government-sponsored development programs benefitting Mexico's rural communities do not necessarily increase support for the political system among the benefited *campesinos*. Moreover, in some cases, there may be an inverse relationship between government investment and support for the system. Both the findings and the explanations given for them are of particular interest, since the author, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, was appointed to the key position of Secretary of Planning and Budget in the cabinet of President Miguel de la Madrid (1982-1988).

At 34, Salinas is the youngest member of the new presidential cabinet and the highest-ranking social scientist in

the De la Madrid administration. He was trained in economics and political science at Harvard and MIT, receiving a Ph.D. in political economy in 1978. During the recent presidential campaign in Mexico he served as Director of the PRI's Instituto de Estudios Políticos, Económicos y Sociales. His doctoral dissertation, from which the present report is largely drawn, was published in Mexico under the title *Producción y participación política en el campo* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1980).

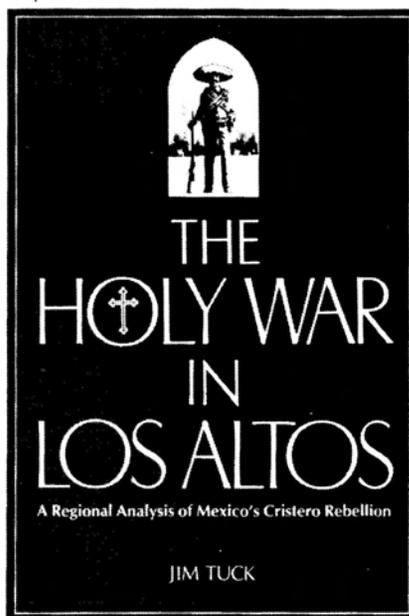


• *Bitter Harvest: A History of California Farmworkers, 1870-1941*. By **Cletus E. Daniel** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 348. Paper \$8.95). This book is a history of the men, women, and children who worked for wages in the fields and orchards of California from the late nineteenth century to the early 1940s. The author first discusses the singular character of California's large-scale commercialized agriculture and its continual search for a large supply of cheap labor. Then he examines futile attempts by farmworkers to improve their situation through collective action. Daniel concludes that from the middle of the nineteenth century (when the patterns of industrialized agriculture in California first began to take shape) until the mid-1930s (when the New Deal began to give programmatic expression to the reformist impulses of modern America liberalism) the predominating constraint in the lives of those who worked for wages on the state's large-scale farms was their individual and collective powerlessness. Even the New Deal ignored the situation of California farmworkers by excluding agricultural laborers from the rights and protections offered by legislation such as the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. *Bitter Harvest* is superbly illustrated with 25 photographs from Berkeley's Bancroft Library.

• *Borderlands Sourcebook: A Guide to the Literature of Northern Mexico and the American Southwest.* By **Ellwyn R. Stoddard, Richard L. Nostrand, and Jonathan P. West** (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1983. Pp. 464. Cloth \$48.50). Some fifty scholars from more than a dozen disciplines collaborated to produce this reference volume for borderlands topics. Most of the contributions are short, concise statements about specific topics and include a review of the bibliographic resources as well as suggestions of areas in need of future research. The sourcebook contains three parts and a bibliography. The first part delineates the borderlands, discusses borders and frontiers, and compares the Mexican and Canadian borders. In this section, "A Changing Culture Region," by Richard Nostrand is a particularly interesting overview of the cultural aspects of the borderlands. Part two includes 53 essays grouped topically under "History and Archaeology," "Geography and the Environment," "The Economy," "Politics, the Law, and Demography," and "Society and Culture." Part three has two brief but useful discussions of borderlands archival as well as cartographic, aerial photographic, and imagery records. The extensive bibliography contains three sections: "Books, Articles, and Cited Dissertations and Theses," "Unauthored Public Documents and Miscellaneous Resource Materials," and a "Topical List of Dissertations and Theses." This long-awaited publication is an invaluable and necessary tool for researchers, teachers, students, government officials, or anyone else interested in the United States-Mexican borderlands.

• *The Pottery of Acatlán. A Changing Mexican Tradition.* By **Louana M. Lackey** (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982. Pp. 164. Cloth \$19.95). This book is an archaeological report concerned with the ceramic tradition of Acatlán, a pottery-manufacturing town in the Mixteca Baja, in the state of Puebla. In Acatlán, as in other Mexican pottery centers, many customary domestic wares have been replaced by the inevitable plastic and metal and much of the output is intended for the tourist market. The craftsmen, however, are extremely conservative and the new forms are produced by the traditional methods. Acatecan potters still use a clay body identical to that used in a group of Late Postclassic sherds found in the area and very similar to that used to manufacture Thin Orange, a famous Classic trade ware of as yet unknown origin. This study is also about a potter from Acatlán, his family, and how they manufacture and distribute their wares. The work is illustrated by some 18 color plates, 68 black-and-white photographs, and 3 maps.

• *On the Periphery of Nineteenth-Century Mexico: Sonora and Sinaloa, 1810-1877.* By **Stuart F. Voss** (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982. Pp. 318. Cloth \$17.85). An important theme in the history of Mexico has been regionalism. With independence, the divisive effects of regionalism became even more formidable, for political accommodation involved not only a large number of regional interests in a national structure, but extensive peripheral areas such as Sonora and Sinaloa in the Northwest that might detach themselves and gravitate towards the United States. In this work, Stuart F. Voss examines the complex interaction of politics and economics that was present in this region up to the rise to power of Porfirio Díaz. Voss demonstrates how the regional historical experience of Sonora and Sinaloa took place and how the regional experience was accommodated to the



• *The Holy War in Los Altos: A Regional Analysis of Mexico's Cristero Rebellion.* By **Jim Tuck** (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982. Pp. 230. Cloth \$15.95). This book examines in detail the effect of Mexico's *cristero* rebellion of 1926 to 1929 in one of its key geographical sectors, the Los Altos plateau of the northern part of the state of Jalisco. Except for a fertile southern strip, Los Altos is a barren, red clay and mesa country and is one of Mexico's most fervently Catholic enclaves. Although the *cristero* war was fought in a 115,000 square mile area that comprised all of five Mexican states and large parts of several others, nowhere else was it waged with the same intensity. This study also focuses on the peasant and proletarian aspect of the *cristero* movement in Los Altos. The last chapter covers the role of Los Altos in the second *cristero* rebellion of the 1930s and also examines local resistance to the so-called socialist education program.

• *Tierra Adentro: Settlement and Society in Colonial Durango.* By **Michael M. Swann** (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1982. Pp. 444. Cloth \$25.00). The geographical dimensions of late colonial demographic patterns and processes in the Intendency of Durango located in the central frontier of northern Mexico are analyzed in this work. The author, a historical geographer at the University of Nebraska, examines population distribution, structure, and change. He investigates the nature and impact of two key elements in the formation of the eighteenth-century population — the consequences of disease and the demographic results of miscegenation and migration associated with marriage. He also scrutinizes the social, economic (especially mining), and demographic elements that created the evolving spatial organization of the city of Durango. Based on documentation from Mexican, U.S., and Spanish archives, as well as published materials, this book is an important contribution for the understanding of the population of one region of colonial Mexico.

• *Al norte del Río Bravo. Pasado lejano, 1600-1930.* By **Juan Gómez-Quiñones and David Maciel** (Mexico: Siglo XXI, 1981. Paper). This study treats the history of Mexican workers in the United States and is composed of two lengthy essays. The first, by Juan Gómez-Quiñones traces the origins, development, and social and economic life of Mexican workers in the United States from the seventeenth century to the end of the nineteenth century. The second, by David Maciel analyzes the period from the beginning of the twentieth century to the Great Depression. The book is the first interpretative overview of the development, working conditions, and organizational and labor conflicts of the Chicano working class. The study emphasizes the continuity of Mexican labor and organizing efforts on both sides of the border. Included is one of the most comprehensive and up-to-date bibliographies on the subject.

• *Al norte del Río Bravo. Pasado inmediato, 1930-1981.* By **David Maciel** (Mexico: Siglo XXI, 1981. Paper.) This study, based upon extensive primary and secondary research, focuses upon the growth of the Chicano working class, its socio-economic status, and organizing efforts within the group from the Depression to 1981. Broadly based, the book covers rural as well as urban labor. The Midwest and far West also receive attention. Class conflict and ethnic consciousness of Chicano workers and the contributions of the Chicano community to the U.S. economy are the basic themes of the study. This monograph is the most complete and current synthesis of contemporary

Chicano labor struggles. A chronology of Chicano labor conflict from the late nineteenth century to the present is included as an appendix, as well as a lengthy and comprehensive bibliography that includes articles, reports, reference works, books, and unpublished materials.

- *Los trabajadores mexicanos en Estados Unidos: resultados de la Encuesta Nacional de Emigración a la Frontera Norte del País y a los Estados Unidos.* (Mexico, D.F.: Centro Nacional de Información y Estadísticas del Trabajo, Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, 1982. Pp. 132. Paper \$5.00. Distributed by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093). This monograph is the long-awaited final report on a four-stage study of Mexican migration to the United States. Begun in 1977 by a team based in the Secretaría del Trabajo, the principal researchers were **César Zazueta**, **Carlos Zazueta**, **Jorge Bustamante**, and **Manuel García y Griego**. A final phase of the project included a nationwide sample survey of some 62,500 households representing some 300,000 individuals. The report contains basic descriptive information on various elements of the Mexican population which have migrated to the United States in recent years, including data on the regional and rural/urban origins of Mexican migrants to the U.S., their occupational and educational characteristics, receiving areas in the United States, migrants' financial remittances to Mexico, and other aspects of the contemporary U.S.-bound migratory movement and return flows. This work provides an essential comparative framework for more specialized studies in this field.

- *Félix Díaz, the Porfirians, and the Mexican Revolution.* By **Peter V.N. Henderson** (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1981. Pp. 239. Cloth \$18.50). Félix Díaz, the nephew of the dictator Porfirio Díaz, was among the privileged group that had enjoyed the prosperity of late nineteenth-century Mexico. His connections with the ruling element enabled him to accumulate a sizeable fortune. His family name and political experience assured him a position as one of the principal spokesmen for the anti-Madero and anti-Carranza politicians during the decade of violence that began with the Revolution of 1910. In that role, he advocated the restoration of some Porfirian policies, particularly those encouraging stability and economic growth. Many businessmen, military men, clergymen, and landowners who remembered Porfirio Díaz with gratitude supported his nephew during the Revolution. This book, based on a wide variety of printed and manuscript sources, is the story of Félix Díaz, his policies, and followers during this critical period of Mexican history.



- *Indian Clothing Before Cortés: Mesoamerican Costumes from the Codices.* By **Patricia Rieff Anawalt**, forward by **H.B. Nicholson** (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981. Pp. 232. Cloth \$39.95). Through text accompanied by more than 350 illustrations and charts, this book presents a comprehensive description and analysis of costume in late pre-Hispanic and contact Mesoamerica, focusing on six main groups for which a substantial body of pictorial data (codices) is available. These groups include the Aztecs of central Mexico, the Tlaxcalans of central Mexico, the Tarascans of Michoacán, the Mixtecs of Oaxaca, the lowland Mayas of Yucatán, and the groups of uncertain location who produced the ritual divinatory screenfolds of the Codex Borgia Group. Since each group dressed in a distinctive and characteristic manner, significant ethnographic and historical information can be gleaned from the study of what these groups wore. The author first provides a valuable discussion of the sources and methodology employed in the study. She then develops an effective costume typology which, in subsequent chapters, is applied to each of the six groups. A detailed comparison of the costume repertoires of the six reveals interesting and significant variations within the fundamental, widely-shared costume patterns that pervaded pre-Hispanic Mesoamerica. A final chapter provides a summary of the costume patterns described and analyzed for each group. A happy combination of description, analysis, and lavish illustrations combines to produce an important contribution to the understanding of not only costume, but also overall cultural patterns of late pre-Hispanic and Conquest-period Mesoamerican civilization. Patricia Anawalt is Curator of Costume and Textiles at UCLA's Museum of Cultural History.

- *The Aztecs of Central Mexico: An Imperial Society.* By **Frances F. Berdan** (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982. Pp. 195. Paper \$6.95). This book provides an overall understanding of Aztec culture as it existed in the period immediately preceding the Spanish conquest. Although supported by archaeological evidence, the study is based mainly on documents composed during and immediately following the 1521 conquest. These documents include a tremendous variety of written material: pictorial manuscripts painted in pre-conquest style, eyewitness reports of the Spanish conquest, detailed ethnographic data collected by Spanish friars from Indian nobles, and much local-level documentation, such as wills, tax records, correspondence, and other documents generated by various kinds of disputes between persons and communities. This documentation is sufficiently rich to allow the author to provide a detailed analysis of major themes underlying Aztec culture. Specific chapters discuss the historical background of the Aztecs, economic organization, social structure and dynamics, daily life, imperial politics and warfare, religious organization and beliefs, intellectual and artistic achievements, and the conquest by the Spaniards and its impacts. The author is an associate professor and chair of the Department of Anthropology at California State College, San Bernardino.
- *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935-1981.* Second Edition, Revised and Expanded. By **Roderic A. Camp** (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1982. Pp. 447. Cloth \$35.00). This volume contains the biographies of public men, living or deceased, who have been prominent in Mexican political life from 1935 to mid-1980. This revised and enlarged edition contains significant changes. Of the original 900 biographies that appeared in the 1976 edition, more than half have undergone substantial additions, while many others have had minor changes. Four hundred-fifty new biographies have been added, including many from the last two years of the Echeverría administration and the first half of the López Portillo regime. Each entry includes date and place of birth, education, elective positions, political party positions, governmental positions, interest group activity, other positions and professional activities, data on families of the subject and spouse, military experience, miscellaneous information, and sources of data on the individual. The appendixes contain chronological lists of federal and state officials, political party leaders, university rectors, directors of federal agencies, and ambassadors. *Mexican Political Biographies* is an extremely useful tool for the study of twentieth-century Mexico.

• *Life in Mexico*. By **Frances Calderón de la Barca**, with an introduction by **Woodrow Borah** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 548. Cloth \$25.00; paper \$6.95). In 1839 Frances (or Fanny as she preferred to be called) Calderón de la Barca accompanied her husband to Mexico where he had been assigned as the first Spanish minister to that country. The couple received a cordial welcome and mixed freely in Mexican society. For the next several years, Fanny recorded these travels and other events of this stay in Mexico in long letters to her family and in three volumes of journal. These writings were edited and published under the date of 1843, with a short preface by her friend, William H. Prescott. *Life in Mexico*, as the book was titled, immediately gained wide popularity in the United States. Since then

it has become recognized both as a travel literature classic and as a valuable historical document. The author, born in Scotland, and a resident of the United States provides thoughtful insights of Mexican culture, society, and politics. This new University of California Press edition makes *Life in Mexico* readily available to scholars and students of Mexico.

• *Mexico's Agricultural Dilemma*. By **Paul Lamartine Yates** (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1981. Pp. 291. Cloth \$19.95; paper \$8.95). After nearly three decades of rapidly expanding agricultural production, Mexico in the 1970s drifted into the position of being an importer of basic foodstuffs. Concurrently, dismal socioeconomic conditions persisted in the countryside. In this study, Yates analyzes the malaise in the farm sector. At the same time he addresses the question of what

sort of agriculture will be appropriate in 1990 when some 100-million Mexicans have accounted for a greatly increased demand for agricultural products. The dilemma that must be resolved is that Mexico's agricultural needs and its agrarian institutions are at cross purposes.

This work is an updated and revised abridgement of the author's *El campo mexicano*, published in Mexico in 1978. Specific sections of this book deal with topics such as land availabilities, demand prospects for agricultural products, irrigation, livestock expansion, technology and productivity, farm people, farm finance, agrarian reform, on-and-off-farm employment, and the effect of the petroleum economy on the agricultural sector.

## Universitywide News

### UC Research Expedition to Study Baja Marine Birds

The University of California Research Expeditions Program (UREP) is offering a class on marine birds of Baja California with two sessions planned for summer 1983. Participants will serve as full-fledged members of a University-sponsored scientific expedition, contributing to and supporting a major research project.

For years the Gulf of California and the Lower California peninsula have served as a sanctuary for millions of migrating and native birds. Now, a new network of highways combined with increasing tourism has resulted in growing human activity along the shoreline, disturbing areas once inhabited primarily by wildlife. Off-shore islands between Baja California and Mexico's mainland still provide important nesting sites for birds such as the brown pelican. Studies of seabird behavior and the role the birds play in the overall marine ecosystem of the Gulf of California are necessary to fully assess the ramifications of Baja California development.

Participants will assist **Daniel Anderson** of UC Davis in documenting the marine habitat of Gulf of California seabirds during the period of post-breeding. Part of a long-term study of the marine ecology of the area, the project will involve both work at sea (bird density and flock composition estimation, feeding ecology, and oceanographic work) as well as land work

(observations of flight characteristics and patterns of migrating flocks, use of meteorological techniques to estimate wind intensity, and direction). In small groups under the direction of the project leader and an assistant, participants will also census birds, look for banded pelicans, examine nesting colonies, and measure and band young seabirds.

A background or interest in biology, conservation, or field sciences would be helpful. Spanish is useful, but is not required. Participants must know how to swim. Accommodations will be in tented camps. The fee is \$885 and is a tax deductible contribution. For more information, contact: University Research Expeditions Program, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

### UC Study and Field Experience Program

Twenty-two UC students will leave early in April to participate in the Study and Field Experience-Mexico (SFE) program, sponsored by the UC Education Abroad Program (EAP). This is the second contingent of SFE-Mexico students to take part in the program.

Formerly known as the Study and Work (SAW) Program, SFE-Mexico is a one-quarter general education program which emphasizes area studies. It is designed for undergraduates who have had one year of Spanish language and a GPA

of 3.0 in all courses. Although SFE-Mexico currently operates during the spring quarter only, beginning next year there will be both a spring and a fall program.

Students spend the first six weeks in Mexico City in a structured academic environment, followed by five weeks of field experience in a community outside of the capital city. A final workshop back in Mexico City concludes the program.

Participants receive nine units of credit for intensive language study equivalent to Spanish IV and V, V and VI, or VI and VII, and six units of credit for a course on contemporary Mexico, which combines lectures with cultural and educational field trips.

During the field experience portion of the program, students learn about the lifestyles and daily routines of Mexicans through first hand experience. Some of the placements are in villages near Mexico City, and others are in Veracruz, Puebla, Michoacán, and Tlaxcala. Field assignments include working in a school, day care, or community center; supervising recreational activities; assisting in a clinic or social service institution; or performing research in a laboratory or in an agricultural experimental station.

SFE-Mexico operates out of the existing UC EAP Study Center at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). **Barry C. Arnold** (Statistics, UC Riverside) will administer the upcoming session of SFE-Mexico. He serves as the EAP Study Center Director on site, and is responsible for academic year EAP students as well as those on SFE-Mexico.

In addition, **David G. Sweet** (History, UC Santa Cruz) serves as a consultant to the program and oversees the course on contemporary Mexico. Sweet, a former Mexico Study Center Director for 1980-82, was active in setting up the SFE program and was responsible for the first contingent of SFE-Mexico students.

In December Sweet travelled to the Mexico Study Center to work out details for this year's program and was accompanied by **Henry D. Weaver**, Deputy Director of EAP. In February, Sweet met with the 22 selected participants for pre-departure orientation and discussions on the academic expectations of the program.

Central administration of EAP is coordinated on the UC Santa Barbara campus with the active participation of faculty and staff at all nine campuses. For further information on SFE-Mexico contact the EAP office on each UC campus or the university-wide office at UCSB: (805) 961-4139.

## UCSD Visiting Fellows

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD has announced the 23 scholars and non-academic development specialists who have been invited to hold Visiting Research Fellowships at the Center during the 1983-1984 academic year. These Fellows have been invited to spend from 3-12 months in residence in the Center, pursuing individual research projects or organizing specialized research workshops. Affiliations and research topics of the Fellows are as follows:

**Gustavo Garza Villarreal** (Centro de Estudios Demográficos y de Desarrollo Urbano, El Colegio de México), "Industrialization, Public Investment Strategies, and Urban Growth in Mexico: 1970-1980."

**Brígida del Carmen García Guzmán** (Centro de Estudios Demográficos y de Desarrollo Urbano, El Colegio de México), "Labor Markets in Southeastern Mexico, 1970-1980: Impacts of the Oil Boom."

**Juan Francisco Molinar Horcasitas** (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), "New Approaches to the Quantitative Study of Electoral Behavior in Mexico."

**Olga Pellicer de Brody** (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas), "Implications of Mexico's Economic Crisis for U.S.-Mexican Relations and Other Aspects of Mexican Foreign Policy."

**José Luis Quintero Hernández** (Universidad de Nuevo León), "Decentralization of the Mexican Educational System."

**Carlos Rico Ferrat** (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas), "U.S. Domestic Politics and the Making of U.S. Policy Toward Mexico."

**Martín de la Rosa** (Instituto Michoacano de Investigaciones Sociales, Morelia), "The Catholic Church and Social Conflict in Mexico, 1965-Present."

**Josefina Vásquez** (El Colegio de México), "The Mexican Military Establishment: Its Evolution in the 19th and 20th Centuries."

**Barry Carr** (University of Melbourne), "Mexican Communism and Marxism, 1940-1982: A Regional Approach."

**Ina Dinerman** (Wheaton College), "Regionalism in Mexican Economic and Social Development: Implications for Internal and International Migratory Movements."

**Gary Gereffi** (Duke University), "U.S. Industrial Policy and Mexican Development: Conflict or Convergence?"

**William Ackroyd** (University of Arizona), "Civil-Military Relations in Contemporary Mexico."

**Stephen Haber** (UCLA), "Industrialization Policy in Mexico, 1890-1940."

**Kevin Middlebrook** (Indiana University), "Mexican State-Labor Relations in Comparative Perspective."

**Kenneth Roberts** (Southwestern University), "The Impact of 'Green Revolution' Technologies on Agricultural Employment in Mexico's Bajío Region, 1954-1974: A Longitudinal Study."

**Richard Sinkin** (University of Texas, Austin), "Mexico and the United States: History of a Relationship, 1823-Present."

**Scott Whiteford** (Michigan State), "Social and Economic Consequences of Large-Scale Irrigation Projects in Mexico: The Case of the Valle de Mexicali."

**Abraham F. Lowenthal** (The Wilson Center), "U.S. Policy Toward Latin America in the 1980s."

**Martin Diskin** (M.I.T.), "Changing Agrarian Relations in Latin America: A Comparative Study of Mexico and El Salvador."

**John A. García** (University of Arizona), "The Political Integration of Mexican Immigrants in the United States."

**Robert V. Kemper** (Southern Methodist University), "Mexican Migration, Domestic and International: The Case of the Tzintzuntzeños."

**Raymond Wiest** (University of Manitoba), "The Impact of the International Economic Forces on the Allocation and Use of Land and Labor in a Mexican Peasant Community, 1966-Present."

**David Gregory** (Dartmouth College), "Implications of International Labor Movements in Europe for the Regulation of Mexican Migration to the United States."

Visiting Research Fellowships at the UCSD Center are made possible through grants from the Mellon, Tinker, and Inter-American Foundations.

## UCSD's Gutiérrez Awarded MacArthur Fellowship

**Ramón Gutiérrez**, an assistant professor of history at UC San Diego, has become the first UCSD faculty member to win a five-year fellowship from the John and Catherine MacArthur Foundation. According to the Chicago-based foundation, the \$168,000 tax-free fellowship is awarded to a "small number of exceptionally talented individuals, who by their previous achievements have given evidence of originality, dedication to creative pursuits, and capacity for self-direction." The award comes to its recipient with no strings attached.

The awards are intended to enhance the ability of the recipients to pursue their work in accordance with their own direction and inclination. The award is given to these individuals over five years so that they may have the time and freedom to devote themselves to their own creative endeavors. The foundation hopes that this freedom will lead to discoveries or other significant contributions to society that might otherwise not be made.

The MacArthur Foundation awards are unusual in that individuals do not apply for them. A secret committee, which relies on a substantial number of talent scouts makes the selections. This year a total of 20 individuals around the country were awarded MacArthur Fellowships. Eighty fellowships have been awarded since the program began in 1978.

Gutiérrez, 31, joined the UCSD faculty only last year. His research specialties are Chicano history, colonial Latin American history, and family history. He is currently working on a book, *Marriage, Sex, and the Family in Colonial New Mexico*, to be published by the Stanford University Press. A native of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Gutiérrez earned his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1980.

## UCSD Center Designated an Organized Research Unit

At their January 1983 meeting, the Regents of the University of California designated UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies as an Organized Research Unit (ORU) of the University.

The Center has been operating as a UCSD program since 1980. According to Center Director **Wayne Cornelius**, "It is now the nation's largest program of advanced research, training, and public service activities devoted exclusively to Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations." More than 50 researchers, in 11 different disciplines, are affiliated with the Center each year, including 25 Visiting Research Fellows who spend from three to twelve months in the residence at the Center (see related story).

In addition to Cornelius, who is a member of UCSD's Department of Political Science, the Center's staff includes **Charles A. Reilly** (Ph.D., University of Chicago) as Research Director and **Donald L. Wyman** (Ph.D., Harvard University) as Public Affairs Director. Anthropologist **Leo R. Chávez** serves as Field Research Director and historian **Ricardo Anzaldúa Montoya** is the Senior Publications Editor.

The Center's publications unit has issued more than 45 research reports and monographs, as well as two issues of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research*, which the Center edits and publishes for UC MEXUS and PROFMEX.

Areas covered by the Center's publications, most of which are written by its Visiting Research Fellows and UCSD faculty research associates, include trade and finance, agricultural problems, immigration, Mexican labor economics, Mexican politics, regional development, technology transfer, energy, marine re-



Wayne Cornelius

sources, and general analyses of U.S.-Mexican economic and political relations.

Mexican scholars, as well as non-academic development practitioners and public officials from Mexico, participate extensively in all of the Center's activities and serve as members of the Center's Editorial and International Advisory Boards. Each year since 1980, an average of ten Mexicans have been in residence in the Center as Visiting Research Fellows. More than 40 non-resident Mexican specialists on various aspects of U.S.-Mexican relations have also participated in the Center's weekly, interdisciplinary Research Seminar and in special conferences and research workshops held since 1980.

The Center also serves as a base for field research undertaken in Southern California and other parts of the United States by visiting Mexican scholars and by the Center's own field research unit. Since 1980 that unit has conducted major studies of health problems and health service utilization among Mexican immigrants living in San Diego County, and of government attempts to regulate the use of Mexican labor in the California economy.

The Center's public affairs division conducts annual briefing sessions on recent Mexico-related research for U.S. and Mexican journalists, organizes public symposia on key issues in U.S.-Mexican relations, produces educational television programs on Mexican problems and their implications for the United States, and holds executive seminars on aspects of U.S.-Mexican economic relations for members of the international business and professional community.

Courses offered annually under the auspices of the Center and the UCSD Department of Political Science include an advanced seminar on U.S.-Mexican relations, a survey course on the Mexican political system, a course on fieldwork methods for U.S.-Mexican studies, and a course on authoritarian regimes and liberalization movements in Latin America.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is supported by grants from the Ford, Gildred, William and Flora Hewlett, Mellon, Rockefeller, Rosenberg, and Tinker Foundations, as well as by the University of California-San Diego, the Chancellor's Associates of UCSD, the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS), and the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX).

## UCSD Immigrant Worker Study

UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is conducting extensive fieldwork in the San Francisco Bay area, Los Angeles-Orange County, and San Diego County for a two-year study of Mexican immigrant workers and their U.S. employers.

Drawing partly on the results of a previous Center study, the new project seeks to document the outcomes of various U.S. government attempts to restrict the use of undocumented Mexican labor by California employers since 1964.

Interviewing has been done in more than 150 firms in California's three largest metropolitan areas. These firms use

substantial numbers of Mexican immigrant workers and have been affected by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) actions and by state and federal employer sanctions legislation aimed at penalizing employers who knowingly hire undocumented immigrants.

The UCSD researchers are trying to explain why these kinds of government interventions in immigrant-dominated labor markets have generally failed to reduce the number of undocumented Mexican workers, and why there has been such high turnover among U.S.-born workers who are sometimes hired to replace

undocumented Mexicans apprehended at the workplace by the INS. Particular attention is being devoted to the outcomes of INS raids conducted at more than 213 California firms during the week of April 26, 1982, as part of the INS widely publicized Operation Jobs.

The researchers hope that the study will lead to a deeper understanding of the role now played by Mexican labor in the California economy, particularly in non-traditional sectors like electronics manufacturing, health care, and other urban services. In each firm included in the study, a series of interviews is being con-

ducted with the employer, labor union representatives, entry-level workers, and others knowledgeable about the firm's labor recruitment and hiring practices.

The project is being directed by **Wayne Cornelius** and economic anthropologist **María Patricia Fernández-Kelly** is the senior field research coordinator. The research team also includes sociologists **Rick Morales**, **Rosalía Solórzano**, and **Javier González**; labor economist **Richard Mines**; political scientist **Michael Kaufman**; organizational psychologist **Ric Solano**; **Jeffrey Avina**, a specialist in international development education; and social anthropologist **Ana García**.

Start-up funding for the project is being provided by the Rosenberg Foundation of San Francisco. For further information, contact: María Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-060, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093 (619) 452-4988.

## Cassio Luiselli at UCSD

**Cassio Luiselli Fernández**, a cabinet-level counselor to the president of Mexico from 1976 to 1982, has joined the Center for U.S.-Mexican studies at UCSD as a Visiting Research Fellow.

Luiselli, 37, is an agricultural economist trained at the University of Wisconsin and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). He was primarily responsible for the design and implementation of the Mexican government's 1980-1982 rural development program, the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano (SAM), which achieved world-wide recognition as an innovative approach to the problem of increasing the production of basic foodstuffs by the small-scale subsistence sector of agriculture while improving nutritional levels among the population at large. The program dramatically reduced Mexico's dependence upon imported food during the 1981-82 period.

Luiselli explained the rationale for this major shift in Mexico's agricultural and rural development policy in an address at UCSD in February 1981. An edited version of that policy statement was recently published by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Cassio Luiselli, *The Mexican Food System: Elements of a Program of Accelerated Production of Basic Foodstuffs in Mexico*, Research Report No. 22, available from the Center, \$3.00 per copy).

At UCSD from January through April 1983, Luiselli is writing a new report based on Mexico's experience with the SAM and placing it in the context of international food trade. This report will be published by the Center late in 1983.

## UCI Border Colloquia

A guest speakers' Research Colloquium Series on the United States-Mexico Border was held at UCI during the winter quarter 1983. The colloquia were funded by a grant from the Ethnic Studies Fund, Office of the Dean of Undergraduate Studies, and by the Program in Social Ecology.

**Luis Suárez-Villa**, Assistant Professor of Social Ecology, organized the colloquia.

Invited guest speakers and their topics were: **Luis Lloréns Báez** (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Mexicali), "Urban Development Planning in Mexico and Baja California"; **Rebecca Morales** (UCLA), "Industrialization in America and its Relationship to the U.S.-Mexico Border"; **Susan Christopherson** (UCB, visiting at UCSD), "Ciudad Juárez/El Paso in the Era of Export-Oriented Industrialization"; **Patricia Fernández Kelly** (UCSD), "On the Cutting Edge: The New Technology in Electronics; Production on a Global Scale and the U.S.-Mexico Border," and **Joseph Nalven** (Community Research Associates, San Diego), "The Pragmatics of Environmental Cooperation: The U.S.-Mexico Border Region."

The colloquia were also coordinated with the introduction of a course in the Program in Social Ecology entitled "Urbanization and Regional Development in the United States-Mexico Borderlands."

## UCI Mexican American History Project

An extensive project on the history of Mexican Americans in Orange County has now begun under the direction of faculty and students from UC Irvine. Researchers are gathering oral histories from longtime Latino residents of the county and are collecting pictures and other artifacts that will help document the county's Hispanic heritage.

The project is financed by small grants from the city of Santa Ana and the California Arts Council, and is sponsored by the Bowers Museum Foundation's Mexican American Council. Results will be housed in a permanent exhibit in the Museum, which is located in Santa Ana.

Heading the project is **Alejandro Morales**, of the Spanish and Portuguese department at UCI. He and three researchers will investigate at least five Hispanic sections of Orange County.

Morales plans a gallery exhibit in the Museum that will include information on pre-colonial and colonial Orange County and a decade-by-decade history of Mexican Americans as far back as the nineteenth century. The project group will document historical contributions of Mexican Americans and look at areas where problems and friction have developed. In addition, they will focus on a number of families and chart their histories. During the process the researchers will seek out photographs and other memorabilia that can be included in the exhibit.

Field work on the project has been started by UCI students **Melisa Lee**, **Lucy McDonald**, and **Pilar Pérez**.

## UCB Colonial Mexico Colloquia

The UC Berkeley Center for Latin American Studies and the UCB Program in Mexican Studies currently sponsor a continuing colloquium on the history of colonial Latin America. Over the past year, several of the colloquia have focused on the history of New Spain. Recent speakers include **Stanley J. Stein** (Princeton University), **Woodrow Borah** (Emeritus, UCB), **José Cuello** (UCB), **Paul Ganster** (UCLA Latin American Center), **Arnold Bauer** (UCD), **Leon Campbell** (UCR), and **Stanley Hordes** (State Historian of New Mexico).

Topics of interest to the colloquium have been equally varied: the *consolidación de vales reales* in Spain and New Spain; crime and punishment in colonial Mexico; the myth of the north Mexican hacienda; the Church and the colonial economy; historiographical problems concerning the Inquisition in New Spain; and the prosopography of cathedral chapter members of colonial Mexico City and Lima. Scholars interested in attending the colloquia or in presenting the results of their own research should contact the organizer of the colloquium: Richard J. Salvucci, Department of History, 3225 Dwinelle, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (415) 549-1563. Aspects of the history of colonial Mexico are particularly encouraged.

## UCLA Border Activities

The United States-Mexico borderlands region has been the stimulus for numerous research and teaching activities at UCLA. Building upon interest generated by the ongoing United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project (a joint undertaking of UCLA's Latin American Center and the Chicano Studies Research Center), three graduate seminars, a colloquium, and other related activities were held during winter quarter 1983.

**Hartmut Walter** (Geography) gave a seminar on man and environmental resources of the borderlands and **Paul Ganster** (Latin American Studies) taught a course that presented an historical analysis and discussion of the most critical issues affecting the region. **Rebecca Morales** and **Leobardo Estrada**, both from Urban Planning, combined their efforts for a seminar on urban-regional development policy of the borderlands. The three seminars joined forces for a field trip to northern Baja California where they were hosted by **Alberto Hernández** of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOEMEX) in Tijuana and **Luis Lloréns Báez** of the Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales in Mexicali.

The borderlands colloquium was sponsored by the Latin American Center, the Chicano Studies Research Center, and the Graduate School of Architecture

and Urban Planning. Over the course of the quarter presentations were made by **Ramón A. Gutiérrez** (UC San Diego), **Saskia Sassen-Koob** (UC San Diego), **Richard Juárez** (Southwest Border Regional Conference), **David Mares** (UC San Diego), **Margaret FitzSimmons** (UCLA), **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOEMEX), and **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA).

On February 8, **Frank del Olmo** of the *Los Angeles Times* and Jorge Bustamante of CEFNOEMEX made a presentation entitled "Mexican Immigration to the United States and the Current Economic Crisis" to the Latin American Center Associates. The Associates are a private-sector support group for the Center. Its officers include as President **Robert M. Lorenz** (Security Pacific National Bank) and Vice Presidents **Robert P. Applegate** (Robert P. Applegate Law Offices), **María Luisa Ellis** (Bank of America), and **Leticia E. Lozano** (*La Opinión*).

Border-related activities planned for the spring include a one-day conference on the borderlands sponsored by the Student Association for Latin American Studies (see accompanying article). In addition a UCLA faculty symposium on the borderlands is also scheduled for the spring quarter.

## UCLA Border Symposium

A one day symposium entitled "U.S.-Mexican Borderlands Issues" is scheduled for May 13, 1983, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the North Campus Student Center on the UCLA campus. Sponsored by the Student Association for Latin American Studies and the Latin American Center, together with the Campus Programs Committee and the Office of Instructional Development, the symposium will feature three panels entitled "Education and Culture," "Industrial Impact on the Border," and "Immigration." Among panel members speaking during the day are **Stanley Robe** (UCLA), **Shifra Goldman** (Santa Ana College), **Reynaldo Macías** (USC), **Raymund Paredes** (UCLA), **Luis Suárez-Villa** (UC Irvine), **Mario Carrillo** (Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, CEFNOEMEX), and **John Huerta**, (Mexican American Legal Defense Fund). Keynote speaker for the conference will be **Jorge Bustamante** (Director of CEFNOEMEX).

For more information contact: Bonnie Glass-Coffin (714) 621-1045, Lisa Stafford (213) 395-5343, or the Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-4571.

## Semo Visits UCLA

On February 14 the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center hosted a public talk by **Enrique Semo**, the distinguished economist and historian. Semo spoke on the nature of Mexico's economic problems, austerity programs, and related policies undertaken by the new presidential administration of Miguel de la Madrid. He also announced the distribution in Los Angeles of *El Buscón*, a new Mexican journal of political and cultural analysis. Semo is a research professor of economics and economic history at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. He is presently a Visiting Lecturer with the Chicano Studies Program and the Program in Mexican Studies at UC Berkeley. Semo's visit to Los Angeles was co-sponsored by the Latin American Center, the Minority Association of Planners and Architects, and the Office of Academic and Interinstitutional Planning, UCLA.

## UCD Rehabilitation Workshop

A workshop entitled "Integrating Design into the Rehabilitation Process" will take place in Mexico City, April 16-20, 1983. The organizers are **Bertram Berenson** (California State University, Pomona), **Daniel Cinta Bravo** (UNAM), and **Paul Bach-y-Rita** (Departments of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and Human Physiology, UC Davis). The workshop planning was partially supported by UC MEXUS; it will be funded by the Partners of the Americas.

It is the intention of this proposed conference-workshop to identify those facets in rehabilitation that can be enhanced, supported, facilitated, or reinforced by using the physical environment as an instrument in the rehabilitation and learning sequence. The design, modification, and the evaluation of adjustments to

the environment and adaptive equipment play a central role in the concept of this meeting. The physiological and cognitive aspects of disabilities are equally important in providing information on which to base decisions that should fall within the professional expertise of the designer of spaces and equipment to support those traditionally engaged in rehabilitation.

For additional information on this meeting contact: Paul Bach-y-Rita, Chief Rehab. Medical Service, VA Medical Center, 150 Muir Road, Martinez, CA 94553 (415) 228-6800 x281

# International News

## Mexico Programs at the University of Arizona

The University of Arizona houses a wide variety of Mexico-related programs and projects which are administered at both college and departmental levels. The Latin American Area Center (LAAC), headed by **Michael C. Meyer**, coordinates a number of these programs. The Center's staff which administers the interdisciplinary Latin American Studies program also engages in research and outreach with an emphasis on Mexico. Products of these activities are recent conferences on U.S.-Mexican relations and border problems, the documentary film "Borderlands" produced by Meyer for the Public Broadcasting System, and the Fulbright Border Lecturer Program funded by a grant from the United States Information Agency which brought a number of distinguished Mexicans to lecture in the United States from 1980 to 1982. The Center's publications on Mexico include *The United States-Mexico Border: A Guide to Institutions, Organizations and Scholars* (1980) by **Milton Jamail** and *Estudios fronterizos: reunión de universidades de México y Estados Unidos* (1981).

The Center's Assistant Director, **Susan M. Deeds**, will coordinate in May an In-Service Training Program for *Presidentes Municipales* from Guanajuato, Mexico. The program, funded by USAID, will draw upon University of Arizona faculty and resources to provide lectures and workshops in public administration and municipal priorities for these government officials and will offer internships with municipal and county officials in Hispanic communities of Arizona.

Michael C. Meyer, a professor of history, has headed the LAAC since 1974. Meyer received his Ph.D. degree in Latin American History in 1963 from the University of New Mexico, with the Mexican Revolution as his area of specialization. His other research interests include Mexican water law, U.S.-Mexican border issues, and U.S.-Latin American relations. Among his numerous publications on Mexico are *Pascual Orozco and the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1915* (University of Nebraska Press, 1967) and *Huerta: A Political Portrait* (University of Nebraska Press, 1972).

At various times during the past decade, Meyer has produced and hosted programs on Mexico and Latin America for public television, served as Managing Editor for the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, directed the academic affairs of the University's Guadalajara Summer School, researched and taught in Mexico,



Michael C. Meyer

testified as an expert witness for the state of New Mexico on Mexican water law, and was Acting Director of the University's Southwest Center. He has been a member of the Governor's Arizona-Mexico Commission. Meyer also was a founder and past president (1978-1980) of PROFMEX and has also served the Conference on Latin American History, the Latin American Studies Association, and the International Conference of Mexican and United States Historians in a variety of national and regional offices. He is a member of the International Advisory Board for UCLA's United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project.

Other interdisciplinary programs outside the LAAC at the University of Arizona also have strong Mexico-related interests. The Mexican-American Studies and Research Center, headed by **Macario Saldate**, directs a study program on the Chicano experience and conducts research on many facets of the Mexican-American community.

The Southwest Center offers team-taught courses led by **Mardith Schuetz** on the history, culture, and environment of the greater Southwest and, under the terms of a *convenio* with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) cosponsors an annual conference on

Uto-Aztecan ethnolinguistics. The Southwest Institute for Research on Women (SIROW) coordinates several research projects involving Mexican-American women, including a study of the participation of Mexican-American women in the sciences and a history of Hispanic widowhood and aging in the Southwest.

Still other university divisions reflect strong research emphasis on Mexico. Important among these is the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA), headed by **Carlos Véllez-Ibáñez**. He is the author of two new books on Mexico: *Rituals of Marginality: Politics, Process, and Culture Change in Central Urban Mexico, 1969-1974* (University of California Press, 1983) and *Bonds of Mutual Trust: The Cultural System of Rotating Credit Associations among Urban Mexicans and Chicanos* (Rutgers University Press, 1983).

As a regional and international center for basic and applied research relating to culture change, BARA examines urban and rural living, technological innovation, demography, and cross-cultural programs. Current projects involving the U.S.-Mexican border region under the aegis of Véllez and **James Greenberg** focus upon the impact of devaluation and unemployment on immigration and migra-

tion processes in relation to the household economy of several Arizona-Sonora border communities; upon factors affecting employment and underemployment in Nogales, Arizona; and upon strategic human resources in two metal mining industries. Vélez and **Thomas Weaver** (Anthropology) are coeditors of the anthropology volume of UCLA's *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas*.

Arizona State Museum ethnohistorian, **Charles W. Polzer**, directs the Documentary Relations of the Southwest Project (DRSW) which has as its main objective the bilingual publication of archival documents basic to the history, ethnohistory, and cultural anthropology of the U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico. These documents are located, reviewed, and recorded in a computerized master index which now includes some 17,000 entries. Specialized geographical and biographical indexes are particularly useful research guides. Among the publications resulting from the project are *Northern New Spain: A Research Guide* by **Thomas C. Barnes**, **Thomas H. Naylor** and **Charles W. Polzer** (University of Arizona Press, 1981) and *Rarámuri: A Tarahumara Colonial Chronical*, edited by **Thomas E. Sheridan** and **Thomas H. Naylor** (Northland Press, 1979).

Most of the nine divisions of the College of Agriculture sponsor research projects in Mexico, some of them under formal convenios, but the majority are concentrated in the Office of Arid Lands Studies (OALS) and the School of Renewable Natural Resources.

OALS has devoted considerable energy to the development of the new arid zone crops common to northern Mexico and the Southwest. Director **Jack D. Johnson** recently hosted an international conference on jojoba and its uses, and the OALS has a formal agreement, developed by **Jonathan Taylor**, with the Centro de Investigación en Química Aplicada (CIQA) in Saltillo to conduct studies on alternative means of developing guayule, a rubber-producing shrub native to the Chihuahuan desert, and on alternative uses of plastics in Mexican arid lands.

The College's School of Renewable Natural Resources cooperates in a binational program to study comparable dry forest sites in Durango and Arizona. **Peter Ffolliott** is collaborating with **Sónia Gallina** and **Gonzalo Halffter** from the Instituto de Ecología in Mexico City to investigate the enhancement of cattle development and range improvement in forested areas and to describe interactions among vegetation, soils, geology, and land use in order to plan for more rational use and conservation of natural resources.

With support from the U.S. State Department and UNESCO's Man in the Biosphere Program, the School's Director, **Ervin Zube**, cochaired with **Carlos Peña** (Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo, Hermosillo) a U.S.-Mexican Research Workshop held March 9-11 in Río Rico, Arizona, on the "Social Implications of Environmental Problems." The workshop explored opportunities for communication and cooperative research on behavior and environmental issues in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. **Jorge Bustamante** of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOEX) addressed the topic of behavioral implications of urban and rural growth and **Mario Schjetnan** of the Grupo de Diseño Urbano in Mexico City considered urban and natural environment interaction. Other Mexican participants included **Enrique Campos**, Director of CIQA, **Fernando Cámara** of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), and **Larissa Lomnitz** of UNAM.

A non-academic unit of the university, the Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL), under the direction of **Carl Hodges**, conducts a number of cooperative, agriculturally-oriented programs with Mexico in sea-water desalinization, solar energy, greenhouse horticulture, and shrimp culture. In a new project, **James W. O'Leary** is collaborating with **Oscar Cedeño**, Director of the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, on a comparative study of the use of halophytes for forage or fodder crops for reclamation of salinized soils and for the stabilization of soils in open areas. The research uses sites located in the Distrito Federal, Coahuila, and Sonora.

The University of Arizona's Guadalajara Summer School, now in its thirtieth year, is internationally recognized as an excellent summer study program which affords both the opportunity to examine Mexican culture and sharpen Spanish language skills. Dates of the 1983 program, under the direction of **Carlos Félix**, are July 4 through August 12. For the first time the Graduate Library School will offer a course on "Libraries and Culture in Mexico," June 6-17, in conjunction with UNAM. **Arnulfo Trejo** of the Library School designed the course to serve as an introduction to Hispanic librarianship through the study of Mexico's libraries, museums, book industry, and archival depositories.

The emphasis on northern Mexico by the University of Arizona Press is recognized nationally. University of Arizona publications on Mexico include: *On the Periphery of Nineteenth-Century Mexico: Sonora and Sinaloa, 1810-1877* by **Stuart**

**F. Voss**; *The Holy War in Los Altos: A Regional Analysis of Mexico's Cristero Rebellion* by **Jim Tuck**; *In Defense of La Raza: The Los Angeles Mexican Consulate and Mexican Community, 1929-1936*, by **Francisco E. Balderrama**; and *Mexican Political Biographies, 1935-1981*, revised, by **Roderic A. Camp** (see Booknotes section of the UC MEXUS NEWS).

These examples of interdisciplinary and collaborative efforts by no means encompass all of the University of Arizona's Mexico-related projects. According to a recent LAAC survey, over 75 projects in 32 separate departments that involve cooperation with 13 Mexican federal agencies or research offices and 8 Mexican universities are currently in progress. For more information on the University of Arizona's Mexico-related program contact: Latin America Area Center, Social Sciences Building 216, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602) 626-1137.

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## Call for Papers: Economics and Finance Meetings

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The North American Economics and Finance Association (NAEFA) will meet in conjunction with the Allied Social Science Association Meetings in San Francisco, December 28-30, 1983. NAEFA is an organization comprised of members interested in economic and financial interactions within North America. **Dilmus James**, of the University of Texas, El Paso and President of NAEFA, has issued a call for papers for the San Francisco meetings. Those interested in delivering a paper, organizing a panel, or serving as a discussant should contact **Edgar Ortiz**, chairman of the program committee, as soon as possible. A two-to-three page abstract of all proposed papers must be received by Ortiz by April 10. For more information write: Edgar Ortiz, NAEFA Secretary-Treasurer, Apartado 20-504, Delegación A. Obregon, 01000 México, D.F., México.

## U.S. Embassy Border Affairs Office

According to **Hugh Kottler**, Program Officer for Border Affairs at the U.S. Information Service (USIS) station in the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, "The U.S.-Mexican border is one of the most important features of the bilateral relationship between the United States and Mexico." "Furthermore," he adds "not only is it a point of contact between two very different cultures and economies, but also symbolizes all that is both right and wrong between these two countries."

Within the diplomatic environment there is much to discuss regarding the border and the various issues that encompass it including immigration, boundaries, water and natural resources, cultural relations, and so forth. The U.S. Embassy in Mexico City houses several offices which deal in part with the border and its issues, including consular, commercial, economic, and political matters as well as public affairs. Public information activities are conducted by USIS.

Within USIS, there is a Border Affairs Office, manned by the Program Officer for Border Affairs, Hugh Kottler (a UC graduate and Ph.D. candidate at UCLA), and his program assistant **Sergio Fernández**. Prior to his assignment to Mexico, Kottler served in Japan. The transition to Mexico has been smooth, however, owing to his background and long residence in Southern California previous to joining USIS. Kottler has a scholarly as well as professional interest in the border region and will be a contributor to the culture volume of the *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas*.

The USIS Border Affairs Office acts as a focal point for all activities dealing with public affairs at the border — a wide range of cultural and educational interests, as well as press and other aspects of public relations. This office has acted as a conduit between Mexican and U.S. institutions which in some way or other have an interest in border issues. There is an active program of speakers and seminars on border affairs which is administered through this organizational unit.

Previous speakers on border themes have included experts on fields ranging from immigration to arid lands agriculture. This year's program includes ten U.S. scholars invited to Mexico to speak on such subjects as attempts at immigration reform in Congress, an overview of U.S. immigration policies, the problems of aquifers and water flows along the border, the relationship between in-bond (maquiladora) industries and technical education, and the problems of the press along the border.



*Hugh Kottler and Sergio Fernández*

The first speaker for the current year was **Stanley Robe**, of UCLA's Spanish and Portuguese department. Robe addressed audiences at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), El Colegio de México, Universidad Iberoamericana, and other institutions in Mexico City, Monterrey, and Tijuana on the subject of cultural values and cultural identity in the border areas.

Other projects of the Border Affairs Office include assistance to several Arizona Commission of the Arts activities, including a Tucson border arts festival in April, and an ambitious artists-in-residence program for artists and performers on both sides of the border. It has also provided facilities assistance to other institutions in border states which need access to Mexican government officials to carry out special projects.

With nearly 10 percent of the populations of both Mexico and the United States living within 150 miles of their common border, the reporting of news in such a way as to make an impact on two countries and two cultures takes on a large measure of importance. For this reason, the Border Affairs Office provides feature stories and wire service articles to Mexican newspapers in large border cities and makes U.S. government spokesmen available to these press sources. Generally, the office tries to keep the border press informed on the activities of the U.S. government that will have a very direct effect on the lives of many people. A major seminar for border press is planned for later on this year, which will

introduce, for the first time, the special problems and responsibilities of reporting to an essentially international audience.

The Border Officer is based in Mexico City because of the close contact he can have with the decision-making centers of the Mexican government, which along with academics, are important audiences of the office's programming. Moreover, communications between major border posts can also be more efficiently centralized in the Mexican capital, so that the border officer can travel directly from Mexico City to any point along the border, a sometimes impossible task from one border point to another.

The U.S. Embassy's Border Affairs Office welcomes any opportunity to provide assistance to researchers and students from the United States when visiting Mexico, and hopes that they will contact Hugh Kottler at the Embassy in Mexico City: 533-33-33, ext. 3570. The mail address is: USIS Mexico City, P.O. Box 3087, Laredo, Texas 78041.

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### About PROFMEX

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

Among the many activities of PROFMEX are the following:

- Coordinating its programs in Mexico with the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES), including the international conferences held in La Paz (1980) and Austin (1982) as well as that scheduled for Tijuana (October 1983).
- Supporting the expansion of the *UC MEXUS NEWS* to become an international organ of communication of information on United States-Mexico programs and research, publication, and teaching activities on Mexico.
- Supporting the expansion of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research* in order that it become a complete directory of ongoing Mexico-related research.
- Supporting the establishment of an interdisciplinary scholarly journal devoted exclusively to Mexico. This journal, *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*, is now underway and the first number will appear in 1984.
- Supporting national meetings and other events dealing with substantive issues in Mexican studies.

### PROFMEX Dues for 1983

Individuals US\$ 25.00  
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Dues go to support UC MEXUS publications including the *UC MEXUS NEWS*, the *International Inventory of Mexico-Related Research*, and the international journal of *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*. Dues for 1983 do not include subscription to the journal, the first issue of which will appear in 1984.

## Tulane Symposium on Colonial History

"Unity and Diversity in Colonial Spanish America" was the title of a symposium on comparative colonial history held at Tulane University, February 25-26, 1983. Organized by **Richard E. Greenleaf** and sponsored by the Center for Latin American Studies with assistance of the France Vinton Scholes Chair in Colonial Latin American History and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the symposium dealt with all areas of colonial Spanish America but had a strong focus on colonial Mexico.

The keynote address of the symposium was delivered by UCLA's **James Lockhart** and was entitled "Center and Fringe in Early Latin America." In his talk, Lockhart emphasized the usefulness of the distinction between central and marginal areas, regardless of formal jurisdictional boundaries, in the systematic interpretation of variation in many aspects of Latin American life, including estate forms, institutions, and the overall configuration of society. The content of the address was closely related to the book *Early Latin America: A Short History of Colonial Spanish America and Brazil*, coauthored by James Lockhart and **Stuart B. Schwartz**, which is due to be published by Cambridge University Press in the summer of 1983.

Mexico-related presentations included "The Noble Family and the Law in Eighteenth-Century Mexico" by **Edith Couturier** (National Endowment for the Humanities), "Demographic Trends in Eighteenth-Century Morelos" by **Cheryl E. Martin** (University of Texas, El Paso), "Harmony and Divisiveness in the Mexico City Viceregal Bureaucracy: 1761-1809" by **Linda Arnold** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), and "Children and Families in Late Colonial Mexico" by **Angela T. Thompson** (University of Texas).

The keynote address, the papers, and the summaries presented by the president of each panel will be brought together and published as symposium proceedings.

## Puebla's Instituto de Ciencias

The Instituto de Ciencias of the Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (ICUAP), located in Puebla, was created in 1974. As the research institute of the University, the Instituto's aims are to promote research and publication in both the natural and social sciences, to train young researchers, and to complement classroom instruction. Since its founding, the ICUAP has grown to include some 180 full- and part-time researchers who are from several countries and work in 15 different centers and departments.

These units include: Centro de Investigaciones Históricas y Sociales, Centro de Estudios Contemporáneos, Centro de Investigaciones Filosóficas, Centro de Ciencias del Lenguaje, Departamento de Matemáticas, and Centro de Investigaciones del Movimiento Obrero.

Other entities are: Laboratorio Físico-Química, Laboratorio de Edafología, Departamento Biomédico, Departamento de Física, Departamento de Semiconductores, Departamento de Meteorología y Mapoteca, Centro de Información y Documentación, Departamento de Aplicación de Microcomputadoras, and the Departamento de Investigaciones Arquitectónicas y Urbanísticas. The Biblioteca del ICUAP includes a central library as well as several specialized libraries.

In addition to hosting several conferences over the past few years, the Instituto has an active publishing program in conjunction with the university press, and most centers have their own journal or bulletin. Ongoing research projects cover several dozens of topics, usually directly related to Mexico. Interested persons from other institutions, both Mexican and foreign, are invited to contact the ICUAP for more information, including the possibility of spending a period of time at the Instituto as a visiting researcher and/or lecturer.

For further information, write: The Director, ICUAP, 219 Maximino Avila Camacho, 72000 Puebla, Puebla, México.

## ERMEU Established

In Mexico City in February of 1983 the organization Estudios Regionales México-Estados Unidos, A.C. was formally established. The founders are social scientists affiliated with Mexican research institutes and universities. The basic purpose of the group is to promote studies of the regional impacts of neighboring countries, specifically, with a particular focus on the northern border region of Mexico. The members of ERMEU are from many academic disciplines and the studies will be of a multidisciplinary nature.

Several research projects are now being discussed for the Mexico-United States transboundary area. One is on the industrial integration of Mexico's northern states with its national economy and will employ interregional, intersectional, and international input-output matrix analysis. It also considers urban-regional analysis of economic and natural resources and infrastructures as factors of location of industries.

The president of ERMEU is **Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto**, Mexico's Subsecretario de Energía y Minas. Trustees of the new organization to date include **Jorge Bustamante** (El Colegio de México and Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México), **Ignacio Renero** (UNAM), **José Luis Ceceña** (Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, UNAM), **Aldolfo Aguilar Zinzer** (Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo-CEESTEM), and **Florencio Sánchez Cámara** (UNAM).

For additional information on ERMEU, contact ERMEU's Secretary, Alfonso Corona, Hondonada 93, Col. Parques del Pedregal, 14010 México, D.F., México.

## ACRONYMS

The following is a list of acronyms that have appeared in the *UC MEXUS NEWS*. The most commonly used acronyms, such as UNAM or ANUIES, will not be defined in future numbers of the *NEWS*, so readers may want to keep this list available for consultation.

<b>ABS</b>	Association of Borderlands Scholars	<b>LASA</b>	Latin American Studies Association
<b>ANUIES</b>	Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior	<b>MAP-DAT</b>	UCLA's Mappable Data Project
<b>BARA</b>	UA's Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology	<b>MIT</b>	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
<b>BEEP</b>	UCSB's Business Economics Exchange Program	<b>MS/EM</b>	Journal of <i>Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos</i>
<b>BorderLine</b>	UCLA's Computerized Borderlands Bibliography	<b>NAEFA</b>	North American Economics and Finance Association
<b>BRP</b>	UTA's Border Research Program	<b>NSF</b>	National Science Foundation
<b>CDRI</b>	Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute	<b>OALS</b>	UA's Office of Arid Lands Studies
<b>CEESTEM</b>	Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo	<b>OCID</b>	USDA's Office of International Cooperation and Development
<b>CEFNOEMEX</b>	Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México	<b>ODC</b>	Overseas Development Council
<b>CIANO</b>	SARH's Centro de Investigaciones Agrícolas del Noroeste	<b>OMS</b>	UTA's Office of Mexican Studies
<b>CIB</b>	Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas de Baja California	<b>ORU</b>	Organized Research Unit
<b>CICTUS</b>	Centro de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas de la Universidad de Sonora	<b>PRI</b>	Partido Revolucionario Institucional
<b>CIDE</b>	Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas	<b>PROFMEX</b>	The Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico
<b>CIQA</b>	Centro de Investigación en Química Aplicada Saltillo	<b>RMCLAS</b>	Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies
<b>CNIET</b>	Centro Nacional de Información y Estadísticas del Trabajo	<b>SALA</b>	<i>Statistical Abstract of Latin America</i>
<b>CODEF</b>	Comisión Coordinadora del Programa de Desarrollo de las Franjas Fronterizas y Zonas Libres	<b>SAM</b>	Sistema Alimentario Mexicano
<b>COLMEX</b>	El Colegio de México	<b>SARH</b>	Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos
<b>CONACYT</b>	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología	<b>SAW</b>	UC's EAP Study and Work Program
<b>CONAFRUT</b>	SARH's Comisión Nacional de Fruticultura	<b>SFE</b>	UC's EAP Study and Field Experience-Mexico
<b>CONAZA</b>	Comisión Nacional de las Zonas Áridas	<b>SIROW</b>	UA's Southwest Institute for Research on Women
<b>CSRC</b>	UCLA's Chicano Studies Research Center	<b>SUNY</b>	State University of New York
<b>DOE</b>	U.S. Department of Energy	<b>UA</b>	University of Arizona
<b>DRSW</b>	UA's Documentary Relations of the Southwest Project	<b>UABC</b>	Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
<b>EAP</b>	UC's Education Abroad Program	<b>UAC</b>	Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua
<b>ERL</b>	UA's Environmental Research Laboratory	<b>UAM</b>	Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
<b>ERMEU</b>	Estudios Regionales México-Estados Unidos	<b>UANL</b>	Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León
<b>FIPSE</b>	U.S. Department of Education Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	<b>UC</b>	University of California
<b>FRI</b>	Stanford's Food Research Institute	<b>UCB</b>	UC Berkeley
<b>HAHR</b>	<i>Hispanic American Historical Review</i>	<b>USC</b>	UC Davis
<b>IAF</b>	Inter-American Foundation	<b>UCI</b>	UC Irvine
<b>ICUAP</b>	Instituto de Ciencias de la Universidad Autónoma de Puebla	<b>UCLA</b>	UC Los Angeles
<b>IIH</b>	UNAM's Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas	<b>UC MEXUS</b>	UC Consortium on Mexico and the United States
<b>IIS</b>	Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales	<b>UCR</b>	UC Riverside
<b>INAH</b>	Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia	<b>UCREP</b>	UC Research Expeditions Program
<b>INIA</b>	SARH's Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas	<b>UCSB</b>	UC Santa Barbara
<b>INIF</b>	SARH's Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales	<b>UCSC</b>	UC Santa Cruz
<b>INS</b>	U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service	<b>UCSD</b>	UC San Diego
<b>IPN</b>	Instituto Politécnico Nacional	<b>UCSF</b>	UC San Francisco
<b>ITESM</b>	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores	<b>UG</b>	Universidad de Guadalajara
<b>LAAC</b>	UA's Latin American Area Center	<b>UNAM</b>	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
		<b>UNM</b>	University of New Mexico
		<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
		<b>USAID</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development
		<b>US</b>	United States
		<b>USC</b>	University of Southern California
		<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
		<b>USIA</b>	U.S. Information Agency (inside of United States)
		<b>USIS</b>	U.S. Information Service (USIA outside of United States)
		<b>UTA</b>	University of Texas at Austin
		<b>UTEP</b>	University of Texas at El Paso
		<b>VISTA</b>	<i>VISTA: Mexico-USA (Calendar)</i>

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