



# UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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## III PROFMEX-ANUIES International Conference Scheduled for Tijuana in October

Hosted by CEFNOMEX representing the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior and by UCLA and UC MEXUS representing PROFMEX, the III Conference of Mexican and U.S. Universities on Border Studies will meet October 24 and 25 in Tijuana. The theme of the conference is "Rules of the Game in Border Life," and attendance is without restriction.

Invited to open the Conference are the Attorneys General of Mexico and the United States, **Sergio García Ramírez** and **William French Smith**. Smith will also serve in his capacity as Regent of the University of California.

Participating in the following sessions are scholars from Mexico and the United States:

### I. Juridical Norms

Moderator: **Michael C. Meyer** (UA)

Papers: **Arturo Licón** (UAC)

**Dale Beck Furnish** (ASU)

Commentators: **Jorge Carpizo** (UNAM)

**Albert E. Utton** (UNM)

### II. Defacto Rules

Moderator: **Mario Ojeda** (COLMEX)

Papers: **Milton Jamail** (UTA)

**Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOMEX)

Commentator: **Miguel Angel Cárdenas** (Mexicali)

### III. Cultural Interaction

Moderator: **Stanley L. Robe** (UCLA)

Panelists: **Rodolfo Anaya** (UNM)

**Guy Bensusan** (Univ. of Northern Arizona)

**Miguel León-Portilla** (UNAM)

**Gonzalo Martínez Ortega** (Director de Cine)

**Carlos Monsiváis** (UNAM)

**Jacinto Quirarte** (UT San Antonio)

### IV. Games Without Rules

Moderator: **Manuel García y Griego** (COLMEX)

Panelists: **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX)

**Clark Reynolds** (Stanford)

**Ross Shipman** (UTA)

**Jesús Tamayo** (CIDE)

**Jorge Vargas** (Univ. of San Diego)

**Scott Whiteford** (Michigan State University)

Other invited speakers include

**Carlos Fuentes** and **Bruce Babbitt** for

the luncheon speeches and **Stanley R.**

**Ross** and **Jorge Bustamante** for the dinner speeches.

ANUIES representatives to the Conference include **Rafael Velasco**

**Fernández** (Secretario General

Ejecutivo), **Antonio Gago Huguet**

(Secretario Académico), and **Ermilo J.**

**Marroquín** (Director de Relaciones

Internacionales y Becas).

Invited to close the conference are the Ambassadors of both countries, **John**

**A. Gavin** (Mexico City) and **Jorge**

**Espinosa de los Reyes** (Washington, D.C.)

The conference is funded by USICA and ANUIES.

For more information, contact the conference organizers: **Jorge Bustamante**,

CEFNOMEX, Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012, tel. Tijuana 88-00-38 (who is also

handling hotel reservations) or **James W. Wilkie** (UC MEXUS).

## UC MEXUS Announces Awards for Research and Collaborative Intercampus Projects

The UC MEXUS Executive Committee at its Marina del Rey meeting April 4, 1983, made awards of over \$219,000 for 46 Mexico-related projects. The awards to members of the UC Academic Senate were distributed as follows:

Humanities	\$20,475	9.3%
Social Sciences	96,949	44.2
Health Sciences	25,580	11.7
Agricultural and Marine Sciences	64,701	29.5
Other Sciences	11,525	5.3

The seed awards are for the period ending June 30, 1984, and averaged \$4,760 each. The principle investigators (PI) and project titles are as follows:

PI NAME	PROPOSAL TITLE
<b>Tomás Almaguer</b>	The Changing Nature of Gender Roles and Relations within Recent Mexican Immigrant Families: A Study of Four San Francisco Bay Area Communities

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

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<b>Miguel Altieri Stephen Gleissman</b>	The Ecology of Insect Communities in Tlaxaca Corn Fields of Varying Degrees of Vegetational Diversity
<b>Daniel Anderson</b>	Development of a Teaching and Research Collection of Vertebrates at the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur
<b>Shirley Arora</b>	A Study of the Llorona Legend and other Contemporary Legends of Mexico
<b>James G. Baldwin</b>	Characterization of Physiological Races of the Burrowing Nematode for More Efficient Control and Regulation
<b>T. Bellows V. Sevacherian</b>	Implementation of Pest Management Strategies on Cotton in Northwest Mexico
<b>Robert BonDurant</b>	Development of Instructional Television
<b>George Borjas</b>	The Impact of Mexicans on the Earnings of Non-Mexicans in the U.S. Labor Market
<b>Edgar Butler James Pick</b>	Migration and Fertility in Mexico and Their Impact on U.S. Borderlands Population and Economic Change
<b>Frank Cancian</b>	Changing Patterns of Social Stratification in Zinacantan
<b>Biliana Cicin-Sain</b>	A Binational Conference on U.S.-Mexican Relations on Marine Resources
<b>David Collier</b>	Labor Politics in Contemporary Mexico: Continuity and Change
<b>Wayne Cornelius</b>	Government Attempts to Regulate the Use of Mexican Labor in the U.S. Economy: A Study of Outcomes
<b>Richard Falk</b>	Use of Different Lime-Treated Legumes in Tortilla Preparation
<b>Richard Figueroa Barbara Merino</b>	The Transnational Assessment of Spanish Language Disabilities
<b>John Friedmann Margaret FitzSimmons</b>	Urbanization Along the U.S.-Mexican Border: A Study of Twin Cities
<b>Raymond Garza</b>	A Socio-Ecological Approach to Community Development in Rural Mexico
<b>Juan Gómez-Quiriones</b>	Instructional Materials Project
<b>David E. Hansen</b>	An Empirical Evaluation of Agricultural Credit Policies in Michoacán, Mexico
<b>David Hayes-Bautista David Specht</b>	Professional School Intercambio
<b>David Hayes-Bautista José Joel García</b>	The Mutual Influence of Health Policy Institutions and Status of Mexico and California
<b>David Hird H. Riemann</b>	UCD-UABC Animal Health Program
<b>Michael Kearney</b>	A Case Study of a Migratory Labor Network in Mexico and United States
<b>Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.</b>	BorderLine: A Bibliographic Database of Materials on the U.S.-Mexican Border
<b>Burney J. LeBoeuf</b>	The California Sea Lion in the Gulf of California
<b>David Mares</b>	Mexican Trade Policy amidst Economic Crises, Energy Booms, and Political Reforms: The López Portillo Years
<b>Jane R. Mercer Adalberto Aguirre</b>	Collaborative Project to Develop Binational Assessment Procedures
<b>Barbara J. Merino Richard Figueroa</b>	Hands Across the Border: A Symposium on the Education of the Spanish Speaking in Mexico and the United States
<b>Alfredo Mirandé</b>	Machismo in Mexico and the United States
<b>Armando Morales Felipe Castro</b>	Validation Study of the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS) with Elderly Hispanics
<b>Rebecca Morales</b>	New Dimensions in Organizing Migrant Workers: An Analysis of the Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Migratorios

## UC MEXUS NEWS

Editor, Paul Ganster

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UC MEXUS/UCLA  
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James W. Wilkie, Universitywide  
Coordinator

Susan Schroeder, Associate Editor

Patricia Gagan, Editorial Assistant

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Stanford University  
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John W. Sewell (Overseas Develop-  
ment Council); and Albert E. Utton  
(University of New Mexico).

<b>Carlos Muñoz</b>	Visiting Lecture Series,
<b>Peggy B. Musgrave</b>	Conference on "Economic Problems of Common Concern to Mexico and the United States"
<b>Earl Oatman</b> <b>J.D. Pinto</b> <b>J.R. McMurtry</b> <b>G. Gordh</b>	Systematics of Parasitic Hymenoptera and Predaceous Mites Important to Biological Control in Mexico
<b>B.I. Osburn</b> <b>J.L. Stott</b> <b>David Hird</b>	Identification of Bluetongue Viruses Causing Infection of Livestock in Mexico
<b>Marguerite Pappaioanou</b>	Epidemiological Analysis of Taenia Solium Cysticercosis in Mexico
<b>Daniel Ramírez</b> <b>Adaljiza Sosa</b> <b>Guillermo Rojas</b>	Conference on "Chicano Cultural Perceptions"
<b>Jeffrey Romm</b>	Urban Food Production in Mexico City: A Collaborative Research Project
<b>Ramón E. Ruiz</b>	The Children of Don Porfirio: Sonora, 1885-1910
<b>Georges Sabagh</b>	The Prediction of Fertility among Mexican Americans in Los Angeles
<b>Luis Suárez-Villa</b>	Colloquium Series for a New Graduate Course, "Social Ecology of the Borderlands"
<b>Ivan J. Thomason</b>	Workshop on "Recent Developments in the Biology and Control of Plant Parasitic Nematodes in Tropical and Subtropical Regions of the New World"
<b>Richard Valencia</b>	Intellectual Performances and Academic Achievement of Mexican-American School Children: Influences of Family Constellation, Sociocultural, and Home Environment Variables
<b>John Walton</b>	International Connections Between Formal/Informal Economies: The Case of Mexico and the United States
<b>Chia-Wei Woo</b> <b>M. Brian Maple</b> <b>Sheldon Schultz</b> <b>L.J. Sham</b>	UNAM-UCSD Cooperation on Solid State Physics

## UC MEXUS Executive Committee News

**John Pippenger** (UCSB) is serving as chair of the Executive Committee during 1983; and **David Sánchez, Jr.** (UCSF) will serve as chair during 1984. **David Sweet** has replaced **Eugene Cota-Robles** as the UCSC representative to the Committee.

## ACRONYMS

For listing of acronyms used, see *UC MEXUS NEWS*, #5, 1983, p. 20.

## Monterrey Border Urbanization Workshop

The Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, through its Unidad Económica (UNET), will hold a conference entitled "First Workshop on Urbanization Research for the Northeast Mexico Border Region" in Monterrey, Nuevo León, June 24-25, 1983. The main goals of the workshop will be:

- To present ongoing research on urbanization and regionalization in the Northeast border region.
- To discuss current urbanization issues.
- To discuss methodological and data source problems for the region.
- To discuss the agenda for future urbanization research in northeast Mexico and the adjacent region of the United States.

For more information contact:  
Alejandro Ibarra, Departamento de Economía, ITESM, Suc. de Correos J, 64849 Monterrey, Nuevo León, México (Telephone: 59-00-33).

## 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.

### From the editor . . .

Readers are invited to submit items for possible inclusion in future members of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*. The stories should be programmatic in nature, typed, double-spaced, and written in press release form. Articles in back numbers of the *NEWS* should serve as guides for content and style. All Mexican institutions and organizations must be identified by their complete names in Spanish. Authors of Mexico-related books should have review copies sent directly to the *NEWS*. The deadline for submission of material for the fall issue is August 1; for the winter number the deadline is October 14.

Paul Ganster

## Border Bioresources and Environment Conference at UCLA

A conference entitled "Bioresources and Environmental Hazards of the Borderlands: Problems and Policy Recommendations" will be held on the UCLA campus September 12-14, 1983. The meetings are being organized by **Paul Ganster** (Latin American Center, UCLA) and **Hartmut Walter** (Geography, UCLA) with the assistance of **Howard Applegate** (Civil Engineering, UTEP). The goals of the conference are:

- To present basic information about the environment and bioresources of the borderlands.
- To present basic data documenting the impact of human populations on the environment in both urban and rural areas of the border.
- To present policy recommendations for dealing with environmental hazards and the protection, conservation, and rational use of natural resources in the border region.
- To improve communications among Mexican and U.S. scholars, policy makers, planners, and government leaders concerned with problems of the environment in the borderlands.

The conference will bring together a wide range of researchers in the biological, physical, and social sciences; government officials; and policy makers from the United States and Mexico. Representatives from international agencies will also attend the conference as observers.

Panels for the conference include:

- Evolutionary Aspects of the Border Landscapes
- Ecosystem Analysis of the Borderlands
- Unique Plant and Animal Resources
- Economic Botany
- Recreation, Bioresources, and Environment in the Borderlands
- Conservation and Management of Borderlands Bioresources
- Quality and Management of Air and Water Resources
- Pesticides and the Borderlands
- The Borderlands Environment and Human Health
- Urban Development and the Borderlands Environment
- Environmental Protection in the Borderlands: State and Local

Government and Private Organizations

- Environmental Protection in the Borderlands: National Priorities and Policies

Papers are still being accepted for inclusion on the program, depending upon space available. A selected number of the conference presentations will be brought together and published by the UCLA Latin American Center. A Spanish-language version will be published concurrently by a Mexican publisher.

The conference is hosted by the UCLA Latin American Center with the collaboration of UTEP's Center for Inter-American and Border Studies. Funding for the conference is provided by Ford Foundation, Mexico City, with assistance of the Mexico-United States Border Research Program of UTA.

Inquiries regarding presentation of a paper at the conference or attendance as an observer should be directed to: **Paul Ganster**, Coordinator of Mexico Programs, Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-4572.

## Pacific Coast Historical Meeting Features Mexico

San Diego State University (SDSU) will host the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association on August 10-13, 1983.

While the program for the meeting covers a broad spectrum of historical themes, there is a considerable number of sessions that deal with the borderlands and Mexico. Among the Mexico-related sessions is "Chicano Labor: Two Perspectives" with **Emilio Zamora** (UCLA) serving as Chair. **Vicki L. Ruiz** (UTEP) will give a paper entitled "Chicanas in the Labor Movement: A Preliminary Appraisal" and **David Maciel** (UNM) will discuss "The Impossible Strike: Mexican Undocumented Workers and Agricultural Conflict in Arizona, 1977-1979". Another panel, "Indian Philology and Latin American History: What Colonial Nahuatl Documents Can Tell Us", will be chaired by **James Lockhart** (UCLA). Participants include **S. L. Cline** (Harvard University) "The Testaments of Culhuacán"; **Robert S. Haskett** (UCLA) "Petitions and Election Documents from Morelos"; **Rebecca Ann Horn** (UCLA) "Spaniards in Indian Documents: The Coyoacán Region"; **Frances M. Krug** (UCLA) "The Annals of the Puebla-Tlaxcala Region"; **Juan López Magaña** (UCLA) "Texcocan Land Documentation"; **Leslie Scott Offutt** (Vassar

College) "The Nahuatl of the Far North: 18th Century Saltillo"; **Susan Schroeder** (UCLA) "The Historian Chimalpahin"; and **Stephanie Gail Wood** (UCLA) "Late Colonial Nahuatl: The Toluca Region".

**Thomas L. Scharf** of the San Diego Historical Society will chair a session entitled "A German Naturalist in the Southwest: Duke Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg's Travels, 1849-1850". Slide lectures will be given by **Harry P. Hewitt** (Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls, Texas) and **David H. Miller** (Cameron University, Lawton, Oklahoma). Their presentations are entitled "Duke Paul and the Mexican Route to the Gold Fields via the Sierra Madre" and "Duke Paul in California," respectively.

**Lawrence C. Kelly** (North Texas State University) has organized a panel entitled "Pueblo Lands under Two Masters: Mexico and the United States." Those giving papers are **Daniel Tyler** (Colorado State University) "Looking for the Law: Pueblo Land Alienation in the Mexican Period"; **Richard N. Ellis** (UNM) "The Threat to the Northern Pueblos' Land Base, 1890's-1920's"; and **Guillermo Lux** (New Mexico Highlands University) "New Mexico Land Grantee—Federal Government Relations in the Twentieth Century".

**Paul Ganster** (UCLA) will chair "Indian Resistance in Colonial Latin America". Participants are **Murdo A. MacLeod** (UA), "Indian Rebellions in Chiapas, 1690-1715" and **Leon G. Campbell** (UCR), "Women and the Great Rebellion in Peru, 1780".

In a panel giving "A Wide Angle View of Urban History," chaired by **Robert A. J. McDonald** (University of British Columbia), **Alan F. J. Artibise** (University of Winnipeg) will speak on "Exploring the North American West: A Comparative Urban Perspective".

"Sexual Ideology and Feminism in the Late Nineteenth Century", a session chaired by **Robert P. Neuman** (California State University, Sacramento), will have **Ricardo Griswold del Castillo** (SDSU) as a participant. His paper is entitled "Mexican-American Attitudes Towards Sex in the Late Nineteenth Century".

Two panels deal with photographic and video studies. One, "Every Picture Tells a Story" chaired by **Rita C. Lynch** (Wells Fargo Museum, Los Angeles), will have **Michael F. Weber** (Arizona Heritage Center) giving a slide presentation entitled "Imaginary Images: The Iconography of Francisco Vásquez de Coronado" and **Sally Soelle** (University of Oklahoma) who will give a slide lecture



called "Works of Art as Documents: The New Deal Art Experience in Oklahoma". The other session is entitled "Moving History: Documenting, Preserving, and Disseminating History through Video".

**Lorena M. Parlee** (UCSB) is serving as Chair. Participants include **Isaac Arntstein** (Cinewest Productions) "Technical, Ethical, and Creative Considerations" and **Roberto G. Trujillo**, (Stanford University) who will speak on "The Value of Video as Archival Material for Research and Reference".

Special events include a slide lecture entitled "The San Diego Experience" which will be given by **Iris H. W. Engstrand** (University of San Diego). The presidential address, "With a Little Help from Their Saints", will be given by **Donald C. Cutter** of St. Mary's University. His talk will deal with Spanish exploration and settlement in the Southwest.

All conference activities including book exhibits will be held in the Aztec Center of San Diego State University. For additional information contact: Dennis E. Berge, PCB Meeting, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182 (619) 265-5262.

## UCSD Marine Policy Conference

An international conference on "Mexico and the U.S.: Marine Policy Relations in the Law of the Sea Convention Era," will be held at UCSD from September 15-17, 1983, at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The conference will bring together 24 distinguished marine analysts and policy makers—equally divided between Mexico and the United States—to explore key marine policy issues of concern to both countries.

Originally scheduled for June 1983, the conference will devote special attention to the implications of the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention for bilateral United States-Mexico relations on marine issues; the domestic forces (political, administrative, economic, and social) that mold the character of U.S.-Mexican relations in the policy domain; the management of tuna fishing in U.S. and Mexican waters; and the conduct of marine scientific research by U.S. and Mexican scholars.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UCSD will serve as local hosts for the conference. Mexican participation will be coordinated by **Jorge A. Vargas**, Postdoctoral Research Associate of the Center and Director of the U.S.-Mexico Law Institute at the University of San Diego

School of Law. **Biliana Cicin-Sain** (Political Science, UCSB) and **Michael K. Orbach** (East Carolina University, Greenville, N.C.) are coordinating U.S. involvement in the conference.

In addition to scholars, speakers will include present and former officials of the U.S. and Mexican governments responsible for the conduct of marine affairs and marine scientific research, officers of several international organizations, and representatives of private business organizations with a special interest in marine resource issues.

The organizers describe the conference as an attempt "to foster a constructive and candid dialogue between marine analysts and policy makers in both countries that may ultimately lead to improved

relationships on marine policy issues." Bilingual publication of conference papers is planned. Funding for the conference has been provided by UC MEXUS, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD, the California Sea Grant College Program, the International Program at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the Institute of Marine Resources at Scripps, the Marine Policy Program (Marine Science Institute) at UCSB, and CESTEEM in Mexico City.

Participation will be by invitation only. Further information may be obtained from: Biliana Cicin-Sain, Marine Policy and Ocean Management Program, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543 (617) 548-1400, x2216 or x2449.

## Book Notes

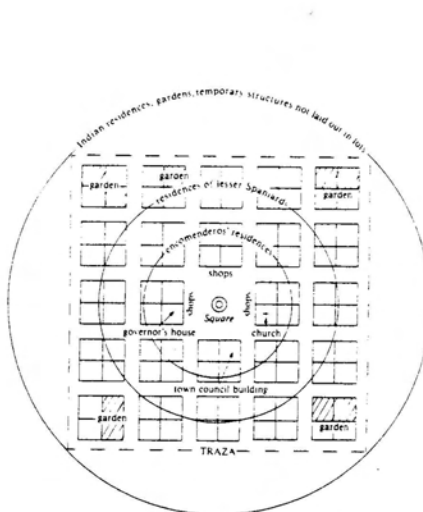


Figure 2. Layout of a Spanish city of the Indies, conquest period.

• *Early Latin America: A History of Colonial Spanish America and Brazil*. By **James Lockhart** and **Stuart B. Schwartz** (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, July 1983. Approx. 460 pp. Cloth, approx. \$25.00; paper approx. \$12.00. Order from: Cambridge University Press, 32 E. 57th St., New York, NY 10022) This book is a brief general history of Latin America (or a little more strictly, of Ibero-America) in the time period between the European conquest and the independence of the Spanish American countries and Brazil (about 1492-1825). It is both an introduction for the student at college level and an updated synthesis of the quickly changing field for the more experienced reader.

The aim of authors Lockhart (UCLA) and Schwartz (Minnesota) is not only to treat colonial Spanish America and Brazil in a single volume, something rarely done, but to view early Latin America as one unit

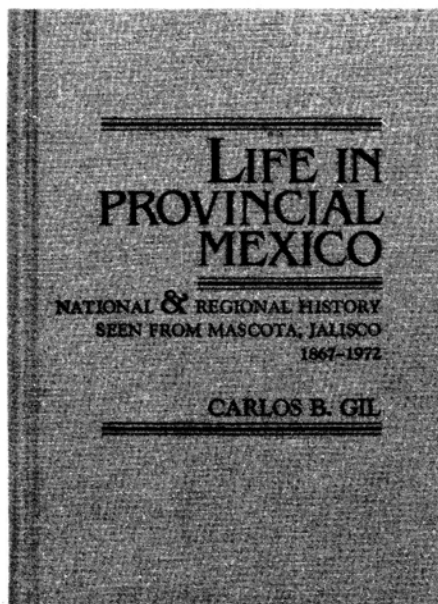
with a center and peripheries, all parts of which were characterized by variants of the same processes regardless of nationality or imperial borders. Trying to do justice to both the older and the newer historical literature, the authors see legal, institutional, and political phenomena within a social, economic, and cultural context. They incorporate insights from neighboring disciplines and newer techniques in historical research, but attempt to avoid the use of technical language. Although there are few explicit references to later times, the approach, with its emphasis on broad social and economic trends across large areas and long time periods, does much to throw light on Latin America in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as well.

Due to the broad synthetic nature of this work and the importance of colonial New Spain in the historiographical literature, *Early Latin America* is an indispensable source for the understanding of Mexican history.

• *Revolution from Without. Yucatán, Mexico, and the United States, 1880-1924*. By **Gilbert M. Joseph** (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982. Pp. 405. Cloth \$49.50). By focusing on Yucatán, this regional history of the Mexican Revolution not only advances the understanding of the Revolution in that area, but also contributes to the understanding of the Revolution as a whole. Joseph shows that revolution arrived late in the Yucatán, was less violent, and was probably more radical in its first decade than it was elsewhere in the republic. The author argues that the Yucatecan case has important implications for understanding such central problems as export dependency and regional development, agrarian reform, mass mobilization and *caciquismo* (bos-

sism), and the relationship between revolutionary ideology and practice. This regional study also throws light on the larger struggle, a struggle that for the most part was made from above and imposed from Mexico City on Mexico's regions and popular classes. In short, it was a revolution initiated, controlled, and consummated by bourgeois leadership.

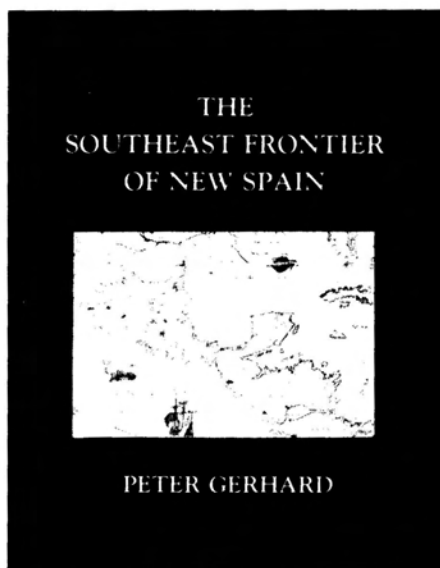
This book is divided into four sections. The Prologue orients the reader to the chaotic political landscape of the Revolution. Part I analyzes Yucatán's political economy and social structure during the old regime. Part II discusses the temporary successes and ultimate failure of General Salvador Alvarado's attempt to bring social change to Yucatán from the outside via bourgeois revolution (1915-1920). Part III treats the frustration of Governor Felipe Carrillo Puerto's socialist revolution from within the peninsula (1920-1924), which is regarded by many as the first serious Marxist revolution in the Americas. The Epilogue carries Yucatán's revolutionary experience past 1924, giving special attention to the contemporary legacy of the massive agrarian reform that came to mark the Revolution's second phase under the national leadership of President Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940).



• *Life in Provincial Mexico: National and Regional History Seen From Mascota, Jalisco, 1867-1972.* By **Carlos B. Gil** (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1983. Pp. 238. Cloth \$20.00). Based almost entirely upon local documents and interviews, this work presents a microhistorical perspective of Mexican history during an exciting and crucial period. The years 1867-1972 witnessed the Porfiriato, the Revolution, the Cárdenas era, and a period of "massive violent action against the government" in the late '60s and early '70s. The relative impact of these and other events upon the

town of Mascota, Jalisco, is documented and examined. The author concludes that national history may not always apply to localities such as Mascota, and points out the need for historians to know more about the accommodation of one to the other.

Carlos B. Gil is Associate Professor in the Department of History, University of Washington. He received his Ph.D. from UCLA. In researching this book, he resided in Mascota, Jalisco, from 1973 to 1974, with follow-up visits in 1975 and 1976. He served in the U.S. Foreign Service in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and in Temuco, Chile, from 1963 to 1968. Gil is editor of *The Age of Porfirio Díaz: Selected Readings*.



• *The North Frontier of New Spain.* By **Peter Gerhard** (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982. Pp. 454. Cloth \$60.00). *The Southeast Frontier of New Spain.* By **Peter Gerhard** (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979. Pp. 213. Cloth \$20.00). These two volumes, along with the earlier *A Guide to the Historical Geography of New Spain* (Cambridge, 1979) complete Peter Gerhard's monumental historical geography of New Spain. The entire work constitutes a guide designed to help scholars who seek detailed information about the many diverse regions of colonial Mexico and its outlying provinces.

The *Southeast Frontier* includes the peninsula of Yucatán and the provinces of Tabasco, Laguna de Términos, Chiapa, and Soconusco, an area roughly coterminous with what is today easternmost Mexico. An introductory chapter provides an overview of the geography, the political structures and linguistic patterns at first European contact, Conquest, encomienda, government, church, population and settlements, and historical sources for the entire region. Chapters then follow that discuss these topics in great detail for each of the major territorial

units, known as *gobiernos*, and for the subdivisions of these entities, usually called *partidos*. Detailed maps are provided for each *gobierno* and *partido* and both the maps and the text are arranged in accord with the boundaries as they existed in 1786, immediately prior to the imposition of the intendency system. Great attention is given in the text to changing political boundaries during the three centuries of Spanish rule, enabling the user of this work to determine which administrative body any particular area pertained to. Throughout the text demographic data are summarized in convenient form in tables. Detailed footnotes and notes on sources in the text provide the reader with excellent information on the documentary and published material for the region.

The *North Frontier* follows this same topical treatment for the *gobiernos* and their subdivisions, the *alcaldías mayores*. Included are the *gobiernos* of Nueva Galicia, Nueva Vizcaya, Sinaloa y Sonora, Baja California, Alta California, Nuevo México, Coahuila, Texas, Nuevo León, and Nuevo Santander. The large number of graphs and tables in this volume are particularly valuable and condense and display a great deal of demographic information in a useful fashion.

Gerhard's historical geography of New Spain for the three centuries of Spanish domination is a work of great importance. It provides the basic framework for any serious regional study of Mexico. It is a reference work that the researcher concerned with the historical and spatial dimensions of Mexico will use again and again.

• *Mexican Politics. The Containment of Conflict.* By **Martin C. Needler** (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1982. Pp. 157. Cloth \$23.95; paper \$12.95). This timely book by the University of New Mexico's Martin Needler is an interpretive view based on the premise that "Mexico presents the paradox of a country that has been extensively studied but which is little understood." An introductory chapter sketches the major interpretations by commentators on the contemporary Mexican scene. The next four chapters examine the historical background and the geographical and social contexts in which the political sphere functions. The author, in the next four chapters, turns to a topical analysis of the major features of the contemporary scene in Mexico: The Nature of the Political System; the Structure of Government; the Economy and Economic Policy; and Foreign Policy. A conclusion notes that the most instructive analogies to the Mexican case are in Eastern Europe.



• *Symposium on Anticipating Transboundary Resource Needs and Issues in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region to the Year 2000* (a special issue of the *Natural Resources Journal*, vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982. Pp. 729-1179. Paper \$6.00. Copies may be ordered from: *Natural Resources Journal*, School of Law, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131). This work contains the papers prepared for two conferences on the topic "Anticipating Transboundary Resource Needs and Issues on the U.S.-Mexican Border Region in the year 2000," held at South Padre Island, Texas, April 23-24, 1981, and at Querétaro, Mexico, January 28-29, 1982. More than thirty distinguished Mexican and U.S. participants attended these conferences and presented the essays that appear in this volume. The presentations deal primarily with the Río Grande basin, but also discuss some issues relating to the Colorado basin as well as groundwater problems in the border region. The major sections in this special issue are:

- Human Growth and Settlements in the Border Area, El Paso to Matamoros
- Economic Growth Patterns in the Border Area
- Surface Water Quality
- Groundwater and Geothermal Resources
- Groundwater Management: Future Prospects and Needs
- Institutional and Planning Opportunities and Alternatives
- U.S.-Mexico Experience in Managing Transboundary Air Resources.

In addition, **Albert E. Utton**, of the University of New Mexico, provides an overview of the presentation and includes a summary of the conclusion and policy recommendations arrived at by the participants for the topics of water and air quality.

• *Mutual Aid for Survival: The Case of the Mexican American*. By **José Amaro Hernández** (Malabar, Florida: Robert F. Krieger Publishing Company, 1983. Pp. 160. Cloth \$11.50). This book is a developmental analysis of Chicano mutualism in the United States, with special emphasis on the political aspects of mutualist organizations and their concern with diverse problems of the Mexican-American people in society. The analysis focuses on cultural, historical, and social conditions that helped to shape that political role. The first three chapters examine the Penitentes of New Mexico and the place of the Alianza Hispano Americana in the Chicano labor and civil rights movements. The next two chapters discuss the proliferation of mutual aid societies and various attempts to organize and integrate them. Chapter VI summarizes principles and ideals of Chicano mutualism while Chapter VII is a case study of the Sociedad Progresista Mexicana, an important mutual aid and benefit society in California. In the last chapter, the author, who is a member of the Department of Chicano Studies at California State University, Northridge, summarizes the work and presents his conclusions.



• *Southwestern Agriculture: Pre-Columbian to Modern*. Edited by **Henry C. Dethloff** and **Irvin M. May, Jr.** (College Station: Texas A & M Press, 1982. Pp. 307. Cloth \$23.75). These essays, based on the 1980 Agricultural History Symposium held at Texas A & M University, examine many aspects of agricultural development in the southwestern states of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas. The book views the implications of agricultural history on a regional basis from the perspectives of historians, agricultural scientists and administrators, anthropologists, and agribusiness representatives. The papers include **Henry J. Shafer's** study of prehis-

toric agriculture in southwestern New Mexico; **Manuel A. Machado's** "An Uneasy Alliance: The Hispanic Impact on the Southwestern Cattle Industry"; and **J. Roy Quinby's** essay on hybrid sorghum. Other sections of this book focus on social and political aspects of agriculture, including agricultural extension, cooperatives and marketing, farmer movements, agricultural policymaking, and the impact of governmental programs on the region's agriculture.

• *Migrants and Stay-at-Homes: A Comparative Study of Rural Migration from Michoacán, Mexico*. By **Ina R. Dinerman**. (Monograph Series, No. 5, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, Q-060, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093, 1982. Pp. 121. Paper \$6.00). This monograph documents and explains the evolution of sharply contrasting patterns of emigration from two rural communities located in the Lake Pátzcuaro area of the state of Michoacán. Migration to the United States as well as to urban destinations within Mexico is covered by the study. Special attention is devoted to explaining the behavior of the "stayers" in the research communities—i.e., persons who have not participated in migratory movements. The author uses the household as her primary unit of analysis, based on interviews with 72 households in the research communities. In examining the causes of migration from these communities, she emphasizes that the decision to migrate is made by the household rather than by the individual. She develops a profile of the most migration-prone household, and shows how that type of household structure favors migration by creating demands for more and better housing, which in turn requires more income, that can only be earned through further migration. This work casts new light on the processes and pressures that lead to emigration from rural Mexican communities, and on the social and economic consequences of labor migration to the United States for Mexican sending communities.

• *Issues in U.S.-Mexican Agricultural Relations*. By **Merilee S. Grindle** (Monograph Series, No. 8, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093, 1983. Pp. 67. Paper \$6.00.) This monograph, which summarizes and updates the findings of a binational consultation on linkages between the agricultural sectors of Mexico and the U.S. held at UCSD in February 1981, provides the most comprehensive analysis available in English of the major shifts in Mexican agricultural and rural development policy that occurred during the Echeverría and López Portillo administrations. It devotes special attention to the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano (SAM) that



was launched in March 1980, and assesses the results of that strategy for dealing with the crisis of production in Mexico's small farm sector, using the most recent data available. Related issues of agricultural trade and the participation of Mexican labor in the U.S. agricultural sector are also explored. The author, a specialist on Mexican agricultural policy based at Harvard's Institute for International Development, draws upon the papers and oral commentaries presented at the 1981 consultation by more than forty-five leading scholars, public officials, private agribusinessmen, labor leaders, and representatives of international development institutions. She also addresses the implications of differing theoretical and methodological approaches and suggests a future-oriented agenda for further research on Mexican agricultural development issues.

• *Trade Aspects of the Internationalization of Mexican Agriculture: Consequences for Mexico's Food Crisis.* By **Steven E. Sanderson.** (Monograph Series, No. 10, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093, 1983. Pp. 92. Paper \$7.00). Utilizing the concepts of "internationalization of capital" and "the new international division of labor," the author offers interpretation on the character of recent agricultural growth in Mexico. The internationalization of Mexican agriculture is related to the historical development of the U.S. and Mexican economies. The author argues that the expansion of U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico since the 1950s is "not simply a trade phenomenon brought about by the competitiveness and productivity of the U.S. farmer." He also claims that recent interventions by the Mexican state have accelerated the reorganization of U.S.-Mexican agriculture along more internationally integrated lines, with negative social and economic consequences for the most impoverished Mexican peasant farmers.

This monograph also includes a wealth of statistical data, summarized in 18 tables covering the period from 1940-1980 and dealing with the performance of the Mexican agricultural sector, agricultural imports, exports, domestic food consumption, and public investment in agriculture. The author is a political scientist based at the University of Florida-Gainesville, whose previous publications include *Agrarian Populism and the Mexican State: The Struggle for Land in Sonora* (UC Press, 1981).

• *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Vol. 22. Edited by **James W. Wilkie** and **Stephen Haber** (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin

# STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF LATIN AMERICA

volume 22

JAMES W. WILKIE  
Editor

STEPHEN HABER  
Co-Editor

American Center Publications, 1982. Pp. 712. Cloth \$75.00) This volume contains much statistical data on Mexico in many of the work's 763 tables; and it includes three important articles.

James Wilkie's "Mexico's 'New' Financial Crisis of 1982 in Historical Perspective" opens the volume by tracing the devaluation of 1982 back to 1970 when President Luis Echeverría (1970-1976) changed Mexico's development policy from that of "stabilized economic growth" to that of "shared economic growth." Unfortunately for Mexico, the latter policy resulted in "destabilized economic growth" and the suffering of the country's population owing to levels of inflation unheard of since the violent 1910s. Going beyond analysis of the public and private debt of Mexico, Wilkie measures gigantic increase in money supply begun by Echeverría and continued by his former Treasury Minister José López Portillo (President of Mexico, 1976-1982). Wilkie argues that within the lore of "Permanent Revolution," the crises of 1976 and 1982 were necessary to justify the continued rule of the country's official party. Wilkie concludes that the unstated ethic of the Party of Institutionalized Revolution can be summed up in the slogan:

From each president of Mexico according to his need to create crises;

To each president of Mexico according to his ability to "resolve" them.

**Samuel Schmidt's** article "Las Distintas Caras de la Deuda Pública Mexicana, 1970-1976" tests in many different ways the size and importance of the debt. He finds that although the debt had grown substantially up to 1976, it did not yet constitute a danger to the country's economic well-being. (In constant prices, Mexico's public and private debt over 90 days in term increased from \$12.1 billion in 1970 to \$30.5 in 1976; the great crisis of 1982 did not come until the amount in real

terms reached \$57.4 billion in 1982.) Samuel Schmidt, formerly a Fulbright post-doctoral fellow in history at UCLA, is a professor of political science at UNAM.

**Stephen Haber's** "Modernization and Change in Mexican Communities, 1930-1970" develops measures to examine life in 103 villages and towns in all regions of Mexico. His Social Modernization Index is based upon but not identical to Wilkie's Poverty Index that measured change at the state level by decade from 1910 to 1970. Haber concludes that: for the better or for the worse, almost every community in Mexico, no matter how remote, has been affected by the modernization process; that it is not entirely accurate to speak of an urban-rural dichotomy in terms of modernization; and that the development of a social gap between rural Mexico and the rest of the nation probably will not continue. This study is a continuation of Haber's previous study "Mexican Community Studies in a Historical Framework, 1930-1970," *Statistical Abstract of Latin America* 21, pp. 567-576. Haber is currently a Fulbright fellow from UCLA studying the history of Mexico's industrialization process.



• *México-Estados Unidos, 1982.* By **Lorenzo Meyer**, comp. (México, D. F.: El Colegio de México, 1982. Pp. 164. Paper). This book, a product of the Program on U.S. Studies at El Colegio de México, contains five essays which examine themes that occupy a central position in current Mexican-U.S. relations. **Sergio Aguayo** examines the influence of the U.S.'s new right on the formulation of U.S. foreign policy while **Gustavo Vega Cánovas** writes about the obstacles that have appeared in the U.S. market for Mexican imports. **René Herrera Zúñiga** discusses Mexico's changing foreign policy and particularly the role of Central America in



U.S.-Mexican relations. **Manuel García y Griego** analyzes the topic of the Select Commission on Refugee and Immigration Policy, the Reagan administration, and U.S. policy on undocumented workers. Finally, **Alicia Puyana** treats the proposals for the formation of a North American common market and their implications for Mexico.

• *México frente a Estados Unidos: un ensayo histórico, 1776-1980*. By **Josefina Zoraida Vázquez** and **Lorenzo Meyer** (México, D. F.: El Colegio de México, 1982. Pp. 235. Paper). The aim of this book is to offer a general and up-to-date view of the complex historical process of the relations between Mexico and the United States from the Mexican point of view. This new perspective is necessary since, according to the authors, "U.S. American authors do not seem to understand the level of Mexican resentment and mistrust in relations with the United States produced by the fact that Mexico lost half of its territory."

This book contains two parts. The first, written by Josefina Z. Vázquez, covers the colonial background and the course of the bilateral relations throughout the course of the nineteenth century. The second part was authored by Lorenzo Meyer and covers the period from the last years of Porfirio Díaz down to 1980.

• *Relaciones México-Estados Unidos: bibliografía anual, julio 1980-junio 1981, volumen I*. By **Marie Claire Fischer de Figueroa**, comp. (México, D. F.: El Colegio de México, 1982. Pp. 111. Paper). This work initiates a new bibliographic series on Mexico-United States relations by the Programa México-Estados Unidos of El Colegio de México's Centro de Estudios Internacionales. Scheduled to appear on an annual basis, this volume includes items that appeared during the period July 1980 through June 1981. The material is arranged topically in the following general categories: General Relations; Political Relations; Economic Relations; Energy Relations; Border Relations; Migratory Workers; Mexican Americans; and U.S. Views of Mexico. Each general category contains a number of sub-sections. For example, Border Relations includes: Overview; Socioeconomic and Cultural Aspects; Boundary Limits and Lands; Border Economic Transactions; Economic Development and Maquiladoras; and Conflicts in the Border Zone.

Types of material indexed are book and chapters of books, articles appearing in popular and scholarly periodicals as well as signed newspaper articles, and various documents (theses, working papers, conference papers, and some U.S. government documents). This bibliogra-

phy includes a list of journals, magazines, and newspapers cited and an author index. The 694 items listed in this work constitute a valuable resource for scholars interested in Mexico and a useful complement to the *Hispanic American Periodicals Index* and *BorderLine*, the computerized borderlands bibliographic consortium housed at UCLA.

• *Ensayos sobre historia de la educación en México*. By **Josefina Zoraida Vázquez**, **Dorothy Tanck de Estrada**, **Anne Staples**, and **Francisco Arce Gurza** (México D. F.: El Colegio de México, 1981. Pp. 234. Paper). The four essays that comprise this volume are products of the Seminario de Historia de la Educación of COLMEX and treat selected aspects of education over the course of Mexican history. Josefina Z. Vázquez presents a study of Spanish Renaissance thought and its relation to the origins of formal education in New Spain while Dorothy Tanck de Estrada writes about the changes that were taking place in education over the second half of the eighteenth century. Anne Staples offers an overview of Mexican education during the first several decades of the new republic, a period characterized by a surprising continuity of educational goals and methods from the late colonial period. Finally, Francisco Arce Gurza, discusses the development of educational policy and educational achievements in the decade prior to 1934.

COLMEX books may be ordered from: Publicaciones, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, 14740 México, D.F., Mexico. (905) 568-2922.

• *The Limits of State Autonomy: Post-Revolutionary Mexico*. By **Nora Hamilton** (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982. Pp. 391. Cloth \$36.00; paper \$8.95). The possibilities and limits of reform in a capitalist society are explored in this study of Mexico that focuses on the administration of Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940). The author is concerned with the change in the Mexican state from Cárdenas' original orientation toward goals of social welfare and nationalism in the 1930s to the Mexican state's present-day defense of a dependent capitalism that involves control of subordinate groups. Utilizing Marxist theory and drawing upon theoretical approaches to the issue of state autonomy, Hamilton shows that reform efforts were ultimately limited by the intervention of the threatened dominant class, by linkages between certain state factions and dominant class interests, and by inherent contradictions of the alliance between the state and subordinate classes. She con-

cludes that the impetus for lasting structural change must come from outside the state.

• *Mexican Government and Industrial Development in the Early Republic: The Banco de Avío*. By **Robert A. Potash** (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1983. Pp. 251. Cloth \$27.50). This work is a translated reedition of a volume that appeared initially in 1959 as *El Banco de Avío de México: el fomento de la industria 1821-1846*. This new edition incorporates the results of recent research in the body of the text and also offers a postscript in the form of a historiographical essay that examines writings that have appeared since 1960 on the economic history of that period. In this study, Potash analyzes the role of the Banco de Avío in lending money to the Mexican textile industry and other businesses during its twelve-year regime (1830-1842) and describes Lucas Alamán's contributions to its formation. The author concludes that the bank did have a significant effect on the development of Mexico's textile industry. The larger task of this study was to find out, on the basis of archival research, why and how a newly independent state made the economic choices it did. As a result this book has relevance to anyone interested in the problems of underdevelopment.



• *Evolución de la frontera norte*. By **Romeo S. Flores Caballero** (Monterrey: Centro de Investigaciones Económicas, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, 1982. Pp. 227. Cloth \$9.00). This historical survey of Mexico's northern frontier covers the period from the first exploratory expeditions of the sixteenth century through the López Portillo presidency. It is an updated and revised version of Flores Caballero's

*La frontera entre México y Estados Unidos*, originally published in 1976. The first four chapters present an overview of the historical development of this region while Chapter 5 analyzes the international problems caused by changes of course of the Río Grande, particularly at El Chamizal, and by the salinity of the Colorado River. Chapter 6 studies Mexican policy toward migratory workers going to the United States and Chapter 7 discusses the principal characteristics and issues of the region today, concluding with a discussion of Miguel de la Madrid's border policy. Flores Caballero is a historian by profession and currently serves as Secretary of Public Education for the state of Nuevo León.

Copies of this book may be purchased for \$9.00 plus \$.75 per volume for postage and handling from: The Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Social Sciences Building 216, Tucson, AZ 85721.

• *Mexico's Political Economy: Challenges at Home and Abroad*. Edited by **Jorge E. Domínguez** (Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1982. Pp. 239. Cloth \$22.00; paper \$10.95). This collection of essays studies the implications of Mexico's internal affairs for its international relations. Because the book is also a study of internal Mexican affairs, the authors deal at length with aspects of the impressive changes that have occurred within Mexico in decades past that have international implications. The essay by Domínguez, "International Reverberations of a Dynamic Political Economy," deals with these concerns in a general way. **David R. Mares**, in the chapter entitled "Agricultural Trade: Domestic Interests and Transitional Relations," examines the winter vegetable trade between Mexico and the United States and analyzes international and domestic politics and their points of contact on both sides of the border. "International Implications of Labor Change: The Automobile Industry" by **Kevin I. Middlebrook** discusses the rapid growth of the Mexican automobile manufacturing industry in the 1960s and 1970s, the rise of the independent labor movement in the industry, and the implications of these developments. "Petroleum and Political Change" by **Edward J. Williams** explores the ramifications on the Mexican polity of new dynamic created by the oil funds.

#### Correction . . .

The correct telephone number for the Border Affairs Office at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City is (905) 553-33-33, ext. 3087.

## Universitywide News

### UCI Research on Border Industrialization

A research project funded by the Ethnic Studies Fund and the UCI Academic Senate is being directed by **Luis Suárez-Villa** of the Program in Social Ecology. The project will develop the concept of manufacturing production cycles to analyze the rapid industrialization of Mexico's border region. Mexico's Border Industrialization Program now comprises over 620 industrial plants and 135,000 workers and is one of the fastest growing export production zones in the world.

Although it considers factor and product market conditions, the concept of manufacturing production cycle focuses on the corporate unit and its internal decision-making dynamic as the major actor influencing industry shifts and relocations. The concept assumes that manufacturing corporate strategy varies dramatically over the production or life cycle span of a firm.

In terms of Mexico's border industrialization, the concept of manufacturing production cycles may prove to be valuable in determining the regional development potential of the various industries now

locating there. If, for example, a majority of the industrial processes are in the later phases of their respective life cycles, their potential impact may be quite limited since they may choose to move to lower cost zones in the shorter term. If, on the other hand, a significant number of industries operate with production processes that are still in the earlier or middle stages of their life cycle, their regional employment and economic impact may be more permanent since they will be less likely to move in the shorter term. Temporal data for United States regions and Mexican border industry characteristics will be analyzed to arrive at empirical results and conclusions.

A preliminary presentation on this project was given at the Second Conference on Regional Impacts of U.S.-Mexico Economic Relations, held in Tucson, May 25-27. A more detailed presentation on the concept and research results will be made at the 30th North American Meetings of the Regional Science Association, to be held in Chicago, in November 1983.

### Mexicana In The Bancroft Library

The Bancroft Library, a branch of the UC Berkeley Library, has a rich collection of Mexicana begun by Hubert Howe Bancroft (1832-1918) and continued by its directors and staff during the succeeding eight decades.

Bancroft began his collection of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, periodicals, and newspapers as research material for his proposed encyclopedia of the Pacific Coast. He used these sources for his works *The Native Races*, *History of Central America*, *History of Mexico*, *Northern Mexican States and Texas*, and *History of California*. Many of the printed items in the collection are now unique and are utilized by scholars and students of Mexican history from all over the world. The Archives of California constitute a valuable part of the collection. They contain extracts made by Bancroft's workers of original Spanish California documents that were destroyed in the fire of 1906.

Under the directorship of Herbert Eugene Bolton, the Mexican collection was augmented by the same classes of materials as well as by photographic and typed-transcript copies of manuscripts from Mexican, Spanish, Italian, and other European archives and libraries. These

were documents primarily used in his own research and writings, yet are valuable supplements to Bancroft's collection.

The foresight of former Director **George P. Hammond** is responsible for the microfilm collection which has continued and expanded the work started by Bolton. Hammond's aim was to microfilm manuscripts which were in foreign archives and libraries and therefore not readily available to American scholars and students.

Whereas Bolton was interested primarily in the exploration and development of the American Southwest, Hammond was interested in all of Mexico. For example, he acquired through negotiations by **James W. Wilkie** the important Cristero archives relating to the religious war in Mexico, 1926-1929.

Hammond saw also the value of documents in the British Foreign Office and U.S. Department of State files and began microfilming programs in those repositories. He and his staff also continued to acquire manuscripts, when available, as well as books, periodicals, and newspapers.

Current Director **James D. Hart** and his staff are continuing the work of former directors in building the Mexicana collec-

tion. Since new manuscripts are not readily available for acquisition, the main collecting emphasis is on printed materials. The microfilming program has continued under Hart's directorship, even expanding to include archives in Baja California Sur. The Bancroft Library is currently a member of a consortium for filming twentieth-century British Foreign Office Mexican files. These records are now available through 1949.

Manuscripts and microfilm of manuscripts in the Bancroft Library relating to Mexico range from the fifteenth into the twentieth century. They cover all regions of the country and topics ranging from church history to politics to agriculture. *A Guide to Manuscript Collections of the Bancroft Library*, volume II, edited by George P. Hammond (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1972) is an excellent source of information for this collection.

The book collection is very strong in eighteenth- through twentieth-century publications. There is a vigorous current acquisitions program for contemporary publications as well as for retrospective items. Maps and periodicals are collected regularly and in recent years, pictorial representations and sound recordings have been added. The newspaper collection ends with 1905, the date of the sale of the Bancroft Library to the University of California. The Newspaper Room of UC Berkeley's General Library has responsibility for Mexican newspapers from 1906 to the present.

The Library is located on the east side of the Main Library building in the center of the Berkeley campus. The regular hours of service when classes are in session are: Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and Saturday, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Materials may be used only in the Heller Reading Room of the Library. For more information on the Bancroft Library, contact: Reference Department, Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720 (415) 642-6481.

## UCSD Center Analyzes Mexico's Economic Crisis

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD has organized a series of activities focusing on Mexico's current economic crisis and attempts to achieve economic stabilization.

The first of these events, held on June 3, 1983, was the Center's Third Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists. It attracted more than fifty reporters and editors from newspapers, radio, and television news organizations

throughout the United States and Mexico. Featured presentations were "The Mexican Economy: What Lies Ahead," by **Gerardo Bueno** of El Colegio de México and **Clark Reynolds** of Stanford University; "Agriculture for Food and Trade," by **Cassio Luiselli**, former national coordinator of Mexico's Sistema Alimentario (SAM) and **David Mares** of UCSD; "Tensions and Turmoil in Central America: Consequences for Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations," by **David Ayón** of UCSD and **Carlos Rico** of CIDE; "Mexico's Economic Crisis and the New U.S. Immigration Law: How Will They Affect Illegal Immigration from Mexico?" by **Wayne Cornelius** and **Leo R. Chávez** of UCSD; and "Political Consequences of Economic Crisis in Mexico," by **Barry Carr** of La Trobe University, Australia, and **Lorenzo Meyer** of El Colegio de México. Organizer and moderator of the briefing session was **Donald L. Wyman**, Director of Public Affairs in UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

The journalists' briefing session was held in conjunction with an Executive Workshop on "Mexico's Economic Stabilization: Challenges and Opportunities." The 53 invited participants in the workshop included Mexican and U.S. private economists, bank officers, officers of other U.S. corporations and Mexican state-owned enterprises, present and former public officials, and leading academic economists from both countries.

A volume of papers prepared for the workshop, supplemented by a digest of the discussions and conclusions reached by the participants, will be published by the Center.

Finally, a panel on "Economic Crisis and Stabilization in Mexico: Implications for the Mexican Political System and U.S.-Mexican Relations," will be convened in Mexico City as part of the XI International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), September 29-October 1, 1983. The panel has been organized by UCSD's Wayne Cornelius.

## UCSD Workshop in Capital, Labor Mobility

An international group of 80 scholars and non-academic specialists met at UCSD on March 16-17, 1983, to participate in a workshop on "Women and Men in Contemporary Production: Capital Mobility and Labor Migration," hosted by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Although the workshop's emphasis was global, the relationship between Mexico and the United States served as a primary case for analysis.

**Harley Shaiken** (Program in Science, Technology, and Society, MIT) presented materials from his current research on technological development and the impact of robotization on production. **John Friedmann** (Urban Planning, UCLA) analyzed the growing redundancy of workers in advanced industrial countries. He called attention to the dwindling options available to displaced workers who are bereft of a legitimate position in this evolving society.

Another urban studies specialist at UCLA, **Rebecca Morales**, discussed findings from her recent field studies on a little-known aspect of immigrant labor in the United States—the involvement of Mexican workers in the U.S. auto industry. **Alain de Janvry** (Agricultural Economics, UCB) spoke about the need for research aimed at a more precise understanding of wage formation in fragmented labor markets.

**Marianne Schmink** (Latin American Studies, University of Florida-Gainesville) sketched a theoretical framework for explaining the role of the household in contemporary production. **Brígida García** (El Colegio de México) and **Patricia Pessar** (Latin American and Caribbean Studies, New York University) reviewed case materials on this subject gathered in their research in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil. **Mary Castro** (Latin American Studies, University of Florida-Gainesville) addressed cultural and political dimensions of the migration of Hispanic women to New York.

**Helen Safa** (Latin American Studies, University of Florida-Gainesville) discussed her continuing research on issues of race and gender among Puerto Rican garment workers in the United States. **Patricia Morales** (Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo, Mexico City) contributed a structural interpretation of Mexican undocumented migration to the United States and its implications for future forms of production.

**Clara Jusidman de Bialostowski** (Centro de Investigación Sobre Desarrollo Rural, Mexico City) outlined recent Mexican government policies on employment, and stressed the limitations of planning which fail to consider adequately the role that women play in labor markets. **Rodolfo Stavenhagen** (El Colegio de México) extended the workshop's discussion of issues of gender, ethnicity, and race in the context of a critique of current theories of development.

**Lourdes Benería** (Economics, Rutgers University) and **Mario Magulis** (El Colegio de México) spoke about the regional and international significance of maquiladoras, world-market factories, and export processing zones. **Louis**



**Goodman** (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars) analyzed the decision-making patterns of multinational corporations, and **June Nash** (Anthropology, City University of New York) completed the discussion on the internationalization of capital with findings from an ethnographic study of a well-known conglomerate.

Funds for the workshop were provided by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD, the Tinker Foundation, and the Ford Foundation's Mexico City office. A summary of the workshop discussions will be published by the Center.

## UCSB Panels Analyze Mexico

The Centennial House at UCSB was the site on May 20 of two panels that treated the topic "Mexico in Crisis: Social, Economic, and Political Problems." **Glenn Mills** (Emeritus, Speech) was the moderator of the panels and Lic. **Javier Escobar y Córdoba**, Consul General of Mexico in Los Angeles, was the guest of honor.

This event was sponsored by BEEP (Business Economics Exchange Program) and organized by UCSB's **John Pippenger** (Economics), Chair of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee. BEEP was initiated in 1981 to provide academic training, a background in international economics, and to promote research on topics of mutual interest between the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León and UCSB.

The first panel included presentations by **Robert Wesson** (Hoover Institute) on "Mexico as an Authoritarian State."

**Ricardo Cavazos** (Cámara de Diputados, Mexico City) on "The Financial Aspects of the Oil Industry," and John Pippenger on "International Financial Problems of Mexico." **Guillermo Rosales**, of the private sector in Guadalajara, spoke on "The Nationalization of the Mexican Banks," while **Ernesto Quintanilla** of the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León in Monterrey spoke on "The Evolution of Mexican Industry, Where is this Heading?"

The second panel featured presentations by Mexico City attorney and author **José Angel Conchello Dávila** on "Mexico at the Crossroads," and **Juan Vicente Palerm** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana) on "The Agrarian Questions and the Economic Crisis in Mexico: Present and Future." **Sanford Gerber** (Speech, UCSB) addressed the issue of "the Devaluation of the Peso, Impact on Research," and **Giorgio Perissinotto** discussed "The Devaluation of the Peso, Impact on Education and Culture."

## UCLA Mexican Arts Symposium

The Mexican Arts Symposium (MAS), a month-long program of scholarly and performance activities, was held at UCLA between April 26 and May 26. MAS was sponsored by the UCLA College of Fine Arts, the Chicano Studies Research Center, and the Campus Programs Committee of the Programs Activities Board. It was organized by the MAS Student Committee which was composed of Chicano graduate students in the College of Fine Arts. The symposium featured dance, music, and film in relation to the Mexican/Chicano experience in the arts. Symposium activities involved scholars from Mexico and the United States as well as accomplished artists in dance, music, and film. The various events were held at different locations on the UCLA campus and throughout Los Angeles.

## UCLA's Aztec Tertulia

UCLA's Aztec Tertulia convened for its last meeting of the 1982-1983 academic year on May 25. Guest speaker was **Cecelia Klein** (Art History, UCLA); her talk was entitled "The Shape of the Mesoamerican Cosmos: A New Model".

The Tertulia was initiated in the fall of 1979 and is under the direction of **H. B. Nicholson** (Anthropology, UCLA). **Wayne Ruwet** (Powell Library, UCLA) serves as secretary. The Tertulia meets monthly during the school year and provides a forum for the presentation of research findings that are concerned with the western (Nahuatl) sphere of Mesoamerican study.

Participants and their topics for this season included **Hasso von Winning** (Southwest Museum, Los Angeles) "Insignias of Office or Profession in Teotihuacán Iconography"; **Richard "Scotty" MacNeish** (Anthropology, Boston University) "Reminiscences and Discussion of Past and Recent Developments in Mesoamerican Archaeology"; **Robert Haskett** (History, UCLA) "Don Antonio de Hinojosa, Mestizo Tlatoani of Cuernavaca"; **Esther Pasztory** (Art History, Columbia University) "Problems in Aztec Art"; and **Rebecca Horn** (History, UCLA) "Landholding in Seventeenth-Century Coyoacán: Nahuatl Bills of Sale".

## UCLA Symposium Highlights Border Issues

"United States-Mexico Borderlands Issues" was the theme of the fifth annual Student Association for Latin American Studies (SALAS) conference, held on Friday, May 13, 1983, on the UCLA campus. Organized entirely by the student group, the program featured panel discussions on education and culture, industrialization, and immigration. The members of the Organizing Committee were **Bonnie Glass-Coffin**, **Vera Santos**, and **Lisa Stafford**.

The first panel, "Education and Culture," included **Reynaldo Macías** (Curriculum and Instructional Development, USC), filmmaker **José Luis Sedano**, and **Stanley Robe** (Spanish, UCLA). Macías discussed the present and future language diversity and attendant educational needs of the borderlands region and pointed out the need for a comparative study of the languages used in the region in order to assess the linguistic needs of the population. Sedano focused on the growing number of films incorporating "Latin" themes and images and the potential role of the media in expanding our view of conditions in the borderlands. Robe served as commentator.

**Rebeca Morales** (Urban Planning, UCLA) introduced the second panel, "Impact of Industry upon the Borderlands." The first paper, by **Saskia Sassen-Koob** (Visiting Professor, Urban Planning, UCLA) discussed "The Structuring of a New Industrial Zone for the World Market: Southern California" and concluded that the region is becoming a major foreign investment and high technology zone and will experience massive growth in these areas. **Mario Carrillo** (CEFNOEMEX) presented the Mexican view of the borderlands economy and examined the factors influencing industrial concentration. In commenting on the presentations, **Luis Suárez-Villa** (Social Ecology, UCI) agreed that the Mexican border region is an ideal environment for investment, owing to low labor costs and other factors.

The conference keynote speaker, **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOEMEX), outlined the development of his institution and the outcomes of its studies of border issues. In his view Mexico will emerge a stronger industrial force and the borderlands will continue to be significant for the future of United States-Mexico relations. Bustamante received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Notre Dame and is a leading Mexican authority on the U.S.-Mexican borderlands. He was an advisor to the José López-Portillo ad-



ministration and currently advises the Miguel de la Madrid government on border-related issues.

The closing panel addressed the issue of immigration, specifically the Simpson-Mazzoli bill. **Leobardo Estrada** (Urban Planning, UCLA) introduced the panelists: **John Huerta** of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund; **Leonel Castillo**, former Director of INS; **Frank Del Olmo**, editorial writer and columnist, *Los Angeles Times*; and **Leo Chávez**, Coordinator of Field Research at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD. Huerta reviewed the provisions of

the Simpson-Mazzoli bill and explained the legislative schedule in the U.S. Congress leading to its projected passage in late 1983. The potential consequences of the bill and related implementation problems were discussed. **Leonel Castillo**, who called upon local civic and church leaders to prepare now to inform immigrants of the bill's legalization requirements. **Del Olmo** agreed the bill will pass but predicted its ultimate failure based on its inability to successfully coordinate the dual provisions of legalization and employer sanctions. In summary comments, **Chávez** examined the social issues related to

Mexican immigration. He cited the need for improved enforcement of fair labor standards and for the elimination of incentives for employers to hire undocumented workers.

## Mexico Programs at UCLA

*UCLA and Mexico: Mexico-Related Resources, Programs, and Research* is the title of a new publication by UCLA's Program on Mexico. The work, edited by **Paul Ganster** and funded by UC MEXUS, documents UCLA's long standing commitment to Mexico-related studies.

For nearly fifty years UCLA has demonstrated an active and expanding interest in Mexico and Mexico-related studies. By the 1930s faculty members in various departments at UCLA, notably **John Caughey** and **Roland D. Hussey** in History, **Manuel Pedro González** and **John Crow** in Spanish, **Russell Fitzgibbon** in Political Science, and **George M. McBride** in Geography, had begun to incorporate a good deal of Mexican material in their courses. **Ralph Beals** joined the UCLA faculty in 1936 and offered the first courses devoted entirely to Mexico: "Civilizations of Mexico" and, later, "Indians of Modern Mexico."

Beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, the study of Mexico at UCLA benefitted from the establishment of an interdisciplinary Latin American Studies Program and the availability of sizeable federal and private grants for area studies. In 1959 the Latin American Center was established as an Organized Research Unit (ORU), and has since become one of the strongest Latin American programs in the United States. UCLA is now a major regional and national resource center on Latin America because of its academic programs (B.A. and M.A. interdisciplinary degrees as well as articulated degrees with a number of professional schools), research, publications, resource development, and programs for the local community and broader general public. Mexico is strongly emphasized in all of these programs.

**Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.**, Latin American Bibliographer in the University Research Library and Lecturer in the History De-

partment, is Executive Director of the Center.

By 1969, the Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC) was established to contribute to Mexican studies through a broad range of activities in the social sciences, humanities, and the arts. Its primary mission is interdisciplinary academic research related to the Mexican experience in the United States. CSRC programs include research, publications, and resource development. There is also an academic program that includes a postdoctoral and graduate fellowship program as well as an undergraduate major and graduate curriculum. Professor of History **Juan Gómez-Quirón** is Director of CSRC.

By 1981 UCLA's interest in Mexico was sufficiently broad and complex that it required the creation of the UCLA Program on Mexico to coordinate and encourage research, faculty and student exchanges, and to promote other significant activities related to Mexico. Chaired by historian **Norris C. Hundley**, the Program includes representatives from the faculty, the Chancellor's Office, the Latin American Center, and CSRC.

Concurrently with the establishment of the UCLA Program on Mexico, UCLA joined with the other UC campuses to create the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States. In the summer of 1981 the UC MEXUS Executive Committee selected UCLA as the site for its administrative offices and named **James W. Wilkie** Universitywide Coordinator. The headquarters are funded by UC MEXUS, with the assistance of UCLA's Council on International and Comparative Studies, Latin American Center, CSRC, and Chancellor's Office. In addition to undertaking general administrative duties the Universitywide

Coordinator's office publishes the *UC MEXUS NEWS*.

Mexico-related research at UCLA is undertaken across the campus through individual and collaborative projects in the various programs and departments. The United States-Mexico Borderlands Research Program constitutes one of the most significant Mexico-oriented research projects ever undertaken on a university campus. A joint venture of the UCLA Latin American Center and the CSRC, the wide-ranging project, launched early in 1981 following an international review and planning conference, is expected to extend through the present decade. The research involves the participation of Mexican and U.S. social scientists, physical and life scientists, humanists, and professionals in nearly all disciplines. The principal effort of the project is the collection and analysis of mappable data for this important region that will be published in a multivolume, bilingual *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas*.

Since the founding of the UCLA Latin American Center, a significant part of its research has dealt with Mexico. For example, the Center's nonformal education project that was launched in 1970 and its ongoing lore and statistical projects have had strong Mexican components.

In addition to the borderlands atlas efforts, the Center has two other border projects underway. Data are now being gathered and analyzed under the direction of **Peter Reich**, which along with a number of essays relating to aspects of binational statistics, will be published as the *Statistical Abstract of the United States-Mexico Borderlands*. This volume is part of the supplement series to the Center's Statistical Abstract of Latin America Series.

Another team of UCLA Latin American Center researchers, in cooperation

with the University Library staff and off-campus participants, is building a bibliographic database on the border. BorderLine, as this project is entitled, is housed in the UCLA University Research Library and is an automated bibliographic search service for materials published or produced since 1960 that deal with the United States-Mexico borderlands region. BorderLine is now being expanded to form an international consortium.

In addition to the collaborative effort on the borderlands, the CSRC is involved in wideranging research projects related to Mexican studies. Several ongoing activities stem from a grant by the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE) and include research topics on the history of U.S.-Mexican relations; Mexican culture and media; economics and energy; immigration and the border area; and Mexico's relations with the Mexican-American community. During 1980-1981, the CSRC undertook a major project on the two-hundred-year history of the Los Angeles Mexican community, and this research will soon be published. Another important focus of CSRC has been research on Mexican and Mexican-American women.

Other UCLA academic units that have undertaken significant Mexico-related research projects include the Graduate School of Management, the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the School of Public Health, and the Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center.

Over the years much of the research on Mexico at UCLA has been undertaken by individual faculty and graduate students, not only in the humanities and social sciences, but in the professional schools and physical and life sciences. Currently some 75 UCLA faculty and staff from 23 departments and research units are involved in research on some aspect of Mexico. Much of this research is by ladder-rank faculty and therefore constitutes a continuing commitment on the part of the University. For example, historians **James Lockhart**, James W. Wilkie, John Caughey (emeritus), Norris C. Hundley, Juan Gómez-Quiñones, **Mary Yeager**, **Alexander Saxton**, and **John Laslett** are all involved in research related to Mexico and the Mexicans in the United States. In biology and ecology, **Donald G. Buth**, **Martin L. Cody**, **Henry A. Hespenheide**, **Park S. Nobel**, **Laurie Vitt**, **Hartmut Walter**, **Charles Bennett**, **Jonathan Sauer**, **Philip W. Rundel**, **Mildred E. Mathias**, and **W. E. Westman** have all researched aspects of Mexico.

As listed in the volume *UCLA and Mexico*, the research of UCLA graduate students on Mexico has been significant.

More than two hundred-fifty Master's theses and Ph.D. dissertations have been completed on Mexican topics. The following departments produced most of these: Education (52); Anthropology (42); History (34); Geography (19); Hispanic Language and Literature (13); Latin American Studies (13); Sociology (12); and Political Science (11).

With an outstanding core of Mexicanist faculty concentrated in the humanities and social sciences, as well as distinguished faculty in the professional schools and physical and life science departments who are knowledgeable about many aspects of Mexico, few institutions in the United States approach UCLA in the richness and variety of Mexico-related coursework for both graduate and undergraduate programs. Over forty-five courses are devoted primarily to Mexico while an additional one hundred twenty-five or so courses have a substantial Mexico content. More than twenty departments offer these courses.

In keeping with the tradition at UCLA of public service to the local community and the promotion of understanding on the international level, the University has, over the decades, sponsored many public outreach programs involving Mexico and the Chicano community in the United States. At the same time, UCLA's efforts involve a great range of cultural activity in the visual arts, music, and literature; films; exhibits; lectures; concerts; plays; dances; and workshops both on and off the Westwood campus.

UCLA takes pride not only in the initiation of important research on Mexico and the Chicano community, but also in making this research and that of other specialists available through several different publications programs. While the Latin American Center is concerned with publications on Latin America generally, many of its imprints are of central importance to the study of Mexico. The yearly *Statistical Abstract of Latin America* contains not only statistical material on Mexico, but over the years it has published some half-dozen analytical articles dealing with Mexico. The *Journal of Latin American Lore* contains 20 articles on Mexico, while the Center's *Reference Series* and *Library Guides* are important research tools. The *Hispanic American Periodicals Index* (HAPI) is an annual index of articles appearing in nearly fifty major journals treating Latin America, Mexico, and the Hispanic population in the United States. Ten of the Center's monograph series concern specifically Mexican topics.

UCLA's CSRC has a well-established publications program of scholarly monographs, reprints, and a journal *Aztlán: The International Journal of Chicano Studies*

*Research*. Since its founding in 1970, *Aztlán* has published 22 issues, a number of which have been devoted to special topics such as "Chicano History" and "Education and the Chicano." The CSRC catalogue includes more than forty-nine titles in its different series.

Other significant Mexico publications at UCLA are *The Chicano Law Review*, *The Pacific Historical Review* as well as the imprints of the Museum of Cultural History.

The University of California Press has offices at UCLA (as well as Berkeley). It actively seeks to expand its strong list of titles on Mexico.

The UCLA library collections of materials related to Mexico, U.S.-Mexican relations, the border, and Chicano studies are among the strongest and most heavily used in the country. They cover the full spectrum of the social sciences and humanities and range from the fine arts to the health sciences. In all, over 50,000 volumes are held in addition to significant collections of maps, manuscripts, government documents, microfilms, and ephemera.

The UCLA University Research Library houses the core holdings for most fields. The library's Public Affairs Service acquires much current economic, statistical, and political material from Mexican government agencies as well as Mexico-related documents from U.S. federal and state agencies, from other foreign governments, and from international and regional organizations. The Department of Special Collections has rich holdings of rare books, manuscripts, and other materials on Mexico and the Southwest. Highlights include the Byron McAfee collection of Nahuatl manuscripts and the Carey McWilliams papers.

Within the UCLA University Library System other important holdings are found in the Art, Bio-Medical, Education-Psychology, Geology, Management, Map, and Music Libraries. The contents of these libraries are integrated into the main University Research Library catalog. The UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Library augments these collections with extensive resources on the Chicano population in the United States as well as on the Mexican heritage of these peoples. This collection is rapidly becoming one of the chief repositories in the country of printed and audiovisual materials documenting all aspects of the Chicano experience.

Since its inception in 1962 UCLA's Museum of Cultural History has had a strong interest in Mexico and now has a heavily-used collection of more than 6,000 objects from that country. The Mexican section has strengths in both pre-Columbian and contemporary folk art areas.

The work *UCLA and Mexico* details these many activities. The volume may be ordered from: UCLA Program on Mexico, 11343 Bunche Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024

## UNAM's Uchmany Visits UCLA

On May 2 visiting scholar **Eva Alexandra Uchmany** addressed a group of faculty and graduate students at UCLA. Her presentation was entitled "Religious Changes of Mexican Indians Under Spanish Domination." Uchmany (Colegio de Historia, UNAM) is a Fulbright grantee doing research at the Huntington Library in Pasadena, California—gathering data from *procesos* relating to sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Inquisition activities. During her stay in the United States, Uchmany will visit other collections containing colonial Mexican documents.

She received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and took the Licentiate and

Ph.D. from UNAM. Uchmany has lectured in Israel, India, France, England, Central and South America as well as the United States. Her publications include "Huitzilopochtli, dios de la historia de los Azteca-Mexitin" (*Estudios de Cultura Nahuatl*, 1978), "Religious Changes in the Conquest of Mexico" (*Religious Change and Cultural Domination*, 1981), and "De algunos cristianos nuevos en la Conquista y colonización de la Nueva España" (*Estudios Novohispanos*, 1983).

In addition to teaching colonial history and ethnohistory at UNAM, Uchmany serves as co-editor of *Revista Mexicana de Estudios Antropológicos* and is guest-editor of *Biblioteca Americana*.

## UCSF Dental Symposium

At a three-day UCSF symposium, June 13-15, the effects of change in dental disease patterns were analyzed in relation to the future of dentistry in Mexico and the United States.

According to symposium organizer **Samuel J. Wycoff** (Division of General Dentistry, UCSF), invited guests included representatives from the eight Mexican dental districts as well as the executive director and members of the advisory committee of the Asociación Mexicana de Facultades de Escuelas de Odontología. Also in attendance were Executive Secretary **Jacob Gómez Aranda** and President **José Trinidad Velásquez Corona**, Dean of the Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit.

At San Francisco, these participants joined University dental faculty and other professionals and community representatives from California for a day-long plenary session of formal papers and discussions. The remainder of the conference was devoted to small workshops on specific topics and tours of UCSF's teaching, research, and community programs.

## International News

### Mario Ojeda at CEFNOMEX

**Mario Ojeda**, a leading expert on international relations in Mexico, is currently a visiting scholar at the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOMEX), in Tijuana. Ojeda, on leave from his post as a professor of international relations at El Colegio de México, has been one of the main actors in the development of the study of the United States as a field of academic inquiry in Mexico. A graduate in international relations from UNAM, he also undertook postgraduate work at Harvard. At El Colegio de México, Ojeda has served as Secretary General and General Coordinator of Academic Affairs. In the latter capacity he was instrumental in securing the support of El Colegio and of other agencies for the creation and funding of CEFNOMEX.

Ojeda is a noted scholar and the author of numerous works. His most recent publication is a collection of essays entitled *La administración del desarrollo de la*



Mario Ojeda

*frontera* (México, D. F.: El Colegio de México, 1982).

During his April through August residency in Tijuana, Ojeda is inaugurating the CEFNOMEX program of visiting scholars. In addition to undertaking a research project on the border region, he is consult-

ing with the CEFNOMEX staff on the curriculum for the master's degree program in regional development that will be launched in the near future by the Baja California Institution.

While in Tijuana, Ojeda will continue research on his broad interest in Mexico's foreign policy and U.S.-Mexican relations. However, he is now able to view the bilateral relation from a new perspective, that of daily life on the border. This is the first time that he has been able to spend an extended period on the border and, as he told *UC MEXUS NEWS* in an interview, "CEFNOMEX is the perfect post from which to view the activities of the border region and the unique regional perspective." The border has long been considered important by Mexico City, he noted, particularly because of the international implications of border issues and problems.

Mario Ojeda will return to his teaching and research duties at El Colegio de México in the fall. In addition, he is serving as co-chair of the Latin American Studies Association Program Committee for the LASA International Congress to be held in Mexico City, September 29-October 1, 1983.



Research on Mexican topics creates considerable interest on the part of ASU faculty and graduate students. More graduate dissertations and theses are written on Mexico than the rest of the Latin American countries combined. A recent survey of research revealed that at least twenty-seven ASU faculty currently were undertaking Mexican projects.

In Languages **Maureen Ahern** is working on contemporary Mexican poetry and women writers. **Margarita Cota-Cárdenas** is analyzing the irony in Carlos Fuentes's fiction and the literature of social protest in Mexico, and David Foster is researching contemporary Mexican theater and the semiological approximations of the essay. In Music, Richard Haefer is studying the music of Mexican Indians, and in Art **Emily Umberger** is analyzing Aztec monuments from a historical and political view.

**Carole Anne Valentine, Banisa Saint Damian, and Dorothy Soricone** (Communications) are conducting a comparative Mexico/United States study of gender and culture as determinants of ideal voice. **Isabel Schon** (Education) researches Mexican literature for children and young adults. **Florence Barkin** (Lin-

guistics) and **Robert Carrasco** (Bilingual Education) are studying comparative educational settings in Mexico and the United States.

Marvin Alisky (Political Science) continues to study the Mexican media and political trends and now is writing on the military. **Thomas Karnes** (History) is beginning a project on the history of U.S.-Mexican relations. **Michael Woolverton** (Agriculture) is examining Mexican agribusiness and **Steve Torok** is analyzing (Agriculture) the Mexican winter vegetable industry.

**Ray Henkel** and **Donald McTaggart** (Geography) are studying spontaneous recreation settlements in Puerto Peñasco. **Donald Burt** and **Michael Sheridan** (Geology) are examining topaz rhyolite lavas. **J. V. Toohey** (Health) is working on projects dealing with public health, family planning, and drug rehabilitation. Dale Furnish (Law) is researching Mexican commercial law and international trade. **Barbara Stark** (Anthropology) is analyzing pre-Columbian coastal adaptations and pottery production along the Atlantic coast.

Several faculty are focusing on U.S.-Mexican border questions. **Justo**

**Alarcón** (Language) specializes in literature and poetry of the border region and is editor of *La Palabra*, a journal devoted to this topic. **John Aguilar** (Anthropology) is studying working-class households at the border. **F. Arturo Rosales** (History) is studying criminal justice and Mexican immigrants in the 1910-1914 period. **Marjorie Zate** (Criminal Justice) is conducting research on comparative criminal justice of Hispanics in the Southwest. Marvin Alisky (Political Science) is studying the role of city councils in industrial promotion in twin border cities while Jerry Ladman (Economics) is examining the border economy. Several faculty are contributors to UCLA's United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project. **R. W. Durrenberger** (Geography) is co-editor of the physical geography volume of the atlas.

The fact that ASU has recently joined PROFMEX is indicative of its commitment to the study of Mexico. In the future, the University's emphasis on Mexico will undoubtedly increase. For further information contact: Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287 (602) 965-5127.

## UTEP's Mexico Programs

The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies is a major teaching and research program at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) and coordinates most of the institution's Mexico-related activities. The university forms part of a dynamic, binational metropolitan complex with a population of one and a half million people. The Ciudad Juárez-El Paso area constitutes a north-south/east-west continental crossroads as well as an economic and cultural dividing line between the developed nations and the Third World. Given its geographic location, the Center places major emphasis on the study of the U.S.-Mexican border, a zone rich in history and complex in its cultural, demographic, and economic configuration.

The director of the Center is **Oscar J. Martínez**. Martínez, a native of Ciudad Juárez-El Paso, obtained the Ph.D. in history from UCLA. His major research field is the history of the U.S.-Mexican border region. His publications include *Border Boom Town: Ciudad Juárez Since 1848* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978) and *Fragments of the Mexican Revolution: Personal Accounts from the Border* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, forthcoming, 1983). Currently, Martínez is working on a topical history as well as an

oral history of the border region. In 1981-1982 he was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. The Associate Director is **Jeffrey T. Brannon**, a member of UTEP's Economics Department.

Established in 1961, the Center has evolved and grown in its capacity to promote and support teaching, research, publication, and community education activities. Drawing on the resources of the University and situated in an excellent binational laboratory, the Center has become a leader in the field of Border Studies.

The Center coordinates UTEP's Bachelor of Arts degree program in Latin American Studies as well as the Border Studies course offerings in various departments. Recently, an M.A. degree in Border History has been added to the curriculum.

Sponsorship of conferences, colloquia, seminars, workshops, exhibitions, and other public events constitute an important part of the Center's work. These activities are designed to benefit the faculty, students, and the community at large by disseminating timely information about Mexico and the border. Speakers are invited regularly from throughout the United

States and Mexico. Aside from their participation in campus activities, more than fifty UTEP faculty and other researchers associated with the Center are engaged in ongoing research on a wide variety of subjects pertaining to Mexico and the border area. Ten topics have been identified as having particular importance, and the Center actively promotes original research in each of them:

- Migration and Population Growth in the Border Region
- Border Economic Interdependence
- Border Industrialization
- Contemporary Conditions in Mexico
- U.S.-Mexican Relations
- Border Relations
- Environmental Issues along the Border
- Allocation of Natural Resources along the Border
- Border Cultural Interaction
- Border Ethnic Relations

Research now under way at UTEP on the borderlands ranges widely across the disciplines. For example, **Howard G. Applegate** (Civil Engineering) is studying pesticides along the border and is co-editor of the environmental hazards volume of UCLA's *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas* and **C. Richard Bath** (Political Science) is working on a book on environmental issues and U.S.-Mexican relations. **William J. Lloyd** and **Richard**



**Marston**, both of Biological Sciences, are investigating different aspects of water in the region. **Dilmus D. James** (Economics and Finance), who will soon leave for a year's research in Geneva, is co-editor of the economics volume of the *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas*. **Ellwyn Stoddard** (Sociology and Anthropology) is conducting research on the 1976 and 1982 peso devaluations.

The Center sponsors and publishes materials for both the academic and lay communities. Books and monographs are published in cooperation with UTEP's Texas Western Press. Lengthy papers are published in the Occasional Paper Series. Short essays that address policy concerns are issued as Border Issues and Public Policy Papers, while essays that treat significant (but non-policy) aspects of life in the borderlands are published in the Border Perspectives Series.

Plans for the future at the Center include the establishment of a visiting scholars program. This program will allow at least four scholars from other parts of the United States and Mexico to be Center fellows for periods of four to twelve months.

UTEP's library resources provide strong support for the institution's Mexico-related programs. Several collections in the University Library's Special

Collections Department are particularly important. Outstanding among these is the Southwest and Border Studies Collection (SWBSC). It is made up of over 9,000 volumes, a major source of published information, mostly history, on the Ciudad Juárez-El Paso area, northern Mexico, and the U.S. Southwest. The SWBSC began in the early 1960s when John H. McNeely, a historian at UTEP, donated over 5,000 volumes to the library.

The archival holdings include numerous collections of papers of private persons, literary figures, institutions, and corporations, such as the Río Grande Division of the Southern Pacific Company. One particularly valuable collection is the Aultman Collection, which contains hundreds of photographs on the Mexican Revolution and of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez.

Microfilm holdings include more than a million Mexican documents from the following sources: Ciudad Juárez Municipal Archives; Chihuahua Municipal Archives; Durango State Archives; Janos (Provincias Internas) Northern Frontier Documents; and a great many of the Juárez and Durango Cathedral records.

In cooperation with the Institute of Oral History, Special Collections houses many oral history tapes and transcripts pertaining to border historical events such

as the Mexican Revolution, Prohibition, the Depression, and other important topics. The department is also developing a Border Studies Manuscript Collection of both unpublished manuscripts and materials distributed in limited quantities. Recently, UTEP's Ellwyn R. Stoddard, a pioneering borderlands scholar, donated his personal collection to this department. Stoddard's material spans more than a dozen academic disciplines and includes many otherwise unavailable out-of-print publications, unpublished professional papers, newspaper clippings, non-mainstream journal reprints (or photocopies), and limited distribution research reports from public or private agencies.

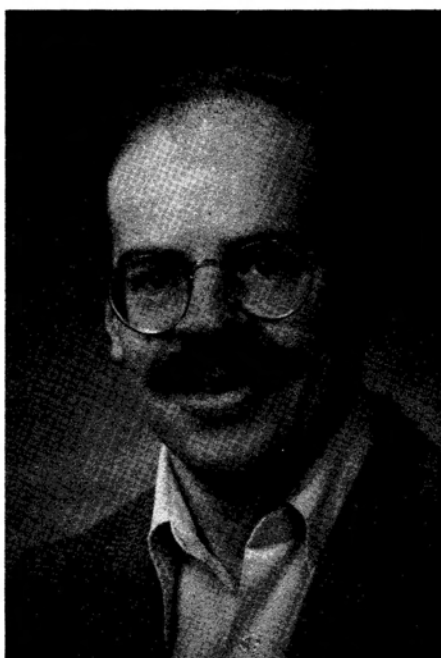
Of related interest is the Chicano Studies Collection. It is made up of books, films, journal titles, and other materials useful for research on the Mexican-American population of the border region.

For more information on the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies and its activities, write to the Center at The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968.

## CERLAC'S Mexico Project

The Mexico Project is one of several activities organized by the Center for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC), an interdisciplinary research organization concerned with the economic development, and the political and social organization and culture of Latin America and the Caribbean. CERLAC is located at York University in Toronto, Ontario, but individual members of the Mexico Project and other programs are also affiliated with several other institutions, including the University of Toronto and the University of Guelph.

The CERLAC Mexico Project is directed by **Frans Josef Schryer**, an associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Guelph. A graduate from McGill University (M.A., Ph.D.), he has done extensive research on local-level politics, land tenure, and ethnohistory in rural Mexico. He is currently conducting fieldwork in the Nahuatl region of Yahualica and Atlapexco in the Huasteca Hidalguense. In 1981-82 he strengthened his ties with Mexican academics during a stay as Visiting Professor at the Center for Rural Studies of the Colegio de Postgraduados in Chapingo. His publications include nu-



Frans J. Schryer

merous scholarly articles and *The Rancheros of Pisaflores: The Case History of a Peasant Bourgeoisie in Twentieth-Century Mexico* (University of Toronto Press, 1980).

Apart from an ongoing series of seminars and public lectures by well-known Mexicanists, other Mexico Project activities include research on socioeconomic change by six Canadian scholars. Two are engaged in a long-term project involving fieldwork in the Huasteca region of Mexico, in collaboration with a group of Mexican scholars affiliated with CISINAS (Centro de Investigaciones Superiores del Instituto Nacional de Antropología Social). The Canadian members of this team are examining the social and political impact of the introduction of new technology (new varieties of coffee, new forms of cattle raising, and modern transportation) and the expansion of formal education and other national institutions on both Indian and mestizo communities in northern Hidalgo. Studies by other members of the Mexico Project, in collaboration with Mexican researchers, include research on railroad workers, agribusiness, and the food processing industry.

Five papers have now been published in the Mexico Project's Working Paper Series:

**Sam Lanfranco**, "Mexican Oil, Export-led Development, and Agricultural Neglect."

**Richard Roman**, "Railroad Nationalization and the Formation of Administración Obrera in Mexico, 1937-38."

**Frans Schryer**, "From Rancheros to *Pequeños Proprietarios*: Agriculture, Class Structure, and Politics in the Sierra de Jacala, Mexico."

**Russell Chace**, "The Mexico Northwestern Railway Company Ltd., 1908-1914."

**Frans Schryer**, "Ethnicity and Political Conflict in Northern Hidalgo (Agrarian Conflict in a Nahuatl Region)".

Copies of these and forthcoming publications as well as additional information on the Mexico Project may be obtained by writing to: The Mexico Project, CERLAC, Founders College, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3K 1P3 (416) 667-3085.

## New Mexico Consortium Meeting Hosted at NMSU

The New Mexico Consortium for Latin American Studies, which coordinates programs between UNM and NMSU held its Fifth Annual Meeting in Las Cruces, March 25-26, 1983. The theme of the conference was "Mexico: The Critical Years, 1982-1988."

Participants in the meeting, hosted by **Louis R. Sadler**, were grouped into several sessions:

"The Literary View," chaired by **Gustavo Sáinz** (UNM), included from UNM **Sergio Elizondo**, **Susan Haddaway**, **Maria Kelley**, and **Dick C. Gerdes**; and from NMSU **Thomas Hoeksema**.

"Economic Predictions," chaired by **Kenneth Nowotny** (NMSU), included from UNM **Peter Gregory** and **Roger Norton** and from NMSU **Lee Hageman**.

"The Interdisciplinary View," chaired by Sadler, included from NMSU **Charles H. Harris** and **Guadalupe Valdés** and from UNM **Fred Harris** and **Gilbert W. Merx**.

The principal speaker was **James W. Wilkie**, (UCLA), who presented the banquet address on "The Causes Since 1970 of Mexico's Current Crisis."

## Overseas Development Council Mexico Project

For the past three and a half years, the Overseas Development Council (ODC) has conducted a major project of policy research and discussion of U.S.-Mexican relations among key decision-makers drawn from the private, public, and academic sectors in the United States and Mexico. The U.S.-Mexico Project developed in response to the growing economic, political, and social interaction between the two countries and the need for increased unofficial exchanges between public and private leaders from both nations.

According to ODC's director, **John W. Sewell**, "a policy-oriented, Washington-based forum involving key participants from the government, business, labor, and academic sectors of the United States and Mexico is of critical importance as the bilateral relationship undergoes substantial modifications, and sectors within each country confront growing economic and political constraints."

The U.S.-Mexico Project forms part of ODC's Foreign Policy Program, directed by **Richard Feinberg**. Feinberg served on the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State and has worked as an international economist in the Treasury Department and the House Banking Committee.

The Director of the U.S.-Mexico Project is **Cathryn Thorup**. For six years, Thorup lived in Mexico where she worked on Project United States at El Colegio de México. She has written extensively on Mexico's attempts to diversify its foreign investments, on the Reagan administration and Mexico, and on U.S. and Mexican policies toward Central America. For the past three years, Thorup has also written regularly on international politics for the Mexican news magazine *Razones*. Thorup is assisted in her duties at ODC by Program Assistant **Louise Fleischman**.

Through an integrated program of research, meetings, and public education, the U.S.-Mexico Project seeks to: clarify the nature of the present bilateral relationship; explore ways in which future Mexican and U.S. development can promote the short- and long-term interests of each country; provide a communications network among key policymakers in the two countries; engage in policy-oriented research and discussion among decision-makers, bridging the worlds of research and action; expand public awareness in both countries of the importance of U.S.-Mexican relations; and provide insight into the general trajectory of North-South relations.



Cathryn Thorup

Considerable work was devoted during the first phase of the Project (November 1979-November 1980) to identify the Project's major substantive areas of concern: Trade and investment and border area issues. During 1981, working groups composed of approximately forty-five decision-makers from both countries, were organized around each topic.

In 1982, the U.S.-Mexico Project concentrated on outreach activities. In March, a series of Washington dinner discussions was launched on topics of current interest to develop and strengthen the network of persons interested in the bilateral relationship. Journalists were informed in May of 1982 about U.S. and Mexican perspectives toward developments in Central America; in June the economic and political setting of the Mexican presidential election was analyzed; and in November the prospects for economic development and political stability in Mexico were treated.

In February 1983, a two-day session for Congressional staff was held in Washington in cooperation with the Woodrow Wilson Center and funded by PROFMEX.

Planning is now going forward for a meeting in late 1983 of the Project's U.S.-Mexico Policy Committee. The group will discuss current issues between both countries regarding the appropriate policies in the areas of trade, industrial development, and financial services. The

Chairman of the U.S.-Mexico Policy Committee is **Guy Erb**, a corporate consultant on international finance and trade. Erb was formerly Deputy Director of the U.S. International Cooperation Agency, a member of the National Security Council, and a Senior Fellow at ODC.

The various papers presented at the meetings of the working groups are being published by ODC as a special Working Paper Series on U.S.-Mexican relations. To date, thirteen have been released, with two more to be issued shortly.

- *"Unfair" Trade Practices: A Mexican-American Drama*, by **Andrew James Samet** (Chapman, Duff & Paul) and **Gary Hufbauer** (Deputy Director of the International Law Institute at Georgetown University) \$4.50.

- *An American View of Mexican Trade Policy*, by Guy F. Erb (former Deputy Director of the International Development and Cooperation Agency) \$3.00.

- *U.S. Immigration Policy: A Mexican Perspective of the Reagan Plan*, by **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOEMEX) \$2.00.

- *Central America: The Challenge to American and Mexican Foreign Policy*, by **Robert L. Ayres** and Cathryn Thorup \$3.00.

- *Economic Interrelationships and the Labor Market in Mexico, the United States, and Canada*, by **Gerónimo**



Guy Erb

**Martínez** (General Director of the National Center for Information and Statistics on Labor at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare) \$4.50.

- *A Mexican View of U.S. Trade Policy*, by **Manuel Armendáriz** (Deputy Director of IMCE, the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade) and **Eric Alvarez** (Deputy

Director of Studies on Foreign Commercial Policy at IMCE) \$3.00.

- *The Politics of Water Apportionment and Pollution Problems in United States-Mexico Relations*, by **Stephen Mumme** (Political Science, UA) \$3.00.

- *The Reagan Administration and Mexico*, by Cathryn Thorup, \$3.00.

- *An Analytical Framework for the Study of the U.S.-Mexico Border Area Phenomena*, by **Mario Carrillo** (CEFNOEMEX) \$3.00.

- *Transborder Flows of Technical Information: Cases of the Commercialization of Guayule and Groundwater Utilization in the El Paso, Texas/Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua Region*, by **Dilms James** (Economics, UTEP) and **C. Richard Bath** (Political Science, UTEP) \$3.50.

A collection of the papers on trade and investment is being published in Spanish by El Colegio de México.

Funding for the U.S.-Mexico Project has been provided by the Tinker, Ford, Rockefeller Brothers, Mellon, and Hewlett Foundations, the Bank of America, and PROFMEX. For additional information about the U.S.-Mexico Project and its publications, contact: Louise Fleischman, Program Assistant, U.S.-Mexico Project, Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 234-8701.

## UT Austin Accord with UNAM

A formal agreement of scientific and cultural cooperation was signed by President **Peter T. Flawn** of The University of Texas at Austin and **Octavio Rivero Serrano**, Rector of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, on March 11 at ceremonies in Mexico City. "The academic agreement will provide an umbrella for several specific projects and undertakings in a wide range of fields," said **Stanley R. Ross**, coordinator of the Office for Mexican Studies (OMS) at UT. Ross and a delegation of other UT scholars accompanied President Flawn to Mexico City for the ceremonies, which were held at UNAM.

While the two universities have had continuing relationships between specific areas of study in the past, there has been no over-all agreement of cooperation until now. A campus coordinator and a series of sub-coordinators will be appointed on each campus—scholars who will explore the possibilities for cooperation. The agreement encourages the exchange of academic personnel between the institutions through their educational and research departments. It also promotes joint research work and publication exchange.

Other objectives of the cooperative agreement are:

- To increase the scientific-cultural relations between the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and UT Austin.
- To promote and sponsor postgraduate studies which enhance the scientific and technological progress of graduate students, as well as the educational and research duties of both universities.

As a beginning of intellectual cooperation, the signing ceremonies were followed by an academic session. Stanley Ross spoke on the subject of "The Mexican Constitution in Historic Perspective," and **Jorge Carpizo**, Director of the Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas (IIJ), delivered a talk entitled "Unique Aspects of Mexican Constitutional Law."

In addition to Flawn and Ross, the UT delegation included **Gerhard Fonken**, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research; **William Livingston**, Vice President and Dean of Graduate Studies; **William Glade**, Director of the Institute for Latin American Studies; **Rudolfo de la Garza**, Director of Mexican American Studies; and **Wayne Holtzman**, President of the UT System Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.

One of the first efforts under the agreement was a joint symposium,

"Unique Features of Mexican Constitutional Law" held in Austin, April 11-12, 1983. Sponsored by IIJ and OMS, the program included five sessions on different aspects of Mexican law. IIJ participants included **Hector Fix-Zamudio**, who spoke on "The Amparo"; **Jorge Carpizo**, who discussed "No Reelection"; and **Jorge Madrazo**, who gave a paper entitled "Concept of Property and the Subsoil." In addition, IIJ's **Braulio Ramírez** treated the topic of "Syndicalism" while **Gerardo Gil** presented an analysis of "Agrarian Reform and the Ejido."

## UT Austin's Stanley Ross Honored

**Stanley R. Ross**, professor of history at UT Austin, has been named an Ashbel Smith Professor by the UT System Board of Regents. The Board of Regents in 1963 authorized the designation of 10 professors at UT Austin as Ashbel Smith Professors. The number was increased to 15 by Regental action in 1980. The awards are made to outstanding faculty members for distinguished service to the university.





## UC MEXUS

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO • SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

#### DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

Dear Colleagues Around the World:

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

Volume II of the *Inventory*, published in December, 1982, listed 494 researchers in 36 different disciplines and included research being done at institutions throughout the United States, Mexico, Australia, Germany, Italy, and Venezuela.

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

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

If you submitted an abstract of your research for publication in Volume I or Volume II of the *Inventory*, you will find attached a copy of your published abstract for each project listed. You may simply update this information by marking changes on that copy and checking the appropriate boxes at the bottom of the questionnaire. If the published report does not include a project description or starting and ending dates, please add them. Future volumes of the *Inventory* will not list project reports which do not include this information.

If you have new projects to report, *please use a separate questionnaire form for each project*. Two copies of the questionnaire are enclosed for your use. Please pass along any copies that you do not need to interested colleagues or graduate students who are completing dissertations on relevant topics. Additional copies of the questionnaire can be obtained by writing to the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego (Q-060), La Jolla, CA 92093, U.S.A. (Tel. 619-452-4503). You may report your research on photocopies of the questionnaire, but please be sure to submit your report in duplicate.

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

You may list research projects that are currently underway, projected to begin in the near future (e.g., pending a funding decision), or completed within the last two years.

If you submit an abstract for publication, you will receive, at no charge, a copy of Volume III of the *Inventory* as well as information on future issues. By submitting your abstract prior to June 30, 1983, you can receive a complimentary copy of Volume II as well.

Sincerely,

Wayne A. Cornelius

Ricardo A. Anzaldúa Montoya

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



# INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF CURRENT MEXICO-RELATED RESEARCH

PLEASE TYPE—EN INGLES O ESPAÑOL LIST ONLY ONE PROJECT PER QUESTIONNAIRE

RESEARCHERS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES. PLEASE LIST ONE USEABLE ADDRESS FOR EACH.

Principal Researcher: \_\_\_\_\_ Discipline: \_\_\_\_\_

Department/School: \_\_\_\_\_

University or other institution: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Collaborating Researcher: \_\_\_\_\_ Discipline: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ check here if  
researcher is  
co-principal

Department/School: \_\_\_\_\_

University or other institution: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

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

PROJECT TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

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

KEY WORDS. List no more than three words which best describe your research project:

STATUS OF PROJECT (YOU MUST MAKE AN ENTRY ON EACH OF THESE LINES):

\_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year begun or projected to begin)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(month/year ended or projected to end or "ongoing")

SOURCES OF SUPPORT: \_\_\_\_\_

PUBLICATIONS RESULTING OR PROJECTED (PLEASE LIST NO MORE THAN THREE AND GIVE COMPLETE CITATIONS. DO NOT ABBREVIATE JOURNAL TITLES.):

This project should be listed under the following category (please specify a single major area):

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican Studies       | <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.-Mexican Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> Border Studies  | <input type="checkbox"/> Chicano Studies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Sciences     | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Sciences    | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Sciences |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Sciences | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |  |  |

- ☐ Please reprint abstract as previously published
- ☐ Please reprint abstract with changes marked

PLEASE MAIL TOP TWO COPIES TO:

MARTA TORRES-REILLY, PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR  
CENTER FOR U.S.-MEXICAN STUDIES (Q-060), UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093, U.S.A.

Ross joined the UT Austin faculty in 1968 where he has served in several administrative posts and is currently the coordinator of both the Mexico-United States Border Research Program and the Office for Mexican Studies (OMS). He has been a leader in the movement to improve relations between Mexican and United States scholars and institutions and is a founding member of the The Consortium of Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX). Ross, a leading authority on the history of Mexico in the twentieth century, is author, co-author, or editor of more than 15 scholarly books in English and Spanish.

In a separate action, Texas Governor Mark White appointed Ross to an immigration task force that will study the immigration question, particularly the problem of illegal aliens. He will serve with **Ray Marshall**, the Bernard Rapoport Centennial Professor of Economics and Public Affairs at UT Austin, on the 26-person task force that is charged with making recommendations and drafting proposals and suggestions for the Governor.

## Society for Applied Anthropology Meeting

The Society for Applied Anthropology held its 1983 Annual Meeting in San Diego, March 17-19. The theme of the conference was "Immigration." Twenty-four separate sessions directly focused on various aspects of migration. Panel titles included "Southeast Asian Migration and Ethnicity in California," "Race, Class, Gender: A Comparison of Caribbean and Mexican Migrants to the United States," and "The San Diego-Tijuana Border Context." Inquiries on papers and participants should be directed to **Dan Whitney**, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

The keynote speaker was Rep. **Romano Mazzoli** (D KY), cosponsor of the pending federal reforms of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Serious concerns were raised on the extent and effectiveness of the proposed amnesty provisions as well as on the need for an H-2 program. Rep. Mazzoli stated that despite the "pimples and warts," the reforms will be a step forward. Not surprisingly, the issues were still unresolved at the end of the question and answer period.

## University of Houston Mexican Legal Studies

The University of Houston (UH) Law Center in cooperation with the Universidad Panamericana (UP) in Mexico City is offering a Mexican Legal Studies Program in Mexico City, May 30-July 1, 1983. The Program is directed by **Stephen Zamora** (UH Visiting Fulbright Fellow at UNAM) and includes the following faculty: **José Bracamonte** (UH), **Richard Buxbaum** (UCB), **Jorge Camil** (UP), and **Guillermo Floris Margadant** (UNAM).

Classes will be held at the UP's complex in Colonia Mixcoac and involve such courses as Introduction to the Mexican Legal System, Legal Aspects of Trade and Investment in Mexico, Mexican Immigration and Law Policy, and U.S. and Mexican Laws Affecting International Banking.

The program, founded as part of the UH Law Center in 1968, is accredited by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. In past years, UH has helped law students to obtain clerkships with Mexican law firms after completion of the Program. Although the permanent practice of law by non-Mexican citizens is restricted, such educational clerkships are permissible.

The program is open to any American law student in good standing having completed 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours of law study approved by the American Bar Association. The applicant must submit a letter of permission to attend the program from the law school regularly attended. The program is also open to a limited number of graduate students in other disciplines, provided their schools accept the summer courses for credit.

For more information contact: Mexican Legal Studies Program, Law Center, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

### LASA Mexico Congress

The Latin American Studies Association has announced that room rates at the Fiesta Palace Hotel for the September 29-October 1 International Congress have been lowered from \$50 to \$36 (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. This special rate applies before and after the congress for those LASA members who wish to spend more time in Mexico.

More than 50 sessions at the congress will be devoted to Mexico-related subjects.

## Huichol Art Preview Exhibit

May 2 marked the preview exhibit of Huichol Indian yarn paintings which will begin a European tour June 16 in Amsterdam. The preview reception, held at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel in Los Angeles, was hosted by Los Angeles Mexican Consul General and Mrs. **Javier Escobar** and Mr. and Mrs. **George White** of Beverly Hills. Representing UC MEXUS at the gala event were **James W. Wilkie**, **Edna Monzón de Wilkie**, and **Susan Schroeder**.

In January, exhibition director **John H. Bowles** and Mexican scholar and writer **Juan Negrín** visited **Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.**, Wilkie, and Schroeder at UCLA's Latin American Center and discussed the possibility of a Los Angeles-based exhibit upon the return of the Huichol collection to the United States. A catalog featuring the artworks as well as a cultural and historical survey of the Huichol was also considered.

The exhibit consists of 50 *tablas* which vary in size from 16 inches square to 4 by 8 feet. These *tablas* are actually expanded, elaborated versions of Huichol artifacts created by the Huichol on traditional religious pilgrimages. On these journeys, peyote is ingested and the subsequent hallucinogenic experience produces exotic, mystical visions—many of which are reflected in the yarn drawings.

The Huichol are a group of indigenous peoples living in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Jalisco and Nayarit, Mexico. In part because of their isolation the Huichol have retained many of their unique cultural features, particularly linguistic and religious elements.

Negrín hopes to build support in order to permanently install the artworks in a cultural center for the Foundation for the Preservation of Traditional and Sacred Art of the Huichol. The foundation is a Mexican institution that he and a number of Huichol have established with the help of Cultural Survival, Inc., a non-profit organization based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Also helping Negrín with his work are the Friends of the Huichol Culture, Inc., of Berkeley, California.

Individuals or groups interested in more information about the exhibit may contact: John H. Bowles (213) 276-9902.

## UA Summer Tinker Award

Mexico-related research ranks prominently among the projects funded by the University of Arizona's Latin American Area Center 1983 Tinker Summer Field Research Grant program. Among the recipients for Sonora are **Roberta Baer** (Anthropology) who will continue her investigation of the social and cultural factors influencing food consumption patterns, **Susan Bojórquez de Yensen** (Nutrition and Food Science) who will carry out halophyte research, and **Eric Monke** and **Michael Wise** (Agricultural Economics) who will investigate causes and consequences of international technology transfer. From the Office of Arid Lands Studies, **Adolfo Chávez Rodríguez** and **Eric Mel-link** will study geohydrological conditions in central Chihuahua and the faunal diversity associated with agricultural systems in San Luis Potosí, respectively.

Others receiving awards for Mexico are **Donald Frischmann** (Spanish) to study popular theater in Mexico City, **Ben Brown** (Anthropology) to continue archaeological research in western and central Mexico, and **Lucinda Salo** (Soil and Water Sciences) to carry out research on the use of tree legumes to aid in reforestation and erosion control in Chiapas, Yucatán, and Vera Cruz. **Livingston Sutro** received a grant for a study of malnutrition and ruminant production in Oaxaca. **Thorric Cederstrom** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) will also be in Oaxaca, examining how folk beliefs influence the use of agricultural technology.

## UA-Guadalajara Journalism Accord

The University of Arizona's Department of Journalism and the Escuela de Periodismo de la Universidad Autónoma

de Guadalajara (UAG) recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of their *convênio* which provides for the annual exchange of two journalism students from each institution. A commemorative conference held in Guadalajara on March 15, 1983, included the following lectures: "Algunas particularidades en la docencia de la comunicación," by **Silviano Hernández** (Director of Journalism at UAG), "Cambios en los tipos de propiedad de periódicos," by **Abe Channin** (UA, Journalism), and "La prensa y el gobierno en los EUA," by **Donald W. Carson** (UA, Journalism). The conference was also attended by UAG's Rector, **Luis Garibay G.**, and UA President **Henry Koffler**. The proceedings were published in UAG's publication, *Antorcha* (No. 369, March 13, 1983).

## Historia Mexicana Subscription Campaign

The Centro de Estudios Históricos of El Colegio de México has announced a special subscription campaign for the journal *História Mexicana*. Founded by Daniel Casó Villegas, the journal has been published continuously, four times a year, since 1951. Numerous articles by outstanding scholars of Mexican and Latin American history have made this publication a necessary research tool for those interested in Mexico.

Members of the editorial board include **Carlos Sempat Assadourian**, **Jan Bazant**, **Romana Falcón**, **Bernardo García**, **Moisés González Navarro**, **Alicia Hernández Chávez**, **Andrés Lira**, **Luis Muro**, **Anne Staples**, **Elías Trabulse**, **Berta Ulloa**, and **Josefina Zoraida Vázquez**. Luis Muro serves as Editor. The cost of a yearly subscription is US \$25. For more information, write: *História Mexicana*, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, 10740, México, D.F., Mexico.

## BSUCLA JOINS WITH PROFMEX

In April, the Border States Consortium on Latin America (BSUCLA) held its annual meeting in conjunction with the Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies meetings in Park City, Utah, and voted unanimously to disband the organization in order to allow member institutions to devote their resources and energies to PROFMEX.

BSUCLA was founded in 1969 by the presidents of San Diego State University (SDSU), the University of Arizona (UA), The University of New Mexico (UNM), and the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP). Their goal was to unite their institutions in projects fostering teaching and research related to Latin America in general and to the U.S.-Mexican border in particular as well as to sponsor collaborative enterprises among the members. Four other institutions subsequently joined BSUCLA: UCSD, Arizona State University (ASU), New Mexico State University (NMSU), and Pan American University (PAU).

During its thirteen-year history, BSUCLA obtained federal funding to carry out several general projects, gave support to member institutions for conferences and workshops, published a monograph series, and funded Latin American research by individual scholars and groups within the consortium.

At the April 15 meeting, BSUCLA representatives (**Jerry Ladman**, ASU; **Louis R. Sadler**, NMSU; **Chad Richardson**, PAU; **Thomas M. Davies**, SDSU; **Theo Crevenna**, UNM, and **Susan Deeds**, UA presiding) heard PROFMEX president **James W. Wilkie** stress the important role that the BSUCLA treasury could play in providing the critical mass of funds necessary to support PROFMEX in its organizational phase and in its publications. Because of BSUCLA's traditionally strong Mexican orientation, the members felt that their institutions would be better served by association with PROFMEX.

University of California  
UC MEXUS  
1201 Campbell Hall  
405 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

13-50C  
WORTHINGTON-BALENA RI  
WORTHINGTON, OH 43085