



UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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UCR-Mexico Research Center Affiliates With UC MEXUS and PROFMEX

An administrative unit designed to coordinate and encourage collaborative research with Mexico has been formed at UC Riverside. The new UCR-Mexico Center for Collaborative Research brings together 35 Riverside faculty members who are already engaged in social, behavioral, agricultural, or biological science studies in conjunction with Mexico.

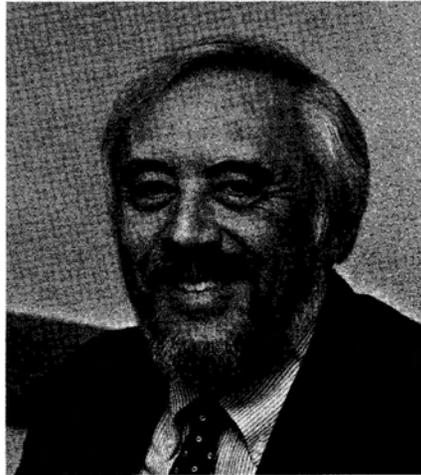
The center's director, **Robert D. Singer** (Psychology), told UC MEXUS that purposes of the new program are "to further collaborative research and training with Mexico, to host colloquia and conferences dealing with collaborative efforts, and to arrange for exchanges and training of research-oriented graduate students."

Among the studies that UCR scientists have been exploring with Mexico are issues in education, migration, the economy, pest control, plant pathology, and geothermal energy.

"The intent of the work," Singer noted, "is to be truly collaborative—the goal is not to study Mexico and Mexicans and not to play consultant to a developing nation. Rather, the vision is to work together as Mexican and U.S. colleagues whose joint efforts and contributions are needed to further mutual interests."

In recent years, the Riverside campus has been active in conducting shared research with scientific counterparts in Mexico. During the 1982-83 academic year, UC MEXUS financed some 10 projects by UCR professors.

The new unit will function within UCR's Center for Social and Behavioral Science Research, also directed by Singer. **Salomón Bartnicki-García**, a professor of plant pathology and microbiology, is associate director. An execu-



Robert D. Singer

tive steering committee and a Mexican advisory committee will oversee the center's operations.

Singer said the group also plans to work closely with the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES), Mexico's governing body for higher education, and with PROFMEX. Singer will be cementing ties with Mexican officials during his stay in Mexico City from April through September.

The new center's roster of participating faculty includes scholars from a wide range of academic departments:

Plant Pathology: **Michael Coffey, Donald Cooksey, Donald Munnecke, Albert Paulus, Joseph Semancik, Peter Tsao, and Salomon Bartnicki-García.**

Entomology: **Martin Barnes, Tom Bellows, James McMurtry, Earl Oatman, John Pinto, and Vahram Sevacherian.**

Psychology: **Raymond Garza, Spencer Kagan, and Robert Singer.**

Sociology: **Adalberto Aguirre, Edgar Butler, and Jane Mercer.**

History: **Leon Campbell and Carlos Cortés.**

Earth Sciences: **Homer Aschmann and Richard Minnich.**

Nematology: **James Baldwin and Ivan Thomason.**

Anthropology: **Alan Beals and Michael Kearney.**

Graduate School of Management: **Mark Hansen and James Pick.**

Botany and Plant Sciences: **Irwin Ting and J. Giles Waines.**

Geology: **Wilfred Elders.**

Chicano Studies: **Alfredo Mirandé.**

Literature and Languages: **Kemy Oyazun**

Glenn Pound, Special Assistant to the Chancellor and an adjunct professor in Plant Pathology, is also involved in the program.

The new center is unusual in having participation from four colleges at UCR. Humanities and Social Sciences along with Natural and Agricultural Sciences are the most active participants while Education and Management have some involvement in Mexico-related research. Particularly strong features of the enterprise are the possibilities for cooperation between social and biological scientists and the primary stress on joint research projects with Mexican colleagues.

Recently, UCR became an institutional member of PROFMEX. The Riverside campus joins San Diego State University, Pan American University, and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco, as PROFMEX affiliates.

For more information contact: Robert D. Singer, UCR-Mexico Center for Collaborative Research, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

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New UC MEXUS Chairman

David J. Sánchez, Jr. has been elected Chairman of the UC Mexus Executive Committee replacing **John Pippenger** of UC Santa Barbara. Sánchez is an associate professor of Family and Community Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco campus. He joined the UCSF faculty in 1969 after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley.

Sánchez served in 1974-1975 as the first Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Fellow from the University of California at the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. His key assignments there were with the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee and with Congressman Ed Roybal, member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Sánchez has also served on the Institute of Medicine's Primary Care Committee; as special consultant to the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; on the National Commission of Health and Vital Statistics; and with the White House Conference on Children Delivery of Health Care. Additional service by Sánchez includes that as consultant on migrant health clinics and education programs in the Southwest to both the Johnson Foundation and the U.S. Office of Health and Human Services.

Sánchez has been a major investigator dealing with minority student access to the health sciences and has participated in the National Institute of Health Minority Biomedical Research Program at UCSF. His research has led to numerous publications dealing with the critical questions of access and delivery of health care for urban Hispanic populations and intervention strategies to ensure equal access.

In addition to activities at the University of California health sciences



David J. Sánchez, Jr.

campus, Sánchez has been an active participant through public service in San Francisco, having served on the Board of Education, the Community College Board of Governors, and presently as President of the San Francisco Police Commission. Sánchez recently received the Robert Wood Johnson service medal for his active role on the Board of Advisors of the Municipal Health Services Program sponsored by the American Medical Association, Robert Wood Johnson, and the Association of Mayors.

Sánchez previously served as Vice Chairman of UC MEXUS and has been involved with consortium activities from the establishment of the organization. He strongly supports the goals of UC MEXUS and notes, with regard to his own area of academic expertise, that the University of California collaboration with Mexico can provide a more comprehensive model of health care and training for Hispanic populations both in California and Mexico.

UC MEXUS NEWS

Editor, Paul Ganster

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North American Economics and Finance Association Meetings Announced

The North American Economics and Finance Association (NAEFA), an international association devoted to the study of economic and financial issues of North American countries, has announced two forthcoming meetings and has issued a call for papers and participants. Although dealing with all North American countries, the meetings customarily feature many sessions and papers devoted to Mexico and Mexican-U.S. relations.

The Second International Meeting will be held in Mexico City, July 25-28, 1984. The 1984 Annual Meeting will be held in conjunction with the Allied Social Science Associations in Dallas, Texas, December 28-30, 1984. All persons interested in presenting a paper or serving as chairperson or as commentator should immediately contact: Edgar Ortíz, Apartado 20-504, Villa Obregón, San. Angel, 01000 México, D.F. The deadline for submission of abstracts for either of these meetings is March 31, 1984.

Association of Borderlands Scholars Meetings

The Association of Borderlands Scholars (ABS) will hold its annual sessions in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association Meeting on April 25-28, 1984 at the Embarcadero Holiday Inn in San Diego. A special feature of the ABS program will be the holding of sessions on April 27 at the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOEMEX) in Tijuana.

The ABS program is as follows:

April 25 (San Diego)

- "Popular Cultural Expression along the Border"
- "Demographic Trends and Sex Role Identification along the Border"
- "Labor Market Issues in the Border Region"

April 26 (San Diego)

- "Culture, Gender, and Media in the Borderlands"
- "Economic Growth and Development in the Borderlands"
- "Women on the Border: Social and Political Issues"
- "Institutions and Policies Involving Transboundary Groundwater along the United States-Mexico Border"
- "History in the Borderlands"
- "Borderlands Environmental Hazards and Natural Resources Issues"
- "United States-Mexico Transborder Sociopolitical Attitudes"
- "Health Issues in the Borderlands"

April 27 (San Diego)

- "Migrants and Workers in the Border Economy"
- "Perspectives on the Border Economy"
- "Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the Borderlands"

April 27 (Tijuana)

- "Urban Growth in the U.S.-Mexican Border Communities"
- "Borderlands Studies: Trends and Directions"

April 28 (San Diego)

- "Minorities, Migrants, and Refugees"
- "Regionalism and Urbanization in the Borderlands"

For more information, contact:

Oscar J. Martínez, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968-0605.

UC MEXUS-PROFMEX Research Inventory Available

The third annual volume of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research* is now available.

Edited by **Ricardo Anzaldúa Montoya** and **Wayne A. Cornelius**, the publication describes 452 research projects about Mexico, either currently underway, recently completed, or scheduled to begin in the near future. The book reports on the investigations of 578 researchers working in ten countries. Their projects are organized into nine main subjects headings: Physical Sciences, Marine Sciences, Health Studies, Biological Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Chicano Studies, Border Studies, Mexico and the World (Mexico's foreign relations, including U.S.-Mexican relations), and Mexican Studies (domestic aspects of Mexico's history, politics, society, and culture).

In addition to this organization by subject heading (and in the case of Mexican Studies, by subfield as well), the *Inventory* includes an alphabetical index of researchers and another of the institutions where research projects are based; has a subject index comprising over 600 keywords and special terms; includes a glossary of over 100 abbreviations and acronyms useful in the field of Mexican studies; lists a useable address for each researcher; reports on sources of funding for research; and lists publications resulting from projects.

UT Austin Conference on Mexico-United States Industrial Strategy and Policy

On April 2-3, 1984, the University of Texas at Austin will host a conference entitled "Industrial Strategy and Policy: Mexico and the United States." It is sponsored by the Office for Mexican Studies of the University of Texas at Austin and the Mexican Sub-Secretary of Commerce. For additional information, please contact: Stanley R. Ross, Coordinator, Office for Mexican Studies, Institute of Latin American Studies, SRH 3.201, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (512) 471-1191.

International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research



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Volume 3 of the *Inventory* (paperback, 223 pp.) is available for purchase from the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (UC San Diego, Q-057, La Jolla, CA 92093) at the price of \$12.00 for institutions and \$5.00 for individuals.

From the editor . . .

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

Paul Ganster

UCSD Workshop on Mexican Military

From March 19 through March 21, 1984, the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies will hold a Research Workshop on "The Role of the Military in Mexican Politics and Society: A Reassessment." The meetings will bring together the principal Mexican and U.S. authorities who have studied the Mexican military establishment during the last fifteen years.

The small group of academic and non-academic researchers who have done specialized work on this topic will be supplemented by "generalists" on the Mexican political system, and with specialists on the military establishments of other Latin American countries. Active military officers from both Mexico and the United States will also participate as discussants. Historical as well as contemporary research on the Mexican military will be covered by the workshop, which is partly intended to stimulate new research on this subject.

Like the Catholic Church, the military in Mexico has been generally absent from the agenda of the current generation of social scientists specializing in Mexico. This inattention to the Mexican military as an institution and as a political actor has persisted during a period when considerable information about the military's role in other Latin American countries has been generated by scholars, and at a time of considerable speculation about the military's position in possible political realignments within Mexico resulting from that country's economic crisis and austerity measures.

The workshop will consider the historical evolution of the Mexican military as an institution and its role in Mexico's political system; the relationship between civilian political elites and the military in recent Mexican administrations; how the Mexican military currently defines its own role in the Mexican development process and system of governance; the impact of external events (such as armed conflicts in Central America) upon the Mexican military; the military's influence on Mexican foreign policy; and the recruitment of military leaders in Mexico and their decision-making styles. The relevance of general theories or comparative empirical studies of the military and civil-military relations in Latin America to an understanding of the Mexican case will be assessed.

The research papers being prepared for this workshop will be edited and published in 1984 by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies as part of its monograph series.

This workshop is being organized by **William Stan Ackroyd** (UA and UCSD Tinker Visiting Research Fellow) and **Josefina Vásquez** (COLMEX). The Center's staff research consultant to the workshop is **Donald L. Wyman**.

The principal paper presenters and discussants for the eight panels of the workshop are as follows:

- "General Theories of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America: Their Relevance to the Mexican Case"
Paper: **Frederick M. Nunn** (Portland State University)
Discussants: **Robert Potash** (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), **Brian Loveman** (SDSU), and **Thomas M. Davies** (SDSU).
- "The Role of the Pre-Revolutionary Army in Mexico"
Papers: **Alicia Hernández Chávez** (COLMEX) and **Christon I. Archer** (University of Calgary)
Discussants: Josefina Vásquez and **Friedrich Katz** (University of Chicago)
- "The Role of the Military in Mexican Society, 1910-1946"
Papers: Friedrich Katz and **Edwin Lieuwen** (UNM)
Discussant: **Luis Garfías** (Brigadier General, Mexican Army)
- "Leadership Characteristics of the Mexican Officer Corps"
Papers: **Roderic A. Camp** (Pella College and the Wilson Center)
Discussants: **Peter H. Smith** (MIT), **Jorge Matamoros Ahuatzi** (Captain, Escuela Superior de Guerra), and **Ricardo Flores Coss** (Lt. Colonel, Escuela Superior de Guerra)
- "The Mexican Military, Foreign Conflicts, and Mexican Foreign Policy"
Papers: **Edward Williams** (UA); **David Ronfeldt** (Rand Corporation) and **César Sereseres** (UCI)
Discussant: **Mario Ojeda Gómez** (COLMEX)
- "Impacts of Professionalization and Modernization on Mexican Military Behavior"
Papers: William Stan Ackroyd; **Stephen J. Wager** (U.S. Military Academy, West Point)
Discussants: **Alden Cunningham** (Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army War College), **Adolfo Bacmeister** (Captain, Heróico Colegio Militar, México), and **Frank Margiotto** (Lt. Colonel, U.S. Air Force)

- "Comparative Analyses of Decision-Making among Mexican Civilian and Military Elites"
Papers: **John J. Bailey** (Georgetown), **Michael Dzedzic** (U.S. Air Force Academy), and **Van Whiting** (Brown)
 - "Future Roles of the Mexican Military" (roundtable discussion)
Discussants: **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX), Edwin Lieuwen, Luis Garfías, and Peter H. Smith
- The workshop sessions will be held in Conference Room 111-A (administrative complex) on the UCSD campus. Participation is by invitation only. Faculty and graduate students from UC MEXUS/PROFMEX-affiliated institutions as well as other universities who are interested in attending should contact: William Stan Ackroyd (619) 452-4702 or 452-4503; or Donald Wyman (619) 452-4681 or 452-4503. The mailing address for both is: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-057, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Call For Borderlands Business Manuscripts

The Borderlands Journal has issued a call for papers for a special issue that will emphasize business theory and practices applicable to the United States-Mexico border area. Manuscripts submitted for publication should focus on the following topics with an emphasis on theory and applications to the special border business environment:

- Accounting
- Business Law
- Computer Information Systems
- Economics/Banking
- Finance/Investments
- Management Theory and Applications

Applications

- Marketing Theory and Applications

Applications

- Operations Research/Statistics
- Organization Behavior and Theory
- Personnel Management

The manuscripts should follow the University of Chicago's *A Manual of Style* and should be less than 15 double-spaced typed pages in length. The deadline for submitting papers is June 15, 1984. For more information, contact: Gilberto de los Santos, Professor of Marketing, Pan American University, 1201 West University, Edinburg, TX 78539 (512) 381-3351.

UCSD Workshop on U.S.-Mexican Regional Linkages

On May 20-22, 1984, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD will host an interdisciplinary conference on "Regional Aspects of U.S.-Mexican Integration: Past, Present, and Future." This research workshop will explore the social and economic linkages which exist between specific geosocial regions of Mexico and regions of the United States.

As explained by the principal organizer, **Ina Rosenthal-Urey** (Anthropology, Wheaton College and Visiting Research Fellow at the UCSD Center), "most U.S. policy toward Mexico as well as much scholarly research is addressed to national-level issues, yet some of the most important socioeconomic linkages between the two countries connect specific subnational units in each country. The goal of our workshop will be to examine how different types of transborder regional linkages have developed over time and how such linkages affect economic and social life in the regions involved."

Particular attention will be devoted to interregional linkages that have developed through flows of labor, capital, technology, and natural resources (water, oil) across the U.S.-Mexican border. Paper presenters will also explain how policies of both governments have shaped the nature and consequences of interregional linkages.

The broader purpose of the conference is to develop a regional framework for the analysis of socioeconomic transformations occurring in Mexico and the United States. "We seek to illuminate socioeconomic change in a way which can be done neither through narrowly-conceived community studies nor macro-economic studies pitched at the national or international level," said Rosenthal-Urey.

The keynote address for the conference, on the evening of May 20, will be delivered by **Luis González** of El Colegio de Michoacán, the distinguished Mexican historian whose work inspired a new wave of scholarship in both Mexico and the United States dealing with the history and contemporary development of Mexico's regions and small towns.

Other sessions will include the following topics and speakers:
Monday, May 21

- I. "Water Resources" Mexicali and the U.S. Southwest"

Paper: **Scott Whiteford** (Center for American Studies, Tucson, AZ and UCSD)

Comment: **Steven Mumme** (Colorado State University) and **Manuel Carlos** (UCSB)

- II. "California Agribusiness in Michoacán"

Paper: **Gustavo Verduzco** (COLMEX)

Comment: **David Mares** (UCSD) and **Eric Van Young** (UCSD)

- III. "Technology Transfer in the Bajío"

Paper: **Kenneth Roberts** (Southwestern University, Texas)

Comment: **Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara** (COLMEX), **Gustavo del Castillo** (CEFNOEMEX), and **David Barkin** (Centro de Eco-desarrollo and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco)

- IV. "Mixtec Migration from Oaxaca to Tijuana and Southern California"

Paper: **Michael Kearney** (UCR)

Comment: **Martin Diskin** (MIT and UCSD), **Richard Mines** (UCD and UCSD), and **Raymond Wiest** (University of Manitoba and UCSD)

Tuesday, May 22

- V. "The Oil Industry in Mexico's Southeast: A New Linkage?"

Paper: **Sergio Alcántara** (CEPAL)

Comment: **Susan Sanderson** (Carnegie-Mellon University) and **Brígida García** (COLMEX)

- VI. "The Impact of Puebla's Automobile Industry on Detroit"

Paper: **Douglas Bennett** (Temple University)

Comment: **Gary Gereffi** (Duke University and UCSD) and **Stephen Haber** (UCLA and UCSD)

- VII. "Processes of Regional Development: A Summary Assessment and a Research Agenda"

Principal speaker: **Michael Redclift** (University of London)

This research workshop is open to faculty and graduate students at all UC MEXUS and PROFMEX-affiliated institutions, beginning with the Sunday evening (May 20) session focusing on Luis González and his work. If interested in attending, please contact: Ina Rosenthal-Urey, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-057, La Jolla, CA 92093, (619) 452-2111 or 452-4503. All sessions will be held in the Chancellor's Conference Room (111-A) on the UCSD campus.

Comparative Borders Conference at UTEP

A colloquium entitled "Problem Solving along Borders: Comparative Perspectives" will be held at the University of Texas, El Paso, on March 21, 1984.

Three sessions will be devoted to "The United States-Mexico Border"; "Western European Borders"; and "Canadian and African Borders." For more information, contact: Oscar J. Martínez, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968 (915) 747-5196.

Mexican Poets to Visit ASU

The Center for Latin American Studies and the Spanish Section of the Department of Foreign Languages at Arizona State University are sponsoring a colloquia series entitled "The New Poetry of Mexico." During the 1984 spring semester, five Mexican poets will visit the campus.

Sandro Cohen will open the series with "Panorama de la nueva poesía mexicana". Other readings include **Elva Macías**, "Nueva poesía feminina"; **Francisco Hernández** and **Carmen Bullosa**, "Poemas propios: lectura comentada"; and **Ricardo Aguilar** and **Evodio Escalante** with a panel, "Diálogo entre poetas".

The colloquia organizer is **Maureen Ahern** (ASU), in collaboration with Ricardo Aguilar (UTEP). For additional information contact: Maureen Ahern (602) 965-6281 or 965-5127 or Ricardo Aguilar (47639, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua).

ACRONYMS

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

Universitywide News

University of California Offers Mexico and Borderlands Research Expeditions

The University of California Research Expeditions Programs (UREP) is currently offering four field expeditions that are concerned with either Mexico or the U.S.-Mexican border region. Participants serve not only as active members of field teams on scientific expeditions, but also help support important research in the natural and social sciences. In addition, they aid in the continuation of major investigative projects, enhancing opportunities for improved communication and cooperation between UC and the public it serves. Each participant contributes an equal share to cover project costs, and as a donation to the University of California, this contribution is tax deductible.

Three expeditions are planned for the U.S.-Mexican borderlands region. The first, "Rock Art of the Gila River," will be held at Sears Point, Arizona. Three sessions are scheduled: December 28, 1983-January 8, 1984; February 15-26; and April 11-22. Participants will assist **Renée Opperman** of UCLA and **Tom Hoskinson** in documenting the rock art of the Gila River through scale drawings, tracings, rubbings, and photography. The team will also map the two mesas that comprise the Sears Point site and the small flat plain immediately to the west of it. These fragile rock carvings and paintings of the Southwest provide an invaluable key to understanding the beliefs and histories of the ancient peoples of the plains. Sears Point is a particularly rich site not only for the rock art which dates back 5000 years but also for its peculiar astronomical alignments of stones known as geofoms. Together with the profusion of rock art at the site, the fact that one of the geofoms has been shown to be associated with summer and winter solstices seems to indicate that Sears Point was once the focus of important ceremonial activities, perhaps of the Kaveltcadom or Maricopa Indians. The contribution for this expedition is \$525.

The Chiricahua Mountains in Arizona are the location of a second expedition, "Spadefoot Toads Revisited," which is scheduled for July 1-18, 1984. **Rodolfo Ruibal** and **Laurence Pomeroy** (both UCR) will instruct participants in techniques in censusing and sampling populations of Spadefoot, which is so named because of its peculiarly shaped foot. The secretive Spadefoot toads are able to spend most of their



UREP Team photographing rock art

lives burrowed in the desert soil, emerging only at the first summer's rain each year to breed. Expedition members will also be recording observations of night time breeding activities, measuring how far the toads have traveled, and determining genetic components of tadpole polymorphism. The team, which will work in a remote and scenic ranching area at lower elevations, will be based in cabins at the Southwestern Research Station in the Chiricahua Mountains. The contribution is \$850.

The third research expedition will be located at Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, in the Salinas Valley of central California. During the Spanish conquest of California, the Franciscan friars established a chain of missions that survive to this day. Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad is the least researched and restored of the 21 Spanish missions built during this era. Under the guidance of **Paul Farnsworth** (UCLA), participants will learn to excavate using trowelling, brushing, screening, and survey techniques. Materials recovered during excavation will be cleaned, identified, and

analyzed. Particular attention will focus on excavations of the mission workshops, which were probably used for blacksmithing and carpentry. The contribution for this expedition is \$610.

Tlaxcala, Mexico, is the location of the fourth research expedition, "Aztec to Modern: Traditional Agriculture in Mexico," which will be held July 1-14, 1984. Research will focus upon *chinampas* or home gardens which are found throughout rural Mexico and reflect traditional agricultural methods dating back to the Maya and Aztecs. These farming techniques have proved to be highly productive as well as ecologically sound. In small subsistence plots where family food crops are grown, Mexican farmers over the centuries have developed methods now advocated by modern ecologists—biological control of insects and disease, use of multiple cropping, high organic matter input, and conservation. An understanding of how and why these practices evolved and what effect they have had on the environment will be invaluable in determining whether the chinampa can serve as an agricultural model for other developing areas. Participants will assist **Stephen Gliessman** (UCSC) and **Alba González Jacome** from Mexico in gathering information on the influences, development, and effects of traditional farming methods in the highland valley area of Tlaxcala. Both anthropological and ecological field techniques will be used. The participants will take soil samples, map fields, analyze and collect crop samples, and gather information from rural inhabitants regarding farming methods and family histories. The contribution is \$850.

No special academic or field experience is necessary for most expeditions offered by UREP. A desire to learn and willingness to work and share the costs are essential. For a free catalog or more information, contact: University Research Expeditions Programs, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (415) 642-6586.

BANAMEX's Solana Speaks at UCLA

On February 3, 1984, **Fernando Solana**, Director of the Banco Nacional de México, (BANAMEX) addressed a luncheon seminar of UCLA faculty and members of the Latin American Center Associates, the Center's private sector support group. Solana, born in Mexico City, is a graduate of UNAM with a degree in political science and public administration. His involvement with UNAM has been continuing. He served first as a professor of political science, later as Secretary General, and then as Rector of the institution. Solana has held many important administrative positions in the public sector. Most notably, he was Secretary of Commerce (1976-1977) and Secretary of Public Education (1977-1982). Solana has also been Chairman of the Board of the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior.

In his remarks at UCLA, Solana analyzed significant features of Mexico's current economic situation. He noted the change in economic policy brought by the new government in December 1982. "Although the new path was difficult," he observed, "it was correct." In fact, it was the only alternative, and achieved positive results. In 1983 the inflation rate was reduced to 80 percent, the trade balance was turned around with a surplus of approximately 12 billion dollars. 1983 was the best year ever for tourism, and manufacturing showed some growth, particularly in the maquiladora industry along the border.

Solana pointed out that another bright spot for 1983 was that the political system was firmly supported by the social system, despite the decline in personal income caused by the crisis. This, along with the economic progress, provides reason for optimism.



Roberta Lajous and Fernando Solana

"The goals for economy for 1984 are realistic," commented Solana. These are to preserve real salaries, to reduce inflation to about 40 percent, and to achieve around one percent growth in the GNP. However, the next months will still be difficult for Mexico.

"The nationalization of the banking system in late 1982 was a great shock to the financial community," explained Solana. After some initial difficulties the banks have adjusted and are now running smoothly. BANAMEX, for example, was able to grow more than inflation in 1983. The consensus among Mexican bankers is that the worst is over. Despite the government take-over, the commercial banking system has been able to operate independently.

Another area of concern indicated by Solana are the businesses and in-

dustries held by the banks as subsidiaries. The Mexican private sector has reservations about these continuing under government ownership. The proposed solution is for them to be sold off to private groups. According to Solana, this would assure their efficient management and would have the added benefit of helping to restore domestic and foreign investor confidence in Mexico.

Fernando Solana was accompanied on his visit to UCLA by **Roberta Lajous de Solana**, the Director of the Dirección General para América del Norte, of the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores; **Russell Bennett**, General Manager of BANAMEX in Los Angeles; **Javier Escobar y Córdoba**, Cónsul General de México in Los Angeles; and **Virginia Rafaelson**, Cultural Attaché of the Mexican Consulate.

The luncheon was hosted by UCLA Latin American Center Director, **Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr. Elwin V. Svenson**, Vice-Chancellor for Institutional Relations welcomed the visitors to UCLA. Representing the Associates was its vice president, **Preston Bennet**, Vice President, North American Division of Bank of America. Other participants in the event included **Arnold Harberger** (Economics, UCLA, and University of Chicago), **Alfred E. Osborne** (Graduate School of Management, UCLA), **Robert Hal Mason** (Graduate School of Management, UCLA), and **James W. Wilkie** (History, UCLA).

While at UCLA, Solana and Lajous were briefed on UC MEXUS activities by newsletter Editor **Paul Ganster**, Associate Editor **Susan Schroeder**, and **Janet Bardin**, Assistant Coordinator of UC MEXUS.

UCLA's Museum of Cultural History Olympic Games Exhibit

In honor of the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, the Museum of Cultural History will celebrate a gathering of the world's cultures. The upcoming exhibition, "The Mosaic Image: The First Twenty Years of the Museum of Cultural History," brings together the finest pieces from over sixty exhibitions sponsored by the Museum during its short history and simultaneously celebrates its twentieth anniversary. Drawing upon superb collections of Mexican, Oceanic, Asian, and African artifacts, visitors will be given the opportunity to view folk art and pre-Columbian ceramics from Mexico, ritual masks from the northwest coast of the United States and Canada, cast bronze objects from

southern Nigeria, and textiles from India, to name just a few. The exhibition promises to reflect the wide range of cultural diversity and will have a significant Mexico content.

The Museum of Cultural History was founded in 1963 by **Franklin Murphy**, then Chancellor of the University of California, Los Angeles, to serve the departments, study centers, and various research institutes on the UCLA campus as well as the surrounding community.

Past exhibitions have drawn on collections from around the world: The Mexico collection is well known and extensive, numbering over 6,000 objects. In addition, the museum recently re-

ceived a major bequest of Mexican art objects, the Donald and Dorothy Cordry Collection, which features colonial pieces, textiles, and folk art. Before coming to UCLA, many of these items were on exhibit at UNAM.

The museum plans an exhibition of Huichol art for next year. A monograph will accompany the show and will feature not only the museum and private collections of Huichol yarn paintings, but also an ethnographic and ethnohistorical study of Huichol culture.

For more information, please contact: The Museum of Cultural History (213) 825-4659.

Mesoamerican Network Meeting at UCLA

UCLA's Mesoamerican Network held its first meeting of the year on January 29 at the home of **H. B. Nicholson** (Anthropology, UCLA). The Mesoamerican Network, organized in 1981, provides a forum for the exchange of ideas, ongoing research, and new methodologies among scholars concerned with Mesoamerican studies. It is comprised of researchers from a variety of interdisciplinary fields. Those giving presentations included: **David McJunkin** (Institute of Geophysics, UCLA), "Mesoamerican Dyes"; **Wayne Ruwet** (Powell Library, UCLA), "The Original Manuscript Collection of Fernando de

Alva Ixtlilxochitl"; **Jeanette Peterson** (Art History, UCLA), "The Iconography and Function of *Malinalli* Grass in Aztec Culture"; and **Bruce Love** (Anthropology, UCLA), "A Maya *K'ex* Ceremony from Coba, Quintana Roo." In addition, **Patricia Amlin** (Film, California State University, San Francisco) showed her recently completed film, "*The Popul Vuh: Cosmogogenesis Maya*," which is an animated version drawn from the iconography and characters depicted on Classic period Maya ceramic vases. Chair of the event was **Susan Schroeder** (History, UCLA, and UC MEXUS).

UCSD Research Seminars on Mexican Politics and Development

During the winter quarter, 1984, UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is holding a series of weekly research seminars focusing on current issues in Mexican politics and development. The speakers include distinguished scholars and non-academic specialists on Mexico from Mexico, the United States, and Australia.

The seminars are open to the public, and faculty and graduate students from all UC MEXUS and PROFMEX-affiliated universities are cordially invited. Meetings are held in Conference Room 111-A (administrative complex) on the UCSD campus, from 12:00-2:00 p.m. The seminar discussions are interdisciplinary and bilingual. The weekly participants include the 25 Visiting Research Fellows and postdoctoral research associates currently in residence in the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

Seminar meetings scheduled for the winter quarter include:

- January 11: "The Economic Debacle and Mexico's Political System: A New Era or More of the Same?" **Barry Carr** (La Trobe University, Australia)
- January 17: "U.S. Policies toward Mexico in the 1980s: An Overview." **Richard Sinkin** (UTA)
- January 20: "U.S. Trade Policy toward Mexico." **Marian T. Barrell** (Director for Latin America, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President)
- January 25: "Sources of Mexico's Trade Policy." **David R. Mares** (UCSD)
- February 1: "El papel del endeudamiento externo desde el desarrollo estabilizador." **Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes Dávila** (El Banco de México)

February 10: "Mexico and the Conflict in Central America." **Richard R. Fagen** (Stanford University)

February 15: "The Foreign Debt Problem: Present and Future Impacts on Mexico." **Robert M. Lorenz** (Senior Vice President, Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles)

February 24: "The Monetarist Counter-revolution in Latin America: Theory and Practice in Chile, Peru, and Mexico." **René Villarreal** (Undersecretary of Commerce and Industrial Development, Mexico)

February 29: "Mexico's Development Strategy in the Post-Oil Boom Era: What Role for Campesinos?" **David Barkin** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Xochimilco)

March 7: "La crisis económica y la reforma política en México." **Rafael Segovia** (COLMEX)

March 14: "The Socio-political Role of the Opposition in a Dominant-Party System: A Critical View." **Fernando Estrada** (Instituto Tecnológico Autónoma de México and former member of the Mexican Congress representing the Partido de Acción Nacional)

The UCSD Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations will continue to meet weekly during spring quarter (early April through mid-June), 1984. Scholars interested in making presentations of their research to the Seminar during that period should contact: Charles A. Reilly, Research Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD, Q-057, La Jolla, CA 92093

UCI-UNAM Desert Plant Research

Economically important desert plants that produce chemical products such as rubber, pharmaceuticals, agrichemicals, and insecticides is the focus of a research program involving scientists from UNAM and UCI. The director of the program and Phytochemical Laboratory at UCI, **Elroy Rodríguez**, established the cooperative program in 1981 with financial support from the UCI-Mexico/Chicano Program and the UCI Focused Research Program. In addition, the UCI-UNAM Research Program has also received substantial funding from the National Institute of Health, National Science Foundation, Fulbright Commission, and private companies.

As both the United States and Mexico attempt to become more energy self-sufficient, researchers from UNAM and UCI have investigated many desert plant species that may prove to have valuable energy resources. Scientists are presently researching in detail three desert plant species that seem to hold tremendous promise. The first, *Guayule* (*Parthenium argentatum*), produces high quantities of natural rubber and insecticides and is ready for commercialization by the United States and Mexico. At UCI, researchers are developing cell cultures for genetic engineering experiments. The second desert plant is *Pedilanthus* which is an excellent source of wax and rubber. Finally, the desert sunflowers are promising candidates for obtaining biologically active chemical specialties. Investigators at UNAM have studied numerous species and have elucidated the structures of novel insecticides as well as pharmaceuticals. Research is continuing at UNAM and UCI for developing bioassays which determine the manner in which these chemicals effect biological processes.

Results from this ongoing research program were presented by Mexican and American scientists at an international symposium on "Renewable Desert Phytochemicals" sponsored by the UCI Mexico/Chicano Program and the Division of Graduate Studies and Research. The conference attracted over 200 scientists from the United States, Europe, India, and Africa.

The UCI scientists involved in the UCI-UNAM Research Program include **Pat Healey**, **Franz Hoffmann**, and **David Radin**. Postdoctoral fellows include **Sheng Fang**, **Mariano Martínez**, **Graciela Flores**, **Juan Hernández**, **Kelsey Downum**, **Mohan Behl**, **Bernard Marchand**, and **Peter Proksch**. **Manuel Aregullin** and **Chuck**

Sternberg are two graduate students also involved in the program. UNAM chemists **Alfonso Romo de Vivar**, **Alfredo Ortega**, and **Lydia Rodríguez Hahn** focus on the organic chemistry of novel natural products.

Exchange of research personnel and ideas between UCI and UNAM still continues with new projects being developed in the areas of genetics and molecular biology. It is anticipated that new discoveries will be made from desert plants which yield novel insecticides and pharmaceuticals.

UCI Extension Courses on Mexico

The University of California, Irvine, Extension Department will be offering two courses dealing with Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations this spring. The first course, "Dynamics of the U.S.-Mexican Relationship: Conflict and Cooperation," will be a lecture series addressing topics of major interest to Mexicanists. Five experts from UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies will address the following topics:

- March 29 "Mexico's Economic Crisis: What Lies Head and Why Does It Matter to the United States," **Donald L. Wyman**
- April 5 "Turmoil in Central America: Why the United States and Mexico See Things Differently," **Carlos Rico**
- April 12 "Undocumented Immigrants: What Is the Cost and Who Pays," **Leo Chávez**
- April 26 "The U.S.-Mexican Border: An Economy in Change," **María Patricia Fernández-Kelly**
- May 3 "Rural Development and Agriculture in Mexico: Problems and Possibilities," **Charles A. Reilly**

Helen M. Johnson (UCI) is the coordinator for this program as well as for the second course entitled, "Mexico: Three Cultures," which is schedule for April 14-22. This course is a combined class and study tour and will be based in and around Mexico City.

For more information on the lecture series, contact UCI Extension at (714) 856-5414. For those interested in the study tour, call Sandra Adams at (714) 856-7129.

Aguirre Joins UC MEXUS Executive Committee

Adalberto Aguirre, Jr. has recently joined the UC MEXUS Executive Committee as the representative of the Riverside campus. A sociolinguist, Aguirre received his Ph.D. from Stanford University and taught at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, prior to joining the UCR Department of Sociology.



Adalberto Aguirre, Jr.

Aguirre is the author of numerous articles, books, and monographs dealing with Chicano sociolinguistics and bilingual education. He is now completing work on an edited volume, *Language Use in the Chicano Speech Community*, that will be published by Mouton next year. Currently Aguirre is involved in two research projects. The first is a comparative analysis of the Spanish language media use patterns of Mexican and Mexican American women in Southern California. The second is a sociolinguistic analysis of the language use patterns for Mexican-born versus American-born Mexican American adolescents. Both of these projects were initiated with UC MEXUS research funds.

UCSF Rural Health Conference

Health care for the rural poor in Mexico and the United States will be the topic of a three-day intercountry conference to be held in San Francisco in June 1984, sponsored by UCSF and UC MEXUS along with the Departments of Family and Community Medicine and Epidemiology and International Health of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. The conference will focus on the COPLAMAR (Coordinación General del Plan Nacional de Zonas Deprimidas y Grupos Mar-

ginados) program in Oaxaca, Mexico, a health care program for rural low income and indigent people, administered by the social security medical system of Mexico.

The goals of the conference are to describe the COPLAMAR program, to compare and contrast COPLAMAR with other health care systems in developed and less developed countries, and to explore possibilities for collaborative research in health service epidemiology and faculty and resident exchange in selected medicine areas.

The COPLAMAR program in Oaxaca is under the direction of **Leonel Espinosa-Guzmán**, who is the principal Mexican liaison in planning the conference. Ten physicians and administrators from the COPLAMAR program and the public health service of the state of Oaxaca will be invited to participate along with counterparts from UCSF and UCB.

For further information regarding this conference, please contact **Robert Drickey** of the Division of Family and Community Medicine (415) 821-8606 or **Robert Goldsmith** of the Department of Epidemiology and International Health, UCSF (415) 666-1872.

David G. Sweet, UCSC UC MEXUS Executive Committee Member

David G. Sweet, recently elected Vice Chairman of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee, is associate professor of history and coordinator of the M.A. program in comparative world history at the University of California at Santa Cruz. A graduate of Oberlin College, he lived in Mexico City from 1959-65, first as a student at UNAM's Facultad de Filosofía, Letras, and then as an administrator of rural community development programs for U.S. voluntary agencies. Following two years of community development work in Colombia, he returned for graduate study to the University of Wisconsin from which he received his Ph.D. in 1974 with a dissertation in colonial Brazilian history.

His article entitled, "Black Robes and Black Destiny: Some Seventeenth-Century Jesuit Attitudes toward African Slavery in America," *Revista de Historia de América* (1978), won the Hubert Herring Award, and he is the editor, with **Gary B. Nash** (UCLA), of *Struggle and Survival in Colonial America* (UC Press, 1981). A Spanish edition of this work will be published this year by the Fondo de Cultura Económica.

During 1980-82, Sweet directed the UC Education Abroad Program (EAP) Study Center in Mexico. While in Mexico, he developed the new one-quarter Study and Field Experience Program (SFE)

through which students combine language study with a month's practical experience in a rural community.

At Santa Cruz, Sweet has devoted his energies to teaching Mexican history

and encouraging and supervising field study in Mexico. Sweet is a firm believer in practical experience for both students and researchers, and has sought to incorporate this element in UCSC's program.

UCSC Economics Conference Held

The University of California, Santa Cruz, was the site of a conference entitled "Economic Issues of Common Concern to Mexico and the United States" from November 10-12, 1983. Sponsored by UCSC's Seminar in Applied Economics/Public Finance of the Board of Studies in Economics and funded by UC MEXUS, the meetings focused on the economic interrelationship of the Mexican and United States economies. The general perspective of the conference involved rethinking patterns of industrialization in Mexico and of reindustrialization in the United States economy, patterns which have to be adjusted to each other to accommodate mutual interests.

The conference featured five sessions:

- "Labor and Migration"
Moderator: **Thomas Heller** (Stanford Law School)
Papers: **Jorge Bustamante** (CEF-NOMEX) and **Richard Mines** (UCD)
Discussants: **Juan Diez-Canedo Ruiz** (Banco de México) and **Alan Richards** (UCSC)
- "Trade, Energy, and Structural Change"
Moderator: **Frank C. Child** (UCSC)
Papers: **Adrián Lajous** (Petroleos Mexicanos) and **Sidney Weintraub** (UTA)
Discussants: **Santiago Levy** (Boston University) and **Joseph Grunwald** (Brookings)



Peggy Musgrave

- "Investment and Debt: A Perspective for the Next Decade"
Moderator: Joseph Grunwald
Papers: **Francisco Gil-Díaz** (Banco de México) and **Thomas J. Trebat** (Bankers Trust of New York)
Discussants: **Guillermo Ortiz** (Banco de México) and **Kenneth Flamm** (Brookings)
- "Economic Fluctuations and Interactions"
Moderator: **Sven Arndt** (UCSC)
Papers: **Jaime Serra-Puche** (COLMEX), **Pasqual García-Alba**

(COLMEX), and **Lance Taylor** (MIT)

Discussants: **Clark W. Reynolds** (Stanford) and **Daniel M. Schydlovsky** (Boston University)

- "Overview and Summing Up"

Moderator: **Richard A. Musgrave** (UCSC)

Speakers: **Francisco Gil-Díaz** and **Albert Fishlow** (UCB)

The conference was organized by UCSC's **Peggy B. Musgrave**, an economist with a specialization in public finance and taxation. A native of England, with a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University, Musgrave taught at the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard Law School, Northeastern University, UCB, and Vassar prior to joining the UCSC faculty in 1979. She is the author of numerous articles, monographs, and books on public finance and taxation including *Taxation of Foreign Investment Income* (Johns Hopkins Press, 1963), *United States Taxation of Foreign Investment Income: Issues and Arguments* (Harvard Law School, 1969), *Direct Investment Abroad and the Multinationals: Effects on the U.S. Economy* (Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1975) and, with R.A. Musgrave, *Public Finance in Theory and Practice* (McGraw-Hill, 1973; revised edition forthcoming).

For more information on the conference, contact: Peggy B. Musgrave, Crown College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

International News

UTEP's Rio Grande Forum

The Rio Grande Forum, of the University of Texas, El Paso, provides opportunities for interested persons in and out of the university to participate in the discussion of issues of importance to the border and Hispanic community. Each semester two breakfast sessions are held at the UTEP Conference Center, featuring knowledgeable speakers who address timely topics. Open discussion follows each presentation. The purpose of the events

is to expand the understanding of local and regional issues that have become increasingly complex in recent years. The Forum is sponsored by UTEP's Center for Chicano Studies/Estudios Chicanos, the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, and the Division of Adult and Continuing Education.

On December 8, **Jeffery Brannon's** talk was entitled "Update on the Mexican Economy." Brannon is in the Department of Economics and Finance at UTEP. The February 9 presentation was by **Ray**

Chávez (Mass Communications and Student Publications, UTEP) who spoke on "The Hispanic Press: Historical Neglect and Contemporary Ramifications." The next session will be held April 5 when **Manuel T. Pacheco** (College of Education, UTEP) will discuss "The Education of the Limited English Proficient Student: Trends and Issues."

For more information, contact: Continuing Education, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968.

AHA Meetings Feature Colonial Mexico Discussion by Woodrow Borah

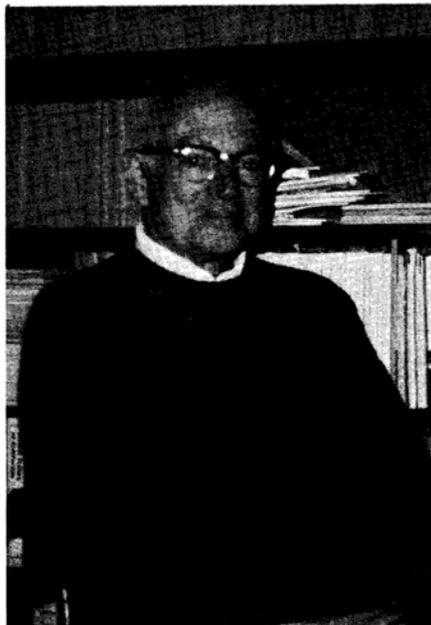
A highlight of the annual meetings of the American Historical Association (San Francisco, December 27-29, 1983) was an open discussion led by **Woodrow Borah** (UCB) on "Recent and Future Trends in the Social and Economic Historiography of Colonial Mexico." The session was moderated by **Peter Bakewell** (UNM).

In his opening remarks, Borah noted that access to colonial documents had been improved greatly in recent years. Local and regional archives have been opened to scholars, some notarial archives are being indexed, the Archivo General de la Nación has been reorganized, and a coherent national archive system is emerging. The filming of archival resources has also done much to improve the availability of documents to scholars. However, the absence of certain types of records, such as business records, is notable.

"There have been impressive developments in the technology of history for colonial Mexico," observed Borah. Advances in mechanical technology (photocopying, microfilm, computers) have been important but developments in intellectual technology such as statistics have been equally impressive. It is now possible to do things with statistics that were impossible 25 years ago. Historians of Mexico have tended to adopt these advances, but not to innovate.

Borah commented on the tendency of the historical profession to ride the headlines; that is, headlines suggest far too many of the research topics for colonial historians. The historiography of colonial Mexico is also plagued by ideological problems. He cited the axiom, "only God is infallible—man is always fallible," in underlining the need for flexibility, the need for skepticism of the eternal truths of ideology. Fortunately, because of the difficulties in working up the material, the colonial era tends to be less plagued by this than other periods (except for the topics of Cortés and Cuauhtémoc).

Professor Borah discussed the tremendous expansion of higher education in Mexico and elsewhere in recent years. The large number of students in Mexico, often working in teams under the close direction of professor-caciques, has resulted in the multiplication of the monographic literature. Although the amount of true innovation rather than copying foreign models has tended to be low, much useful work has resulted.



Woodrow Borah

In reviewing the various areas of colonial historiography of New Spain, Borah noted many areas of significant progress as well as areas where much needs to be done. Demographic history, influenced by the French and British as well as by the Berkeley school, has accomplished a great deal. Research on epidemics promises good results, but other aspects of demographic history need much more attention. Little is known about family characteristics (single- and multi-generational), vital rates, race mixture, social mobility, and so forth. Ethnohistorical research is another bright spot and shows some promising developments towards achieving the goal of understanding the inner workings of native systems.

Economic history offers rich opportunities for further research. The work of Brading, West, and Bakewell is an excellent beginning for mining, but little has been done with many questions such as the world role of Mexican mining. Some substantive work has been done on topics such as long distance trade, but much additional research is required on other topics like trade beyond the northern frontier, domestic trade, markets, structure of trading enterprises and commercial houses, credit, internal transportation, imports vs. local production, division of labor, labor force structure, working conditions for free and slave labor, guilds, prices, taxes and government finance, as well as money, weights, and measure.

Borah also raised a series of questions about other aspects of colonial Mexico that require serious attention. These include:

- The military, including supply, manufacturing, distribution, and finances
- Crime and punishment, which is just beginning to be studied
- The role of the frontier in social, economic, and cultural interchange
- Living conditions, housing, and nutrition
- Popular diversions, including drinking in the pulquerías
- Impact of the church as an educational and welfare institution
- Various attempts to rescue the empire from the *alcaldes mayores* (Palafox visita in the 1640s and Gálvez in the 1760s)
- What did the common man think as opposed to what ideologues and scholars believe he ought to have thought

Research that includes the comparative perspective is largely lacking

In the discussion that followed, **Patricia Seed** (Rice) stressed the need for continued creativity in the use of statistical techniques. All solutions are not to be found in statistics textbooks. Borah concurred, saying that "qualitative treatment is also important for it raises new questions and points to new lines of investigation." **John J. TePaske** (Duke) then referred to the question raised regarding data for economic history. He informed the gathering that a three-volume compilation of treasury statistics is now in press in Mexico and will be available in the near future. The collection is edited by TePaske and **Herb Klein** of Columbia University.

Another participant raised the oft-repeated charge that U.S. scholars do not read the literature in the colonial period published in Mexico and vice versa. Borah pointed out that this was easy to overemphasize. Generally, he stated, U.S. scholars are aware of Mexican scholarly output. Keeping up with the literature is more difficult for Mexicans because of problems in obtaining material published abroad. However, the better Mexican scholars are able to manage. The problem is with Mexican students and faculty who do not read English or French.

Woodrow Borah, a native of Mississippi, attended high school in Los Angeles and then obtained the B.A. and

M.A. at UCLA. After earning his Ph.D. at UC Berkeley, he briefly taught at Princeton prior to service in the Office of Strategic Services and Department of State during the World War II period. In 1948 Borah joined the faculty at UCB, where he is now Shepard Professor of History.

A distinguished historian, Borah counts among his many kudos the Medalla de Acero al Mérito Histórico "Cap. Alonso de León" of the Sociedad Nuevoleonense de Historia, Geografía y Estadística (1972); the Medalla de Oro "Fray Bernardino de Sahagún" (jointly with S.F. Cook, 1975); Corresponding Member of the Academia Mexicana de la Historia (1982); and recipient of the Conference on Latin American History Distinguished Service Award (1980). He was twice a Guggenheim Fellow (1951-1952 and 1958-1959) and held a Social Science Research Council Fellowship (1965-1966).

Borah is a prolific and innovative historian of colonial Mexico and Spanish America who is particularly well known for his pioneering work in demographic history. He has authored or co-authored more than sixty articles and a dozen

monographs that have appeared over a four-decade period. Among the books are *Silk Raising in Colonial Mexico* (1943), *New Spain's Century of Depression* (1951), *The Aboriginal Population of Central Mexico on the Eve of the Spanish Conquest* (with S.F. Cook, 1963), *Essays in Population History* (with S.F. Cook, 3 vols, 1971-1979), and *Justice by Insurrection: The General Indian Court of Colonial Mexico and the Legal Aides of the Half-Real* (1983).

Borah spent the academic year 1981-1982 at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México as Dr. Alfonso Caso Memorial Visiting Professor, attached to the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. He led a year-long seminar for advanced students and scholars studying aspects of the ways in which provincial government functioned in colonial Mexico. This intermediate layer of administration has been studied to some extent for colonial Peru but very little for Mexico. Out of the seminar has come a provisional manual of provincial government, now on press at UNAM that, it is hoped, will open the topic to much more research.

In addition to the discussion led by Borah, the San Francisco meetings featured numerous sessions and papers on Mexico-related topics. Papers included those by **Jonathan C. Brown** (UTA), "Business Diplomacy and Jersey Standard in Mexico and Venezuela, 1917-1930"; **Clayton R. Koppes** (Oberlin), "Mexico, Venezuela, and the Emergence of a United States Global Oil Policy during World War II and the Cold War"; **Brian Connaughton** (UNAM), "Clerical Ideology in a Changing Society—Guadalajara"; **Rodney D. Anderson** (Florida State), "Family Structure in Guadalajara, 1821-1822"; **Paul Ganster** (UCLA), "Clerical Careers in Late Colonial Lima and Mexico"; **Silvia M. Arrom** (Yale), "Women's Work and Family Responsibility, Mexico City, 1780-1850"; and **Barbara A. Tenenbaum** (University of South Carolina), "Economic Development and the Liberal State in Mexico, 1867-1910."

CEFNOSEX Symposium on Border Studies

On Friday, January 13, 1984, CEFNOSEX hosted a provocative symposium on the history and development of border studies in the United States.

Charles Loomis, Julian Samora, and **Gilberto Cárdenas**, representing "Three Generations of Border Studies" were brought together to discuss the significance of border studies, their own personal involvement, and their concept of the discipline. Moderated by CEFNOSEX Director General **Jorge Bustamante**, the discussions were video taped by staff personnel to preserve the information and interaction which occurred during the proceedings.

Charles Loomis, past president of the American Sociological Association, former head of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at Michigan State University, and presently adjunct professor at New Mexico State University, is considered by many to be the founder of border studies in the United States. He participated in early community studies of border towns and he encouraged many fellow faculty members and graduate students to focus their research on the extraordinarily rich sources of data throughout the border region. Intercultural and international settings along the border provided for

Loomis the ideal vehicle for studying and testing hypotheses.

While Loomis was developing border studies at Michigan State, he met Julian Samora, then associated with the Medical School in Colorado, and involved with some early medical sociology. Loomis invited Samora to Michigan for a visiting appointment and to collaborate in some of his border research. Samora, a native of Colorado, who had been interested in peoples of the Southwest, credits Loomis for orienting him toward the border region as an area of research. From Michigan State, Samora accepted a position in the Sociology Department at Notre Dame, where he has served as chairman of the department. He has carried out much pioneering and significant research on the border, including *Los Mojados*, on undocumented migration, and *The Texas Rangers*.

Samora has administered the Mexican American Graduate Studies Program at Notre Dame where he conducted considerable border research and trained many scholars for studying the region.

Gilberto Cárdenas, now of the University of Texas at Austin, collaborated with Samora on *Los Mojados* as a grad-

uate student. Cárdenas later wrote his dissertation on migration from Mexico to the United States, and has since become well known in the field of migration.

The format of the symposium, which consisted of an informal discussion moderated by a knowledgeable scholar, facilitated a fruitful dialogue among the three researchers. In discussing the origin of the field and its many contributors, they also examined changing realities, evolving concepts of the border, and the growing importance of border studies for both countries. Moreover, the interaction among the three researchers illustrated the importance of the mentor-student relationship and its affect on the development of research.

From the taped discussions, CEFNOSEX personnel are developing a video tape that will serve as a teaching tool for border studies and related classes. Another video-tape will focus on the border region and its study, using the dialogue of Loomis, Samora, and Cárdenas along with images of the border.

Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC

The Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC was established in 1975 in Tijuana, Baja California Norte, through an accord between the rectors of the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). The purpose is to bring together academic and material resources for the study of the history of Baja California. The focus is on regional historical developments within the context of national history.

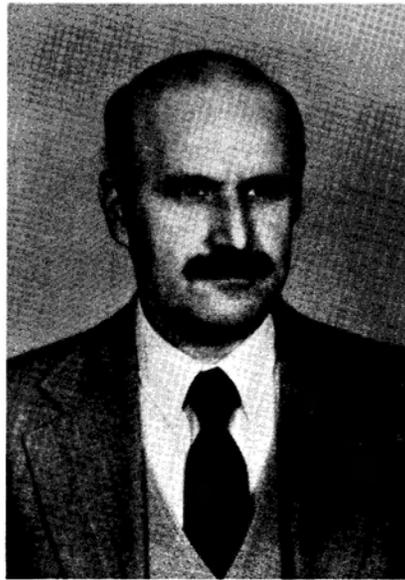
The founding coordinator of the center is **David Piñera Ramírez**. A graduate of UNAM, he is a specialist in the history of Baja California. Among his numerous publications are *La tenencia de la tierra en Baja California: De la época prehispánica a 1888* (1975) and *Las ciudades de Baja California* (1982).

Resources of the center include a specialized library for Baja California and Mexican history and a collection of more than 150,000 microfilmed documents from repositories around the world. These research aids are available for consultation not only to the Centro's researchers, but to other scholars from Mexico and the United States as well.

The research program of the center concentrates on the years since 1870, when significant demographic and urban development began. A number of topics of this period are the focus of the Centro's research. A principal research area is historical demography, which is viewed as crucial in understanding the formation of the population of Baja California and the basis of the demographic explosion of recent years. The data base of this study consists of some 18,000 entries of births, deaths, and marriages gathered from the Registro Civil archives in Tijuana, Ensenada, Tecate, and Mexicali. Attention has centered on a number of well defined demographic phenomena such as migratory streams (which can be seen quite clearly), social-occupational categories, and work-related deaths.

Another line of investigation involves the history of land tenure as related to land use and current problems in this area. The municipal archives of the Registro Público de la Propiedad have yielded very complete land holding data from the late nineteenth century, when foreign ownership was the rule, to modern times, when Mexican ownership dominates.

Urban history is another area of research for the center. Baja California cities were laid out in the nineteenth century in accord with contemporary prac-



David Piñera Ramírez

tices in Europe and the United States, which stands in sharp contrast to the urban centers of the interior of Mexico. Baja California also provides a unique opportunity for case studies of some of the most rapidly growing urban areas of the world.

Oral history is an area of great interest to the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, since there are still surviving participants of the most significant epoch in the development of Baja California. To date, some 150 interviews of native or old residents of Mexicali, Tijuana, Ensenada, and Tecate have been recorded. This oral history archive is open to researchers.

The Center maintains an active publications program that includes the journal *Mejibó* as well as more specialized works. The "Colección Historia para Todos," designed for both the general readers and the professional historian, includes some eight numbers that deal with fundamental aspects of regional history. These include:

- *Las ciudades de Baja California*, by David Piñera
- *Real del Castillo, olvidado capital de Baja California*, by **Don Meadows**
- *La California que perdimos. Infortunios de los mexicanos que se quedaron*, by **Angela Moyano**
- *Don Zeferino, villista, bracero y repatriado*, an oral history interview by **Laura Cummins**
- *Baja California hace 30 años. Homenaje a Fernando Jordán* (selección de textos de *El Otro Mexicano*)
- *El Progresista* (facsimile of Ensenada periodical 1903-1904), introduction by David Piñera

- *Visión histórica de Ensenada*
- *Panorama histórico de Baja California*, coordinated by David Piñera

The Center has also published *Documentos para la historia de Baja California*, edited by **Amado Aguirre**; introduction by **Miguel León-Portilla**.

Community outreach is an additional priority of the Centro. Open courses and seminars are offered on topics such as Mexico-United States relations or oral history. The center also provides technical advice to government agencies on matters related to the historical past. Currently the Centro is assisting the Secretaría de Turismo of the state government in a mission restoration program.

For more information regarding the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, contact: David Piñera, P.O. Box 2363, San Ysidro, CA 92073; telephone 83-16-69 (Tijuana).

California Binational Libraries Conference

On January 13 and 14, 1984, the First Binational Conference on Libraries was held in Tijuana, Baja California Norte, Mexico, at the Tijuana Cultural Center. The event was sponsored by the Latino Service Project of the Serra Cooperative Library System. The Latino Services Project is a Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) demonstration program designed to improve public library services to the Spanish-speaking residents of San Diego and Imperial Counties. The conference was developed to meet one of the Project objectives by bringing librarians from California and Baja California together to share information on library practices and mutual library concerns.

On Friday, January 13, over 200 people attended to hear presentations by **Gary Strong** (California State Librarian), **Javier Ruiz Carrillo** (director of the State Public Library in Baja California), the Serra Latino Services Project staff, **Marsha Abanira** (San Diego County Library Outreach Services Division),

Catalina López de Baumgartner (director of the library for the Centro de Investigación Científica y Educación Superior de Ensenada), **Roberto Cabello-Argandoña** (California Spanish Language Data Base), and **Mary Frances Johnson**, (Branch Librarian, Redwood City Public Library System and vice president of the Asociación Internacional de Literatura Infantil y Juvenil).

Round Table working sessions held on Saturday gave participants an opportunity to discuss issues in an informal setting. Areas covered included library service for Spanish-speaking children, automation, university libraries, and public library outreach. Each round table developed a set of resolutions that will be acted upon in the coming year. A complete report on the proceedings will be published by the Serra Library System in the near future and made available for purchase. For more information contact: Martín Gómez, 5555 Overland Avenue, Bldg. 15, San Diego, CA 92123 (619) 691-1414.

UT Austin United States and Mexico Conference

Cultural, economic, and environmental linkages between the United States and Mexico were examined November 11-12 at a University of Texas, Austin, conference entitled "The U.S. and Mexico: Ties That Bind," sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and the Institute of Latin American Studies. **Pat Blair** (Marketing Administration) served as conference coordinator.

The program was opened by remarks from UT Austin President **Peter Flawn**. Also welcoming the participants and commenting on the binational linkages were **William Glade**, director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, and **Stanley R. Ross**, C. B. Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in United States/Mexico Relations and Coordinator of the Office for Mexican Studies.

In the session on cultural linkages, moderated from **Ricardo Romo** (History), **Tomás Rivera**, chancellor of UCR, presented a paper on "Cultural Linkages: A U.S. View," and **Josefina Vázquez** (COLMEX) discussed "Cultural Linkages: A Mexican View." Commentator for this session was **Oscar Martínez**, director of the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies (UTEP).

Economic and environmental linkages were explored in a paper entitled "Mexico's Influence on the U.S. Economy," by **Jerry Ladman**, director of the Latin American Center at ASU. **Gerardo Bueno** (COLMEX) presented a paper on "U.S. Influence on the Mexican Economy." A paper on "Natural Resource Linkages" was given by **Albert Utton**, codirector of the Natural Resources Center at UNM, and **Pedro Martínez Pereda**, director of the graduate engineering division of UNAM, served as commentator.

The final session consisted of a discussion of universities as "bridges" between two cultures. **Octavio Rivero Serrano**, rector of UNAM, spoke on "The Modern University as an Academic System," and a paper entitled "Texas Universities and Mexico" was delivered by **Wayne Holtzman**, director of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health at UTA; **José Juárez**, academic dean of Laredo Junior College, served as commentator.

De la Peña Visiting Professor at UT Austin

Distinguished Mexican scholar **Guillermo de la Peña** is visiting at the University of Texas, Austin, for the 1983-1984 academic year as the Edward Larocque Tinker Chair in Latin American Studies. This chair was established by the Regents of the UT System in 1973 to support visiting professors in Latin American studies.

De la Peña, who is professor and director for the Center for the Study of Anthropology at El Colegio de Michoacán, in Zamora, Michoacán, is teaching in UTA's Department of Anthropology for the year. He has taught at UCSB and in 1981 served as a consultant to UTA's Institute of Latin American Studies. De la Peña is author or co-author of more than 25 publications, including *A Legacy of Promises: Agriculture, Politics, and Ritual in the Morelos Highlands of Mexico* (Austin: UT Press, 1982).

Stanford Mexico-Related Conferences

The Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations at Stanford has held recently five working group sessions on Mexico-related policy: "Agricultural Trade, Pricing Policy, and Resources," held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 23-25; "Finance and Trade," held at Stanford University, September 15-17; "Policy Issues and Perspectives on North American Natural Gas Trade," held at Stanford on November 2-3; "Linking Policy Research and Small Farmers," held at Centro de Investigación y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Agrícola Regional (CEICADAR) in Puebla, Mexico, February 16-19; and "Natural Gas Trade in North America" held at Stanford University, February 24-25.

Roger Norton (Economics, UNM) was co-chairman of the Agricultural Trade, Pricing Policy, and Resource Working Group along with **Celso Cartas**, sub-director of Mexico's Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto. Papers presented at the Santa Fe meeting examined such specific issues of agricultural trade and price policy as trade in food-grains, trade in feedgrains, trade in livestock products, trade and Mexico's domestic policy in dairy products, marketing systems, and trends and issues in U.S. agricultural policy toward Mexico. It was generally agreed that the

transborder issues related to water and resources merit more detailed analysis and discussion in future activities with the binational project.

The Working Group on the Political Economy of Financial and Trade Relations between the United States and Mexico is headed by **Clark Reynolds** (Stanford) and **Francisco Javier Alego** (Advisor to the Secretaría de Finanzas). The Group was formed because of the critical nature of trade and financial relations between the two countries. Previously, there have been only fragments of technical analysis dealing with the relationships among trade, finance, and real resource transfers as they relate to the medium and long-term restructuring of the two countries as they come out of their respective crises.

This working group's conference, involving influential U.S. and Mexican business leaders and policymakers, and focusing on specific questions raised at an earlier workshop, will produce a volume on U.S.-Mexican financial and trade interdependence. This work will be published as a part of the series on United States-Mexico relations by the Stanford University Press. The papers presented at the conference addressed the following themes:

- Political-Economic Implications of Interdependence
- Trade and Financial Interdependence
- Trade Policy
- Financial Policy
- Real Burden of Latin American Debt
- Long Term Development Strategy
- Foreign Investment
- Balance of Payments

The final session of the conference was a panel discussion on "Alternative Strategies for Resolving Mexico's Liquidity Crisis."

As part of the larger project working group on Agriculture and Rural Development, a standing committee on linking policy research and small farmers held a conference in Mexico. There, case studies were presented addressing alternative institutional approaches for achieving linkages between policy formulation,

research, and small farmers. **Heliodoro Díaz**, of the Colegio de Postgraduados in Chapingo and a pioneer in research on reaching small farmers, was the Mexican organizer of the workshop. **Refugio Rochin** and **Alan Olmstead** (both UCD) arranged for the presentation of case studies based on the U.S. experience. The Agriculture and Rural Development Working Group co-chairs are **Bruce Johnston** (Stanford) and **Cassio Luiselli**, formerly director of the Sistema Alimentaria Mexicana, now with the United Nation's Economic Commission for Latin America in Mexico City.

The conferences on "Policy Issues and Perspectives on North American Natural Gas Trade," coordinated by **Henry Goldberg** (Stanford) and **Francisco Javier Alejo**, and "Natural Gas Trade in North America," coordinated by **Alan Manne** (Stanford), focused both on intermediate-range is-

ues (e.g., domestic price controls in Canada, the United States, and Mexico) and on long-range issues (e.g., investment in field development, pipelines and other facilities). At last year's Stanford workshop on "Perspectives on North American Natural Gas Trade" questions were raised and addressed in great detail as to how U.S. deregulation of gas prices affects all three countries' production, incentives for conservation, and control over long-term energy goals. Hopefully, the conclusions drawn will lead to collaborative research on a range of alternative approaches to energy interdependence.

For programs and information on any or all of these United States-Mexico conferences, please call the U.S.-Mexico Project staff at (415) 497-3096.

New Institute of Border Studies Holds Imperial and Mexicali Valleys Peso Devaluation Conference

The Institute for Border Studies (IBS) was established in 1983 on the Imperial Valley Campus (IV Campus) of San Diego State University to serve as the local focal point for border-related research in the humanities, social sciences, and professional studies. **Alfredo Velasco** is the Institute's director. An urban anthropologist, he teaches anthropology and Mexican-American studies.

One of the Institute's primary goals is to foster collaborative research projects with individuals and academic organizations in Baja California. In addition to its research programs, IBS will sponsor colloquia on a broad range of topics related to the border region.

Membership in the Institute is by invitation but will be open to all interested scholars in Imperial County and Baja California. IBS offers affiliate memberships to visiting scholars from academic institutions throughout the nation who are conducting research in the region. Undergraduate and graduate students may join the Institute and their active participation in the research and related activities of the organization will be encouraged. The Institute's goal is to create an intellectual environment which encourages a community of scholars in the pursuit of their academic interests.

The IBS activities will be supported by the research-oriented facilities of the Imperial Valley Campus. These include the new and growing library, an OCLC terminal and planned participation in the Lockheed Dialog data base search and



*San Diego State University,
IV Campus, Calexico*

the UCLA-based BorderLine borderlands bibliography, a new Mini-computer laboratory, and the campus Media center. The campus also has the physical facilities necessary to host conferences and symposia, including the 600-seat Rodney Auditorium.

Recent IBS activities include a January 27 conference entitled "Communities in Crisis: The Economic, Political, and Social Consequences of the Peso Devaluation on the Imperial and Mexicali Valleys." Held at the Calexico facility, the symposium was organized by IBS Direc-

tor **Alfredo Velasco** and **Dana W. Murphy** (Associate Dean, IV Campus).

The Imperial and Mexicali Valleys region of the borderlands is presently experiencing severe economic, political, and social consequences of the recent peso devaluations. The current crisis dramatically demonstrates the regional interdependence and strongly suggests the need for binational solutions. The discussions at the IV Campus in Calexico brought together public officials, business and community leaders, and scholars to review critical issues and to discuss policy and program alternatives.

The conference format included a series of guest speakers followed by panels on topics of major import. The conference was opened with remarks by **David Ballesteros** (IV College Dean) and **Gilbert Avila**, Special Assistant for Hispanic Affairs to Governor Deukmejian. Closing remarks were by Dana W. Murphy. The program included the following sessions:

- "Peso Devaluation: U.S. and Mexican Perspectives"
Speakers: **Gustavo del Castillo** (CEFNOEMEX) and **Norris Clement** (Economics, SDSU)
Moderator: **Alfredo Velasco** (IBS)
Panelists: **Thalia Gaona** (Economics, UABC), **Joseph Nalven** (Community Research Associates, San Diego), **Frank Márquez** (Office of California-Mexico Relations), **Hector Baro** (Economics, UABC),

Douglas Brown (Political and Social Science, Arizona Western College), **Sergi Noriega** (Economics, IV Campus and UABC), and **William Polkinhorn** (Calexico City Council)

- "Human Dimension: Social Consequences in the United States and Baja California"
Speaker: **James Stevenson** (IV Campus and UABC)
Moderator: **Barbara M. Shaver** (IV Campus)
Panelists: **Ellen Sax** (Nursing Pro-

gram, IV College), **Matías Contreras** (Municipal Court Judge, Imperial County), and **William Vega** (Mexican-American Studies, SDSU)

- "Search for Transnational Solutions"
Speaker: Joseph Nalven
Moderator: **Richard W. Ryan** (IV Campus)
Panelists: Hector Baro, **Oscar Rodríguez** (Assistant City Manager, Calexico), and **Luis Legaspi** (Imperial County Board of Supervisors)

Another such conference is scheduled for May 4, 1984, and will deal with border health and environmental issues.

The Institute for Border Studies welcomes inquiries from interested scholars. For additional information about the Institute including requests for affiliate membership, or regarding the conferences, please contact: Alfredo Velasco, Director, Institute for Border Studies, San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus, 720 Heber Av., Calexico, CA 92231 (619) 357-3193.

Book Notes

THE SCULPTURE OF PALENQUE

BY MERLE GREENE ROBERTSON



VOLUME I. The Temple of the Inscriptions

- *The Sculpture of Palenque: Volume I. The Temple of the Inscriptions.* **Merle Greene Robertson** (Princeton: Princeton, New Jersey, 1983. Pp. 115 + 344 illustrations. Cloth \$125.00). This is the first of five volumes that will provide a complete photographic record of Palenque, a city that reached sculptural and architectural heights never attained by any other Maya center. With hundreds of illustrations in each volume, including many color photographs as well as black-and-white photographs and drawings, Robertson's study will be the only complete record of the site as it was before recent damage by volcanic ash and acid rain. The work will document some of the finest painted sculptured figures and stucco sculpture in Mesoamerica and will be the first complete study of color in a Maya site.
This first volume is a detailed presentation of the Temple of the Inscriptions, the most important structure at Palenque. It includes color photographs of all of the figures on the walls and on the sarcophagus in the famous Inscriptions Tomb, and it places the Temple in the context of the dynastic record of the

city and its great king Pacal, who is buried in the tomb beneath the pyramid. Subsequent volumes will cover the art of the Palace houses, the Cross Group, the North Group, and other sculpture from Palenque on and off the site.

The author considers the stucco sculpture as a work of art; as representing a technically exact and orderly sequence in human endeavor; and as an iconographic language, in which each element, motif, and subject is bound to a specific category of the chromatic spectrum.

Robertson is Research Associate at the Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, and Director of the Pre-Columbian Art Research Center at Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico.

- *HAPI: Hispanic American Periodicals Index, 1980* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1983. Pp. 681. Cloth \$200).
- *HAPI: Hispanic American Periodicals Index, 1981* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1984. Pp. 620. Cloth \$200).

Edited by **Barbara G. Valk** of the UCLA Latin American Center, *HAPI* lists annually by subject and author articles, reviews, documents, and original literary works appearing in nearly 250 journals published throughout the world which regularly treat Latin America or people of Latin American heritage living in the United States. Included are scholarly journals in all major disciplines of the social sciences and the humanities. Journals published in Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean area are indexed in full. Items from journals published in other countries are cited only if they concern Latin America or Hispanic groups in the United States.

The latest two volumes of *HAPI* index forty-two Mexican and ten Chicano journals published in 1980 and 1981,

making it an invaluable resource tool for those using Mexico- and Chicano-related materials.

HAPI 1980 is divided into separate author and subject sections. *HAPI 1981* adds a separate section for citations to book reviews. Headings in the subject section are selected from the *HAPI Thesaurus and Name Authority, 1975-1979* which, in turn, is based on the Library of Congress's *Subject Headings, 8th edition*, adapted to meet the specialized requirements of research on Latin America. Cross references guide the reader to proper headings and tie together related articles. References are also used extensively under the names of countries to indicate the presence of information about that country listed under other major headings.

Scheduled to appear this spring is a five-year, three-volume retrospective *HAPI* covering the years 1970-1974 (\$500).

- *Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Vol. 23.* Edited by **James W. Wilkie** and **Adam Perkal** (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1984. Pp. 772. Cloth \$100). Volume 23 of the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America (SALA)* includes updated statistical material as well as important articles related to Mexico.

Dale Story (UT Arlington) analyzes the "Sources of Investment Capital in Twentieth-Century Mexico."

Samuel Schmidt (UNAM) examines "La Dueda Pública de México, 1976-1982."

James W. Wilkie and **Manuel Moreno-Ibáñez** (UCLA) place Mexican food supply into the context of "Food Production in Latin America Since 1952."

SALA, Vol. 23, may be ordered from UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

• *Nahuat Myth and Social Structure*. By **James M. Taggart** (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983. Pp. 287. Cloth \$25.00). This book describes how two groups of Nahuatl speakers from the northern Sierra de Puebla tell the same stories differently according to their social structure. It illustrates how the position of Indians in Mexican society and the position of men and women can influence the way narrators develop the characters and the plots of their stories. The author compares parallel stories, many of which derive from a common historical source, to control for the random factors in story collection that can lead to spurious conclusions about differences between bodies of narration tradition. This comparison of parallel stories for the two populations reveals subtle but important differences in collective beliefs. Stories gathered by Taggart from renowned Nahuatl storytellers over a ten-year period formed the basis for writing this book. The author is chairman of Anthropology at Franklin and Marshall College.

A Borderlands Town in Transition

LAREDO, 1755-1870



By Gilberto Miguel Hinojosa

• *A Borderlands Town in Transition: Laredo, 1755-1870*. By **Gilberto Miguel Hinojosa** (College Station: Texas A & M Press, 1983. Pp. 148. Cloth \$10.95). This book traces the history of a border town from its founding in the eighteenth century to 1870. Through the analysis of demographic data and other sources, the author shows how larger events such as war, economic depression, and changes of sovereignty affected family structure, racial and ethnic divisions, social-class relations, age composition of the population, property ownership, literacy, and other aspects of the daily lives of the townspeople. The conclusions, placed in perspective by comparisons with other borderlands towns, suggest that life in Laredo was far from the static, uneventful existence it was once believed to be.



CONSTITUCIONES, Y ORDENANZAS,

**PARA EL REGIMEN, Y GOBIERNO
DEL HOSPITAL REAL, Y GENERAL
DE LOS INDIOS DE ESTA NUEVA ESPAÑA,**

Mandadas guardar por S. M. en Real Cédula de 27
de Octubre del año de 1776.

CON LICENCIA DEL SUPERIOR GOBIERNO
Impresas en México, en la nueva Oficina Madrileña de D. Felipe
de Zuñiga y Oativeros, calle de la Palma, año de 1778.

- *Gazeta de México (Enero a agosto de 1784)*. Facsimile edition. Introduction by **David Marley** (Mexico, D.F. and Windsor, Ontario, Canada: Rolston-Bain, 1983. Pp. 176. Cloth \$41.35).
- *Constituciones y ordenanzas para el régimen y gobierno del Hospital Real y General de los indios de esta Nueva España (1778)*. Facsimile edition. Introduction by **David Marley** (Mexico, D.F. and Windsor, Ontario, Canada: Rolston-Bain, 1983. Pp. 120. Cloth \$32.15).
- *Disertación físico-médica en la cual se prescribe un método seguro para preservar a los pueblos de viruelas (1784)*. Facsimile edition. By Francisco Gil; introduction by **David Marley** (Mexico, D.F. and Windsor, Ontario, Canada: Rolston-Bain, 1983. Pp. 192. Cloth \$42.20).

These three facsimile editions are the first in the ambitious Colección Documenta Novae Hispanie, a series of publications of primary source material dealing with the history of the Spanish colonial empire, in particular that area covered by the viceroyalty of New Spain. It is the aim of this collection, over a period of years, to provide historians and other scholars and students of Spanish America with a large repository of documentary materials for purposes of research and reference. The books of this collection are all beautifully bound in leather and marbled paper with stitched bindings. Copies may be ordered from: Rolston-Bain, Providencia 1013, Colonia del Valle, Deleg. Benito Juárez, 03100 México, D.F.; or from Rolston-Bain, Sandwich P.O. Box 7092, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9C 371.

The *Gazeta de México* was published every other week in Mexico City from 1784 to 1821 and contains an enormous amount of social, political, and economic material on the late colonial period. Maritime movements are reported on, with names of ships and details of cargo manifests given. Civil and ecclesiastical appointments are noted, as are royal and viceregal decrees, the prices and quantities of foodstuffs, and military campaigns, especially in the north against Indians. Much attention is devoted to natural phenomena and to medical topics. Finally, a good deal of miscellaneous information on daily life in New Spain appears in the *Gazeta*, including notices for lost dogs and runaway slaves, missing persons, and the sale of real property, carriages, books, and so forth.

The *Constituciones y ordenanzas* were drawn up as part of the reforms made in Mexico City's Royal Indian Hospital during the middle of the eighteenth century. They give a history of the institution dating back to the 1500s, a detailed account of the funding and administrative organization of the hospital, precise job descriptions for its personnel (surgeons, chaplains, and on down to the doorman) as well as their salaries, plus the ordinances governing the Royal Pharmacy, which was attached to this hospital.

The *Disertación físico-médica* was written by Francisco Gil, the King of Spain's surgeon at the Escorial. The basic construction of this book is to highlight the importance of keeping those people who fall ill with smallpox in quarantine, and cites the successful case of the governor of New Orleans's actions in this regard. It reviews the medical writings on smallpox, thereby establishing the infectious nature of this disease, and prescribes the treatment to be given its victims. One hundred fifty copies of this book were sent to the Viceroy of New Spain by King Carlos III, and it was later reprinted at least twice in Mexico City, and published in Italy and Germany.

- *Fragments of the Mexican Revolution: Personal Accounts from the Border*. By **Oscar J. Martínez** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. Pp. 316. Cloth \$24.95; paper \$12.50). The United States-Mexico border was a major battlefield in the decade from 1910 to 1920. Towns on the Mexican side were prized targets for revolutionary factions, offering the victorious forces access to customhouse revenues and American munitions. Fighting spilled over the border and there were frequent skirmishes, all of which created an atmosphere of tension and strained international relations. This book gives

eyewitness accounts of these events by ordinary people. Presented are 62 selections from letters, memoirs, official testimony, documents, reports, newspaper articles, and oral histories that recount day-to-day life in a turbulent era. Included are statements from peasants, merchants, professional soldiers, wives, widows, and children. These personal accounts are placed in historical context through a series of introductory essays and illustrated with useful contemporary photographs. Martínez, who obtained his Ph.D. in history from UCLA, is Director of the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies at UTEP.



• *Older Mexican Americans. A Study in an Urban Barrio.* By **Kyriakos S. Markides** and **Harry W. Martin**, with the assistance of **Ernesto Gómez** (Austin: Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, 1983. Pp. 139. Paper \$12.95). This monograph is a study of Mexican Americans over age 60 in San Antonio, Texas, based on data generated by a survey instrument and on published materials. Although focused on older Mexican Americans in one city, the findings of this research are relevant to Hispanic populations in other urban areas. Specific chapters of the work deal with "Socioeconomic Characteristics," "Family Structure and Family Relations," "Psychological Well-being," "Health Status and Health Care Utilization," "Religious Behavior," and "The Retirement Experience." *Older Mexican Americans* is an important contribution to understanding a group that previously was largely ignored in the literature. K.S. Markides is in the Department of Preventive Medicine at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston; H.W. Martin, is in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio; and Ernesto Gómez is with Centro del Barrio, Inc., San Antonio.

• *Class and Society in Central Chiapas.* By **Robert Wasserstrom** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press, 1983. Pp. 358. Cloth \$29.50). This important book adds the much-needed historical dimension to the study of the Indians of Central Chiapas. Previously, as the author points out, the considerable scholarly literature on the Chiapas Indians largely ignored the historical past of different native groups and instead concentrated on aspects of a single theme: the community-as-tribe, the town as social and moral universe. By combining anthropological fieldwork and archival research, Wasserstrom addresses the questions of how did the Tzotzil and Tzeltan communities in Central Chiapas become what they are today and how has the past affected their present position in Mexican society. He shows that by the late sixteenth century most of the differences which may have characterized native groups before the conquest had disappeared under the combined pressures of demographic catastrophe and political collapse. Only during the nineteenth century did these communities acquire the distinct ethnic identities later discussed by anthropologists. As a result, according to the author, most scholarly research in the area must now undergo significant revision.

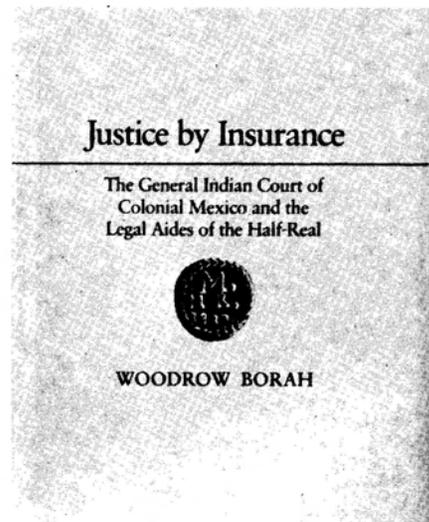
• *Memoria: Relaciones México-Estados Unidos* (México, D.F.: Primer Encuentro Sobre Impactos Regionales de las Relaciones Económicas México-Estados Unidos, 1982. 3 vols. Paper). The three volume, 2,092 page proceedings of the First Conference on Regional Impacts of U.S.-Mexico Economic Relations are available to individuals and libraries. The proceedings include papers and comments of distinguished U.S. and Mexican scholars. **Alfonso Corona, Walter Isard, Eliseo Mendoza, José Luis Cecena, Clark Reynolds, Victor Urquidi, Gunter Schramm, Richard Bath, Albert Utton, Jorge Bustamante, Michael Greenwood, Niles Hansen**, and others are represented in this valuable collection.

The broad themes of this publication include the following:

- Structure of the Mexican and U.S. economies
- International balance of payments
- Interregional disequilibrium of Mexico and the United States
- Migration, commerce, and transfer of capital between Mexico and the United States
- Asymmetrical urban, spatial, and economic development of four border conurbations.

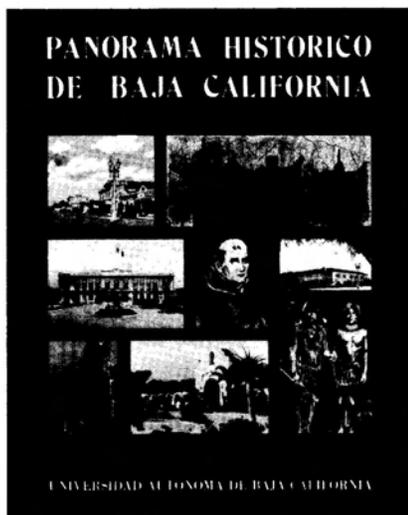
The proceeding volumes are available without charge although those re-

questing copies are asked to enclose a check (payable to the Western Regional Science Association) for \$6.00 to cover postage and handling. Direct requests to: Lay James Gibson, Executive Secretary, WRSA, Department of Geography and Regional Development, Harvill Building, Box 2, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.



• *Justice by Insurance: The General Indian Court of Colonial Mexico and the Legal Aides of the Half-Real.* By **Woodrow Borah** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press, 1983. Pp. 482. Cloth \$45.00). This book is an exhaustive study of a remarkably innovative institution that arose in the sixteenth century in New Spain in response to the conflicts between the laws and customs of Spaniards and native peoples. The inability of the Spanish courts to effectively handle Indian grievances sparked great concern among Spanish administrators and jurists. The result was the establishment of the General Indian Court, a special jurisdiction vested in the viceroy and a corps of legal aides. Expenses were paid from a small contribution by each Indian family—in effect, legal insurance.

After chapters on Castilian antecedents, early experience of New Spain, and the establishment of the court, Borah presents a sampler and analysis of the kinds of cases that came before the court. Then follow sections on the structure of the court, Indian agents of the half-real, the fund of the half-real, and a comparison with areas of New Spain exempt from the court's jurisdiction. A final chapter discusses the demise of the General Indian Court and what came to replace it.



• *Panorama histórico de Baja California*. Coordinated by **David Piñera Ramírez** (Tijuana, Baja California Norte: Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC, 1983. Pp. 740. Paper. Order from: CIH, P.O. Box 2363, San Ysidro, CA 92073, \$27.50, including postage). This book, consisting of essays by some 39 authors, offers a useful overview of the history of Baja California, from the earliest days to the contemporary period. The first four chapters treat the peninsula as a unit and discuss geographical characteristics, aboriginal population, Spanish discovery and exploration, and the mission period of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans.

Chapters V and VI cover the first decades of the independence period, including the era of large land concessions. From chapter VII on, the essays center exclusively on the northern part of the peninsula, the approximate area of the state of Baja California Norte. The last five chapters deal with the development of the north from the last decades of the nineteenth century, a development that was closely linked in a dependent fashion to events in California. Chapter VII chronicles the growth of the principal urban and mining centers of the northeast through the first decade of the twentieth century; the next chapter analyzes the transformation of the Mexicali desert in the same period. Chapter IX examines the administrations of Cantú and Rodríguez, 1915-1930. The theme that dominates the essays of the last two chapters is the integration of Baja California Norte into the Mexican nation.

• *Credit and Socioeconomic Change in Colonial Mexico: Loans and Mortgages in Guadalajara, 1720-1820*. By **Linda Greenow** (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1983. Pp. 249. Paper \$17.50). This book is a study of the structure and function of the credit market in late colonial Nueva Galicia that is based on a variety of printed and archival resources. A particularly valuable manuscript was the *Libro de Hipotecas*, an official register for Guadalajara and its hinterland of mortgages and loans during the period

1721-1820. In addition to the general treatment of credit, the study provides valuable discussion on the role of the church in the credit market, economic fluctuations and credit, and the roles that specific individuals and socioeconomic groups played in the credit market. The study also sheds light on the economic role of women and notes that this involvement in the credit market is much larger than previously had been supposed. Finally, spatial aspects of credit are examined, including the credit relationship between Guadalajara and its hinterland as well as the distribution of credit throughout the region.

• *Down from Colonialism*. By **Jaime E. Rodríguez O.** Introduction by **Roberto Moreno de los Arcos** (Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, 1984. Pp. 46. Paper). This booklet is an expanded and revised version of the Distinguished Faculty Lecture which Rodríguez delivered at UCI in 1980. This essay begins with an overview of economy and society in New Spain on the eve of independence. By tracing the continuities of these features into the nineteenth century, the author seeks to answer the crucial questions: Why did Mexico not recover quickly after independence? Why did it sink into fifty years of economic depression and political disorder?

Rodríguez, a native of Ecuador, received his Ph.D. from UT Austin. He is

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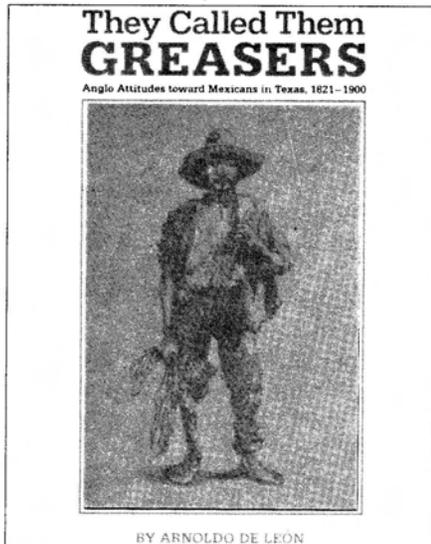
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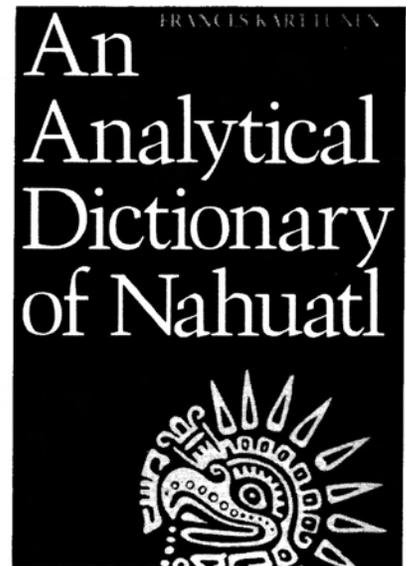
Graduate and Research Dean at UCI and a member of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee. Along with **Colin M. MacLachlan** (Tulane), he is author of *The Forging of the Cosmic Race: A Reinterpretation of Colonial Mexico* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press, 1980). De los Arcos is director of UNAM's Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas.



• *They Called Them Greasers: Anglo Attitudes toward Mexicans in Texas, 1821-1900*. By **Arnaldo de León** (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983. Pp. 153. Cloth \$19.95). Tension between Anglos and Tejanos has existed in the Lone Star State since the earliest settlements. Such antagonism has produced friction between the two peoples, and

whites have expressed their hostility toward Mexican Americans unabashedly and, at times, violently. This work examines the attitudes of whites towards Mexicans in nineteenth-century Texas. The author argues forcefully that many who have written about Texas' past—including such luminaries as Walter Prescott Webb, Eugene C. Barker and Rupert N. Richardson—have exhibited, in fact and interpretation, both deficiencies of research and detectable bias when their work has dealt with Anglo-Mexican relations. De León asserts that these historians ignored an austere Anglo moral code which saw the morality of Tejanos as "defective" and that they described without censure a society that permitted traditional violence to continue because that violence allowed Anglos to keep ethnic minorities "in their place."

• *An Analytical Dictionary of Nahuatl*. By **Frances Karttunen** (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983. Pp. 349. Cloth \$35.00). This work is an invaluable reference work for scholars of all disciplines whose work requires an extensive and accurate understanding of classical and modern Nahuatl. This analytical dictionary is based on exhaustive compilation and comparison of all the material in Carochi's *Arte de la lengua mexicana* and the Tetelcingo dictionary along with other sources including manuscripts in the Bancroft Library at UCB and a dictionary of modern Zacapoaxtla Nahuatl.



The use of these sources has made it possible for Karttunen to indicate both vowel lengths and all explosive glottal stops, making this the first dictionary incorporating knowledge of Nahuatl phonology with its lexical coverage. Each of the dictionary's entries contains significant additional information, including each term's canonical morphological form, more complete grammatical data, translations with glosses in both English and Spanish, references to sources, final commentaries, and cross references. Frances Karttunen is a research scientist associated with the Linguistics Research Center of UT Austin.

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