



UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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Nava Tells Origins of UC MEXUS Program

"During my tenure as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico from March 1980 to April 1982, I placed great emphasis on educational exchanges at all levels because I felt that these were the most appropriate ways to represent U.S. interests with Mexicans,"

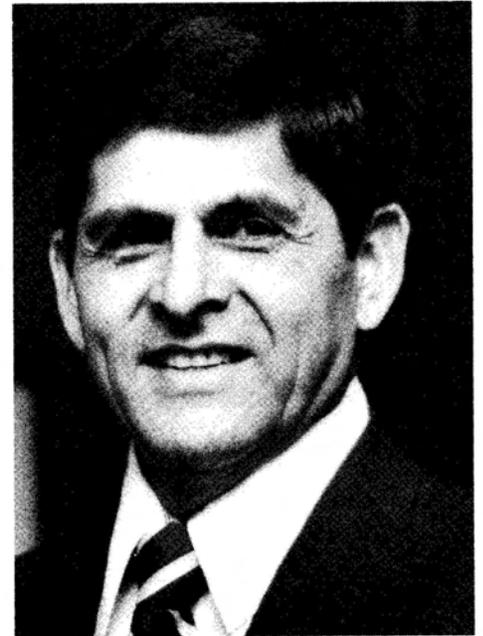
Julian Nava told the editor of UC MEXUS NEWS.

Long before the approach was made to him about the diplomatic post, Dr. Nava was aware of a general political polarization within Mexican educational institutions about the image of the United States. It was his feeling that educational institutions in the United States were well equipped to both counter some of these negative political feelings and to help improve Mexican-United States relations through nonpolitical and independent

scholarly activity.

Nava presented his concerns to a number of U.S. institutions, including the University of California. "I spoke with President David Saxon of the University of California," the former ambassador explained, "and he agreed to send a representative to look into possibilities for systemwide efforts with respect to Mexico. In September of 1980, David Wilson, Executive Assistant to President Saxon, came to Mexico for two days of talks. He returned with a general plan of action and the rest we know."

President Saxon and the Regents then took supportive action and the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States was formed.



Julian Nava

Why UC MEXUS

"Mexico today is an important nation that can no longer be treated casually by the United States," says **James W. Wilkie**, Universitywide Coordinator of UC MEXUS. "In organizing the UC Consortium on Mexico and the United States, the University of California is officially recognizing Mexico's vital role."

Coordinator Wilkie points out that Mexico is this country's third largest trading partner, after Canada and Japan. Mexico's oil and gas reserves are another factor that makes Mexico of critical importance to the United States.

"Mexico has emerged as the world's fourth most important producer of hydrocarbon (oil, gas) energy since 1976," Wilkie says. "Mexico has proven oil reserves expected to reach 106 billion barrels, making them second only to Saudi Arabia, and assuring them of decades and decades of production. In fact, it is this oil wealth which has given Mexico a new

role on the world stage, such as hosting the north-south conference at Cancún last year and proposing the recent Central American peace initiative.

"For the first time in history, Mexico has to be seriously taken into account," and according to Wilkie "it is important to note that Mexico is leading an international movement to mediate the current conflicts in Central America."

In relation to the United States, economic problems in Mexico have social repercussions in the United States because of the immigration flow. "It is not appropriate to build a wall along that border; the two countries are intimately related. In fact, Los Angeles is, at times, Mexico's second largest city. So there is no question that Mexico must be the focus of intensive, well-coordinated study."

"The purpose of the Consortium is to make the whole of the nine campus Mex-

ico programs more than the sum of its parts," Wilkie affirms. "Once we show the broad range of all the research, exchange, and teaching programs on the nine UC campuses, we can show that the University of California is unsurpassed among U.S. institutions in the area of Mexican studies.

In Wilkie's view, since the programs at the various campuses were formerly going their separate ways, with little coordination, few people realized UC's commitment to the study of Mexico and the United States. One of the big goals is to provide communication about what UC is doing — communication within the University, nationally, and internationally.

Launched with UC Regents' Opportunity funds, UC MEXUS is governed by an Executive Committee composed of representatives from each UC campus.

To date, the UC MEXUS Executive Committee has distributed \$462,203 in the following manner:

Berkeley	\$68,300
Davis	50,098
Irvine	57,300
Los Angeles	62,615
Riverside	43,500
San Diego	58,900
San Francisco	24,358
Santa Barbara	73,376
Santa Cruz	23,756

The current goal of UC MEXUS grants is to strengthen universitywide cooperation on programs in the areas of Mexican studies, U.S.-Mexican relations, Chicano studies, and physical or biological sciences significantly related to man in Mexico.

UCSD Editorial Position Available

The UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies expects to appoint a Principal Editor to head its publications unit, effective, June 1, 1982. This person will have primary responsibility for editing and supervising the production of all publications of the Center, including research reports (*Working Papers*), full-length monographs, a quarterly *U.S.-Mexican Relations Report*, and a universitywide *Current Research Inventory* of Mexico-related research, published twice yearly for UC MEXUS.

Duties include soliciting evaluations of manuscripts from the Center's Editorial Advisory Board, editing of manuscripts

for stylistic clarity and organization, layout, design, dissemination of publications, and budget preparation. This will be a full-time, long-term position. Preference will be given to applicants who have advanced editing skills and experience, knowledge of technical processes involved in book or journal production, excellent writing skills, and fluency in reading and writing Spanish. Salary range is \$23,388 to \$28,212, commensurate with qualifications and experience. Apply to: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, California, 92093.

FACULTY PROFILE: Salvucci Joins UCB History Department

Richard J. Salvucci who has just joined the History Department at Berkeley as a specialist in colonial Mexico is a native of suburban Philadelphia. "I'm not really sure why a lifelong Easterner gets interested in the history of Latin America as a professional commitment," he says, but thinks that a strongly "Mediterranean" family culture may have preconditioned it. Salvucci started his study of things Hispanic with several members of the Piarist order who taught in the secondary school he attended. He continued his interest in Spanish language and literature at Villanova University, but was primarily committed to the study of economics and history. After graduating in 1973, he decided that his orientation was academic.

Salvucci went on to do graduate study in history at Princeton University. He studied economic history with Stanley J. Stein and Shane J. Hunt, both of whom were major influences on his subsequent work. He went to Mexico as a Doherty Fellow in 1976 to do dissertation research and ended up staying for about eighteen months, "Thanks to the devaluation of the peso." Later research trips took him back to the archives of Mexico and to those of Spain for extended periods.

His field work involved an investigation of the woolen textile manufactories (*obrajes*) in New Spain from the late seventeenth through the early nineteenth centuries. Salvucci analyzed the economics of cottage and artisan industry as well as of the *obrajes*, which are what the European economic historians call proto-factories. He examined aspects such as the problems of labor and debt peonage, entrepreneurship, and the geographic

location of this colonial Mexican industry. Salvucci found that this proto-industry was surprisingly well developed in Mexico but never paved the way for the transition to factory production as occurred in the United States in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. As reasons for the failure of this transition, he cites the change in pattern of industrial production over the course of the eighteenth century, an increasing concentration of capital in big business, and changing imperial trade policies at the end of the eighteenth century, which increased competition at a critical time.



Richard J. Salvucci

"I was interested in testing the hypothesis that 'underdevelopment' was no accident," he explains, "but I ended up writing a cross between the 'old' and the 'new' economic history." The work was not completed until 1982. "Finding data, interpreting them, crunching numbers, and devising neoclassical models to explain the results took an awful lot of time," he says. Salvucci is now refining his study for publication in book form.

Salvucci taught economics at Villanova University before coming to Berkeley in September 1981. He thinks the experience was "significantly positive," and that "economic theory can help us ask important questions" rather than waste time "chasing down trivial ones." He has been especially impressed with the high quality of much recent work in colonial Mexican history, and points to publications by David Brading, John Coatsworth, Herman Konrad, and Eric Van Young as examples. But his first love is history, and Salvucci expressed great delight in coming to Berkeley to join the History Department. At Berkeley he will teach courses in colonial Latin American history and the history of Mexico.

Economic history is also a major interest of Salvucci's wife, **Linda Kerrigan Salvucci**. She is a graduate student at Princeton, and is writing a study on late eighteenth-century Philadelphia's trade with the Spanish Caribbean. They live in the East Bay, and are learning to like California, sharing interests in academics, jazz, and wine. "If you like things like that," Salvucci said, "being in striking range of Napa, San Francisco, and the Bancroft is almost too good to be true."

From the editor . . .

If you wish to receive the NEWS on a regular basis but did not return the tear sheet from the first number, please complete and send in the sheet enclosed in the present issue.

The staff of the NEWS is now in the process of developing a new mailing list. Therefore, commencing with number 3, only those individuals and institutions who have so indicated will continue to receive the UC MEXUS NEWS.

Paul Ganster

Californias Water Conference Announced

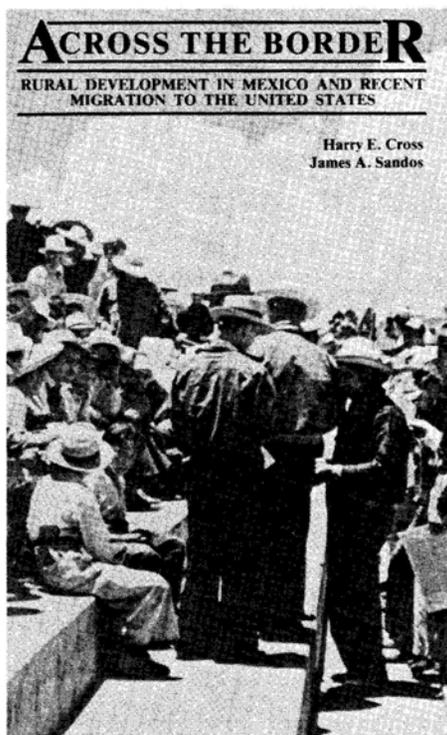
The Commission of the Californias, the Water Resources Center at UC Davis, the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Norte, and the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur are organizing the First International Conference on Water Resources of the Californias, to be held in Tijuana, October 20-23, 1982. For more information contact Tammy Stephens, 6365 Lake Arrowhead Dr., San Diego, CA 92119, (714) 464-6279.

INAH Center in Hermosillo

The Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) through its Centro Regional del Noroeste with offices located in Hermosillo, Sonora, has initiated a collaborative project with the Sonoran State Government for the organization of a research team designed to create an historical file as a research tool for inter-related projects on themes of regional social and economic history. This project will also produce publications for use in the public schools and for the public in general. The project, titled "Sonora and the History of Its Communities," has begun with the recruitment and training of the research team in order to meet the first objective of defining separate research themes and working hypotheses. **Cynthia Radding** is the director of the Centro Regional.

Preliminary work in terms of identifying local and state archives was accomplished in a previous project, a register of local archives in Sonora, published in *Noroeste de Mexico*, No. 5. The address of this research center is: Centro Regional del Noroeste, INAH-SEP, Apartado Postal 1664, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83260, Mexico.

Book Notes



Across the Border: Rural Development in Mexico and Recent Immigration to the United States. By **Harry E. Cross** and **James A. Sandos** (Institute of Governmental Studies, 109 Moses Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, 1981. Pp. xix, 198. Paper \$12.00).

This book analyzes the phenomenon of massive migration of Mexicans to the United States from several perspectives. The authors discuss the reasons for this migration, pointing to internal Mexican factors such as the state of rural development since the nineteenth century, effects of the green revolution, population explosion, urbanization, the problem of insufficient employment, and unequal distribution of income.

Cross and Sandos, who received their doctorates from Berkeley, outline the main features of the contemporary impact of illegal Mexican migration on the United States, underscoring areas in which data are insufficient for a sound understanding of the situation. They conclude that the effects of Mexican migration to the United States have generally been positive.

Among their policy recommendations, Cross and Sandos advocate a five-year program to admit all qualified migrants from Mexico on one-year temporary work visas, renewable annually. Their suggestions constitute a timely alternative to the Reagan guest-worker proposals now being debated in Washington.

Another important work on this issue is *The Employer's View: Is there a Need for a Guest-Worker Program?*, by **Joseph Nalvin** and **Craig Frederickson**, Community Research Associates, 2969 Beech St., San Diego, CA 92102, 1982. Pp. viii, 89. paper \$7.50). This book is a direct response to the Reagan administration proposal of October 1981 for a national guest-worker program. Based on very recent data, this study samples the views of employers of migrants in three sectors of San Diego County (agriculture, restaurants, and electronics manufacturing) and concludes that there is not a real need for such a program.

Economic Growth and Change Along the U.S.-Mexico Border. By **Michael V. Miller** (Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, 1982. Pp. 54. Paper \$5.00). Brownsville is used as a case study to explore the impetus for and the nature of local industrialization and the effects of such growth on the distribution of income within the city and the residents' perceptions of the adequacy of the local employment structure.

Last of the Californios. By **Harry W. Crosby** (La Jolla, California: Copley Books, 1981. Pp. ix, 196. Cloth \$22.50). This book deals with the historical development and origins of the material culture of the ranch people of the mountains of Baja California. Based on field research and archival investigations, the work is illustrated by numerous photographs and maps produced by the author.

Hacienda and Market in Eighteenth-Century Mexico: The Rural Economy of the Guadalajara Region, 1675-1820. By **Eric Van Young** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1981. Pp. xvi, 338. Cloth \$30.00). This important book examines the role that the urban market of Guadalajara played in the growth of commercial agriculture and on the rural transformation of the surrounding region over the course of the eighteenth century. The author analyzes features such as an expanding agricultural production and a growing rural population that was increasingly drawn into the money economy (a process of 'de-peasantization'). These agricultural production and population trends were accompanied by the prosperity of the hacienda owners and by the increasing impoverishment of the rural masses. Van Young will join the History Department at UC San Diego in the fall.

The Forging of the Cosmic Race: A Reinterpretation of Colonial Mexico. By **Colin M. MacLachlan** and **Jaime E. Rodríguez O.** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1981. Pp. xiv, 376. Paper \$7.95. Cloth \$25.00). This book challenges the notion that Mexico's colonial period was a failure and the source of many of that country's ills. This revisionist view is based on an examination of recent research done on colonial Mexican history and on archival investigations. The authors discuss Mexico's pre-Columbian heritage, the merging of indigenous and European cultures after the conquest, and the evolution of a new mestizo society. The role of women and the family receive particular attention in this book.

Jaime E. Rodríguez is in the History Department at UC Irvine and Colin M. MacLachlan, who received his doctorate in history from UCLA, is at Tulane.

A special thematic double issue on "Mexican Folklore and Folk Art in the United States" has been published in

Aztlán: International Journal of Chicano Studies Research, Volume 13, Nos. 1 and 2, Spring and Fall 1982 (Chicano Studies Research Center; University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024, Pp. 337. Paper \$15.00). This issue contains fifteen articles on subjects ranging from "Mexican Women's Sexual Jokes" by **Rafaela Castro** to **Shifra M. Goldman's** "Mexican Muralism: Its Social-Educative Roles in Latin America and the United States." Also included are research notes, a dissertation critique, and a book note.

The Course of Mexican History by **Michael Meyer** of the University of Arizona and **William L. Sherman** of the University of Nebraska will be published in a second, revised and enlarged edition by Oxford University Press in the fall.

Mountain Islands and Desert Seas: A Natural History of the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands. By **Frederick R. Gehlbach** (College Station, Texas: Texas A & M Press, 1982. Pp. 264. Cloth \$19.95). This study by a biologist from Baylor University examines the stability and changes in the borderlands climate, landforms,

plants, insects, animals, and community patterns. The author discusses how the interplay of natural ecological cycles with the touch of man has aggravated the trend towards aridity.

Hispanic Mental Health Research: A Reference Guide. By **Frank Newton, Esteban L. Olmedo, and Amado M. Padilla** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 685. Cloth \$35.00).

This work is an annotated bibliography of 2,000 items on Hispanic mental health in the United States, including books, articles, dissertations, theses, conference papers, and technical reports. Produced by the Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center at UCLA, the bibliography is computerized and is constantly being updated. Researchers who want access to items entered into the files since the publication of this volume should contact Leticia López at the Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 825-8886.

Universitywide News

UCR Tepary Bean Program

A project to hybridize the common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) from the mesic areas of central and southern Mexico with the tepary bean (*P. acutifolius*) from semiarid areas of northwestern Mexico and Arizona is underway in the laboratory of Dr. **Giles Waines**, Botany and Plant Sciences at UCR. The aim is to produce common beans that are drought and heat tolerant. Tepary beans are also more tolerant of saline water and water high in boron than common beans, as well as being resistant to common bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas phaseoli*) and charcoal rot (*Macrophomina phaseoli*).

An evaluation of the germplasm available in tepary beans forms part of this project. Over 200 collections of teparies are available and these will be screened for protein content, cooking time and other characteristics involved in consumer acceptability. This program is in cooperation with CICTUS (Centro de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas, Universidad de Sonora) in Hermosillo, Sonora.

UCLA Statistical Abstract Analyzes Mexico

The *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, edited by **James W. Wilkie** for UCLA Latin American Center Publications, has introduced a section on development of data wherein scholars are invited to interpret time-series trends or examine selected topics. The following Mexico articles have appeared to date:

Volume 22 (1982):

Samuel Schmidt, "Las Distintas Caras de la Deuda Pública Mexicana, 1970-1976"

Stephen Haber, "Modernization and Change in Mexican Communities, 1930-1970"

Volume 21 (1981):

Stephen Haber, "Mexican Community Studies in a Historical Framework, 1930-1970"

James W. Wilkie and **Paul D. Wilkins**, "Quantifying the Class Structure of Mexico, 1895-1970"

John E. Kicza, "Mexican Demographic History of the Nineteenth Century: Evidence and Approaches"

Richard W. Wilkie, "The Populations of Mexico and Argentina in 1980: Preliminary Data and Some Comparisons"

Volume 20 (1980):

Roderick A. Camp, "Mexican Military Leadership in Statistical Perspective Since the 1940s"

Thomas M. Laichas, "Mexico in the U.S. Press: A Quantitative Study, 1972-1978"

Volume 19 (1978) contains, as do other volumes, articles on Latin America with an important Mexico component, for example:

Daniel I. Geffner, "Alternative Interpretations of Time-Series Data on the Growth of the Latin American Film Industry, 1926-1970"

Peter Reich, "Measuring U.S. Government Perception of the 'Communist Menace' in Latin America, 1947-1976"

Marshall C. Eakin, "Determining the Population in the Largest City of Each Latin American Republic, 1900-1970."

UCLA Computerized Borderlands Bibliography

Instant access to information on the U.S.-Mexican borderlands will soon be available through *BorderLine*, an automated bibliographic search service being developed at UCLA in conjunction with the United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project.

The project is directed by **Barbara Valk**, Coordinator of Bibliographic Development at the UCLA Latin American Center, in close cooperation with **Iliana L. Sonntag**, Latin American Bibliographer at San Diego State University. With the assistance of **Dan Tonkery**, Associate University Librarian for Technical Services, UCLA, the library's sophisticated technical processing system has been adapted to meet the subject's specialized computer requirements. An additional \$9,000 in intramural funds has been granted by the UCLA Office of Academic Computing to support computer time.

BorderLine contains citations to materials published throughout the world from 1960 to the present in English, Spanish, and other languages. Its comprehensive coverage includes general and theoretical works; description and travel; physical, biotic, environmental, social, economic, and labor characteristics; medicine and public health; education; urbanization; agriculture and rural de-

velopment; emigration and immigration; business and industry; commerce and trade; politics; intergovernmental relations; communications and mass media; language and linguistics; history; anthropology; religion and mythology; literature; and the arts.

The database now contains monographs, government documents, serial titles, and journal articles. Maps, slides, musical scores, theses, unpublished works, and other materials will be added in the future.

Each citation is assigned Library of Congress subject headings, additional descriptors if necessary, and a specialized classification number that pinpoints the subject matter, geographic area, and form of the item. The record also contains codes identifying the language of the material, country of origin, UCLA call number (if available), and other libraries where it may be obtained.

Information can be searched at present by author, title, series, keyword, added descriptor, and discrete classification number. By the end of this year new programs will provide direct access by LC subject heading and broad classification area. The new programs will also enable the production of classified listings that can be sent to researchers, scholars, planners, and policy makers

throughout the United States and Mexico. Cumulations of the data will ultimately be published in book form.

In April the database will become available for on-line searches by graduate students enrolled in UCLA's Seminar on the United States-Mexico Borderlands Region and other border scholars at UCLA. Efforts are underway to obtain a terminal at San Diego State University through which researchers on that campus can also gain direct access to the file.

Most of the citations now appearing in the database are the result of Ms. Sonntag's research, and have been verified and entered into the computer by **Laura D. Loring**, Assistant to the Latin American Bibliographer at UCLA. Additional materials have been provided by individuals involved in the Atlas Project and by the staff of the *Hispanic American Periodicals Index*.

BorderLine welcomes the assistance of other scholars who may wish to contribute pertinent bibliographic research to the project in return for future listings of all items in the file related to their area of interest. For further information, contact Barbara Valk, UCLA Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

Chicano Political Studies Symposium at UCLA

The Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC) at UCLA will host a symposium on Chicano Political Studies. The symposium will begin Thursday evening, May 13, in the UCLA Faculty Center's California Room and will continue all day Friday, May 14, in the Faculty Center's Hacienda Room. Endowed by a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE), the symposium's goal is to initiate and develop instructional materials for the postsecondary level. After the meetings, the scholars' contributions will be published as a reader for the postsecondary level by CSRC's Publication Unit.

Volume Editor **Ray Rocco**, political science professor at UCLA, explains: "There is no integrated guide to either basic methodological or substantive issues and problems that are involved in the study of political activities of concern to the Mexican community. We have decided to take an initial step in developing

our project around the theme of power and to use a political economy framework as a general methodological approach."

Scholars will present papers on topics in Chicano Political Studies focusing on class structure and economy; politics and policy issues; and ideological institutions.

For further information, contact Project Coordinator Debra Kaufman at the Chicano Studies Research Center, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, (213) 825-3083.

Flores Caballero at UCLA

Dr. **Romeo Flores Caballero**, one of Mexico's foremost historians and educators spoke April 7 at UCLA on "Administration and Politics in Contemporary Mexico." Dr. Flores is currently Secretario de Educación Pública in the state of Nuevo León. Having obtained his Ph.D. in history from the University of Texas at Austin, he has taught at the Centro de Estudios Internacionales at El Colegio de México and at the University of Ne-

braska. Dr. Flores' career in public office has included important posts in the Secretaría de Patrimonio Nacional and the Instituto Mexicano de Seguro Social. He also worked on special assignments to the Andean Common Market, the Soviet Union, and various other European countries. He is a member of the UC MEXUS Academic Advisory Board and the International Advisory Board for UCLA's United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project.

Dr. Flores' books include *Historia de la administración pública en México* (published in early 1982 and the subject of his talk at UCLA) and *Desarrollo histórico de la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos* (1976).

Dr. Flores is traveling as a Fulbright Border Lecturer, a program funded by the United States International Communication Agency. His stay in Los Angeles was sponsored by the Latin American Center at UCLA. While in Los Angeles, Flores met with the UC MEXUS Universitywide Coordinator, **James W. Wilkie**, and visited the Consortium offices. He was informed of UC MEXUS activities and expressed enthusiasm for these developments.

UCLA Borderlands Colloquium

The Latin American Center and the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning at UCLA are sponsoring a series of talks by scholars on aspects of the United States-Mexico borderlands region. All lectures are open to the public and will be held on Wednesdays at 7:00 pm in Architecture 1243C on the following dates:

- April 21: URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO: A CASE STUDY IN URBAN PLANNING AT STATE LEVEL. **Luis Loréns Báez**, Director, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexicali.
- May 5: THE INTEGRATION OF THE MEXICAN BORDER POPULATION IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY, TWO EXAMPLES: *MAQUILADORAS* AND BORDER CONSUMPTION. **Jesús Tamayo**, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico City and Visiting Research Fellow, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego.
- May 19: ON THE CUTTING EDGE: THE NEW TECHNOLOGY IN ELECTRONICS; PRODUCTION ON A GLOBAL SCALE AND THE U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER. **Patricia Fernández Kelly**, Visiting Scholar, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego and Researcher, Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, Tijuana.
- May 26: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND THE BORDERLANDS. **Refugio Rochin**, agricultural economist, University of California, Davis.
- June 2: BORDER DEVELOPMENT AND BORDER COOPERATION. **Joseph Nalven**, Community Research Associates, San Diego, and **Milton Jamail**, University of Arizona.

UCD Mexican Students Plan Conference

The UCD Mexican Student Association is planning a one-day conference to be held on the campus on a Saturday in mid-May. The purpose, according to graduate student **Marita Cantwell Trejo** from Guanajuato, is for graduate students at both the master's and doctoral level to present their research to fellow students. The emphasis will be on work which will be of benefit to Mexico after students return home and begin careers in university, industry, and government service. The conference will present about twenty speakers and will be conducted in Spanish.

Davis Holds Seminar on Mexico

The International Programs Office at UC Davis hosted a seminar on March 17, 1982 entitled "Collaborative Activities in Mexico." Speakers were Professors **David Hird**, Veterinary Medicine, **Arthur Shapiro**, Zoology, **Brom Weber**, English, and **John Whitaker**, Food Science and Technology. All have made recent visits to Mexico to further collaborative work in their respective fields. The trips of Hird, Shapiro, and Weber were supported by UC MEXUS funds.

Davis Faculty in Mexico

William Chancellor, Agricultural Engineering, is currently at the Universidad de Guanajuato, where he is giving a course at the Irapuato campus. This interinstitutional tie will be reinforced through a visit to Davis in mid-April by Irapuato's **Manuel Collado** and **Chris Bishop**. While at Davis they will work out further details on faculty and student exchanges in the field of Agricultural Engineering and Food Science.

Jerry Hedrick, Biochemistry, recently returned from a week of laboratory work and teaching at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) with his Mexican colleague **Miguel Betancourt**. During 1980-1981, Professor Betancourt was on sabbatical leave from the UAM and spent the academic year as a researcher in Dr. Hedrick's lab on the Davis campus.

UCD-Mexico Waterfowl Study

Daniel W. Anderson, Associate Professor, and graduate student **Miguel A. Mora**, both of Wildlife and Fisheries Biology at UC Davis are cooperating with Mexico's Departamento de la Fauna Silvestre, the United States Department of Agriculture Hatch Program, the United States-Mexico Program of UC Davis, and the Bodega Bay Institute of Pollution Ecology on a study to determine the residue dynamics of pesticides in pintails (migratory) and whistling ducks (resident) on their wintering grounds in the western part of mainland Mexico and Baja California. The program involves research in Mexico with a Mexican graduate student in UC Davis's Ecology Graduate Group, training in field ecology in Mexico, and training in pollutant analyses at the Bodega Marine Lab.

Book Award to UCSB's Garcia

Mario T. Garcia, Associate Professor of History and Chicano Studies at UC Santa Barbara, has been awarded a 1981 Southwest Book Award by the Border Regional Library Association for his *Desert Immigrants: The Mexicans of El Paso, 1880-1920* (Yale University Press, 1981).

Desert Immigrants examines the arrival of Mexican immigrants in the years between 1880 and 1920 and how they were incorporated into the social fabric of the El Paso Southwest. The book analyzes the interplay of class, race, and labor in El Paso.

UC MEXUS Research Inventory Available

Volume 1 of the *Current Research Inventory* of UC MEXUS is now available. This inventory contains abstracts of 170 research projects currently underway or recently completed at all nine campuses of the UC system. Copies may be obtained by writing to UC MEXUS, 1201 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Those UC researchers who are not included in volume 1 but who have started, or will soon be starting, research projects related to Mexico should contact the editor of the *Inventory*, Wayne A. Cornelius, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Mexican Studies Activities at Berkeley

The Berkeley Program in Mexican Studies (BPMS) has been actively involved in the promotion, sponsorship, and planning of a variety of Mexico-related activities.

On January 29-30, 1982, the Program held a workshop on border industrialization under the leadership of **Van Whiting** of Political Science. Participants included representatives from the Office of the Governor of California, the Mexican Consulate General of San Francisco, and the U.S. Department of Labor. They were joined by scholars from universities and research institutes in the U.S. and Mexico, including **John Zysman** of the Berkeley Political Science Department, and **Patricia Fernández Kelly** and **Jesús Tamayo**, of the U.C. San Diego Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. From the private sector, **John Schick**, a consultant from San Francisco, and others contributed views during the informative two-day discussion.

BPMS plans a second workshop in May to address broader issues of industrial policy related to the Mexican presidential succession of 1982. Queries regarding this workshop should be addressed to Dr. Van Whiting, Political Science Department, 210 Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

With major support from the Rosenberg Foundation, and in conjunction with the *La Raza Law Journal* of Boalt Law School, BPMS sponsored a one-day public conference on "Mexican Immigrant Labor: Legal Implications." The conference, held on March 13, 1982, debated current U.S. immigration policies and the Reagan administration proposals for new legislation on Mexican immigrant labor. Participants reflected a wide range of perspectives on the question of immigration legislation and included legal professionals and scholars who have worked in both the United States and Mexico. For information concerning the publication of the papers presented at the conference, write to Anita Sánchez, Editor, *La Raza Law Journal*, Boalt Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

The Program in Mexican Studies provided support for a seminar on urbanization recently conducted on the Berkeley campus by the Institute of Urban and Regional Development (IURD) on March 22-24, 1982. Through the efforts of **Melvin M. Webber** of IURD and Professor Emer-

itus **Victor Jones** of the Institute of Governmental Studies, the research seminar brought together Mexican and U.S. scholars, urban planners, and policy-makers to discuss significant problems of urban administration and planning in Mexico. Coordinated by **Tim Campbell** of IURD, the seminar also served to strengthen existing ties previously established by Berkeley faculty with Mexican planners and to delineate further the possibilities of long-term collaborative research projects.

Through the planning of **Joseph Solis** of the School of Social Welfare, BPMS supported a colloquium on April 16 concerning "Health and Social Welfare in Mexico: Exploring Partnerships for Action." Jointly sponsored with the School of Social Welfare and the School of Public Health, the colloquium was attended by several eminent Mexican academics including Lic. **Yolanda Aguirre Harris R.**, Director of the Escuela Nacional de Trabajo Social of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and Dr. **Héctor M. García Alvarez**, Director of the Escuela de Trabajo Social, Universidad de Guadalajara. The colloquium advanced the efforts of Dean **Harry Specht** of the School of Social Welfare and Dean **Joyce Lashof** of the School of Public Health to develop research and instructional projects with similar institutions in Mexico.

In cooperation with Chicano Studies, BPMS will sponsor a series of visiting Mexican scholars who will speak on current social and economic issues in Mexico. Slated to begin April 19, 1982, the weekly series will feature the economist **Rolando Cordera**, anthropologist **Arturo Warman**, critic **Carlos Monsiváis**, writer **José Blanco**, historian **Enrique Semo**, and political analyst **Arnaldo Córdova**. **Alejandro Alvarez-Béjar**, a visiting researcher with the Berkeley Center for Latin American Studies and a distinguished political economist from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, will also take part in the series.

Finally, the Program in Mexican Studies, along with the broader community of Berkeley and Stanford University Latin Americanists, formally welcomed Professor **Richard Salvucci** to the faculty of the Berkeley History Department at a February 26, 1982 dinner at the Faculty Club. Dr. Salvucci, a specialist in Mexican colonial history, made a presentation on the "new economic history" and its relationship to recent studies on Mexican history.

For further information on these activities and those planned for later in the spring quarter, please contact the Ber-

keley Program in Mexican Studies, 2334 Bowditch, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, (415) 642-2088.

MEXICO AND THE WORLD: Conference in San Diego

From April 21 to 23, the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies held a major conference focusing on Mexico's foreign relations.

The conference, convened at the Hotel del Coronado on Coronado Island, San Diego, featured presentations by thirty key figures in the business, governmental, and academic communities of Mexico and the United States, as well as by professional journalists who cover Mexico.

Major topics discussed included Mexico's recent shift from a basically reactive foreign policy to a more activist, independent stance in world affairs; Mexico's policy toward Central American revolutionary movements and its implications for U.S.-Mexican relations; Mexico's role in world energy markets; Mexico's trade relations; the role of transnational commercial banks in financing Mexican development; and the impact of Mexican development plans and programs upon private foreign investment in Mexico.

The conference was preceded by the Second Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists organized by the Center. These annual briefings are intended to present recent research findings and new policy perspectives developed by scholars of Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations, to representatives of the print and electronic media. More than fifty reporters, editors, and columnists from throughout the United States and Mexico participated in the 1982 Briefing Session, which was funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The conference also featured the U.S. premier of *La Frontera*, a major new documentary film on Mexican migration to the United States, produced and directed by Victoria Schultz (whose previous works include the award-winning film, *Mujeres en Armas*).

At least seven faculty members and advanced graduate students from UC campuses other than UCSD attended the conference. Their travel was supported by grants from the UC MEXUS Consortium and the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at UCSD.

Tinker Award to Scripps

The Tinker Foundation has awarded a three-year, \$270,000 grant to Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, for expansion of a scientific exchange program with Mexico and other Latin American countries.

Scientific exchange will be accomplished through four scholarships for master's degree candidates, support for three visiting scholars, and numerous exchange visits for marine science lectures at U.S. and Latin American institutions and laboratories. The project includes extensive efforts to enhance communications, cooperative programs, and technology transfer.

The project is the largest of its kind to receive Tinker Foundation support and is an amplification of Scripps's highly successful exchange programs with Mexican universities and marine science laboratories located at Ensenada, La Paz, Hermosillo, Guaymas, Mazatlán and Mexico City. The programs have been fostered by CIBCASIO (a cooperative program of

Scripps and Baja California marine science centers), the UC San Diego People-to-People Program, the Deep Sea Drilling Project, and by funds from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Sea Grant Program.

In announcing the foundation's award Miss **Martha Twitchell Muse**, President and Chairman of the Board of The Tinker Foundation Incorporated, New York, said, "Scripps has an international reputation for distinguished teaching and research and had demonstrated its interest in the developing countries of Latin America through a multitude of cooperative programs and an ongoing spirit of service."

The Tinker Foundation was established by the late Edward Larocque Tinker in 1959 to support programs that foster mutual trust, friendship, and cooperation among nations of the Western Hemisphere. In recent years, there has been an increased emphasis on funding for marine science programs.

Professor **William A. Nierenberg**, Director of Scripps and head of the scientific exchange project, says, "There is a great need for trained researchers and

professors for marine science programs in Latin American universities and laboratories. "We want to develop a continuing program of activities designed to train scientists and create communication links between countries that will be invaluable to scientific progress and international relations in future decades," he said.

Since the Mexican government already had an effective scholarship program, Mexican students will not participate in the master's degree scholarship program. Instead, Mexican involvement will be focused on the visiting scholar program which is for Latin Americans who are graduates of U.S. institutions but have been isolated from the mainstream of science for several years and need to be brought up to date on current technology and methodology.

A specially trained staff, developed under the Sea Grant Project by **George T. Hemmingway** of the Marine Life Research Group at Scripps will coordinate The Tinker Foundation-Scripps program, under the direction of Professor Nierenberg and in collaboration with the Scripps graduate department.

New Publications Announced by UCSD

Two new series of publications have been announced by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD. A series of *Public Education Reports* will be published by the Center to make available to nonacademic readers the results of the most advanced scholarly research dealing with key issues in U.S.-Mexican relations.

The first report in this series, published in March 1982, is entitled *Mexican Immigrants and Southern California: A Summary of Current Knowledge*. It summarizes, in nontechnical language, the findings of more than 75 field studies of Mexican immigrants, with special emphasis on data collected within the southern California region (from Ventura County south to San Diego and Imperial Counties). Immigrants' impacts on population growth, employment, wages and working conditions, housing, tax-supported social services, and cultural integration are analyzed.

The 83-page report was partially funded by a Ford Foundation grant and was prepared by **Wayne Cornelius**, **Leo R. Chávez**, and **Jorge Castro**. It can be ordered from the Center at \$3.00 per copy. (A separate version of the report, focusing on social and economic impacts of Mexican immigration in northern California, will soon be available.)

During the spring quarter, 1982, the Center will also begin publication of *The U.S.-Mexico Report*, a quarterly series featuring substantive articles on key issues in U.S.-Mexican relations, abstracts of recent *Working Papers* and *Monographs* published by the Center, and lists of other recently published sources of data bearing on U.S.-Mexican issues. The first issue includes articles on the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso, the 1982 presidential succession and electoral campaign in Mexico, current research on U.S. grain export policy as it relates to Mexico, and on health problems of Mexican immigrant women living in the United States.

Other recent publications of the Center include:

Trade Conflicts and U.S.-Mexican Relations, by **John F. H. Purcell** (Bankers Trust Company, New York), Working Papers in U.S.-Mexican Studies, No. 38 (\$3.50);

Interviewing Undocumented Immigrants: Methodological Reflections Based on Fieldwork in Mexico and the United States, by **Wayne A. Cornelius**, Working Papers in U.S.-Mexican Studies, No. 2. (\$2.50);

America in the Era of Limits: Nativist Reactions to the 'New' Immigration, by **Wayne A. Cornelius**, Working Papers in

U.S.-Mexican Studies, No. 3 (\$3.00);

The Mexican Food System: Elements of a Program for Accelerated Production of Basic Foodstuffs in Mexico, by **Cassio Luiselli** (National Coordinator of the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano), Working Papers in U.S.-Mexican Studies, No. 22 (\$3.00);

New Migrants vs. Old Migrants: Alternative Labor Market Structures in the California Citrus Industry, by **Richard Mines** (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD) and **Ricardo Anzaldúa** (Dept. of History, UCSD), Monographs in U.S.-Mexican Studies, No. 9 (\$5.00);

Migrants and Stay-at-Homes: A Comparative Study of Rural Migration from Michoacán, Mexico, by **Ina R. Dinerman** (Dept. of Anthropology, Wheaton College), Monographs in U.S.-Mexican Studies, No. 5 (\$5.00).

A complete list of the Center's 60 publications can be obtained from: Publications Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093.

UCSD Mexican Immigrant Study

On March 15 an interdisciplinary field research team based at the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies completed the last of more than 2,300 personal interviews with Mexican immigrants living or working in San Diego County.

The interviews are part of a three-year field study, believed to be the largest of its kind to be undertaken in the United States, focusing on health care, educational problems, and labor market participation among Mexican immigrants. The project covers both rural and urban-dwelling Mexicans in San Diego County. Undocumented immigrants as well as legal permanent resident aliens and borderland "commuter" migrants are included in the sample.

The interviews, which averaged two to three hours in duration, were conducted by Chicano and Mexican interviewers, in the immigrants' homes. Fieldwork began in February 1981.

The project is being directed by **Leo R. Chávez**, anthropologist and Field Research Coordinator of the Center; **Wayne A. Cornelius**, political scientist and Director of the Center; and **O. W. Jones**, Professor of Medicine and Pediatrics at



Rafael Bouffard, member of the UCSD immigration research team, interviews a Mexican immigrant family in San Diego County.

UCSD's School of Medicine. The study has been funded, in part, by grants from UC MEXUS and the UC California Policy Seminar.

A description of the project's methodology for interviewing undocumented immigrants has been published as *Working Paper No. 2* of the Center. Preliminary substantive findings will be reported at a

special two-day workshop on immigrant and refugee health research, to be held at UCSD during the fall quarter 1982.

Further information about the study can be obtained by writing: Dr. Leo Chávez, Field Research Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-060, UC San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093.

UCSD Research Fellows and Faculty Associates

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, has awarded Visiting Research Fellowships to sixteen Mexican and U.S. scholars and development specialists for the year beginning June 1, 1982. The following persons will spend from three to twelve months in residence at the UCSD campus.

Post-doctoral Scholars:

Patricia Fernández Kelly, economic anthropologist; for research on the female labor force in transnational corporations, particularly Mexican border assembly plants (*maquiladoras*).

Kathleen Logan, medical anthropologist, University of Alabama, Birmingham; for research on nonconventional sources of health care for Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Francisco José Paoli, political scientist and Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Atzacapatzalco; for research on the evolution of the Mexican political system with special attention to opposition

party strength and alignments.

Olga Pellicer de Brody, Professor of International Economic and Political Studies, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on key issues in U.S.-Mexican government-to-government relations.

Jesús Tamayo Sánchez, Professor of Economics, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on economic development in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands.

Jorge A. Vargas, legal scholar and marine resources specialist, Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (CESTEEM); for research on Mexico's policies concerning exploitation of undersea oil, mineral deposits, and fisheries resources.

Arturo Warman, social anthropologist and historian, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); for research on agrarian problems and peasant movements in 20th Century Mexico.

Non-Academic Development Specialists:

Arturo Espinoza, Director, Funda-

ción Mexicana para el Desarrollo Rural; for evaluative research on alternative strategies of economic organization among Mexican campesinos.

Martín de la Rosa, historian and ethnographer, Director, Instituto Michoacano de Investigaciones Sociales (IMISAC); for research on the social and political roles of the Catholic Church in Mexico, 1965 to the present, and for development of a series of texts on Mexican development issues for adult education in Mexico.

Pre-doctoral Fellows:

David Ayón, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Stanford University; for research on Mexico's policy toward revolutionary movements in Central America and the implications for U.S.-Mexican relations.

Jorge G. Castro, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University; for research on the evolution of U.S.-Mexican relations, 1940-1948.

María Rosa García, researcher at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia

Económicas (CIDE); for research on U.S.-Mexican trade relations.

Jane Kurtzman, sociologist-demographer, Ph.D. candidate, UCLA; for research on fertility behavior and labor force participation among Mexican women, as influenced by Mexican government policies.

Berta Helena de Buen Richkarday, economist, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on the consumer behavior of Mexican nationals in U.S. border cities.

Rosalía Solórzano Torres, sociologist, Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University; for research on health problems and health service utilization among Mexican women in the United States.

Gustavo Vega, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Yale University; for research on Mexico's decision not to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Faculty Research Associates:

David Mares, Assistant Professor of Political Science (formerly of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de México); research on agricultural trade between Mexico and the United States.

Eric Van Young, Assistant Professor of History (formerly of the University of Texas, Austin); research on determinants of peasant participation in Mexico's independence movement.

These two new research associates will take up faculty appointments at UCSD in September 1982.

UCSD T.V. and Radio Series

The UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies has begun production of a series of television and radio programs focusing on key issues in U.S.-Mexican relations.

The series, funded in part by a grant from the Ford Foundation, features in-depth interviews with visiting research fellows, guest lecturers, and faculty research associates of the Center. The programs are researched and moderated by Center Director, **Wayne A. Cornelius**. Production is done in UCSD's on-campus television studios.

Four or five programs will be produced each year and distributed to Public Broadcasting System stations in major cities throughout the U.S. Southwest and Midwest. Separate Spanish-language versions of some programs in the series will be produced for broadcast by radio stations in these and other cities.

Topics to be covered in the initial programs in the series, entitled *The Mexico Report*, include Mexican energy, Mexican migration to the United States, population growth in Mexico, economic development in rural Mexico, Mexico's new foreign policy, and the so-called "tuna war" and other marine resource conflicts between Mexico and the United States.

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