



UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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UC Mexus Establishes Headquarters Office at UCR



Tomás Rivera 1935-1984

"... The University of California, because of its stature, size and proximity to Mexico, can fulfill what should be a national goal, namely, to found a truly distinguished center for the collaborative pursuit of scholarly projects of interest to both the United States and Mexico. . . . These goals are grand . . . Such an MRU is not achieved full-term simply by formal approval, but by sustained dedication and hard work, hard work that must be a commitment of all participating campuses and all of us. But in planning beginnings, we must look to ends, and ends should not be modest."

— Chancellor Tomás Rivera, May 3, 1984

Following a unanimous action by the UC MEXUS Executive Committee, the UC MEXUS administrative offices were permanently relocated to the University of California, Riverside, on July 23, 1984. The Executive Committee's decision was made in response to a proposal from the late Chancellor **Tomás Rivera**, who was firmly committed to the potential of UC MEXUS as "a unique facility for international exchange and scholarship," and convinced of the appropriateness of its location at Riverside.

Rivera's commitment to UC MEXUS, issued less than two weeks before his unexpected death on May 16, 1984, reflected his lifelong interest in the bicultural presence of Mexicans in American society. A gifted poet and professor of Romance languages and literatures, Rivera was internationally recognized for his work in Spanish-American and Mexican-American language and literature and in the education of Mexican Americans. His personal and professional convictions, coupled with the Riverside campus' long-established interest in Mexico-related activities, prompted Rivera's proposal that UC MEXUS relocate its headquarters to Riverside and pursue formal Multi-Campus Research Unit (MRU) status from that base. To this end, Rivera committed certain resources and actions to the support of UC MEXUS, including the allocation of appropriate space, the administration of the UC MEXUS office until a director is appointed, assurance that the publications of UC MEXUS will continue to be produced, the allocation of a

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Mexican Studies/ Estudios Mexicanos First Issue Announced

Executive Editor **Jaime Rodríguez** has announced that the first number of the informative scholarly journal, *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* will appear in early 1985. The new journal is a cooperative venture of UC Mexus and UNAM and will be published and owned by the University of California Press.

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PROFMEX Board Meets in Cozumel

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Published by The UCLA Program on Mexico, University of California, Los Angeles, for UC MEXUS, in cooperation with

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

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UC MEXUS Headquarters

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senior faculty FTE to the appropriate Riverside disciplinary department for a director, a national search for a director of international stature, and cooperative activities in the development of a proposal for MRU status.

According to Executive Committee Chair **David J. Sánchez, Jr.** (UCSF), who heads the UC MEXUS team appointed to coordinate details of the transition, Rivera's commitments to UC MEXUS have been reaffirmed by the new campus administration; and plans for the headquarters office, staff, and the director search have proceeded smoothly. Executive Vice Chancellor **Theodore Hullah**, who assumed his post at Riverside on July 1, 1984, has appointed **Kathryn L. Roberts** as Assistant Director of UC MEXUS. Roberts, former Assistant to the Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at Irvine, and staff analyst to the UC MEXUS MRU Subcommittee, reports administratively to Acting Chancellor **Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr.**, through Hullah. The appointment of Roberts serves as an important link between the UC MEXUS Executive Committee and the Riverside campus. More recently, **Patricia A. Perez** has been appointed to a secretarial position in the headquarters office. A student in Riverside's MBA program, Perez also holds a BA in sociology from Riverside.

It is the Executive Committee's expectation that the Director's search will begin soon. Until a director of UC MEXUS is appointed, the Chair of UC MEXUS will act as interim director. Former Executive Vice Chancellor **Carlton R. Bovell** has been appointed by Hullah to serve as a special liaison to the Executive Committee and to assist in the development of the proposal for MRU status.

UC MEXUS Executive Committee Vice Chair **David G. Sweet** (UCSC), who will chair the Committee during the remainder of the transitional period, beginning in January, 1985, notes that the University of California already includes several of the leading centers of Mexican and Chicano studies, and has encouraged some of the most productive examples of U.S.-Mexican scientific collaboration in the United States today. He is confident that the proposed MRU will enhance and complement these efforts, encourage the development of new intercampus and international undertakings, and greatly increase the potential for the extramural funding of Mexico-related projects by University of California scholars in all disciplines.

"Location of the UC MEXUS MRU at Riverside will serve as a lasting reflection of Tomás Rivera's vision," said **Adalberto Aguirre**, Riverside's representative to the UC MEXUS Executive Committee and recently elected Editor of *La Frontera*. "It is a tremendous opportunity both for the University and for the Riverside campus to attain visibility and prominence in an area of study that has long characterized the social and cultural fabric of California."

Mexican Studies

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The first issue will include articles and review essays by scholars in the United States and Mexico covering the areas of history, economics, and anthropology. Articles will be published in English and Spanish and will feature brief introductory abstracts. Contributing authors to the first issue include **Roderic A. Camp** (Central College), **Billie R. DeWalt** (University of Kentucky), **Asunción Lavrin** (Howard University), **Wayne A. Cornelius** (UCSD), and **Eduardo Matos Moctezuma** (UNAM). Review essays by **Christon Archer** (University of Calgary), **Richard Griswold del Castillo** (San Diego State University), **Martin C. Needler** (University of New Mexico), **Jesús Monjarás-Ruiz** (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), and **Carmen Yuste** (UNAM) will also be included.

The staff of the journal has also issued a call for articles for future numbers of MS/EM. The publication is a forum for presentation and discussion of multidisciplinary research which relates to Mexico and its people. Contributions may be sympathetic, informative, analytical, or theoretical but must contribute in a significant way to understanding of cultural, historical, political, social, economic, or scientific factors affecting the development of Mexico. Any article not in itself directly related to Mexico may be accepted if it draws important comparative conclusions, specifically to Mexico. For more information, contact: Geneva López, *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*, 145 Administration, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717 (714) 856-6632.

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Universitywide News

UCB — Universidad de Guadalajara Health Study

Mexican citizens who come to the United States are not a drain on county health resources according to a study carried out jointly by researchers at UCB and the Universidad de Guadalajara (UG). A survey of 357 Mexicans who were in the United States legally or illegally in 1983 found that only 5.8 percent received medical care at a county hospital. Seventy-five percent experienced some illness while in the United States, but only 42 percent sought medical treatment. One-third of those interviewed paid for private medical care with insurance or their own funds.

"These findings strongly contradict the stereotype of immigrant workers flocking to county hospitals for free medical care," said **David Hayes-Bautista** of UCB's School of Public Health. Another finding was that many of the Mexicans' illnesses were job related. Hayes-Bautista noted that the illness data conflict with the stereotype of Mexi-

can immigrants having high levels of communicable diseases.

In the collaborative study, Mexican physicians interviewed the 357 participants in their home villages—Tepehuaje, Tatepozco and El Salitre in the state of Jalisco—where they could freely discuss their experiences in the United States. Researchers asked participants about symptoms they had experienced and whether they had sought medical treatment.

Fears that illegal aliens abuse the United States health system affect national legislation, such as the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, and local health care provision. Some county hospitals will not treat patients without proof of residency, for fear of overloading their services, Hayes-Bautista said. He branded such fears groundless and harmful. "Stereotypes to the contrary, our sample shows that Mexicans who come to the United States temporarily—whether

documented or undocumented—are largely not seeking public sector services. To generate legislation based on that stereotype is to base it on a situation which does not seem to exist," he said.

Hayes-Bautista believes there is a substantial need for health services among "nonpermanent immigrants" that is not being met.

This study is the first major project of the Centro de Estudios de Salud Latina (CESLA). The CESLA program, run by faculty from UCB's School of Public Health, was established in January 1983 to provide advanced training to Latinos in the United States and persons from Latin America. It also pools health research interests and data on the special needs of the Latino population.

The study was funded by UC MEXUS.

UCSD's Fourth Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists

Over fifty journalists from the print and electronic media met at UCSD on June 18-19, 1984, to participate in the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies' Fourth Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists. The session was organized as part of the Center's outreach program by **Donald Wyman**.

A session moderated by **Frank del Olmo** (*The Los Angeles Times*) featured **Wayne Cornelius** and **James Fallows** (*The Atlantic Monthly*), both of whom spoke about the implications that passage of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration legislation would have on the United States. The speakers agreed that even though immigration from Mexico may have positive economic benefits in the United States, the most deep-seated opposition to Mexican immigrants stems from concerns about their possible influence on United States culture and society.

Alan Robinson (*Euromoney* magazine) and **Luis Rubio** (Instituto de Banca y Finanzas, Mexico City) directed

their attention to Mexico's economic recovery and debt situation. They noted that while Mexico intends to pursue growth during the next few years, that strategy requires an increase in imports at the same time as Mexico has become a net exporter of capital. **Richard Chavira** (*Time Magazine*) moderated a panel featuring **Barry Carr** (La Trobe University, Australia) and **Richard Sinkin** (UT Austin), both of whom were visiting Research Fellows at UCSD. Discussing the politics of austerity in Mexico, Carr observed that organized labor and the left have not mounted a serious challenge to the government's austerity program despite a massive and rapid drop in real wages, and suggested why this is so. Sinkin analyzed five major bargains that serve to hold the Mexican political system together in the face of severe economic crisis.

Dan Hallin (UCSD) and **Martin Diskin** (MIT) critiqued media coverage of events in Central America and stimulated a vigorous discussion among fel-

low panelists **Christopher Dickey** (*The Washington Post*), **Laurie Kassman** (*The Voice of America*, Mexico City), **Richard Kipling** (*The San Diego Union*), and panel moderator **Gerald Warren** (Editor in Chief, *The San Diego Union*).

Dickey also participated in a panel on Mexico, the United States, and Central America, and opined that Reagan administration arguments to the contrary, the United States has no military, strategic interests in Central America, that the current administration policy toward the region is really a proxy for the tough stance that it cannot adopt with respect to its real objective—Cuba. **Edward Gonzales** (UCLA) argued to the contrary and described what he views as the serious strategic stakes for the United States in the region. **Mario Ojeda** (COLMEX) said that the United States and Mexico do not share the same goals and objectives in Central America: the United States is seeking to re-establish its hegemony in the region; Mexico wants to reduce conflict there. **Charles**

Reilly (UCSD) described recent manifestations of the increased U.S. presence in the region, **Martin Diskin** spoke about the recent elections in El Salvador, and panel moderator **Abraham**

Lowenthal (USC) argued that the current United States policy toward Central America is the result of U.S. national insecurity, a concern in this country over the loss of control in an area that the U.S. has been accustomed to dominating.

Keynote speakers were **Carlos Tello** (former Director General of the Banco de México and Visiting Research Fellow, UCSD), **Enrique Krauze** (Co-editor, *Vuelta* magazine, Mexico City), and **James Michel** (U.S. Department of State). Speaking about "Latin America and International Debt," Tello asserted that the current approaches to the region's financial problems, sponsored by the International Monetary Fund, do not provide the basis for an adequate and satisfactory recovery. The economic adjustments being made by the debtor nations will be incomplete, he argued, unless they are consistent with those of the creditor nations; so far, that coordination has not taken place.

In his analysis of the United States stakes in Central America, Michel took the position that the administration policy is designed to avoid the necessity of having to deal with a much worse situation later by denying the leftist forces the opportunity to destroy economic bases and thus frustrate the democratic process. The administration seeks to thwart the enemies of freedom and democracy in Central America and to assist nations that are friendly to the United States.

Krauze gave an evaluation of biases and perceptions that are at work in United States media coverage of Mexico. Critiquing the U.S. press coverage of Mexico more for its superficiality than for its deliberate distortion, he advocated "not only a more intelligent, but an intellectual press: one that doesn't confine itself to the distribution of factual information, but which finds the place for those facts in a more subtle and more complex structural and historical analysis." This, he conceded, "is no easy task."

UCSD Research Seminar Begins Fifth Year

On September 26 the Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations at UCSD began its fifth year with a presentation by **Richard Frederick**, Deputy Director of the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Policy Development. Frederick reported on his research concerning alternative approaches to U.S. economic assistance to "advanced developing" countries in Latin America. Frederick is a Visiting Research Fellow at the UCSD Center this academic year.

Since the fall of 1980, the interdisciplinary Research Seminar has met each week during the academic year to hear research presentations by the UCSD Center's visiting scholars and staff as well as distinguished guest speakers from throughout the United States, Mexico, and several other countries. Faculty and students from other universities are invited to attend these seminar meetings, which are held Wednesdays from 12:00-2:00 p.m. in the Institute of the Americas building on the UCSD campus.

Other researchers who addressed the Seminar during the fall quarter discussed various aspects of Mexico's economic crisis and development strategy. They included ten of the Center's newly arrived Visiting Research Fellows for 1984-85. **David Felix** (professor of economics, Washington University) spoke on October 3 on "Financial Blow-Ups and Authoritarian Regimes in Latin America."

Carlos Tello, who has served in recent years as Mexico's Secretary of Budget and Planning and as head of the Mexican central bank, continued the discussion of financial crisis on October 10. Tello's current research deals with the development policy options of Mexico and other Latin American countries which have experienced financial crises in the 1980s.

On October 17, former UCSD Visiting Research Fellow **Barry Carr** returned from La Trobe University in Australia to report on field research he has conducted recently on the political strategies of the Mexican left in the post-1940 period.

Jeffrey Bortz, historian and labor statistician from the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana—Azcapotzalco, spoke October 24, discussing his research on wage policies and the economic crisis in Mexico. On October 31, **Jane Kurtzman** presented

a discussion on the results of Mexican government family planning efforts since 1974.

On November 7, **Wayne Cornelius**, Director of the UCSD Center, discussed the conduct and results of the Nicaraguan elections which he observed as a representative of the Latin American Studies Association. On November 14, **Héctor Luis Morales Zavala** of the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Sobre Recursos Bióticos in Jalapa, Veracruz, spoke on the development of appropriate technology to promote rural self-sufficiency in Mexico.

Abraham Iszaevich, anthropologist at the Universidad Iberoamericana, spoke on November 21 on his research concerning the migration of Oaxaqueños to Baja California and the Southern California region of the United States.

The December 5 presentation was by political sociologist **Arturo Alvarado** (COLMEX and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco). He reported on his research on regional political parties and the centralization of political power in Mexico, with a case study of the Portes Gil movement in Tamaulipas during the 1920s.

The fall quarter seminars concluded on December 12 with **Alejandro Portes** (John Hopkins University) who discussed his most recent research on Latin American migration to the United States, focusing on the latest waves of Haitian and Cuban immigrants.

This academic year the UCSD Research Seminar will also be attended regularly by students enrolled in the M.A. program at CEFNOMEX in Tijuana, under a newly concluded collaborative agreement between CEFNOMEX and the UCSD Center. Faculty, staff, and graduate students from San Diego State University also attend the weekly seminar.

Researchers not affiliated with UCSD who are interested in presenting their work at future meetings of the Research Seminar should write to: Charles A. Reilly, Research Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, D-010, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.

UCSD Hosts Summer Institute for School Teachers

Over twenty elementary and junior high school teachers from school districts in San Diego county participated in a week-long Intensive Training Institute organized by the Latin American Studies Educational Resources (LASER) Project and hosted by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD from June 25 to June 29, 1984.

The LASER Project is a collaborative effort of the Center for Latin American Studies at San Diego State University, the College of Education at SDSU, the UCSD Center, and other educational agencies in San Diego County.

The LASER Project is designed to improve the quality of world affairs education in public schools through cooperation with school district teams consisting of classroom teachers, resource personnel, and administrators. It utilizes the study of Mexico and Latin America as a natural and logical point of entry to international studies for teachers and students in the border region.

Specific programs offered by the

LASER Project include a Teaching Resource Center (located at the Center for Latin American Studies at SDSU), housing a lending library of high-quality pre-collegiate curriculum materials; a newsletter providing current information about related programs and resources at the local, state, and national levels; and in-service training workshops.

The summer Institute was led by **Elsie Begler** (SDSU), Director of the LASER Project, and **Robert Freeman** of the Bay Area Global Education Program. Sessions included the teaching of basic concepts in global education, demonstrations of curriculum materials available from the LASER Teaching Resource Center, and strategies for promoting interest in improved teaching of Latin America and world affairs at local schools. Several scholars led sessions on specific issue areas, including **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOEMEX), who discussed recent Mexican migration to the United States; **Wayne Cornelius** (UCSD), who spoke on political devel-

opments and prospects for the 1980s in Mexico and several other Latin American countries; **Charles Reilly** (UCSD), who discussed development projects and political and economic factors affecting their success; and **Donald Wyman** (UCSD), whose talk provided a general historical context for the other presentations.

The training received at the summer institute was meant to stimulate a growing sense of competence among a core group of teachers designated by their districts as leaders in staff development programs dealing with Latin American and world affairs. The LASER Project is supported by grants from the Tinker and Hewlett Foundations, and the U.S. Department of Education, Title VI. For further information, contact: Elsie Begler, LASER Project, Center for Latin American Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182; or Donald L. Wyman, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, D-010, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.

UCLA Receives USIA Grant to Link with Mexican Universities

In receiving an award of \$50,000 from the U.S. Information Agency for the next two academic years, UCLA has undertaken to link faculty and speaker exchange, joint research, and the shared hosting of seminars and conferences with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in Mexico City and with the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) in Mexicali.

During the period 1984-1986, in one aspect of the award, UCLA, UNAM, and UABC are collaborating to develop Mexico's historical statistics. UCLA publishes the yearly *Statistical Abstract of Latin America* and its *Supplement Series*, both under the editorship of **James W. Wilkie** (who chairs the Linkages Grant). Thus, with its experience of conducting research in quantitative history UCLA is working with the two Mexican

universities to prepare long-term series that chart change in Mexico's social and economic realities.

In a second aspect of the award, the three universities are focusing on the Mexican-United States border region. UCLA is currently involved in the research for the production of the fourteen-volume *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas*, and the publication of this work is being aided by the researchers from UABC and UNAM.

Project Director of the Linkages Grant is **Stephen Haber**, editor of the second edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States-Mexico Borderlands*. Haber, a former Fulbright Fellow to Mexico and currently teaching associate in history at UCLA, is planning a symposium and seminar for spring 1985 to bring together some of the key re-

searchers involved in the grant.

Spending the year at UCLA in arrangements already concluded is UNAM's **Edmundo Flores**, former director of the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Scheduled to spend six months at UABC is UCLA's **Rebecca Morales**, assistant professor of Urban Planning.

Manuel Esparza, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research in Mexicali, serves as UABC's coordinator for the three-university linkages program. His counterpart at UNAM is **Samuel Schmidt**, of Academic Exchanges.

International News

Commission of the Californias Meeting

The Commission of the Californias met in Long Beach, California, on November 15-17 to deal with a range of topics of importance to the "three Californias"—California, Baja California and Baja California Sur. The governors from all three states were present at the meetings.

Governor **George Deukmejian** of California, who had served on the commission as a state senator, discussed the achievements of the group in his remarks at the opening ceremonies. Deukmejian cited the building of the new international border crossing near San Diego at Otay Mesa as a positive result of an effort that began with the Commission of the Californias. He reaffirmed his pledge to carry out the commitment of the commission, stressing that "open and frank dialogue is the foundation that supports the strong bonds between us."

Governor **Xicoténcatl Leyva Mortera** of Baja California underlined the importance of the commission's work in fostering collaboration among the "hermanos pueblos." Governor **Alberto Alvarado Aramburo** noted in his remarks the common origins of the three Californias in Loreto in the eighteenth century and stressed the need for good will and understanding in resolving common problems of the three states.

The Commission of the Californias is constituted by representatives of the states of California, Baja California, and Baja California Sur with the purpose of mutually seeking to foster and develop the social, economic, and cultural improvement of the member states. The commission was established by Governor **Edmund G. Brown** of California and Governor **Eligio Esquivel Méndez** of Baja California in 1964. Four years later, Baja California Sur was admitted as a fully participating member of the commission.

Important to the functioning of the commission is the work of the committees whose members are appointed by the three governors. The committees deal with specific issues of importance to the Californias. The committees produce resolutions which, if approved by the commission, are then forwarded as recommendations to the three governors and their respective legislatures.

The meetings are held twice each year, although the committees often meet more frequently. Chair of the California delegation is San Diego attorney **Jim Widdecke**, a former Peace Corps volunteer. His counterpart for Baja California is **Leonardo Bravo Quintero**, a Tijuana lawyer and special assistant to the governor. **Aurelio Martínez Balboa** is head of the Baja California Sur delegation.

A number of important topics came before the various committees assembled at the Long Beach meetings:

- The Economic Development Committee through its Real Estate Subcommittee, chaired by **Gordon West**, recommended that the Mexican government reexamine the law banning foreigners from owning property within 100 kilometers of the border or within 50 kilometers of the coast. Currently foreigners hold property in these areas on the basis of 30 year non-renewable leases. But, as the number of years on leases declines, property values plummet, causing havoc in the industry and discouraging future investment.

- The Economic Development Committee and the Navigation Committee recommended that a series of marinas be built along the Baja California peninsula to provide the services necessary for safe boating in the region. These would, the committee felt, stimulate regional economic development along the peninsula.

- **Francisco Pérez Tejada**, Baja California secretary of economic development told the Economic Development Committee that three new industrial parks are slated for his state: a 250-acre park in Tijuana; a 20-acre park in Tecate; and a 600-acre park in Mexicali.

- **Julius Coronado**, chair of the Fisheries and Navigation Committee announced that his committee's work has helped to facilitate the exchange of information and technology relating to marine sciences.

- The Health Committee recommended better medical care for farm workers and the holding of a binational conference on leprosy.

- The Tourism Committee decided to investigate the implications of the 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew the U.S. Navy imposed on its personnel on liberty in Tijuana.

- The Insurance Subcommittee announced that insurance for Mexican drivers in the United States is available and suggested advertising in Spanish to promote its use.

- The chair of the Education Committee, **Ignacio Ortega Becerra**, announced that his committee had formed two subcommittees to work on academic exchanges at the post-secondary level and on a number of issues associated with primary and secondary education. These committees will meet in February in order to bring results to the next Commission of the Californias meeting.

- In other actions, the three governors were asked to form a committee to review drug abuse education.

Administrative support for the California delegation is provided by the Governor's Office of California-Mexico Affairs, which is also responsible for running the commission meetings held in California. The Office of California-Mexico Affairs, located in San Diego and affiliated with San Diego State University, is directed by San Diego attorney **Phil Saenz**. Its staff includes assistant to the director **Jesús A. Longoria** and secretary **Lydia Beltran**. For more information on the Commission of the Californias, contact: Office of California-Mexico Affairs, 110 West C Street, Suite 913, San Diego 92101 (619) 232-5169.

The Mexican Forum

The Mexican Forum, a quarterly publication of the Office for Mexican Studies of the University of Texas at Austin's Institute of Latin American Studies, endeavors to bring to its readers feature articles as well as papers given at the many conferences and symposia held each year at UT Austin. The Office for Mexican Studies was established in 1980 to give form and direction to the long-standing efforts in Mexican Studies at the University and the first number of the *Forum* appeared in January 1981. The purpose of the journal according to **Stanley R. Ross**,

coordinator of the Office for Mexican Studies and of the United States-Mexico Border Research Program, is to contribute by means of timely essays and features to a recognition of "the growing importance of Mexico to the United States, to the resulting increased interest in knowing more about Mexico and in issues affecting our relationship."

Since its inception, *The Mexican Forum* has brought to its readers pieces by distinguished Mexican and United States authorities on such topics as the Mexican economy and economic development; United States-Mexico economic integration; issues arising in United States-Mexican trade; Mexico's population policy; foreign investment and licensing in Mexico; regional planning in Central Mexico; the immigration issue; Mexico's energy policy; the bank nationalization and public opinion; and maquiladoras. In 1981 it published "The Mexican Political System: Reform and Prospects," a summary of discussion at

a symposium at the University of Texas attended by legislative leaders from all political parties. In 1982, a special number on the Mexican political system appeared and in 1983 an entire number, "Unique Features of Mexican Constitutional Law" comprised papers by faculty members of UNAM's Institute of Juridical Studies. Numbers generally include notes on current events in Mexico, reports of Mexico-related events held on the UT Austin campus, listings of significant acquisitions in Mexican Studies by UT's Benson Latin American Collection, and notes on books on Mexico published by the UT press and other publishers.



E. V. Niemeyer, Jr.

The Mexican Forum reaches scholars, business executives, government officials, and students of Mexico and of its institutions in a number of countries. The editor is **E.V. Niemeyer, Jr.**, assistant coordinator of the Office for Mexican Studies. "We have been very fortunate with the high quality of articles published," Niemeyer tells us. "They are analytical, perceptively written works that really inform those interested in the Mexican scene."

Subscriptions to the *Forum* are \$5.00 per year for individuals and \$10.00 per year for institutional libraries, business firms, and government offices. Beginning in 1985, these rates will increase to \$7.50 and \$12.50 respectively. A subscriber during any calendar year receives all numbers published during that year. Anyone interested in subscribing may do so by contacting the Office of Mexican Studies, Institute of Latin American Studies, SRH 1.322, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (512) 471-5551.

Workshop on Small-Scale Border Enterprises

ACCION International/AITEC sponsored a two-day seminar workshop on "Small-Scale Enterprise Development: Increasing Family Income and Employment in the U.S./Mexico Border States," November 15-16, 1984, in Monterrey, Nuevo León. The objectives of the event were (1) to promote increased understanding of the role and importance of small-scale enterprises in the economic development of northern Mexico and the southwestern U.S.; (2) to provide instruction on the state-of-the-art developmental approaches to small-scale enterprises; and (3) to explore opportunities for small-scale enterprise development programs in the Southwest.

ACCION International/AITEC, a private, non-profit organization has pioneered programs of credit and management assistance to small-scale enterprises in the Americas for the past 22 years. ACCION's affiliate in Mexico—Asesoría Dinámica a Microempresas (ADMIC)—administers loan capital from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to provide credit and managerial training. ADMIC provides technical assistance to micro-entrepreneurs in cooperation with the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM).

Additional information may be obtained from: William Burrus or Fernando Quezada, ACCION International, 10-C Mount Auburn, Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 492-4930.

Research at Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana— Azcapotzalco

"In recent years our institution has devoted considerable resources to develop its research capabilities and now a wide variety of significant projects are underway," **Luis Gerardo Ize**, Director of the División de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana—Azcapotzalco, told *UC Mexus News* in a recent interview in Mexico. These include studies in urbanization, economics, politics, education, and literature that cover many aspects of the Mexican reality. Gerardo noted that UAM was a relatively new university, without a long academic tradition. Consequently research and contacts with researchers in Mexico and the United States were priorities. To this end, UAM has joined PROFMEX as an institutional member and was represented by Gerardo at the annual PROFMEX directors' meeting in Cozumel in July.

UAM has also encouraged academic interchange. **James Cockcroft** (Rutgers) was recently a visiting faculty member, collaborating with UAM researchers on several migration studies.

Currently, UAM's **Jeffrey Bortz** is a Visiting Research Fellow at UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Bortz, a Ph.D. in history from UCLA, has conducted extensive research on real wages in Mexico during the period 1936 to the present. While at San Diego, Bortz is completing studies on wage policies in Mexico. Bortz also serves as a consultant to UCLA's Statistical Abstract of the United States-Mexico Borderlands Project.

Current or recently completed research at UAM covers a wide range of topics. The Department of Sociology has focused considerable attention on the problems of squatter settlements within the framework of broader urban problems. Examples of this research include the following:

"Transformations of Urban Space and the Housing Problem: The Case of Mexico," **Rene Coulomb Bosc**;

"Law and the Squatter Settlements," **Antonio Azuela de la Cueva**;

"Popular Urban Movements, 1976-1982," **Pedro Moctezuma Baragan**.

The Department of Economics likewise has a number of projects underway. "The Present Economic Structure of Mexico," headed by UAM's **Edgardo Lifchitz** and **Heliana Montserrat**, forms part of a larger study undertaken with

UNAM and will include comparative material from Argentina and Costa Rica.

Celso Garrido is leading a team to study "Money-Credit Patterns, Financial Groups, and Capital Accumulation in Mexico;" while **Eduardo Gitli** heads a study on "Alternatives to Foreign Economic Relations: Mexico and the Socialist Countries."

Political studies form an important part of the research agenda of the División de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades at UAM. These include:

"Corporativism and Public Policy: Mexico, 1970-1984," **Luis Cervantes** and **Fernando Danel**;

"Characteristics of Political Culture in Contemporary Mexico," **Roberto Gutiérrez** and **Edmundo Jacobo**, along with other collaborators;

"Development of Bourgeoisie in Mexico, 1850-1910," **Martha Loyo**;

"Party, State, and Hegemony in Mexico: 1915-1938 (The Relation between the State and the Labor Movement)," **Gloria Leff**;

"Analysis of the Process of Modernization of Mexican Society," **Rosalbina Garavito** and **Edmundo Jacobo**.

A group of researchers headed by UAM's **Irma Juárez** and **Victor Zúñiga**, which includes personnel from the Instituto Nacional Para La Educación de Adultos (INEA), is engaged in a study entitled "Diagnosis and Evaluation of the Literacy Program for Cane Cutters."

Patrick Staelens (Law), is looking at "Labor Relations in the Transnational Corporations," while **Michelle Chauvet** is coordinating a study entitled "The Nestlé Company in the State of Jalisco," to analyze the impact of this firm on milk production in Mexico.

The Departamento de Humanidades has a number of research projects in various stages of completion. These are:

"The Novel of Spanish Exiles in Mexico," **Joaquina Rodríguez Plata**;

"The Poetry of Ruben Bonifaz Nuño," **Sandro Cohen**;

"Poetic Thought of the Contemporary Generation," **Vicente Quirarte Castañeda**;

"Edicts Promulgated by the Inquisition to Ban Books," **Edelmira Ramírez**, **Elvira Buelna**, **Enrique Quintana**, and **Jorge López Castro**.

All of the above projects have produced working papers or publications. Copies of these or additional information may be obtained by contacting:

Coordinación de Investigación, División de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco, Av. San Pablo No. 180, Colonia Reynosa Tamaulipas, Azcapotzalco, 02200 México, D.F. Telephone: 382-50-00, extensión 270.

Arid Lands Conference Announced, Call For Papers Issued

"Arid Lands: Today and Tomorrow" is the title of an international arid lands research and development conference that will be held in Tucson, Arizona, October 20-25, 1985. The meeting is sponsored by the University of Arizona, UNESCO, and the United Nations Man and Biosphere Program.

The conference organizers have issued a call for papers and scientists and resource managers are invited to submit 200-word abstracts of their proposed presentations by no later than December 31, 1984. Abstracts will be received and selections will be announced by February 1, 1985. Proposals for oral presentations for concurrent sessions and for poster session displays will be accepted. Limited resources make it possible to support only those who will be presenting major, invited papers.

Papers on all topics relating to arid lands water use and conservation; agricultural systems and generic resources; natural resource management; conservation and reclamation; and human adaptations, immigrations, and habitations are welcome. Although the conference will deal with arid lands throughout the world, it is expected that significant attention will be devoted to Mexico and the borderlands. These should be presentations of new research data gathered by the authors themselves.

Prospective participants should provide the following information in English, Spanish, or French: title of paper; name, affiliation, and address of author(s) (underline name of paper presenter); and an abstract of the paper in 200 words or less. Simultaneous translations will be provided at the conference. Send abstracts and other inquiries to G.P. Nabhan, OALS, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Expanded Activities For ODC'S U.S.-Mexico Project

For the past five years, the Overseas Development Council, headed by **John W. Sewell**, has conducted a project of policy research and outreach on U.S.-Mexican affairs. Directed by **Cathryn Thorup**, the U.S.-Mexico Project provides an informal forum in Washington, D.C. for the discussion of key bilateral issues among government officials, business leaders, and academics.

In 1984, the project has expanded its activities. The year began with a special "Ambassador's Dinner"—chaired by **Thornton F. Bradshaw**, Chairman of RCA—where Mexican Ambassador **Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes** spoke on trends in the bilateral relationship. **Carlos Tello**, Visiting Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center, and **Fred Bergsten**, of the Institute for International Economics, discussed "Mexican Development Strategies: Inward or Outward" at the March session of the project's Washington Dinner Series. Meetings on the role of women in Mexico's labor force and on investment, labor, and technological change in the bilateral relationship were held during the fall of 1984. A press

briefing on the impact of the United States elections on U.S.-Mexican relations also took place late in 1984.

The first annual meeting of the U.S.-Mexico Policy Committee, chaired by **Guy F. Erb**, took place in Racine, Wisconsin, March 1-4, 1984. Forty-five prominent Mexican and American government, business, and academic leaders discussed the issues of national security, trade and capital formation, and the "social border." The results of these deliberations have been summarized in the Chairman's Report.

As a result of this meeting, a binational working group on investment, labor, and technological change in U.S.-Mexican relations is being formed, composed of thirty scholars, labor and business representatives, and policymakers. Additionally, the project director is carrying out research which will culminate in a book entitled *Mexico's Role in Central America: Implications for U.S.-Mexican Relations*.

An ODC development paper, by Guy Erb and Cathryn Thorup, entitled "U.S.-Mexican Relations: The Issues Ahead," will be released shortly by ODC, and will receive widespread distribution in both the United States and Mexico. The paper examines the current prospects for U.S.-Mexican relations and identifies the agenda that will face policymakers over the next five to ten years. The paper is closely linked to prior phases of ODC's U.S.-Mexico Project, drawing upon the project's working paper series and ongoing discussions with key project participants from the United States and Mexico.

Further information on the U.S.-Mexico Project can be obtained by contacting: Louise Fleischman, Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Mexican News Synopsis

The *Mexican News Synopsis*, founded in 1981, is a weekly news digest of information taken from Mexican media sources. News and items of interest are gathered daily, selected, condensed, translated into English and mailed weekly, in a newsletter format, to subscribers.

The *Mexican News Synopsis* seeks to provide ongoing information on what is taking place in Mexico, from the Mexican point of view, and care is taken to maintain the integrity of the Spanish language speaker or writer. Occasional original work is published, when the subject is topical or brings issues or events into better perspective. (Articles of 400 to 600 words are accepted, on speculation.) Editorial comments are carefully noted, so that the reader can easily differentiate between the translated text and the views of the *Mexican News Synopsis*.

The editor is **Barnard R. Thompson**, a seventh-generation San Diegan, who was educated in California, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Panama. He has worked directly or indirectly with Mexico for nearly 25 years. Thompson also

writes on current Mexican issues and events for a variety of English and Spanish language newspapers and periodicals, drawing not only from media gathered information, but also from his years of experience and the many sources developed during those years.

Other activities of the *Mexican News Synopsis* include special reports, consulting, analysis, and information services as well as political risk analysis. A library of English and Spanish publications is maintained, while back issues of the newspapers and magazines used for the *Mexican News Synopsis* are kept for a minimum of six months.

The *Mexican News Synopsis* has subscribers throughout the United States, as well as in Mexico, Canada, England, Japan, and Hong Kong. Those subscribers represent a wide range of interests, including business, industry, trade, finance and economics, academia, different levels of government, politics, law, the media, and so forth.

The annual (52 issues) subscription rate for the *Mexican News Synopsis* is

US \$150.00. A six month subscription is US \$90.00. Air mail postage for subscribers outside of the United States, Mexico, and Canada is US \$50.00 for one year or US \$25.00 for six months. A special introductory offer is available for first time subscribers: ten weeks for US \$30.00 (foreign air mail postage, excepting the U.S.A., Mexico, or Canada: US \$10.00). For additional information please contact: *Mexican News Synopsis*, Department M, P.O. Box 3422, San Ysidro, CA 92073 (619) 429-3409.

Director Named for San Diego State's Border Institute

Paul Ganster was recently named as the first Director of San Diego State University's Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias (IRSC). He was formerly at UCLA where he was Coordinator of Mexico Programs and Editor of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*.

In San Diego, he will join IRSC Associate Directors **Miguel Angel Cárdenas** and **Norris Clement** who have been with the institute since its establishment in November 1983. Cardenas, a Ph.D. from UCLA in systems engineering served as Secretary of the Secretaría de Educación Pública y Bienestar Social for the State of Baja California. Clement, a professor of Economics at SDSU, has been a leader in the development of border studies in the California-Baja California area.

IRSC was created by SDSU President **Thomas B. Day** in response to the wide diversity of border-related activity within the university and the need in the larger community for a more concerted approach to issues, problems, and future prospectives for the binational region.

Due to its unique geographical position and regional role deriving from that location, San Diego State University has been actively involved for many years with institutions and individuals on both sides of the border. Many departments in the university have carried out joint research and/or instructional projects, seminars, or policy-oriented conferences with institutions in the other

Californias. Additionally, SDSU personnel have worked closely with the various public and private institutions concerned with border and regional development issues. These collaborations have explored the many complex interrelationships and common concerns of the three-state region of California, Baja California, and Baja California Sur in a binational and global context.

IRSC will facilitate these efforts and will also develop its own agenda of applied research on topics that are important to the future of the region. Where appropriate, the institute will sponsor collaborative ventures in binational coordination and planning leading to a more efficient allocation of the region's scarce resources.

Currently, the IRSC is engaged in a number of research projects. These include a study of the binational planning process involved in the development of the Otay Mesa/Mesa de Otay region where the new border crossing is located. This area is expected to become a dynamic growth region on both the San Diego and Tijuana sides of the international boundary.

Other ongoing research efforts are a study of the process of establishing *maquiladoras* and a review of the support service available to that sector; an analysis of binational economic data and indicators for the San Diego/Tijuana region; collaboration with COLMEX on a study of the equitable distribution and utilization of borderlands water re-

sources; and assisting, along with CEFNOMEX and SDSU's Center for Energy Studies, the Secretaría de Energía, Minas y Industrias Paraestatales in a project on energy in Mexico. Finally, IRSC is cooperating with Mexico's Secretaría de Educación Pública, the Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnología Digital (CITEDI) in Tijuana, and the California State Department of Education on a project that will explore applications of computer-assisted instruction for Mexico's secondary school system.

IRSC resources include a small research library of border-related materials. This collection complements SDSU's substantial main library holdings of border materials, and consists mainly of current publications and ephemera such as conference papers, unpublished government reports, and clipping files.

The institute is an active collaborator in several international scholarly organizations. It houses the Secretariat of the Conference on Latin America History and will produce the new PROFMEX publication, *Mexico Policy and Research News*.

For more information on IRSC and its activities, contact: Jill Zachman, Administrative Coordinator, Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 265-5423.

SDSU-IPN Agreement

On August 15, 1984, San Diego State University and the Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN) signed an agreement for academic exchange and cooperation between the two institutions. The document was signed in San Diego by SDSU President **Thomas B. Day** and IPN Director General **Manuel Garza Caballero**.

The agreement covers faculty and student exchange, joint research seminars, and other scholarly events. A specific project on computer research and development initiated by the accord involves collaboration by SDSU and the Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de Tecnología Digital (CITEDI). CITEDI was

established in Tijuana last year by IPN.

Participating in the signing ceremonies were representatives of the faculty and administration of both institutions. Representing IPN were **Carlos Leon Hinojosa** (Secretario Académico), **Armando Lemus Pastrana** (Intercambio Académico), **Jorge A. Maciel Suárez** (Relaciones Públicas), **Jesús Vargas Cuevas** (Admissions), and **Hector Ruiz Veraza** (Director, CITEDI). Present from SDSU were **Frank Medeiros** (Academic Affairs), **James Cobble** (Dean, Graduate Division and Research), **Donald Short** (Dean, College of Sciences), **George Craig** (Dean, College of Engineering), **William Locke**

(Dean, College of Extended Studies), **Harry Alpers** (SDSU Foundation), **Miguel Angel Cárdenas** (Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias), and **Norris C. Clement** (Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias). In addition, **Raul Talan**, Director General de Evaluación represented the Secretaría de Educación Pública at the signing.

Anderson and Dibble Awarded Order of Isabel la Católica

On June 21, **Arthur J.O. Anderson** and **Charles E. Dibble** were invested by the Spanish government with the rank of Knight Commander in the order of Isabel la Católica. The ceremony took place at a Vino Español celebrating King Juan Carlo's birthday given and presided over by Spanish Consul General **Joaquín Muñoz del Castillo** at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. In the presentation, Muñoz cited the joint work of Dibble and Anderson (UCLA) on the *Florentine Codex*, Anderson's collaboration with **James Lockhart** (UCLA) and **Frances Berdan** (California State University, San Bernardino) on *Beyond the Codices* and

Dibble's *Codice Zolotl* and *Codex en Cruz*. Moreover, the Consul General acknowledged the part played by the two scholars in the Spanish government's celebration of the 200th anniversary of our war of independence, in which Spain participated.

Dibble is professor emeritus of anthropology, University of Utah. Anderson, professor emeritus of anthropology, San Diego State University, has been collaborating with James Lockhart and Frances Berdan in a study and publication of the Tlaxcala Actas; with **H.B. Nicholson** (UCLA) and **Wayne Ruwet** (UCLA) in the completion and publica-

tion of Sahagun's *Primeros Memoriales*, a work left unfinished by the late Thelma Sullivan; and with Wayne Ruwet in the translation of the British and Foreign Bible Society's MS 374, which includes Nahuatl documents that may be ascribed to Chimalpahin.

Both Anderson and Dibble are Commanders in the Order of the Aztec Eagle, an honor conferred by the Mexican government in 1981.

Spring Semester On The Border

The Imperial Valley campus of San Diego State University has established a program designed to allow participating students to complete a full semester's work while experiencing life in a dynamic border environment. The curriculum available includes classes in Spanish language and literature, Mexican and Latin American culture, geography, history, and politics. Opportunities are available to pursue special research interests through the campus' Institute for Border Studies. Field trips to Baja California and points of interest in San Diego, the Imperial Valley, and Arizona are an integral part of the program.

The program is open to juniors or seniors. Students must register for a minimum of 12 semester hours and enrollment is limited to 30 students. Opportunities to live with families either in Calexico or Mexicali are available.

The Imperial Valley campus is located in Calexico, adjacent to Mexicali, the state capital of Baja California, a city of over 600,000. The Imperial Valley is one of the richest agricultural regions in the nation and features a warm, dry climate.

For further information, contact: Kathy Russum, Director of Admissions and Records, San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus, 720 Heber Avenue, Calexico, CA 92231 (619) 357-3721.

Arizona State Agreement With Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

On November 1, 1984, Arizona State University (ASU) Academic Vice President **Jack Kinsinger** and the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (UAP), **Adrian Gimete-Welch**, signed an agreement in Tempe establishing a student and faculty exchange between the ASU Spanish Graduate Program and the UAP Center for Language Sciences and the Department of Literature and Language.

The agreement calls for short and long-term visits and exchanges of faculty and advanced graduate students as well as collaboration on scholarly publications. It is anticipated that the program will be particularly useful for ASU graduate students, giving them an opportunity to live and study in Mexico.

Activities under the agreement will begin in January 1985. **Adriana Mendez Rodenas** is scheduled to visit ASU in the spring semester. In anticipation of the agreement, three ASU Spanish professors—**Maureen Ahern**, **Teresa**

Valdiviesco, and **Emil Volek**—visited Puebla in recent months. In addition, Gimete-Welch, during his visit to ASU presented a three day colloquium on "Discourse Analysis." Maureen Ahern, director of the Graduate Program in Spanish, will be the ASU Director of the joint program. On the basis of this initiative, the two universities are exploring ways in which they might cooperate in other disciplines of study.

Individuals and Institutions Are Invited To Join PROFMEX

The Consortium of U.S. Research Programs For Mexico (PROFMEX) is an organization established to improve communication and cooperation among the many projects, programs, and individuals involved in Mexico-related studies. PROFMEX is a permanent administrative mechanism that provides liaison with Mexico project directors, Mexico study programs, and scholars everywhere interested in Mexico.

PROFMEX coordinates its programs in Mexico with ANUIES (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior), including the International Conference held:

- 1980 La Paz
- 1982 Austin
- 1983 Tijuana
- 1985 Santa Fe

PROMEX members receive:

PROFMEX publications:

Mexico Policy And Research News

ANUIES-PROFMEX Conference Volumes

PROFMEX MONOGRAPH SERIES at special discount prices

PROFMEX affiliate publications:

New Mexico Border Commission Newsletter

UTEP Special Studies Papers
Foro Mexicano (an introductory issue)

UCLA and Mexico

Individuals are invited to join PROFMEX and dues are

\$25 Individual

\$ 8 Joint with Individual

Institutions are invited to join by paying the following dues

\$300 Associate Institutions

\$150 Special Dues for Mexican Institutions

Contact

PROFMEX Membership Office

Social Science 228

University of Arizona

Tucson, Arizona 85721

(602) 621-7106

PROFMEX Board Meets (continued from page 1)

Meeting on Cozumel Island at the Sheraton Sol/Caribe Hotel on July 27 and 28, 1984, the PROFMEX Board welcomed the attendance of two PROFMEX Institutional Members (**Luis Gerardo Ize. M.** of Universidad Autónoma de México, Azcapotzalco, the first Mexican institutional member to join PROFMEX, and **Robert D. Singer** of UC, Riverside) and it also heard from two specially invited guests (**Robert L. Chatten** of the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, and **Ermilo J. Marroquín** of the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior).

Adjustments to the membership of the PROFMEX Board involved the election of **Paul Ganster**, who will represent San Diego as the new director of the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias located at San Diego State University.

PROFMEX's board membership category of *ex-officio* directors was abolished, with thanks to those who have served.

At the meeting, the Board decided that since *UC MEXUS NEWS* and the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research* are now well established, PROFMEX funds previously invested in those UC MEXUS publications will be transferred to new activities. To this end, the PROFMEX Board agreed to found *MEXICO POLICY AND RESEARCH NEWS*, the prototype for which will be published under the editorship of

Paul Ganster at SDSU and which will incorporate *VISTA: Mexico-USA*.

Partial funding of the prototype will come from the Project on United States-Mexico Relations, with thanks to **Clark W. Reynolds** for his offer to commit funds from his program at Stanford.

Further, a committee was established under **Jerry R. Ladman** to plan publication of a PROFMEX Policy Papers Series or a PROFMEX Policy Journal.

The following have been named to chair other new PROFMEX committees: **Stanley R. Ross**, Travelling Fellowships for Mexican Scholars; **Louis R. Sadler** and **Oscar J. Martínez**, PROFMEX Scholarly Meeting; **Michael C. Meyer**, Membership Committee; **Clark W. Reynolds**, Policy Conferences.

The Second PROFMEX Window on Washington conference is scheduled for spring 1985 and will be hosted by The Wilson Center in the District of Columbia and also co-sponsored by Stanford's Project on United States-Mexico Relations.

The Board heard about numerous PROFMEX activities: **Albert E. Utton** (who was elected at the meeting to become president of PROFMEX effective July 1, 1985) reported on plans for the IV PROFMEX-ANUIES Conference to be held in Santa Fe in late October 1985; and **Oscar J. Martínez** told of the work of the program committee.

Michael C. Meyer discussed the progress of the PROFMEX Monograph Series, two volumes of which are now in press—**Thomas McGuire's** monograph on dependency and ethnicity in the Yaqui Valley, Sonora, and **David Eaton's** study on cross-border water problems along the Río Grande/Río Bravo.

Louis R. Sadler noted that he has placed the PROFMEX membership on the list to receive the *New Mexico Border Commission Newsletter*, published by New Mexico State University.

Stanley R. Ross told about PROFMEX's regional outreach to institutional members in Texas.

The Overseas Development Council submitted a report on the programs of its Mexico Project, which was later circulated in its entirety.

The Board agreed to shift the PROFMEX Membership Office (including records, recruitment, billing, and treasury) from UCLA to the University of Arizona. The new address for information on membership and dues is: PROFMEX Membership Office, Social Sciences 228, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602) 621-7106.

In other proceedings of the meeting, **Wayne A. Cornelius** (UCSD) opened activities by reading a paper on "Changing Research Strategies and Findings in Policy-Oriented Research in U.S.-Mexican Migration Issues," after which he led a discussion on these important matters.

The Board expressed its appreciation to the following persons for their contributions to PROFMEX:

Paul Ganster, for his service to PROFMEX as editor of *UC MEXUS NEWS*.

Susan Schroeder, who is now visiting assistant professor at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, for her fine work as associate editor of *UC MEXUS NEWS*.

George Link and **Stephen J. Cogut** of the Los Angeles law firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, for having donated their services to obtain PROFMEX's federal and state non-profit tax exemption status, now completed.

Rebecca Reynolds of the PROFMEX Coordinator's Office, for her contributions as she leaves to enter graduate studies at Brown University.

PROFMEX Board Members are pleased to report that the Cozumel meeting was highly successful and especially significant because it was held in Mexico and because important representatives from Mexican academia and the U.S. Embassy were in attendance to consult about future PROFMEX activities.

Border Research Inventory Available

The *Directorio General de Investigadores*, 1984, compiled by the staff of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, identifies the human resources dedicated to the study of issues relating to the United States-Mexico border region. This publication updates and expands the information contained in the first *Directorio*, published in 1982. Included in this directory are the addresses, research topics, and a short project description of current research by Mexican and United States scholars that relates to the border region. The work is arranged geographically, according to state and institutional affiliation of the researcher. Indexes for name of researcher, topic, and institution make the *Directorio* particularly useful and easy to utilize.

According to **Jorge Bustamante**, Director General of CEFNOMEX and co-editor of this work along with **Alberto Hernández** and **Francisco Malagamba**, "The aim of CEFNOMEX in undertaking the compilation of the directory is to stimulate communication between researchers working in the area of border studies and thus to promote a systematic understanding of the historical process, present realities, and future possibilities for border relations between two highly contrasting nations which must seek the most rational and just channels for their co-existence."

Copies of this essential work may be ordered by sending a check for \$10.00 per copy, plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling to CEFNOMEX, P.O. Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012.

Book Notes

● *The Cave Paintings of Baja California*. By **Harry W. Crosby** (La Jolla, California: Copley Books, 1984. Revised Edition. Pp. 189. Cloth \$27.50. For orders: P.O. Box 957, La Jolla, CA 92038). This book, with ten new color plates and a revised text, is an updated edition of Harry Crosby's now-classic work on the Baja California cave paintings. Based on extensive field research and on a thorough review of printed and manuscript sources on the subject, this book provides a superb review of the rock art of central Baja California, one of the great attainments of pre-contact New World peoples. The geographical range as well as variation in style, subject matter, and technique of this art form are thoroughly documented through a detailed narrative, numerous color plates, line drawings of rock painting details, and several color facsimiles of murals. Written in a highly literate style, *The Cave Paintings* is at once a wealth of information and ideas for the specialist and delightful reading for the non-specialist.

● *Migraciones internas y empleo. Estudio de caso de un asentamiento irregular de la zona metropolitana de la ciudad de México*. By **Marcial Antonio Riquelme** and **Yolanda Manzoni de Riquelme** (Mexico, D.F.: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana — Iztapalapa, 1984. Pp. 268. Copies may be requested from the authors at: Apartado Postal 69-675, Mexico 21, D.F.). This work is a case study of a squatter settlement in the municipality of Naucalpan, in the state of Mexico, which forms part of the Mexico City metropolitan area. Part of a larger project on education and employment in Naucalpan, *Migraciones internas* is based on a sample of some fifty heads of family. Part one of the book includes an overview of the community studied as well as a methodological and theoretical discussion. Parts two and three present the data gleaned from the field research along with a quantitative analysis of that material. This book provides much new information on employment and migration in the urban context in Mexico.

● *Four Leagues of Pecos: A Legal History of the Pecos Grant, 1800 - 1933*. By **G. Emlen Hall** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984. Pp. 367. Cloth \$24.95; paper \$14.95). This book is a historical study of the legal relationships between man and land in Pecos, New Mexico. The Pecos Pueblo league defined an 18,000 acre square of land that belonged to the pueblo during the Spanish period. But in 1837, the ten or so remaining Pecos Pueblo Indian survivors relocated to Jemez Pueblo — where their descendants remain today. The land of the abandoned pueblo became the object for over one hundred years of repeated Spanish, Mexican, and American legal maneuvers, legislative stalemates, and private sales. Hall skillfully sorts through the conflicting claims of land owners and the numerous reversals of opinion of the grant under three sovereigns. In the process, *Four Leagues of Pecos* provides much valuable information about land tenure and its social, political, and administrative context.

- *From the Family Farm to Agribusiness: The Irrigation Crusade in California and the West, 1850-1931.* By **Donald J. Pisani** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1984. Pp. 521. Cloth \$29.95). This book is a comprehensive study of the relationships of irrigation, agriculture, and public policy in the arid west. One of the book's central themes is that irrigation was to many people a tool for social and economic reform by which the arid west could be made to conform to the familiar, traditional patterns of land tenure that characterized the family farm. Author Pisani shows how devotees of the family farm attempted to break up California's nineteenth-century baronial estates, diversify the state's agriculture, and provide a stable rural population. Yet, while irrigation expanded dramatically over the years and even though the state launched its first vast water program in the 1930s, Pisani argues that irrigation became the ally of land monopoly and concentration. This research further demonstrates how persistently water has been mismanaged and how strong sectional differences and competing interest groups blocked the development of a coherent state water plan and effective state water laws.
- *El proyecto de educación pública de José Vasconcelos (una larga labor de intentos reformadores)* By **Luz Elena Galván de Terrazas** (Cuadernos de la Casa Chata, 44. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros, Tlalpan, 14000 México, D.F., 1981. Pp. 244. Paper). This work is

a study of the education project initiated by José Vasconcelos in 1921. The same year the Secretaría de Educación Pública was created. Chapter I addresses the history of educational thought in the nineteenth century and changes brought by the Revolution of 1910. Chapter II discusses the public education plan of Vasconcelos, while Chapter III chronicles subsequent education reform efforts.

- *The View from the Top of the Temple. Ancient Maya Civilization and Modern Maya Culture.* By **Kenneth Pearce** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984. Pp. 273. Cloth \$24.95; paper \$12.95). This book is an account of Maya culture as it is still visible today, especially in a number of customs, rituals, and beliefs that have demonstrable roots in the prehistoric past. With particular emphasis on contemporary religious practice, Pearce investigates three principal areas—the northern Yucatan, the rain forests of Middle America, and the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala. This book fills an obvious gap in the literature by combining the archaeologist's focus on the ancient Maya with the anthropologist's view of the modern Maya. This volume will prove useful for both the general reader and the scholar.

- *Los maestros de ayer (un estudio histórico sobre el magisterio: 1887-1940).* By **Luz Elena Galván de Terrazas** (Cuadernos de Casa Chata, 44. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros, Tlalpan, 14000 México, D.F., 1981. Pp. 151. Pa-

per). This study aims to analyze the historical role of teachers within society through the diverse stages of educational policy in Mexico. The documentary sources and statistical data of this work are complemented by oral histories of leaders who examined their profession during the period 1920-1940.

- *La palabra mazahua (documentos municipales para la historia de la educación indígena).* By **Luz Elena Galván de Terrazas** (Cuadernos de la Casa Chata, 61. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros, Tlalpan, 14000 México, D.F., 1982. Pp. 328. Paper). This volume consists mainly of documents from the municipal archive of the town of Atlacomulco in the state of Mexico. After a long introductory chapter detailing the characteristics Indian education, the documents are arranged in four topical chapters: 1) ideology and education; 2) the rural schoolteacher in the Mazahua zone; 3) the relations between the school and the community; and 4) educational policy for the Mazahua population. The documents cover the period from the late 1920s through the 1960s.

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