



UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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PROFMEX Discusses Joining Forces with UC MEXUS

Dramatic progress has been made over the past four months in the expansion of the Consortium of Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX), and in the development of linkages with UC MEXUS. These developments grew out of a series of meetings culminating in one held in Tucson on August 27, 1982.

The first major steps were taken at a May 20-23 meeting of the PROFMEX Board of Directors at Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur, where several important decisions were made. First, the Board enlarged the research scope of PROFMEX from borderlands research to include all Mexico programs. Second, the Board of PROFMEX began the expansion of its membership by adding **Clark W. Reynolds**, Coordinator of the Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations at Stanford University. Reynolds joins the following PROFMEX directors involved in planning research on Mexico: **Michael C. Meyer** (University of Arizona), **Stanley R. Ross** (University of Texas, Austin), **Albert E. Utton** (University of New Mexico), and **James W. Wilkie** (UCLA). **Clint E. Smith** of Stanford was named Coordinator of PROFMEX. PROFMEX coordinates its research activities in Mexico with ANUIES (Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior).

PROFMEX representatives then met with directors of selected United States-Mexico research projects at Stanford, May 27-28, 1982. The invitees included **Wayne Cornelius** (UC San Diego), **Abraham Lowenthal** (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institute), **Oscar J. Martínez** (University of Texas, El Paso), and **Cathryn Thorup** (Overseas Development Council). The meeting was funded by the Hewlett Foundation and hosted by PROFMEX's Clint E. Smith, Deputy Coordinator of the Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations at Stanford.

At the meeting the following decisions were made:

- 1) A first step toward improving communication and cooperation among the many and diverse projects and programs that are currently studying one or more aspects of Mexican studies, including relations between the United States and Mexico, is to expand PROFMEX as a permanent administrative mechanism that will provide and maintain regular liaison with Mexico project directors, Mexico study programs, and, as appropriate, individual scholars in this field.
- 2) PROFMEX should hold national meetings not only to report on research projects, conference plans, etc., but also to analyze key substantive issues in Mexican studies, to identify opportunities for multi-institutional cooperative projects, and, over time, to develop a policy-oriented United States-Mexico research agenda.
- 3) It was stressed that while such communication can lead fruitfully to cooperation and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication, there remains a primary obligation to permit institutions and individual scholars to develop their research programs with complete freedom.

The August 27 PROFMEX meeting in Tucson was hosted by Michael C. Meyer of the University of Arizona and was attended by most of the participants at the May meeting. In Tucson, the PROFMEX directors accorded to pursue discussions with regard to joining forces with UC MEXUS in three main areas:

- 1) Expanding *UC MEXUS NEWS*. A need has been identified for the promulgation of information concerning United States-Mexico projects. It was decided unanimously that the most appropriate way to meet that need would be for such information on United States-Mexico programs to be included on a regular basis in an expanded version of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*.
- 2) *Journal of Mexican Studies*. A review of the current periodical literature revealed a relative paucity of articles on Mexican studies. It was decided unanimously and en-

thusiastically to support the creation of an *International Journal of Mexican Studies* by UC MEXUS.

3) *Research Inventory*. It was noted that UC MEXUS publishes a twice-yearly, interdisciplinary inventory of Mexico-related research being conducted on the nine campuses of the UC system. It was agreed that it would be most useful to include research projects in this area being conducted at institutions outside the UC system and to publish an all-inclusive international inventory of current research on Mexico-related subjects. The UC MEXUS Executive Committee has approved the expansion.

Close cooperation between PROFMEX and UC MEXUS represents a significant achievement. Not only will communication with regard to Mexico-related research be measurably improved but, in the long run, a more effective use of research resources will result from the increased collaboration of U.S. and Mexican institutions and scholars.

CEFNOSEX Inaugurated

The Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOSEX) was officially inaugurated in a ceremony held at the Center's offices in Tijuana on August 6. CEFNOSEX is a federally-funded, autonomous research institute devoted to the study of the border region and to graduate and professional training. The institute grew out of the Program on Mexico-United States Border Studies at El Colegio de México in Mexico City and the recognition of the need for such an institution by Mexico's Ministry of Education and the Education Office of the State Government of Baja California.

A survey of the infrastructure in the various border cities led to the selection of



Jorge A. Bustamante

Tijuana as the most appropriate site for CEFNOMEX. Established with scholars from El Colegio de México, CEFNOMEX retains strong ties with that institution. The Director General of CEFNOMEX is **Jorge A. Bustamante**, a sociologist well known for his many important studies of the borderlands. Dr. **Mario Carrillo**, an economist, is Assistant Director, while **Javier del Rfo**, M.A., is the Assistant Director of Academic Affairs. **Ana María Gómez** is the center's librarian and is in charge of information and **Rosalisa Rodríguez** directs the Chicano Studies Program. CEFNOMEX also has twelve full-time researchers on the staff and employs additional research assistants on a short-term basis for specific projects.

In a recent interview in Tijuana with the Editor of *UC MEXUS NEWS*,

Bustamante discussed the research directions of the new center. According to Bustamante "CEFNOMEX is directed to the study of the viability of development." This begins," he added, "with a definition of border problems as:

a) those that present obstacles to the economic, cultural, social, or political integration of the border zone of the north of Mexico with the rest of the country;

b) those that hinder the improvement of the standard of living for the Mexican border population in general; and

c) those that tend to generate local, regional, or national conflicts between Mexico and the United States."

From this conceptualization, five specific research areas have been identified for CEFNOMEX: sociological studies, cultural studies, economic studies, public administration studies, and ecological studies.

A review of CEFNOMEX's initial accomplishments shows that this research agenda has gotten off to a rapid start. Two studies have been completed and published. *Mexicanos residentes en Estados Unidos* (Tijuana: CEFNOMEX, 1982) is a study of political information and opinions of 1,363 Mexican citizens resident in Chicago, San Antonio, and Los Angeles. Jorge A. Bustamante's *Actitudes políticas de los fronterizos* (Tijuana: CEFNOMEX, 1982) deals with the political awareness and preferences in the border municipalities of Tijuana, Mexicali, Ensenada, Tecate, Ciudad Juárez, and Nuevo Laredo and is based on interviews of a sample of 2,320 individuals. Copies of these publications may be obtained by writing CEFNOMEX.

The Center also has two research projects in progress. **Francisco Malagamba** is directing an investigation of groundwater resources along the border and CEFNOMEX has just initiated a study of the relation between language use and national identity in the border region.

Bustamante indicated that the research program will continue to expand in the indicated areas and will eventually lead to the establishment of a Master's degree program in regional planning in 1983. The degree program will be patterned after that of El Colegio de México, wherein students are not admitted annually, but instead every two years, and are graduated as an academic generation before the next group matriculates.

CEFNOMEX is also concerned with public outreach and improving communications with the academic community. An audio-visual unit will soon be established and a program of specialized symposia and conferences on important issues is already functioning. The Center cohosted with the Overseas Development Council a meeting of a Working Group on Border Issues in December of 1981, held a conference on the effects of the peso devaluation in April, and in May held a planning session for a meeting on the process of integration and disintegration in Mexico-United States relations.

CEFNOMEX occupies spacious offices in a new building located at Germán Gedovius 5, Zona del Río, Tijuana, Baja California. The U.S. mailing address is Apartado 58, P.O. Box 7302, San Ysidro, CA 92073. Telephones in Tijuana are 84-01-59; 84-05-59; 88-09-54.

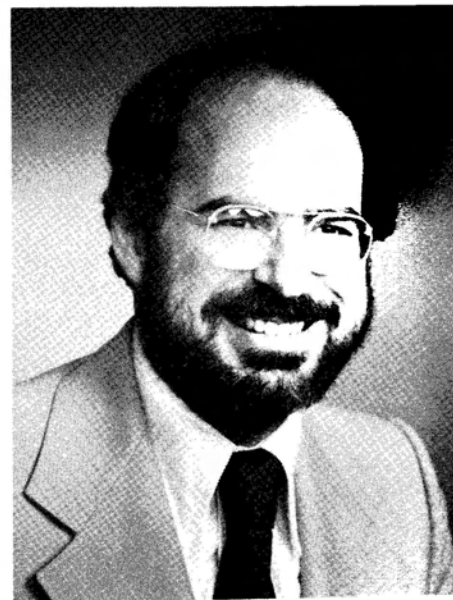
FACULTY PROFILE: Suárez-Villa Joins UCI Faculty

For **Luis Suárez-Villa**, a new faculty member in the Program in Social Ecology at UC Irvine, the United States-Mexico borderlands serve as a unique laboratory for the study of north-south social phenomena. "No other border area in the world presents such striking constraints as the U.S.-Mexican border," he says in noting that border cities allow scholars the opportunity to undertake comparative research and travel from affluent, highly developed urban cultures to a third-world setting in a matter of minutes. As a Latin Americanist, the borderlands have been the object of Suárez-Villa's curiosity since the mid-1970s, when he started to correspond with Luis Unikel at El Colegio de México who was then embarking on a major study of the area.

Suárez-Villa's research interests are by no means restricted to Mexico or the borderlands however. As a doctoral can-

didate at Cornell University, he developed a strong interest in Brazil and spent two years there researching and writing his dissertation on Brazilian industrialization and regional development. After receiving his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1981 in City and Regional Planning with minors in Economics and Latin American Studies, Suárez-Villa moved to San Diego to pursue his interest in border research and taught at San Diego State for three semesters. During the spring quarter of 1982, he was a visiting faculty member at UCLA's Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, where he introduced a course on borderlands urbanization and regional development. This course, he says, was "particularly stimulating, given the amount of student and faculty interest it generated."

As a contributor to the *Border Urbanization* volume of the *United States-Mexico*



Luis Suárez-Villa

Borderlands Atlas, Suárez-Villa plans to study various aspects of the industrialization of border twin cities. He is particularly interested in the industrial structure of both U.S. and Mexican border cities, the contrasting utilization of labor and capital, the export enclave nature of many border industries, and the relation of border industry to U.S. and international industry shifts. "The lack of publications and sources of information on contemporary borderlands development is both an obstacle and an opportunity," he told *UC MEXUS NEWS*. In Suárez-Villa's view "the *Atlas*, because of the diversity and systematic nature of its coverage, will very likely stand as a landmark work in the study of the region, and will be a source of reference and support for future studies."

Suárez-Villa plans to extend his inter-

est in Mexico to undertake a comparative study of Brazilian and Mexican industrialization and regional development experiences. Besides country- and region-specific interests, Suárez-Villa is also interested in the development of industry life cycle theory, spatial diffusion and interregional industry location models, as well as settlement hierarchy systems, as related to territorial development and urbanization. The interdisciplinary nature of his work, he believes, takes him away from the conventional boundaries of established social science fields. For this reason, he finds himself to be more comfortable in organizations that promote ecumenically-minded social science research. Suárez-Villa has been a member of the Regional Science Association since his graduate student days, and has partic-

ipated in conferences and published articles in the journals that the Association sponsors.

Suárez-Villa is particularly enthusiastic about joining the UC Irvine Social Ecology faculty, because of its academic excellence and the level of recognition it has achieved. Irvine's location has many advantages, he notes, being within close range of a major metropolitan area with world-class amenities, such as the Los Angeles Philharmonic, yet having much open space and an uncongested environment. As a year-round snorkeling and swimming enthusiast, he says, "Irvine's proximity to Laguna Beach and Corona del Mar make Southern California an ideal place to live."

UC Study Center in Mexico

The University of California Education Abroad Program (EAP) enables qualified students from all nine UC campuses to study in Mexico while earning UC credit. EAP established a Study Center at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in 1968. Over the past fourteen years, more than 400 students have studied at UNAM under the auspices of EAP. The Study Center is located in UNAM's School for Foreigners, which provides instruction in Spanish and Latin American literature, history, anthropology, politics, and economics.

Through EAP, students typically develop an academic program consisting of courses in the School of Foreigners and at least one course in one of UNAM's faculties. Classes are taught in Spanish, usually by Mexican professors. Students may also pursue independent studies and do field projects while on the program. In order to study at UNAM on EAP, students must be at least juniors, have completed two years of Spanish language study with a 3.0 GPA, have a 3.0 cumulative GPA, and have the support of the campus EAP Selection Committee.

Last year EAP added an additional academic dimension to the Center: a one quarter Study and Work (SAW) Program, a pilot program for EAP. It is a general education program with an emphasis on area studies, which is designed for undergraduate students with one year of language preparation. The Mexico SAW Program is held in the spring and consists of intensive language study and a course taught in English on contemporary Mexico, which combines lectures, cultural and educational field trips, and five weeks of volunteer work experience.

A UC faculty member, appointed for a two-year period, administers the Study

Center. **Barry Arnold**, Statistics, UC Riverside, took up June residence in Mexico City to begin his term as Study Center Director. He replaces **David Sweet**, History, UC Santa Cruz.

"UNAM has much to offer American students in virtually any field, assuming that they have the necessary language skills and the necessary mental discipline to take advantage of it," says returning Director Sweet. "The Study Center provides UC students with their most readily available opportunity for turning classroom knowledge of Spanish into genuine fluency embedded in a practical familiarity with Mexican culture and institutions."

Students from all UC campuses are eligible to apply for the academic year or the Study and Work Program in Mexico. Applications for 1983-84, available in the EAP office on each UC campus, must be submitted according to campus deadlines in November for the SAW Program, or in January for the academic year program. Central administration of EAP is coordinated on the UC Santa Barbara campus with the active participation of faculty and staff at all nine campuses.

UC MEXUS Brochure Available

A twelve-page, illustrated brochure describing the history, functions, programs, and activities of the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States is now available. Copies may be obtained by writing to the office of the Universitywide Coordinator, 1201 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90024.

Application Guidelines for UC MEXUS Funds

Peer-Review Competition for Award of UC MEXUS Funds to UC Faculty

(Applications Due December 1, 1982, for Period Ending June 30, 1984)

The Executive Committee of UC MEXUS is pleased to announce a competition for funding of Individual Research Projects (to \$5,000), Collaborative Research Projects (to \$15,000), and Non-Research Projects (to \$15,000). Applications will be accepted (**only from UC faculty**) for projects that relate significantly to Mexico with a focus on

- Mexican Studies
- U.S.-Mexican Relations
- Chicano Studies
- Physical, Biological, Health, Agricultural, or Marine Sciences.

There are two categories of funding:

I. **Research Project** applications are intended to:

- a) fund "seed projects"
- b) help fund a portion of an ongoing project
- c) complete a project in progress.

Individual Research Project applications (non-renewable) are invited from individual UC faculty members.

Collaborative Research Project applications (non-renewable) are invited from several faculty members.

II. **Non-Research Project** applications include faculty and student exchanges, conferences and workshops, lecture series, and public education activities. Some matching funds are required.

The following UC MEXUS policies will guide the allocation of funds:

- UC MEXUS encourages submission of proposals with Mexican involvement;
- Applicants are encouraged to establish intercampus cooperation;
- Allowable items include per diem, research assistance, computer time, supplies, publication costs, and other items, if justified;
- UC MEXUS will contribute only a token amount of the per diem or equipment requested, based on merits of a particular project and availability of funds (for example, social scientists may have a significant need for travel and subsistence funds whereas physical and life scientists may require less travel and more equipment);
- Payment of salaries for exchange visitors to UC campuses may be considered under special cir-

cumstances and in consideration of such factors as whether the visitor's project has a research component;

- No salaries will be paid to UC academicians.

Application information and forms may be obtained by contacting the Office of the Universitywide Coordinator or the campus member of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee: Berkeley (Alex M. Saragoza, 415-642-2088); Davis (David W. Robinson, 916-752-7071); Irvine (Jaime E. Rodríguez, 714-833-7295); Los Angeles (Norris C. Hundley, 213-826-6304); Riverside (Salomón Bartnicki-García, 714-787-4135); San Diego (Wayne A. Cornelius, 714-452-4503); San Francisco (David J. Sánchez, Jr., 415-821-8703); Santa Barbara (John Pippenger, 805-961-2016); Santa Cruz (Eugene H. Cota-Robles, 408-429-2180).

UC MEXUS Awards Generate New Funds

The Office of the Universitywide Coordinator is pleased to announce that UC MEXUS funds awarded to seven UC campuses in 1980-1981 generated 165% in new funds for Mexico-related activities. Of \$416,509 total funds generated, 76% came from external sources. The breakdown is as follows:

Campus	1980-81 Award	Matched within UC	Generated Externally	1980-81 Total New Funds
UCB	\$ 46,000	\$ 3,024	\$ 18,429	\$ 21,453
UCD	29,500	0	7,000	7,000
UCI	36,000	0	259,807	259,807
UCLA	37,800	52,450	29,799	82,249
UCR	23,500	0	0	0
UCSD	26,000	25,000	1,000	26,000
UCSB	54,000	20,000	0	20,000
Total	\$252,800	\$100,474	\$316,035	\$416,509

NSF Mexico Program

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has a program designed to foster collaboration and exchange of information between scientists from the U.S. and Mexico. Known as the U.S.-Mexico Cooperative Science Program, it will consider requests for supplemental funding for cooperative research projects, research-oriented workshops, and short term visits to Mexico for the purpose of carrying out discrete cooperative activities or, where specifically justified, developing detailed plans for joint projects.

Each project is to be planned and directed by co-principal investigators, one from the United States and one from Mexico. The collaborating scientists should prepare well coordinated proposals for parallel submission to the NSF and to Mexico's counterpart agency, the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT).

Deadlines for proposals for research are May 1 and November 1; for workshops, twelve months in advance of the proposed dates of the workshop; and scientific visits, at least four months before the desired departure date. For additional information request brochure NSF 80-52 from the Forms and Publications Unit, NSF, 1800 G Street, Washington, D.C. 20550 or, contact Christine French, U.S.-Mexico Cooperative Science Program, Division of International Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Tel: (202) 357-9563.

Stanford Agricultural and Development Conference

The Project of United States-Mexico Relations will hold a conference on "U.S.-Mexico Agriculture and Rural Development," September 13-15, 1982, at a site in Mexico. The theme for this binational conference evolved out of a project workshop on this same topic which was held in Cocoyoc, Mexico, in December 1981.

The Conference is a binational effort examining the structural relations between agriculture and rural development north and south of the border and their implications for trade, employment, and migration policy in both countries. Participants are members of a multidisciplinary, binational team of specialists who will examine alternative scenarios of structural change in both Mexico and the United States and their implications for relations between the two countries.

For additional information, contact the Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, (415) 497-3096.

Tinker Program Announced

The Tinker Foundation has announced a fellowship program of possible interest to UC MEXUS NEWS readers.

The **Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowship Program** supports individuals who have completed their doctoral studies no less

than three, but no more than ten, years prior to the time of application. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S., Canada, Spain, Portugal, or the Latin American Countries; projects must concern Latin American or Ibero-American studies. The one-year award provides an \$18,000 stipend and a \$2,000 travel allowance. Applications must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1983.

For further information on the program and application procedures contact: The Tinker Foundation, 645 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Telephone: (212) 421-6858.

1983 RMCLAS Meetings Announced

The 31st Annual Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Conference on Latin American Studies (RMCLAS) will be held at the Prospector Square Hotel and Conference Center in Park City, Utah, April 14-16, 1983. Although the meetings deal with all regions of Latin America, a significant part of the program is regularly devoted to panels on border studies and Mexican topics.

Those interested in more information on the conference, in presenting papers, or in organizing panels should contact RMCLAS President, Paul Ganster, Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 825-4572.

Data Base Conference

The Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles, will be the site of a conference on numerical and bibliographic data bases and other statistical and bibliographic research projects that deal with Hispanics in the U.S., Mexico-related subjects, and U.S.-Mexican relations. The Conference will be held all day on Saturday, December 11, 1982, prior to the annual California Library Association meetings.

The conference is sponsored by the California Spanish Language Data Base, the UCLA Latin American Center and Chicano Studies Research Center, and the Center for Chicano Research at Stanford. All persons working on, or having interest in, databases in the areas indicated are invited to attend and participate.

For more information contact: Roberto Cabello-Argandoña, California Spanish Language Data Base, 604 William Street, Oakland, CA 94612, (415) 893-8702.

UCI Phytochemical Symposium

The UCI Focused Research Program on Renewable Phytochemical Resources (FRP) will hold a binational symposium on renewable natural products from U.S. and Mexican arid land plants at Irvine, January 15-16, 1983. The meetings will include numerous research scientists from UCI, other U.S. universities, and Mexico. UCI faculty participating in the FRP include **Krishna Tewari** (Molecular Biology and Biochemistry), **Philip Rundel** (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology), as well as **Harold Moore**, **Mario Molina**, and **Richard Chamberlain**, all from Chemistry. Mexican researchers presenting papers will include **Xorge Domínguez** (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Secundarios de Monterrey), **Alfonso Romo de Vivar** of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), **Alfredo Ortega** (UNAM), **Lydia Rodríguez-Hahn** (UNAM), **Salvador Fernández** of the Centro de Investigación de Química Aplicada (CIQA), and **F. Hernández** (CIQA). **Eloy Rodríguez**, Director of FRP will serve as host to these meetings.

A total of sixteen scholars will present their latest research findings on hydrocarbons and other chemical specialties from desert plants of Mexico and the U.S. Topics to be covered include biochemical engineering, selection criteria of hydrocarbon crops, novel insecticides from desert plants, and biotechnology.

The purpose of the U.S.-Mexican symposium is to update the scientific community on research presently conducted on alternative biological resources. It will also permit UCI and Mexican scientists to consolidate research projects initiated under the UC Irvine-Mexico Cooperative Focused Research Program.

The symposium is supported by UC MEXUS funds awarded by the UCI Mexico-Chicano Program and the Division of Graduate Studies and Research. Queries regarding this symposium should be addressed to: Eloy Rodríguez, Phytochemical Laboratory, Department of Biology and Ecology, University of California, Irvine, California 92717.

UCSD Immigration Law Symposium



Lawrence H. Fuchs

The fourth annual Earl Warren Memorial Symposium on U.S. immigration law and recent related U.S. Supreme Court decisions will be held November 19-20, 1982, at UC San Diego. Co-sponsored by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, the Earl Warren College at UCSD, and the U.S.-Mexico Law Institute of the University of San Diego, the symposium will provide the first intensive, scholarly review of the Simpson-Mazzoli "Immigration Reform

and Control Act of 1982," that is expected to pass Congress in the near future.

As explained by symposium organizer **Wayne Cornelius**, "We will be dealing with Simpson-Mazzoli as an accomplished (or-soon-to-be-accomplished) fact, with predictable consequences for identifiable segments of the U.S. population, rather than as a legislative proposal to be debated and amended. The emphasis will be on specifying the impacts that this fundamental change in U.S. immigration law will have on our society, on the Latino community, and on Mexican migrants and their families (both potential migrants still in Mexico and those who are already settled in the U.S.)." Speakers will discuss the criteria or benchmarks that would be most appropriate for determining the effectiveness, costs, and benefits of the "Simpson-Mazzoli" approach to immigration control, five or ten years from now.

The symposium will feature presentations and panel discussions by several of the leading U.S. and Mexican academic experts on immigration, as well as key jurists, attorneys, and public officials who have played major roles in the recent evolution of U.S. immigration law and policy. California Supreme Court Justice **Cruz Reynoso**; former Executive Director of the U.S. Select Commission on Refugee Policy, **Lawrence H. Fuchs**; Chairman of the



California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso

National Forum on Immigration and Refugee Policy, **Charles Keely**; and the distinguished immigration scholar and political sociologist, **Alejandro Portes** will be among the featured speakers. Invited groups will include key officials of city, county, and state governments throughout the U.S. southwest who are responsible for immigrant and refugee affairs, Hispanic affairs, and civil rights. Session topics and principal speakers include:

The Making of America's New Immigration Law: **Lawrence H. Fuchs**, (Brandeis University; formerly Executive Director of the U.S. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy); **David Hiller** (Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice); **Jerry Tinker** (Minority Counsel, U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Immigration); **Richard Schwartz** (National Forum on Immigration and Refugee Policy); **Aristide Zolberg** (University of Chicago).

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982: **Jorge A. Bustamante** (Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, Tijuana); **Barbara K. Strickland** (Mexican Ministry of For-

eign Relations); **Alejandro Portes** (Johns Hopkins University); **Frank del Olmo** (Los Angeles Times).

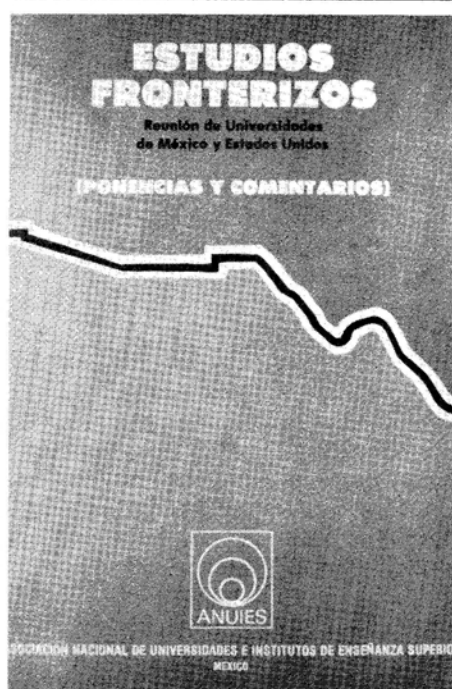
The New Immigration and America's New Immigration Policy: **Charles Keely** (The Population Council, New York), keynote speaker; **Cruz Reynoso**, Justice, Supreme Court of California.

The Federal Courts and Undocumented Immigration: Recent Decisions and Their Implications: **Woodrow Seals** (Judge, U.S. District Court of Houston, Texas); **John Huerta** (Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund); **Peter Schey** (National Center for Immigrants' Rights, Los Angeles); **Gerald P. López** (School of

Law, UCLA); **Carl E. Schwarz** (Fullerton College).

Faculty members and graduate students at all campuses of the University of California are welcome to attend the symposium, which will be held in Sumner Auditorium on the campus of UCSD's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, beginning at 9:00 a.m., November 19, 1982, and concluding at 11:45 a.m., November 20. Limited funds are available through the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies for travel expenses of UC faculty and graduate students. Interested faculty and students may contact: Donald L. Wyman, Affairs Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), UCSD, La Jolla, California 92093, (714) 452-4681.

Book Notes



Estudios fronterizos: Reunión de universidades de México y Estados Unidos (ponencias y comentarios). (México, D.F.: Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior, 1982. Pp. 310). This collection of papers and commentary results from the first PROFMEX-ANUIES "Reunión de Universidades México-Estados Unidos sobre Asuntos Fronterizos" held in La Paz, Baja California Sur, February 28-29, 1980. The work treats six topics with essays and comments by Mexican and United States scholars on each theme. Subjects discussed include the idea of the frontier from north-south perspectives; natural resources; environment and development; industrial development; tourism; export and finance; migration; and frontier culture.

The price of this book is \$9.00 plus .75 for postage and handling. Checks should

be made payable to the University of Arizona and sent to: Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Mexican Immigrants and Southern California: A Summary of Current Knowledge. By **Wayne A. Cornelius**, **Leo R. Chávez**, and **Jorge G. Castro** (Research Report Series, No. 36, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, California 92093, 1982. Pp. 100. Paper \$3.00). The authors of this work synthesize a large body of the most recent scholarly research dealing with the social and economic impacts of Mexican immigration upon receiving areas in the United States (especially southern California cities), and present it in a style and format that make the work accessible to the non-academic reader. The booklet analyzes the impacts of Mexican immigration upon population growth, employment, wages and working conditions, housing, tax revenues and tax-supported social services, cultural integration, and economic mobility patterns.

For the non-specialist, the work's chief value lies in its clear and succinct corrections of popular misconceptions regarding the Mexican immigration phenomenon. The academician will find in this booklet a useful review of more than seventy-five recently published and unpublished studies.

California's "Employer Sanctions": The Case of the Disappearing Law. By **Kitty Calavita** (Research Report Series, No. 39, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, California 92093, 1982. Pp. 64. Paper \$3.00). This report documents the evolution and demise of the Arnett Law, a 1971 California statute which attempted to reduce illegal immigration by imposing fines on employers who hire undocumented workers. Drawing upon in-

terview materials and archival data, Calavita reconstructs the situation which led to demands for legislation to control employment of illegal immigrants. She traces the fate of the law through the amendment process, conflicting decisions by state and federal courts, and the subsequent failure of the state government to take steps to enforce it because of rising opposition from labor, ethnic, and social service groups. The author concludes that while the law had only symbolic importance as a tool for reducing the employment of illegals, it did increase the exploitation of Mexican migrants by U.S. employers.

Development of the Mexican Working Class North of the Río Bravo: Work and Culture Among Laborers and Artisans, 1600-1900. By **Juan Gómez-Quiñones** (Los Angeles, UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Publications, 1982. Pp. 116). This work consists of two sections: an interpretive essay and a selected bibliography. The essay, which is a revised and expanded version of an earlier paper, treats the experiences of the Mexican people in the far north, the area north of the Río Bravo. These experiences, the author maintains, were historically characterized by a process of proletarianization. The roots of this process lie in (a) the mestizo society's expansion to the north, (b) the Hispanicization of Indians, (c) the features of particular work activity, and (d) the economic transition of that area to fully developed capitalism. The long and useful bibliography, which includes social and economic sources for the period and region, lists reference works, books, articles, theses, dissertations, and unpublished materials.

Chicano Periodical Index. A Cumulative Index to Selected Chicano Periodicals between 1967 and 1978. Produced by the Committee for the Development of Subject Access to Chicano Literatures (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1981. Pp. 972. Cloth \$80). This important research tool is an index of eighteen Chicano scholarly and popular periodicals that appeared during the period 1967-1978. UCLA's **Richard Chabrán** and UC Berkeley's **Francisco García** coordinated the efforts of fourteen indexers and eight participating libraries to access major periodicals devoted to Mexican Americans.

All entries are listed by author under appropriate topics and are occasionally cross referenced. In addition to the subject index, the work contains an author/title index and a thesaurus. The thesaurus provides standardized terminologies and subheadings for this index and is designed to improve subject access over other existing subject heading lists for literature on the Chicano experience.

This source is essential to those investigating any aspect of Chicano studies. Currently, the Committee is at work to produce a supplement to the index. The supplement will index the more recent years of the periodicals included in the original volume and will add a number of additional journals.

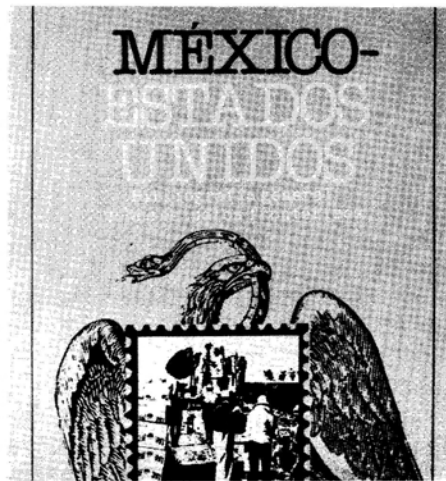
HAPI: Hispanic American Periodicals Index, 1979. Editor, **Barbara G. Valk** (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1982. Pp. 736. Cloth \$125). *HAPI*, now in its seventh year, lists annually by subject and author articles, reviews, documents, and original literary works appearing in nearly 250 journals published throughout the world which regularly treat Latin America or people of Latin American heritage living in the United States. Included are scholarly journals in all major disciplines of the social sciences and the humanities. Journals published in Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean area are indexed in full. Items from journals published in other countries are cited only if they concern Latin America or Hispanic groups in the U.S.

The latest volume of *HAPI* indexes forty-two Mexican and ten Chicano journals published in 1979. *HAPI* includes three Chicano journals not appearing in the *Chicano Periodical Index* as well as more recent citations, thus forming a useful complement to that work for Chicano materials.

HAPI is divided into separate author and subject sections. Headings in the subject section are selected from the *HAPI Thesaurus and Name Authority, 1975-1979* which, in turn, is based on the Library of Congress's *Subject Headings*, 8th edition, adapted to meet the specialized require-

ments of research on Latin America. Cross references guide the reader to proper headings and tie together related articles. References are also used extensively under the names of countries to indicate the presence of information about that country listed under other major headings.

The *HAPI* project is directed by the UCLA Latin American Center's Barbara G. Valk, who coordinates the efforts of some thirty-six indexers at libraries and universities throughout the world. The work is well designed and very easy to use. It is an indispensable reference book for Chicano studies, Mexico, and Latin America. The 1980 index is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1983. The 1981 index, as well as a set of retrospective volumes for the years 1970-1974 will be published in early 1984.



Mexico-Estados Unidos: Bibliografía general sobre estudios fronterizos. By **Jorge A. Bustamante** with the assistance of **Francisco Malagamba A.** (México, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1980. Pp. 251). This bibliography of border studies contains 2,290 items, including books, theses, monographs, articles, and conference papers. The bibliography is arranged by broad subject headings, such as Migration and Undocumented Workers, Ecology, or History; no item is listed under more than one heading. A section on periodical publications lists some seventy-four periodicals that deal with the border. The book also contains an author index. It constitutes a valuable reference tool for borderlands studies.

Immigration: California's Economic Stake. By **Walter Fogel** and **Philip L. Martin** (Institute of Government Studies, 109 Moses Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA. 94720, 1982. Pp. 25. Paper \$4.00). This monograph by Walter Fogel of UCLA's Graduate School of Management and Philip Martin, Agricultural Economics, UC Davis, is the fourteenth in a series of public policy papers commissioned by the California Policy Seminar. It presents a general

review of considerations respecting immigration issues that have pertinence to California and discusses several options for immigration reform. Economic factors are given particular attention by the authors.

La frontera norte: Integración y desarrollo. Compiled by **Roque González Salazar** (México, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1981. Pp. 366). This volume contains sixteen essays, comments, and a conclusion by leading Mexican social scientists about Mexico's northern border. The essays study such themes as society, one economy, industrialization, emmigration, language, culture, and relations with the U.S. All show a strong preoccupation with the impact of the United States on this northernmost region of Mexico. This book is an excellent introduction to border studies from the Mexican perspective.

Mexican Cinema: Reflections of a Society, 1896-1980. By **Carl J. Mora** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 287. Cloth \$29.50). This book is a survey of Mexican cinema that not only relates the production of Mexican filmmakers to internal social, political, and economic conditions, but also places it within the context of Latin American and world trends in filmmaking. *Mexican Cinema* contains a lengthy and useful appendix noting nearly all Mexican films produced in the period 1896-1980.

Competition for California Water: Alternative Resolutions. Edited by **Ernest A. Engelbert** with **Ann F. Scheuring** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 224. Cloth \$27.50; paper \$8.95). A University of California conference held at Asilomar in the fall of 1981 produced the twelve essays that constitute this volume. The first essay provides an introduction to California's water resources and problems and is followed by five chapters that analyze competition over those resources from the perspectives of the major water-using sectors. Then, five chapters examine the major water-consuming sectors in the context of the forces that will shape the course of California's development. A final essay summarizes the findings of the conference and underlines some of the conflicts and questions associated with this important topic.

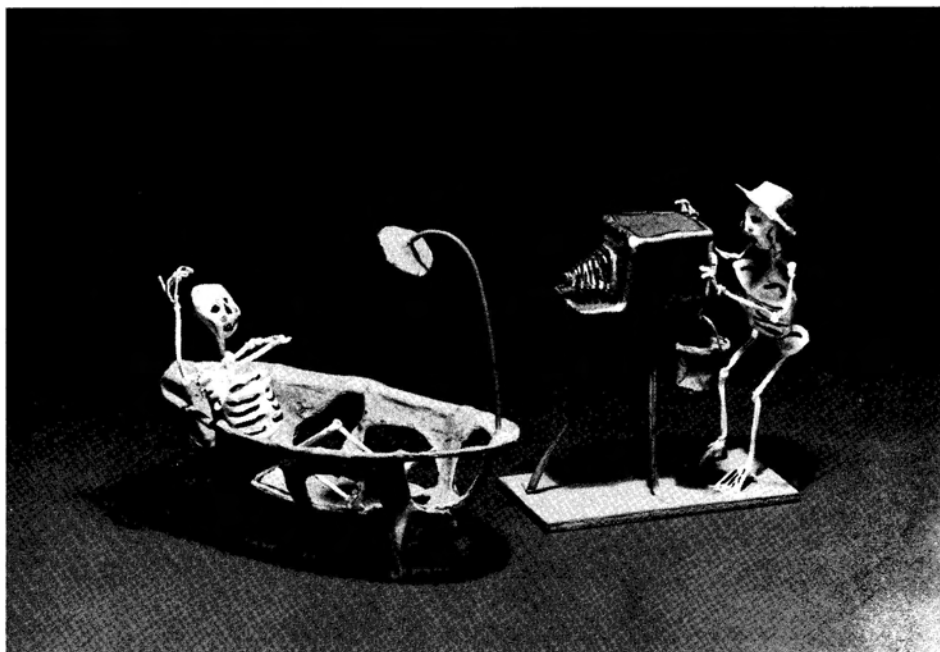
From the editor . . .

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

Paul Ganster

Universitywide News

UCLA Days of the Dead Exhibition



Painted plaster Day of the Dead toy by Saúl Moreno of Mexico City (UCLA Museum of Cultural History Collection).

An exhibition of 390 objects used in traditional days of the dead celebrations in Mexico and East Los Angeles will be on view at the UCLA Museum of Cultural History Gallery, September 15 through November 7, 1982.

The days of the dead, or *días de los muertos*, are the Mexican observances of the feast days of All Souls' and All Saints', celebrated November 1 and 2, by the Roman Catholic church. In Mexico, the holidays reflect influences of traditional European concern for the souls of the dead and a pre-Columbian Indian cult of the dead.

In recent years, interest in days of the dead celebrations has revived both in Mexico and in Mexican-American communities in the United States, especially in the Mexican-American community in East Los Angeles.

Titled, "*Vive Tu Recuerdo: Living Traditions in the Mexican Days of the Dead*," the exhibition is drawn principally from the Museum's extensive collection of materials from Michoacán, Oaxaca, and East Los Angeles. Field photographs, photomurals, and a continuous slide presentation will show the objects in use in actual days of the dead observances. The exhibition is accompanied by a bilingual catalog, prepared by **Patricia B. Altman** and **Robert V. Childs**, both of the Museum of Cultural History.

Also planned in connection with the exhibition is a two-day symposium on the days of the dead tradition, documentation of this year's days of the dead celebration in East Los Angeles, and the development of a smaller exhibition to be shown throughout the Southwest.

The Museum of Cultural History Gallery is located in Room 2, Haines Hall on the UCLA campus. Hours are Wednesday through Sunday, noon to 5:00 p.m. Admission is free and campus parking is free on Sunday. For more information call (213) 825-2585.

Graciela Borja at UCLA

Professor **Graciela Borja de la Parra** (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana—Xochimilco) was in residence at UCLA during 1981-1982 to conduct historical research under the direction of **James W. Wilkie**. Borja, a sociologist, pursued her studies of the political sociology of Mexico and gave a lecture to the UCLA Latin American Center on the topic "British Reaction to the Mexican Oil Exploration of 1938." She was also affiliated with the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, where she examined the topic "La Mujer Chicana." Professor Borja returned to her post at Xochimilco in the fall of 1982.

UCLA Fellows in Mexico

Six doctoral candidates from the UCLA Department of History are currently in Mexico City conducting research. Fulbright fellows include **Marie Musgrave de Portilla**, **Stephen Haber**, and **Stephanie Wood**. Holding an award from the Organization of American States is **Dana Markiewicz**.

Two of the six UCLA fellows are on the faculty of Mexican universities. **Manuel García y Griego** is an assistant professor of international relations at El Colegio de México, Mexico City, and **Jeffrey Bortz** is an assistant professor of political economy at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco.

Completing a year's research in Mexico is **Robert Haskett**. He and Wood are returning to UCLA in September to take up teaching assistantships in the Department of History.

Fellows working under Professor **James W. Wilkie** include Haber (formerly co-editor of the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, conducting research on industrialization in Mexico), Portilla (researching the life of General Juan Andreu Almazán), Markiewicz (examining the history of land reform), and García y Griego (investigating the history of Mexican immigration flows to and from the United States).

Fellows completing research under Professor **James Lockhart** include Haskett (studying post-conquest Indian society in Morelos) and Wood (treating the Indians of eighteenth-century Toluca). Bortz is writing his dissertation on worker conditions and unionization between 1917 and 1970 under Professor **Robert N. Burr**.

UCLA-Instituto Tecnológico Program

Three-way cooperation between UCLA's School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS), U.S. community colleges, and two-year Mexican institutos tecnológicos has been planned for the 1982-83 academic year. Sponsored by Dean **Juan F. Lara** of the Office of Academic Inter-institutional Programs, the cooperative program will send UCLA faculty to selected Mexican technological institutes to present mini-courses. The topics covered will include the latest developments in engineering and the administra-

tive details of a transfer program from two-year to four-year institutions.

The idea of these mini-courses arose from a year-long series of visits to UCLA's SEAS by personnel from Mexico's two-year technological institutions. In July of 1981, twenty-eight directors of these colleges paid a three-day visit to UCLA. In December of that year Director **Jaime Rojas** and department chairs from the Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Orizaba in Vera Cruz toured the SEAS and related research laboratories.

In March 1982, a similar team from the Instituto Tecnológico in Ciudad Guzmán visited SEAS. As a direct result of this contact, six faculty members attended summer sessions at UCLA's English Language Institute.

These first-hand experiences at SEAS and observation of community college transfer programs in the U.S. has encouraged the Mexican technical educators to strengthen contacts with California's technical education system. Dean Lara will coordinate visits to Mexico by UCLA faculty, as well as a continuing round of exchanges of ideas between community colleges, UCLA, and the institutos tecnológicos.

UCLA Chicano Library

Established in 1969, the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Library serves as a resource for library and information needs of Chicano-related curriculum and research. Over the past decade, this specialized library, which is a unit within the Chicano Studies Research Center, has become an important resource for research on the Mexican community in the United States. Collection development has included printed, manuscript, and audio-visual materials, and presently, the library acquires a significant percentage of the total output of Chicano-related materials. In addition to materials on Chicanos, the library has regularly acquired materials on the Mexican Revolution and the Mexican-American War. Moreover, recently, it has begun to systematically collect items in the area of United States-Mexican relations, including topics such as energy and environment.

The library now includes over 5,000 volumes; 65 current serial subscriptions; 4,000 pamphlets and clippings; 2,000 dissertations and theses; 1,000 journal articles; as well as maps, films, videotapes, tape recordings, slides, and photographs. Of particular note is the collection of theses and dissertations, the immigration materials, and a group of ar-

ticles and documents compiled by Gilbert Cárdenas of Notre Dame University.

Also important are the monolingual and bilingual English and Spanish newspapers and journals published throughout the southwestern United States beginning in the late nineteenth century. This collection is being developed in collaboration with the Berkeley Chicano Studies Library and currently numbers about 800 titles, most of which are on microfilm.

The library is located on the UCLA campus in 1112 Campbell Hall, with hours from 8-5, Monday through Friday. For more information contact the library director, Richard Chabrán (213) 206-6052.

Music Symposium at UCLA

A symposium "Music of Mexico: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" was held on the UCLA campus, May 28-30, 1982. Sponsored by UCLA's Latin American Center, College of Fine Arts, and Chicano Studies Research Center, the symposium included panel discussions and lectures on music and musical life in the pre-Columbian and early colonial periods, the future of musicology in Mexico, and directions in Chicano music.

Featured performers included composer and pre-Columbian instrument expert **Luis Pérez** of Mexico's Instituto de Seguridad Social y Servicios de los Trabajadores del Estado, pianist **Carlos Vázquez** of the Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes, and guitarist **Carlos Oliveros** of California State University at Fresno. Other participants from Mexico in the program included **E. Thomas Stanford** of the Dirección General de Culturas Populares, and **Carmen Sordo Sordi** of Bellas Artes. Participants from the United States included UCLA's **Peter Crossley-Holland**, **Juan Gómez-Quíñones**, **Daniel Sheehy**, **Steven Loza**, and **Linda O'Brien**. Also in attendance were **Raymond V. López** from East Los Angeles College, **Alicia González** from the University of Southern California, and **Alana Cordy-Collins** of the University of San Diego.

UCR Scientists Visit Tropical Mexico

As part of a cooperative agreement with the Colegio de Postgraduados in Chapingo, UCR scientists visited tropical agricultural areas of southeastern Mexico, July 11-25, 1982. The Riverside contingent included faculty member **Donald E.**

Munnecke (Plant Pathology) as well as graduate students **Paula Barton-Willis** (Plant Pathology), **Larry Duncan** (Nemotology), and **Joseph Willis** (Plant Pathology). They were provided the unusual opportunity of seeing diseases of commercial tropical plants under the expert tutelage of Chapingo's **Rafael Rodríguez** and **Jorge Galindo**.

Approximately eighty diseases were observed and identified in such plants as rubber, black pepper, papaya, vanilla, coffee, sugar cane, pineapple, banana, and mango. The Riverside group also was able to study the diseases of more familiar plants such as maize and beans.

Mexican agricultural research centers were also visited and scientists from those facilities met with their Riverside counterparts. Centers visited included CIMMYT (Centro de Investigación de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo) in Texcoco and Poza Rica; Fruticultura and the Instituto Mexicano del Café in Jalapa; and the Rubber Research Institute in El Palmar.

UCR's Bartnicki-García Joins UC MEXUS Executive Committee



Salomón Bartnicki-García

Dr. **Salomón Bartnicki-García** has been named UCR's UC MEXUS Executive Committee representative, replacing **Joseph Semancik**. Bartnicki-García is Professor of Plant Pathology at Riverside. He joined the UCR faculty in 1962 after initial graduate work at the Instituto Politécnico Nacional in Mexico and a Ph.D. from Rutgers University.

Bartnicki-García has maintained long-standing working relations with Mexican scientists. Collaborative research

begun in 1973 between his laboratory and that of **José Ruiz-Herrera** (then at the Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Mexico City) has resulted in several noteworthy publications in the field of chitin biosynthesis and has earned awards in Mexico and the U.S. A substantial part of that collaborative work was funded by joint grants from the National Science Foundation (Latin America Program) and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT).

This collaboration has also resulted in an agreement of cooperation between the Instituto de Investigación en Biología Experimental (IIBE), a new research unit of the Faculty of Chemistry of the Universidad de Guanajuato, and the Department of Plant Pathology at UCR. Under the terms of the agreement, scholars from both institutions will collaborate on scientific projects in the areas of biochemistry of fungi and plant virology. To initiate collaboration in plant virology, **Rafael Rivera** from IIBE has started a project in the laboratory of Joseph Semancik at Riverside.

UCSD Fellowships Available

Applications are invited by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego, for a variety of pre- and postdoctoral Visiting Research Fellowships to be awarded for the 1983-84 academic year. Each year the Center invites eighteen to twenty scholars and non-academic specialists on Mexico or U.S.-Mexican relations to spend periods of three to twelve months in residence at UCSD. Visiting Research Fellows pursue their individual research projects and participate in the Center's weekly interdisciplinary Research Seminar on U.S.-Mexican Relations and Mexican Development Issues, as well as specialized research workshops and symposia held during the academic year.

Pre-Dissertation Fellowships are available to advanced graduate students in any of the social science disciplines who have completed all qualifying examinations for the Ph.D. and who are developing dissertation proposals and related grant proposals. These fellowships provide travel expenses and per diem for up to two weeks. Holders of these fellowships are eligible to later compete for one of the Center's pre-doctoral fellowships for dissertation write-up.

Tinker Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships are awarded to graduate students who have completed their fieldwork or basic data collection and who will complete their dissertations dur-

ing their period in residence at the Center. Tenure is normally nine to twelve months with a stipend of \$12,000.

Mellon Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships will be given to younger scholars who show exceptional promise as researchers and teachers in the social sciences and related professions. One Mellon Visiting Fellowship may be awarded each year to a senior scholar whose work is of particular importance to the younger scholars who are in residence at the Center during that year. Stipend levels for Mellon Fellows will be determined on the basis of current salary at the Fellow's home institution.

Inter-American Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships enable Mexican scholars, advanced graduate students based at Mexican institutions, and Mexican development practitioners to pursue individual research projects. These fellowships are available only to citizens of Mexico. Senior Inter-American Foundation Fellows must have a Ph.D. or equivalent academic or professional experience. Junior IAF Fellows must be candidates for a graduate degree at a Mexican or U.S. institution. Stipends for Senior IAF Fellows are \$2,250 per month; for Junior IAF Fellows, \$1,000 per month.

Non-Stipend Visiting Research Fellowships are made available each year to a limited number of pre- and postdoctoral scholars who have independent funding which can be used to support them during a period in residence at the Center. Such scholars may be practitioners of any of the social science disciplines or related professions, as well as public officials on leave from their official duties. Non-Stipend Visiting Research Fellows receive office space and equipment, word processing services, access to the Center's research library and computer programming consultant, and the opportunity to participate in the Center's weekly Research Seminar and specialized research workshops and symposia.

For 1983-84, the Center expects to award approximately six Pre-Dissertation Fellowships, three Tinker Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships, three Mellon Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships, eight Inter-American Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships, and six Non-Stipend Visiting Research Fellowships, for varying lengths of stay.

The deadline for applications is November 1, 1982, except for Non-Stipend Visiting Fellowships, for which application can be made up to April 1, 1983. Applicants should provide a current vita, detailed research proposal, preferred dates of arrival and departure, amount of stipend support needed from the Center (in the case of postdoctoral U.S. citizen ap-

plicants), copies of relevant publications or unpublished papers, and two letters of recommendation from qualified referees (principal faculty advisors, in the case of pre-doctoral applicants). There is no special application form.

Applications for 1983-84 fellowships should be directed to: Research Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093.

New UCSD Faculty

Three new Mexicanists are joining the faculty at UC San Diego this fall, and will also be Faculty Research Associates of UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

David R. Mares Barajas is a political scientist who received his Ph.D. in 1982 from Harvard University. Since 1980 he has been a professor of international studies at El Colegio de México in Mexico City,



David R. Mares Barajas

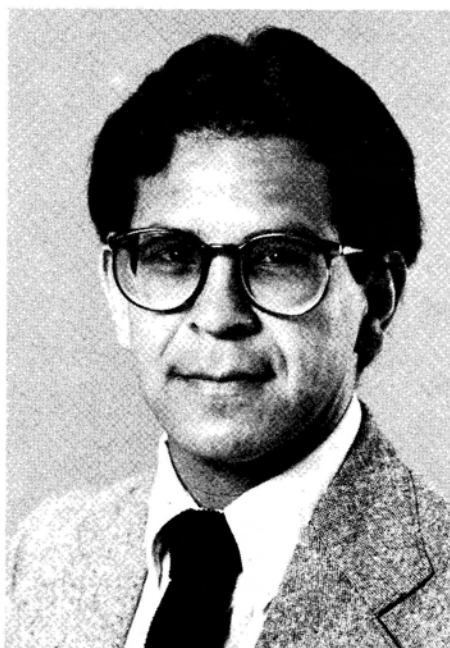
where he was the first U.S. citizen to be appointed as a regular faculty member. His dissertation studied the relationships between the Mexican state and agricultural producers. Mares' more recent research has focused on agricultural trade between Mexico and the United States and Mexico's role within world commodity markets. Recent publications include a chapter on agricultural trade in Jorge Domínguez's anthology, *Mexico's Political Economy* (Sage, 1982), and *The Evolution of U.S.-Mexican Agricultural Relations: The Changing Roles of the Mexican State and Mexican Agricultural Producers* (Research Report No. 16, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego, 1981).

During 1981 and 1982, Mares was an advisor on rural development policy to the Director General for Economic and Social Policy in Mexico's Secretaría de Pro-

gramación y Presupuesto and to the director of the Instituto de Estudios Políticos, Económicos y Sociales (IEPES) of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI). At UCSD, he will teach courses on international political economy, U.S.-Mexican relations, and American foreign policy.

Ramón Arturo Gutiérrez, a new member of UCSD's Department of History, received his Ph.D. in 1980 from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Gutiérrez's fields of specialization are historical demography (particularly the history of the family in Latin America and what is now the U.S. southwest), colonial Latin America (emphasizing the Spanish borderlands), and Chicano history.

Born and raised in New Mexico, Gutiérrez wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on "Marriage, Sex and the Family: Social Change in Colonial New Mexico, 1690-1846." The dissertation won the 1981 Hubert Herring Prize for the best dissertation in Latin American studies, awarded by the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies and has been accepted for publication by the Stanford University Press. Gutiérrez has been an assistant professor of history at Pomona College



Ramón Arturo Gutiérrez

(1980-82), and will teach at UCSD on Chicano history, colonial Latin America, and history of the family.

Eric Van Young, who will also join the

UCSD's Department of History, was trained at the University of Chicago and UC Berkeley (Ph.D., 1978), with special fields in Latin American history, European history, and social anthropology. His dissertation research in Mexico resulted in the critically acclaimed book *Hacienda and Market in Eighteenth-Century Mexico: The Rural Economy of the Guadalajara Region, 1675-1820* (University of California Press, 1981).

Van Young received a Tinker Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship for 1982-83 to conduct field research in Mexico City for the first stage of a long-term project entitled "The Stillborn Revolution: A Social History of the Mexican Independence Movement, 1810-1915."

Van Young has been an assistant professor of history at the University of Minnesota and the University of Texas, Austin. His teaching at UCSD will revolve around his interests in the social and economic history of colonial Latin America and comparative agrarian history. Like his new colleagues, Mares and Gutiérrez, Van Young is a Mexicanist whose research interests and methodology transcend conventional disciplinary boundaries.

UCSF Chagas Study

A team of UCSF researchers in collaboration with Mexican scientists supported by a grant from UC MEXUS has initiated a project that will investigate ways to deal with Chagas disease, a weakening, often killing parasitic disease that affects at least seven million persons in the tropical Americas and an estimated half a million residents of southern Mexico. Up to seventy percent of the adult population in some areas has the disease.

Chagas is caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, microscopical protozoa, that enter the bloodstream when the victim is bitten by a bloodsucking bug. They cause a disease which, in its acute form, may lead to encephalitis, permanent heart damage, or death. In its chronic form, where the parasites remain in the body for years, gradual heart damage may lead to disability or death ten or twenty years after the original infection. Children are especially susceptible to death from the disease, and it is a particular problem in low-income rural areas.

The grant to UCSF will support the first stage of research into a cure, a search for an exploitable biochemical difference between the parasites and their human hosts. Preliminary investigations will focus on drugs that increase hydrogen peroxide levels, because humans are able to detoxify certain levels of hydrogen perox-

ide in the body, but the parasites are apparently unable to do so. Thus, it should be possible to develop a drug that can kill the parasites without harming their human hosts.

San Francisco participants include **Robert Goldsmith**, an expert in the epidemiology of Chagas disease, **C.C. Wang**, who specializes in the biochemistry of parasites, and **Paul R. Ortiz de Montellano** an expert in rational drug design. Mexican collaborators include **Lionel Espinoza Guzmán** of the Clínica Hospital del Seguro Social in Oaxaca, and **Rafael Castillo Bocanegra**, of the Department of Organic and Applied Chemistry at the University of Mexico.

Lomnitz Visits Berkeley

Dr. **Larissa Lomnitz**, prominent Mexican anthropologist, visited the UCB campus during April as a Chancellor's Distinguished Lecturer. She spoke on "Technocrats and the State in Mexico: Selection, Training and Recruitment" and "Violence and Confusion as Mechanisms of Ideological Control in Mexico."

A native of Chile, Lomnitz earned a bachelor of science degree in anthropology with Phi Beta Kappa honors at UCB in 1967 and took her doctorate at Mexico's Universidad Iberoamericana. Currently a professor of urban anthropology and so-

ciology at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Lomnitz has an international reputation as an authority on the anthropology of urban systems and of economic, political, and educational structures.

She is the author of *Networks and Marginality: Life in a Mexican Shanty Town* (1977) and soon expects to publish two additional books examining the Mexican entrepreneurial and scientific elites.

In 1980, under the auspices of the Wenner-Gren Foundation, she organized an international conference on power in complex societies at Wartenstein, Austria. Lomnitz was also named a Guggenheim Fellow during 1978-79.

UCSB Business Exchange Program

Last year UCSB's Business Economics Exchange Program (BEEP) initiated its activities by sending two graduate students in economics, **Molly Murphy** and **Frances Evans**, to the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL) for graduate work. They completed their studies with honors and also participated in a two-month internship with one of the leading Mexican finance firms, the Banco Serfín, in Mexico City.

In return, BEEP received two graduate students from UANL, **José González Rueda** and **Hernán González**. They

completed the academic year successfully and instead of internships with U.S. firms, they elected to take specialized courses in economics at Santa Barbara during the summer.

On July 21, 1982, BEEP held a ceremony at which certificates were given to the participating students. Also present were **John Pippenger** BEEP Director at UCSB; **Wilma Pacheco**, Director of BEEP at UANL; the chairmen of the two economic departments, **Llad Phillips** and **Arturo García**; and the new exchange students who will take part in the program during the 1982-83 academic year.

A number of other activities supported the first year of the Business Economics Exchange Program. At UCSB, a conference on Hispanics in the U.S. labor force was conducted and seminars featuring U.S. and Mexican scholars were held. Faculty exchanges between UCSB and UANL were also carried out.

Davis Faculty in Mexico

John Whitaker, UCD Department of Food Science and Technology, presented a seminar at the First International Congress of Food Sciences in Veracruz, Mexico.

Arthur D. Shmarak, manager of Health Sciences TV, Division of Instructional Media at UC Davis, presented a one-week class on using TV for teaching to faculty of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). Shmarak, who also took part in a workshop at that institution a year ago, discussed design, production, and post-production of educational TV.

Other Davis faculty who were in Mexico for the summer included **Ada Riddell** of Chicano Studies; **Jerry Hedrick** of Biochemistry and Biophysics, who worked with his Mexican collaborator, **Miguel Betancourt** at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana; **Jesús Leyba**, Chicano Studies, who continued his study of folk music during a stay in Puebla; and **Richard Figueroa**, Education, who taught at UNAM for three months.

UCD Mexican Visitors

Simón Brailowsky, M.D., Department of Pharmacology, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, arrived July 1, 1982, to spend two years in the research laboratories at UCD's Martínez Veterans Administration facility. Brailowsky completed all course work towards a Ph.D. in Neuropharmacology at the University of Paris, France. At Davis, he will complete his thesis under the supervision of **Paul Bach-y-Rita** (Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Department of Human Physiology) and **Keith Kilham** (Pharmacology).

Professor **Víctor Alcaraz**, from the Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales, Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, spent the week of August 15 in UCD's Martínez VA affiliate, under the sponsorship of UC MEXUS. There, he continued a long-standing research collaboration with UCD's Paul Bach-y-Rita, on the effects of the environment on recovery from experimental (rats) brain injury.

Binational News

Mexico's National Archive

Under the leadership for the past six years of Dr. **Alejandra Moreno Toscano**, a well-known historian, Mexico's principal historical archive, the Archivo General de la Nación (AGN), has undergone changes of major proportions. Most obvious has been the move from the cramped quarters on Calle Tacuba in the center of Mexico City to the former Lecumberri penitentiary, a newly-remodeled facility in the eastern sector of the capital. This new location has made it possible for the first time to bring all the documentary holdings of the AGN together in one place and yet still have room for expansion in the future.

A major thrust of the administration of Dr. Moreno Toscano has been the improvement of access by scholars to the documentary collections. The archive has instituted longer hours and currently is open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The wealth of materials that were stored in the famous Casa Amarilla for years and difficult to consult have been cataloged and incorporated into the various sections of the ar-

chive. The AGN has also initiated an ambitious program of publishing printed catalogs for the individual sections or *ramos* of the archive. At present, some 69 guides and catalogs are available and many more will be forthcoming. Also, a general guide to the AGN's collections has been published recently: *Guía general de los fondos que contiene el Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico, D.F.: AGN, 1981). A list of the archive's publications is available from the Archivo General de la Nación, Apartado Postal 1999, 15270 México, D.F., México.

The photographic services of the AGN have been modernized. Photocopy and microfilm service is available. Moreover, black and white enlargements as well as color slides and prints may be obtained for specific documents and illustrations.

Over the past few years, the AGN has emerged as the head of a national system of archives, and a national policy for incorporation of governmental administrative documents into the AGN has been developed. The present administration of the AGN was able to obtain an agreement whereby its personnel will determine the historic value of all federal papers. Federal

entities now may dispose of materials only with permission of the national archive. The federal agencies may maintain their own archives or may pass the materials along to the AGN. Each of the recently-generated documents is assigned a date after which it is made available to the public. Consequently, although recent administration documents are preserved, their availability varies widely.

The AGN also provides technical assistance to provincial archives of Mexico and publishes a monthly bulletin for the archive system. A result of these efforts has been the improved organization of the regional archives and a vast increase in documentation made available to researchers.

The AGN also has set up a periodicals division under the direction of Dr. **Gerald L. McGowan**. McGowan has supervised the cataloging of an extensive collection of 19th and 20th-century periodicals and has developed a national inventory for these periodicals. Also a detailed index of the *Diario Oficial* is nearing completion.



UC MEXUS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: OCTOBER 15, 1982

Dear Colleague:

We cordially invite you to submit an abstract of your current Mexico-related research project(s), for publication in the next issue of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research*. The *Inventory* is a publication of UC MEXUS, in association with PROFMEX (the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico). Two issues of the *Inventory* are published each calendar year.

Volume I of the *Inventory*, published in March 1982, listed 170 research projects in 18 different disciplines being conducted at the nine University of California campuses. Volume II, to be published in December 1982, will include research being done at institutions throughout the United States and Mexico.

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

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

Please use a separate questionnaire form for each research project. Please pass any extra copies of the form along to interested colleagues or graduate students who are completing dissertations on relevant topics. For additional copies of the questionnaire, use a photocopy or request copies from: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego (Q-060), La Jolla, Calif. 92093, U.S.A. (Tel. 714-452-4503).

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

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

If you submit an abstract for publication, you will receive, at no charge, a copy of Volume II of the *Inventory* as well as information on future issues. Many thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Wayne Cornelius

Wayne A. Cornelius
Editor, *International Inventory*
of *Current Mexico-Related Research*

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF CURRENT MEXICO-RELATED RESEARCH

PLEASE TYPE — EN INGLES O ESPAÑOL

Principal Researcher: _____
(name) (discipline)

(department/school)

(university or other institution)

(city) (state) (postal code)

Collaborating Researcher: _____
(name) (discipline)

(department/school)

(university or other institution)

(city) (state) (postal code)

(PLEASE LIST ADDITIONAL COLLABORATING RESEARCHERS ON A CONTINUATION SHEET. PLEASE GIVE COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS FOR EACH PERSON.)

PROJECT TITLE: _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: GOALS, RESEARCH QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESES, METHODOLOGY, DATA SOURCES. **(USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED. LIST ONLY ONE PROJECT PER QUESTIONNAIRE.)**

STATUS OF PROJECT: _____
(month/year begun or projected to begin) (month/year ended or projected to end)

SOURCES OF SUPPORT: _____

PUBLICATIONS RESULTING OR PROJECTED **(PLEASE GIVE COMPLETE CITATIONS):**

This project should be listed under the following category (please specify only *one*):

- ☐ Mexican Studies ☐ U.S.-Mexican Relations ☐ Border Studies ☐ Chicano Studies
☐ Physical Sciences ☐ Biological Sciences ☐ Health Sciences ☐ Marine Sciences
☐ Agricultural Sciences ☐ other (specify): _____

PLEASE MAIL TO:

CENTER FOR U.S.-MEXICAN STUDIES, Q-060, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN DIEGO, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093, U.S.A.

Stanford Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations

Stanford's Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations is headed by **Clark Reynolds**, Coordinator, and **Clint E. Smith**, Deputy Coordinator.

The Project grew out of a founding group which met in 1979, and draws its support from the Rockefeller, Andrew Mellon, Ford, and William and Flora Hewlett foundations. The group agreed on three fundamental points. First, that relations between the two countries would assume immense proportions and raise serious challenges over the next 20 years; second, that neither country was sufficiently familiar with the problems and programs of the other to formulate solutions to the challenge of growing interdependence; and third, that mutual understanding requires greater self-knowledge of history, culture, resources, demography, and technological possibilities of each country, as well as the way in which it is viewed by its neighbor.

To address these challenges, a set of working groups was established to answer the questions raised at the plenary session of the Project, held at Stanford University in November 1980. Three binational working groups have been set up to address the issues of agriculture and rural development, "silent integration" of the two economies and societies, and foreign policy of the United States and Mexico. The U.S. component is headed by Clark Reynolds and his Mexican counterpart is **Carlos Tello**, Director of the National Sugar Development Bank of Mexico (FINASA), and former Minister of Programming and Budget.

To date, the working group of foreign relations between the United States and Mexico has held a workshop in Washington, D.C., October 12-13, 1981, which led to a major conference in Guanajuato in June 1982. The foreign policy working group was headed by **Richard Fagen** of Stanford and **Olga Pellicer de Brody** of Mexico.

The working group on agriculture and rural development held a workshop in Cocoyoc, Mexico, in December 1981 which led to the conference "U.S.-Mexico Agriculture and Rural Development," to be held September 13-15, 1982. Cochairmen of the agriculture and rural development working group are **Bruce Johnston**, Food Research Institute, Stanford, and **Cassio Luiselli Fernández**, Director of the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano (SAM).

The topic of integration/disintegration in economic and social aspects of United

States-Mexico relations was discussed at a workshop in Tijuana on May 7-8, 1982. Co-chairmen of this working group are **Jorge A. Bustmente**, Director of CEF-NOMEX (Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México) and Reynolds from Stanford.

A high priority for this fall for the Project on United States-Mexico Relations is the establishment of another working group to study growing financial and trade interdependence of the two countries. The group will explore U.S.-Mexican relations in such areas as production sharing, trade, investment, and financial flows through a wide variety of scenarios. The work is expected to lead to a set of recommended policy options designed to reconcile the different objectives of the U.S. and Mexico in the best interests of their respective economic and social welfare, national autonomy, and security.

The Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations at Stanford interacts closely with the consortium on Research Program for Mexico (PROFMEX). Reynolds serves on the PROFMEX board, and Clint Smith serves as PROFMEX coordinator.

Although immediate policy questions must be kept in mind, the Stanford Project attempts to find other ways to think about and understand the basic dynamics and important trends in the U.S.-Mexican relationship. The program seeks to accomplish this through its broad focus, historical perspective, and primary concentration on medium and long-range issues.

For further information, contact Clint E. Smith, Deputy Coordinator, Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, (415) 497-3096.

New Director for UTEP Center

Oscar J. Martínez, after spending 1981-1982 as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, will assume the position of Director of the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies at the University of Texas at El Paso.

Martínez, who holds the Ph.D in history from UCLA, is a member of the History Department at UTEP. A specialist in border history, he is currently working on a topical history of the border region and a portrait of life along the border based on oral histories. Next year, the University of New Mexico Press will publish a book-length study by Martínez, tentatively entitled *Revolution on the Border: Personal Accounts from a Turbulent Decade*.

Appropriate Technology at UTEP

On May 7 of this year, the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies of The University of Texas at El Paso sponsored a meeting of a Working Group on Appropriate Technology for the U.S.-Mexican Border Region. Those in attendance included **Lewis Aptekar**, **Kay Burroughs**, **Charles Elerick**, **Dilmus James**, **Nancy Jean Jacobson**, and **Lucinda Vargas** from UTEP; **Helen Henderson** of the University of Arizona; **Jerry Ladman** from Arizona State University; **Arnie McKinley** from San Diego State University; and **Devan Peña** representing Centro de Orientación de la Mujer Obrera (COMO) of Ciudad Juárez.

As a result of the meeting a proposal is being developed under the guidance of UTEP's Center for Inter-American and Border Studies to facilitate a 1983 Summer Institute on Science and Technology Policy for Low Income Regions. The program will be aimed at upper division undergraduate and graduate students who are likely to have involvement with choice of production techniques during their professional careers. The site for the institute, UTEP's campus, will permit hands on case studies and application of appropriate technology in the border region.

Any organization or individual wishing to establish liaison, please contact Dilmus D. James, Department of Economics and Finance, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, (915) 747-5245.

Community College — Instituto Tecnológico Exchanges

Six community colleges on the U.S.-Mexican border (the Border College Consortium) and seven Mexican technological institutes have been engaged in a program since 1979 called the US/Mexico Binational Planning and Collaboration Program. The first meeting between these institutions was hosted by the Instituto Tecnológico de Chihuahua in October of 1979. Plans were then developed for cultural and academic exchanges now being carried out between specific counterpart institutions of both nations. Six more meetings have been held and the seventh conference recently took place in Mexicali, Baja California, on April 1-2, 1982, and was hosted by the Instituto Tecnológico de Mexicali.

Overseas Development Council Mexico Activities

During the last several months, the Overseas Development Council's U.S.-Mexico Project has focused on outreach activities. A series of twenty-two working papers on different aspects of the bilateral relationship is currently being published by ODC. The Project's Washington Dinner Series featured talks by **Cassio Luiselli** on "The Mexican Food System," **Jorge Bustamante** on "A Mexican Perspective on U.S. Immigration Policy," and Ambassador **Bernardo Sepúlveda** on "An Overview of Mexico's Foreign Policy." A press briefing on Mexican and U.S. perspectives toward developments in Central America took place in May. In June, a briefing on the economic and political setting of the Mexican presidential election was held.

The Co-Director of the U.S.-Mexico Project, **Cathryn Thorup**, and the President of the Overseas Development Council, **John W. Sewell**, spent the latter part of August in Mexico City meeting with project participants.

ENMU-Chihuahua Program

Officials from Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU) in Portales, New Mexico, recently signed an agreement for institutional cooperation with officials of the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Unidad Chihuahua. The agreement cites the importance of an awareness for the "geographic, historical and cultural forces which link Chihuahua

and New Mexico," and calls for an expansion of faculty and student developmental projects already in progress between the two institutions.

Students from the Instituto Tecnológico enrolled in business courses this summer on the ENMU campus and New Mexico education and business student interned in Mexican schools and businesses. Faculty exchange projects include lectures in Chihuahua by faculty of ENMU and a graduate workshop in "International Business Law" taught in August at Eastern by **Juan Royo** of the Instituto Tecnológico.

A joint research institute in business and education will be established between the two institutions and will be dedicated to the investigation and dissemination of information in areas of mutual concern. According to **Gerald Theisen**, Director of ENMU's multicultural program and developer of the interchange, discussions are underway to expand areas of cooperation to include Spanish language training at the Chihuahua campus for ENMU personnel and English as a second language in Portales for students and faculty of the Mexican institution.

Directory of U.S. and Mexican Scholars

The office of Mexico's Under-Secretary of Education, headed by **Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto**, is compiling a directory of Mexican and United States scholars currently engaged in research and those who have an active academic interest in some aspect of United States-Mexican relations. Those scholars interested in being listed should send a curriculum vitae and a composite page listing full name, perma-

nent address (office and home), telephone number and area(s) of academic investigation or interest.

Please send this information to the following address:

Patricia Bray
Advisor to the Under-Secretary
Secretaría de Educación Pública
Insurgentes Sur 2387-5º Piso
Col. San Angel
01000 México D.F.
México

Telephone (905) 550-7985

The directory will be made available to institutions and universities in both the United States and Mexico.

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