

UC MEXUS NEWS

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for

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and

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

PROFMEX Continues Collaboration With UC MEXUS

Directors of the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX) held their annual board meeting July 22, 1983, at Marina Del Rey, California. This was the first meeting of the full board since PROFMEX received funding from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation in November 1981. Those attending to discuss future plans and to evaluate the performance of consortium activities to date were PROFMEX President **James W. Wilkie**, **Wayne A. Cornelius**, **Paul Ganster**, **Louis Wolf Goodman**, **Colin M. MacLachlan**, **Oscar J. Martínez**, **Michael C. Meyer**, **Clark W. Reynolds**, **Stanley R. Ross**, **John W. Sewell**, PROFMEX Coordinator **Clint E. Smith**, **Albert Utton**, and PROFMEX staffer **Rebecca Reynolds**.

The meeting opened with welcoming remarks by President Wilkie, who asked Clark Reynolds to give an overview of current United States-Mexico economic, political, and social relations, and the problem of managing interdependence between the two countries.

In his talk, Reynolds noted that effective understanding of the United States-Mexico relationship requires a look at the organic interdependence of the two countries. The U.S. Mexicanists might ask how the systems interact dynamically over time as they are served by flows of various kinds (such as labor, capital, trade, technology, values, ideas, and ideologies) and how these flows alter structures in both the receiving and sending systems in an interdependent way.

The interdependence approach poses very serious challenges as it requires incorporating many different perceptions into the analysis. That is to say, when examining an economic process, such as that between the United States and Mexico, different things are apparent



Clark W. Reynolds

depending upon the examiner's point of view. For example, **Tom Heller** of the Stanford Law School has noted that migration flows are perceived in Mexico as a labor market adjustment process and not as a policy problem. The U.S. American sees migration as a serious policy problem and does not want to think about labor market adjustment to very unequal wage rates.

These disparate views hold true for studies of the capital flow between the two countries. From the United States point of view the capital flow to Mexico is a market adjustment process. From the point of view of many Mexicans it is a policy problem; it is U.S. American capital threatening to take over the commanding heights of the Mexican economy. Such varied perceptions of capital flows lead to different measurements and different problem-oriented approaches on both sides.

Thus, the question is, how can one at the policy level deal with a situation which is characterized by relativistic perceptions? Reynolds thinks this is possible if policy makers accept the fact that there are different perceptions and different measurements, and if they proceed to look for an array of consensus scenarios for policies that both sides can agree on.

Policy scenarios leading to binational consensus do exist, according to Reynolds, and this means that policy makers must face the need to deal with institutional adaptation, or institution-building in order to manage interdependence. Although it is possible for each country to attempt to manage the U.S.-Mexican relationship unilaterally, it is not likely that such a course would do justice to the full potential for greater symmetry in the relationship, nor is it likely to lead to fully acceptable consensus scenarios.

Reynolds thinks that Mexico and the United States are more involved in working out this transnational management problem now than ever before. Until recently, the United States has not been in a position, with respect to Mexico, in which binational institution building and managed interdependence policy making have been priority items.

Given cyclical economic conditions in both countries in recent years the United States and Mexico now face what Reynolds calls "pathological interdependence." The two countries have experienced higher costs than might normally have been expected from extremes in interaction provoked by unilaterally imposed policies that respond to domestic economic and social conditions. There are three factors contributing to the extremity of the crisis in the Mexican-United States relationship. All relate to economic policy

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and include sharp increases in the real U.S. interest rate and overvaluation of the dollar; an earlier overvaluation followed by undervaluation of the Mexican peso; and major swings in the commodity terms of trade associated with decreases in the price of petroleum. All of these factors have led to sharp fluctuations in trade, migration, and financial flows between the United States and Mexico.

Reynolds feels there has to be a better understanding of the interdependent U.S.-Mexican economic relationship, beginning with trade and finance. When the United States pursues its own monetary policy swings from very low to very high interest rates, the result leads to an immense, albeit unintended, impact on Mexico. If Mexico over- or undervalues its peso significantly, such actions have destabilizing effects on the trade relationship between the two countries. Binational means to deal with this problem in terms of managed interdependence should be explored. Reynolds notes that although there are frequent *ad hoc* discussions and swap arrangements between the Federal Reserve and the Banco de México, there is no systematic manner of taking into consideration the consequences of United States economic policy for Mexico.

According to Reynolds, a managed United States-Mexico relationship requires the acceptance of the following: The need for a peso stabilization fund or augmented swap arrangement to facilitate purchasing power parity exchange rate policies; binational action to deal with the high degree of labor market interdependence; better management of our long-term trade relations in the context of bilateral financial obligations; and a need to address the questions of U.S. and Mexican agricultural and industrial policies in terms of the respective interests of the two countries.

These are some of the *inquietudes* arising from the study of the U.S.-Mexican relationship that pose challenges to the approach of managed interdependence. Reynolds believes that the eclectic and communal collaboration embodied in PROFMEX is already helping U.S. Mexicanists to address these challenges in a meaningful way.

Following the Reynolds presentation, the PROFMEX directors explored ways to ensure that PROFMEX continue to fulfill its goal of improving communication and cooperation among academic, private, and policy oriented efforts to deal with issues of common interest to the United States and Mexico. Highlighting this discussion was the decision to invite **Jerry R. Ladman** (Arizona State University) and **Louis R. Sadler** (New Mexico State University) to join the PROFMEX board.

The board also voted to sponsor a PROFMEX monograph series with the University of Arizona Press. Michael Meyer was asked to negotiate arrangements with the University of Arizona Press to edit and publish a series of monographs on the Mexican economy, anthropology, sociology, geography, history, political sciences, law, and other relevant disciplines.

Plans were reaffirmed to solicit funding to sponsor regional PROFMEX meetings (e.g. in the California, Texas, Arizona/New Mexico regions). Ross and Martínez noted that regional meetings would bring together U.S. institutions and projects in these areas to help coordinate efforts, future plans, and research targets.

In response to the remarks of Lou Goodman and John Sewell, PROFMEX also strengthened its commitments to outreach efforts through publications as well as through state, local, and national outreach programs. A model for such outreach is the February 1983 congressional staff Mexico briefing, cosponsored with the Wilson Center's Latin American Program and the Overseas Development Council.

Wayne Cornelius requested additional financial support of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research* in order to match the increase from UC MEXUS. The board responded by doubling the PROFMEX contribution for the *Inventory*, but there is still a shortfall which will be made up through sales.

PROFMEX directors agreed that the full attendance of all board members at this meeting demonstrated a solidarity of purpose among member institutions. Cooperation and compromise among these varied institutions implies a strong sense of joint purpose in making PROFMEX a forum for policy-oriented research, publication, and outreach on U.S.-Mexican related issues.

For more information, contact: Rebecca L. Reynolds, PROFMEX Secretariat (415) 497-3096.

Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos: Call for Articles

Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos, to be published for UC MEXUS by the University of California Press, offers a forum for presentation and discussion of multidisciplinary research. Contributions may be synthetic, interpretive, analytical, or theoretical but must contribute to an understanding of cultural, historical, political, social, economic, or scientific factors affecting the development of Mexico.

UC MEXUS NEWS

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Manuscripts and editorial correspondence should be sent to Jaime E. Rodríguez, Editor, *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*, 155 Administration, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717. Two copies of each contribution should be submitted, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope of suitable size. Manuscripts will be published in either English or Spanish. Both text and footnotes should be clearly typed with double spacing and wide margins; footnotes should appear separately at the end of the manuscript.

Illustrations may be included by arrangement with the editor.

New PROFMEX— UA Monograph Series

The PROFMEX Board of Directors, at its annual meeting held at Marina del Rey, California, on July 22, 1983, voted to initiate a monograph series to be published by the University of Arizona Press. The series of Mexican monographs will encompass works in history, political science, economy, sociology, law, anthropology, geography, and other related disciplines. It is anticipated that approximately three monographs will be published each year.

Michael C. Meyer, Director of the Latin American Area Center at the University of Arizona will serve as Editor of the PROFMEX Monograph Series. The Editorial Advisory Board includes **Stanley R. Ross**, (UTA); **Louis Goodman** (The Wilson Center); and **Clark W. Reynolds** (Stanford).

Manuscript submissions will be referred by the Editor, the Editorial Advisory Board, and other appropriate Mexican scholars in the United States and Mexico. Final publication decisions will rest with the University of Arizona Press. Requests for more information should be directed to: Michael C. Meyer, Director, Latin American Area Center, Social Sciences Bldg. 216, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

UC MEXUS Book Exhibit at LASA Meeting.

At the Latin American Studies Association Meeting to be held in Mexico City September 29 to October 1, 1983, UC MEXUS will have a large book exhibit including over 200 titles published throughout the nine campus system. Among the UC publishers exhibiting books are: UC Press;

UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center; UCLA Latin American Center Publications; UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies; and UCB Institute of Governmental Studies. At the LASA meetings, the UC MEXUS exhibit will be seen in booth 1-6. Order forms with special LASA discounts will be available at the booth which will be staffed at all times.

Religion and Politics Conference

"Religion and Politics: Mexico in the Comparative Perspective" is the title of a research workshop to be held October 4-6, 1983, at the Misión San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County. Cosponsored by the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, and UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, this workshop is intended to synthesize and generate new research on the social and political roles of Mexican Catholicism at both the institutional and popular levels. The workshop will be broadly comparative, drawing upon the experiences of both Protestant and Catholic churches in other Latin American countries and the United States.

Topics to be discussed include the reciprocal influence of Church and State upon institutional behavior; the formal and informal influence of religion on national programs, policies, and movements; conservative elite backlash to "progressive" religion in Latin America; and church positions on contemporary issues such as Central American revolutionary movements and refugee flows. Also to be covered are longer-term implications for U.S. Catholicism and U.S. policy of Latin American Catholicism's pastoral and social innovations including liberation theology, base community organizations, and policy positions of national bishops' conferences.

Participants in the workshop will come from both the United States and Mexico and the meetings will involve a wide range of academic disciplines as well as specialists and church leaders. The principal organizer of the workshop is historian **Martín de la Rosa**, a Visiting Fellow at UCSD. **Charles A. Reilly** of the Center's staff is also assisting in organizing the event. For more information contact either of these individuals at: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-060, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093 (619) 452-4503.

Border Technology and Culture Conference

Departments of Chicano Studies in the California State University system are sponsoring a four-day international conference to be held on October 9-12 at the La Jolla Village Inn, La Jolla, California. This conference will consist of panel discussions, plenary sessions, and topic lectures under the general theme of "Technology and Culture in the Mexico-United States Border."

The conference brings together Mexican and United States academic specialists, researchers, and government representatives in an interdisciplinary context to discuss themes involving technology and 1) education; 2) mass-media; 3) cultural identity; 4) demographic growth of border cities; 5) displacement of industry by global corporations; 6) labor trends; 7) socio-cultural developments; 8) the humanities; 9) women; 10) border youth; 11) religious values.

A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation will support the attendance of approximately fifty Mexican participants. In addition, about the same number of panelists from the United States will take part in the activities. The proceedings of the conference will appear as a special issue of *Campo Libre*, the journal of Chicano studies published by California State University, Los Angeles.

Persons who would like more information regarding the conference or who are interested in presenting a paper or in serving as a moderator, commentator, or translator on one of the panels should contact immediately: Roberto Cantú, Department of Chicano Studies, California State University, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

PCCLAS 1983 Conference

The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS), founded in 1955, is a nonprofit organization for persons concerned in a scholarly, educational or professional way with Latin American Studies. Its purposes are to encourage, support and strengthen Latin American research and instructional programs and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas pertaining to Latin America among its members and others with interest in Latin American affairs and culture. PCCLAS serves primarily the Pacific Coast states and provinces of Mexico, Canada, and the United States, but partic-

ipation from other areas is substantial and welcome.

Current annual dues are \$12 for a regular membership and \$5 for a student membership. Dues finance the organization's biannual *Newsletter* and the *Proceedings* of its annual meeting, support the annual Hubert Herring Awards, and in general, make possible PCCLAS endeavors in the interest of better understanding of Latin America.

The 29th annual PCCLAS conference will be held at Portland State University in Oregon on October 13-15, 1983. In conjunction with the conference, on October 14, there will be a symposium on "Teaching the Culture and Society of Latin America" featuring presentations by **Jean Franco** (Columbia), **Bradford Burns** (UCLA), **Roberto González-Echevarría** (Yale), and **George Woodyard** (Kansas).

Other sessions will explore various significant themes pertaining to the history, culture, economy, society and current trends in Latin America. Several panels will specifically focus on Mexican topics and will feature a number of participants representing Mexican institutions.

Program details and registration forms may be obtained from Victor C. Dahl, Department of History, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97297 (503) 229-3917.

RMCLAS Meetings Announced

The Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies (RMCLAS) has announced the dates and sites for its 32nd and 33rd annual meetings. Although panels focus on all areas of Latin America, traditionally about half of the program is devoted to Mexican and border topics.

The 32nd annual meeting, hosted by President **Susan M. Deeds**, will be held at the Tucson Marriott Hotel, February 23-25, 1984. Very favorable rates have been negotiated at \$35 for single occupancy and \$40 for double occupancy. The conference banquet will be held at the Front Street Saloon in Old Tucson's famous western movie set, where participants can fully enjoy the flavor of the borderlands. All those interested in organizing a panel, presenting a paper, or attending these meetings should contact: Susan M. Deeds, Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602) 621-1137.

The 33rd annual meeting, hosted by the University of Montana's **Manuel A. Machado, Jr.**, will be held at the Double Arrow Ranch in Seeley Lake, Montana, September 27-29, 1984. This ranch, located adjacent to the Bob Marshall Wil-

derness Area, was the site of the 1978 RMCLAS meeting. According to Machado, who will be the 1984-1985 RMCLAS President, "the Montana location is renowned for its convivial atmosphere that is conducive for first-class scholarship and academic intercourse."

Suggestions for papers or panels for the 33rd annual meeting should be sent to either **Stanley Rose** (Department of Foreign Languages) or **Julie McVay** (Department of History), University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

The Business Association for Latin American Studies (BALAS) holds its annual sessions in conjunction with the RMCLAS meetings. All scholars and specialists interested in presenting a business or marketing paper at either the 32nd or 33rd RMCLAS meeting should contact:

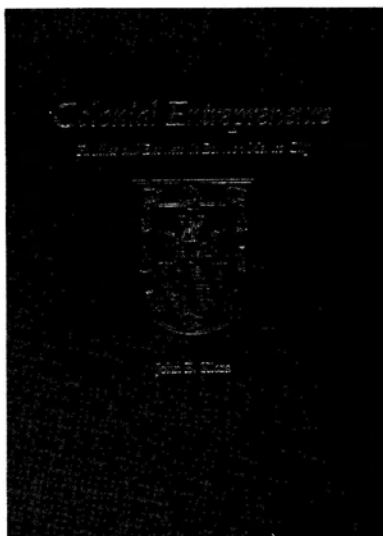
Charles F. Madden, Department of

Marketing, Hankamer School of Business, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798.

Although functioning for many years on an informal basis under the guidance of John Brash, BALAS was formally constituted at the 1983 Park City RMCLAS meeting. BALAS leadership includes Charles F. Madden (Baylor), **William Renforth** (Western Illinois), **Charles Crispey** (Miami of Ohio), **Van Wood** (Texas Tech), **Fernando Robles** (UNM), and **Burt Valencia** (Texas Tech).

Two new prizes were established at the Park City conference for papers presented at the annual RMCLAS meetings. The Thomas F. McGann Prize will be awarded for the best paper in the field of Latin American history. The best paper in Latin American business and economics will receive the Sion Raveed Prize.

Book Notes



• *Colonial Entrepreneurs: Families and Business in Bourbon Mexico City*. By **John E. Kicza** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. Pp. 313. Cloth \$24.95). This book is a social history of the commercial world of Mexico City in the years between roughly 1770 and 1821. It contains three sections, in addition to the introduction and conclusion. The first section examines the composition and social and business behavior of the highest elites of the colony, a group the author calls the "Great Families." The second section treats the world of commerce in Mexico City and includes discussions of the crucial group of international traders and their role in regional and international trade; retail trade and its practitioners; career patterns; and the social and economic behavior of the most successful merchants. The third section considers the many persons active at different levels

of the considerable manufacturing and processing enterprises and the number of crafts which based themselves in the city.

Based principally on notarial records, court cases, and other records found in Mexico City repositories, this innovative study is essential for the understanding of late colonial Mexico. Moreover, its analysis of the social and economic relations, bears great relevance for later periods of Mexican history.

John Kicza obtained the Ph.D. from UCLA and is currently Assistant Professor of History at Washington State University.

• *The State of Chicano Research on Family, Labor, and Migration: Proceedings of the First Stanford Symposium on Chicano Research and Public Policy*. Edited by **Armando Valdez**, **Albert Camarillo**, and **Tomás Almaguer** (Stanford: Stanford Center for Chicano Research, P.O. Box 9341, Stanford, CA 94305, 1983. Pp. 239. \$10.00). These proceedings came out of a Stanford symposium held in 1982 to examine the conceptualization, methodology, scientific rigor, and policy dimensions of existing Chicano research on the subjects of family, labor, and migration. This tome contains some nine essays dealing with development of research, the current state of knowledge, and relations between social research and public policy for fields that were discussed at the symposium. In addition, some four papers provide comments, sometimes very critical, on the essays. The combination of the presentations and the critiques serves to clearly delineate major trends and issues in research on these subjects.



Origin and Evolution of Deserts

Edited by
Stephen G. Wells &
Donald R. Haragan

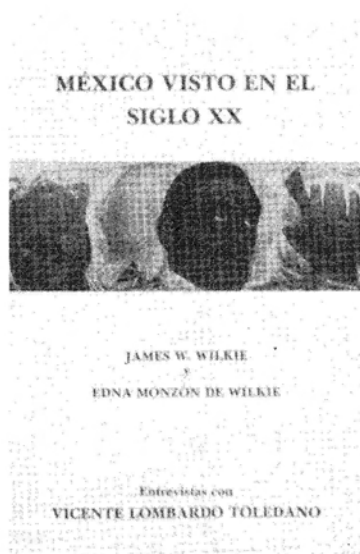
• *Origins and Evolution of Deserts*. Edited by **Stephen G. Wells** and **Donald R. Haragan** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. Pp. 228. Cloth \$22.50; paper \$11.95). This volume contains papers presented at two recent symposia dealing with the origin and evolution of deserts. The bulk of the work looks at the arid regions of North America and a short section offers a comparative perspective with two papers on North African deserts and one on the concept of desertification.

This book addresses two general questions. First, how did the North American desert landforms and vegetation originate? Second, how have deserts changed in the recent past and what are the influences of shifting climate and human population and human perturbation on the present and future boundaries of world deserts? These are particularly important questions to be addressed at this time when the arid region of the Mexico-United States borderlands is receiving increasing pressure from rapidly expanding human populations.

The authors of the contributions to this volume stress the impact of seemingly rather slight shifts of climate on the structure of arid and semiarid systems. Because so many desert organisms live so close to their tolerance limits and ability to exploit the minimal resources provided by desert environments, even slight changes in climate or resources can push many such species over the brink to local extinction. When climate changes are exacerbated by human action through harvesting of vegetation, increased animal or vehicular traffic, and diversion of such resources as water, the natural pattern of change is accelerated and in some cases compounded. Human pressures increase on the borderlands despite our relative ignorance about such desert regions.

• *Mexico: Paradoxes of Stability and Change*. By **Daniel Levy** and **Gabriel Szekely** (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1983. Pp. 287. Cloth \$27.50; paper \$12.95). This work by two political scientists offers a synthesis of contemporary Mexico. A brief discussion of Mexico's geography, population, culture, and history preceed an analysis of both the stated and real functions, institutions, groups, and political parties in a paradoxical system that simultaneously permits and circumscribes political participation. One of the central concerns of this study is the phenomenon of the country's extraordinary political stability coexisting with the possibilities of—and the restrictions on—political freedom, equality, and change. The authors go on to explore how that political stability has been accompanied by economic growth and by a cruel domestic structure. Particular emphasis is given to the bilateral relations and oil policy. The book concludes by considering the balance between stability and change in Mexican politics and speculating on how that balance might relate to the most prominently proposed alternatives for Mexico's future.

Gabriel Székely is at El Colegio de México; Daniel Levy is on the faculty of SUNY, Albany.



• *México visto en el Siglo XX; entrevistas con Vicente Lombardo Toledano*. By **James W. Wilkie** and **Edna Monzón de Wilkie** (México, D.F.: Partido Popular Socialista, 1982. Pp. 324. Paper). The text of this publication is a section reprinted from the Wilkie's volume of oral history interviews entitled *México visto en el siglo XX*, published in 1969 by the Instituto Mexicano de Cultura and distributed by Cuadernos Americanos.

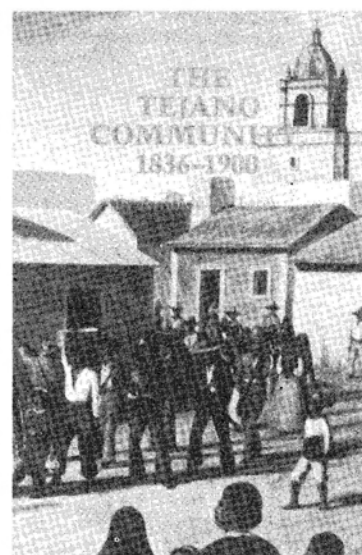
Tape recording twenty-seven interviews in 1964 and 1965, the Wilkies selected seven interviews for publication in 1969 to illustrate from left to right on the

political spectrum views of the Revolution as related to biographical vantage points of major figures. The seven views published by the Wilkies included those of Ramón Beteta, Marte R. Gómez, Manuel Gómez Morín, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Miguel Palomar y Vizcarra, Emilio Portes Gil, and Jesús Silva Herzog.

With time, the Wilkie interviews of the 1960s have come to be much celebrated because Mexico's leaders have died all too often without leaving any record of their day-to-day way of thinking except as reflected in their spontaneous conversations about life in Mexico's turbulent and exciting history.

The latest interviews to be reprinted in a separate volume and once again be subjected to extensive comment in Mexico's press are those of Lombardo. The Lombardo interviews can be ordered from Dip. Lázaro Rubio Félix, Alvaro Obregón #185, Colonia Roma, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, 06797 México, D.F.

All seven interviews may be ordered under one title, *México visto en el Siglo XX*, from Cuadernos Americanos, Avenida Coyoacán 1035, 03100 México, D.F. (Pp. 780, Cloth US\$7.50).



• *The Tejano Community, 1836-1900*. By **Arnoldo De León** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982. Pp. 277. Cloth \$19.95). This book is a history of the political, social, and economic activities of Tejanos. Using a thorough examination of the daily lives of ordinary people, the author reconstructs just how the Mexican Americans in Texas lived and worked from 1836 to 1900. This is the story of Tejanos living in Agrarian Texas in the decades before manufacturing, urbanization, and other modernizing forces changed the state in the early twentieth century.

Chapters on politics, rural and urban

workers, daily life, and on religion, folklore, entertainment, and education reveal the complexity both of the Tejano community and its process of social change. According to De León, Tejanos underwent biculturalism—the evolution of a matured Mexican culture into one that was simultaneously both American and Mexican. But the results of biculturalism were not static. Instead, the Tejano culture remained diverse and ever-changing. Moreover, in contrast to stereotypes as portrayed in popular and scholarly literature, the Tejanos were in fact energetic, enterprising, and success-oriented, as well as interested and active in politics.

Arnoldo De León is in the History Department at Angelo State University.

• *El Libro de Caló: Pachuco Slang Dictionary*. By **Harry Polkinhorn, Alfredo Velasco, and Malcolm Lambert**. (San Diego: Atticus Press, 1983. Pp. 163. Paper, \$8.95. Order from: Atticus Press, P.O. Box 26668, San Diego, CA 92126). This work provides a unique and fascinating view of one aspect of border culture. On the border, the term *caló* designates that dialect of Spanish spoken by "pachucos" (also known as homeboys or homes), predominantly Mexican American teenagers whose dress, speech, low-riders, and attitudes set them off from those around them. Rarely taught in the classroom, *caló* is popularly regarded by both more traditional Mexican Americans as well as by Anglos as inferior, a bastard dialect nei-

ther Spanish nor English, incapable of the nuance and full range of expression of standard or prestige dialects. Linguistically, these notions are ill-founded, and *caló* from this viewpoint has as much validity and expressive potential as any other living dialect. That it is used by a group of people who exist at the edges of mainstream culture has brought this dialect into disrepute, and not many studies of *caló* have been carried out with the thoroughness of the present one.

The material for the entries to *El Libro de Caló* was gathered using participant-observation interviewing techniques. A team of interviewers went into the communities of San Diego and Imperial Counties to gather data, which were then compiled and revised for accuracy and consistency. Preceding the entries themselves there are a Preface, User's Guide, and a List of Abbreviations to assist the reader. Entries are presented in a readable format designed to appeal to those native English-speakers who may have learned Spanish in the classroom.

• *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846. The American Southwest under Mexico*. By **David J. Weber** (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982. Pp. 416. Cloth \$19.95; paper \$9.95). The history of the borderlands is usually presented by United States historians as part of the westward expansion of the United States, beginning with the Texas revolt of 1836 and followed by the acquisition of half of

Mexico through annexation, conquest, and purchase from 1845 to 1854. David J. Weber, of Southern Methodist University, eschews that view in favor of an analysis that focuses on Mexico's national and international problems. Between 1821 and 1846, Mexico City's ties to the far northern frontier were steadily weakened by domestic political and social strife as well as by foreign economic encroachment. The author perceptively interprets from the Mexico perspective the gradual loss by the north of social and economic links and the eventual lapse of political allegiance. He shows that the region from California to Texas was lost to Mexico in large part because discontented frontiersmen saw the United States as more responsive to their needs. Isolation and distance from Mexico City, collapse of the mission and presidial systems, absence of political and economic integration, and neglect of colonization plans contributed to this dissatisfaction and impelled frontiersmen to seek alliance with the United States.

This remarkable synthesis of a complex period and geographical region is based both on the voluminous monographic literature as well as on the author's extensive reading of primary materials. This work is essential reading for all those interested in the history of the borderlands. A superb bibliographic essay adds to the utility of the book.

Universitywide News

CEFNOMEX-UCLA Latin American Center Agreement

Jorge A. Bustamante, Director General of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOMEX), and **Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.**, Executive Director of the UCLA Latin American Center (LAC) signed an agreement on June 29, 1983, providing for continuing collaboration between the two institutions. Also signing the agreement at the ceremonies held in Westwood were **Mario Ojeda**, representing El Colegio de México, and **Paul Ganster**, Coordinator of Mexico Programs at UCLA.

Under the terms of the accord CEFNOMEX and LAC will maintain and expand cooperation on programs that deal generally with the United States-Mexico border region and Mexico-United States relations. Joint activities for the next year will be undertaken in a number of areas.

CEFNOMEX is a member of the consortium that will expand BorderLine, the computerized bibliography of the borderlands that is housed at UCLA. Along with San Diego State, Stanford, Arizona, Arizona State, New Mexico, New Mexico State, UTEP, and UT Austin, CEFNOMEX and LAC will work toward developing BorderLine into an effective international research tool for the study and research of this increasingly important region.

The joint speakers program will feature presentations by CEFNOMEX researchers in Los Angeles and by UCLA faculty and staff at the CEFNOMEX locale in Tijuana. The United States-Mexico Borderlands Colloquium, now in its third year, will include a number of talks at UCLA by researchers from Tijuana.

Additional activities planned for the year include the collaborative publication of the proceedings of the September UCLA conference "Bioresources and Environmental Hazards of the United

States-Mexico Borderlands: Problems and Policy Recommendations." A student symposium/field trip to Baja Californian urban areas will be held during the spring quarter of 1984 in conjunction with graduate seminars on the border given by UCLA's LAC, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, and Department of Geography. Finally, a joint field reconnaissance of the entire border is planned for the early summer of 1984.

Both directors indicated that this accord is a positive step in improving academic relations between the two institutions and between the two countries. Moreover, it provides for an effective sharing of resources that will enhance the teaching and research opportunities for scholars and students from both institutions.

UCR Guayule Meeting

Scientists and businessmen examined the commercial outlook for guayule, a natural rubber plant which grows in the deserts of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, at a four-day conference at UCR, June 20-23, 1983. One-hundred and fifty scientists, potential investors, and government officials attended the fourth annual Guayule Rubber Society Conference. Approximately 60 reports of research activities were presented, describing agronomics, breeding, chemistry, botany, and by-products of guayule.

"Guayule may become a commercial crop within five or ten years," according to conference chairman **Charles Coggins**, a UCR plant scientist. Congress stimulated interest in this domestic source of rubber in 1978 by funding research under the Native Latex Commercialization and Economic Development Act. Guayule gained national attention due to the rising price of oil (a source of synthetic rubber), the political instability of Southeast Asian countries which were the primary source of natural (Hevea) rubber, and increasing demand for natural rubber because of its superior performance in tires.

Guayule is a waist-high, drab-green shrub that is native to the deserts of the Big Bend region of southwest Texas, and north central Mexico. It produces a high-quality liquid latex in its stems, branches,



Charles Coggins

and roots, which is almost identical in chemical properties to the latex tapped from the majestic rubber trees of Malaysia. When harvested, the entire guayule plant is cut down and ground up to extract the rubber.

The shrub has been harvested in the United States and Mexico since the turn of the century, but was abandoned after World War II because it was believed that synthetic rubber would eventually replace natural rubber, and because the world

supplies of natural rubber were plentiful.

Major centers of guayule research are UCR, the UC field station at Shafter, and the University of Arizona in the United States and the Centro de Investigación en Química Aplicada (CIQA) in Saltillo, Mexico.

Major presentations at the conference included those by **Orville Bentley**, Assistant Secretary for Science Education for the United States Department of Agriculture, who spoke on "Developing Critical New Crops: A USDA Perspective" and **Enrique Campos López**, of CIQA, who gave an overview of guayule research and policy considerations in Mexico. **Skip Stiles**, administrative assistant to Congressman George Brown outlined the prospects for congressional extension of the 1978 act while **Merle Niehaus** (NMSU) spoke on "The Role of the Guayule Administration Management Committee in Guayule Commercialization."

The Guayule Rubber Society is open to all persons interested in the advancement of guayule and to those who are engaged in any aspect of guayule research, development and promotion. Membership includes a subscription to the Society's newsletter *El Guayulero*, which is edited by UCR's **Himayat H. Naqvi**. For membership information contact: Tom Gaddis, P.O. 1297, Casa Grande, AZ 85222.

Mexico Programs at UCSD Reviewed and Previewed

U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, 1980-1986 is the title of a new publication by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. The 270-page volume, published in July 1983, was written by the Center's director, **Wayne Cornelius**. It provides a comprehensive overview of Mexico-related activities organized by the Center and related programs at UCSD since 1979, as well as a preview of research projects, workshops, conferences publications, and public service activities scheduled for the 1983-1986 period.

While some Mexico-related activities in the natural and physical sciences (especially oceanography) were initiated many years ago, before the opening of a general UC campus at San Diego, the University's social science research relating to Mexico did not have a specific organizational focus until 1979, when an interdisciplinary program based in the Department of Political Science was created. That program evolved into an Organized Research Unit (ORU), the Center for

U.S.-Mexican Studies, which was approved by the UC Regents in January 1983.

A total of 90 researchers, representing 11 different academic disciplines, are now involved in UCSD's Mexico-related research, instructional activities, publications, and public service activities. This includes 25 Visiting Research Fellows based at other institutions who spend periods in residence at UCSD each year.

The bulk of this new publication surveying Mexico programs at UCSD is devoted to summaries of eleven interdisciplinary research projects recently completed or currently underway. Six projects which form part of UCSD's field research program on the Mexican immigrant population of California are also described in considerable detail.

The volume describing these various activities can be ordered from: Publications Coordinator, U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-057), UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.

UCSD and the San Diego World Affairs Council

As part of its effort to improve public understanding of U.S.-Mexican relations and of political and economic developments in Mexico, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD has planned a series of seminars to be held in conjunction with the World Affairs Council of San Diego. The seminars will be led by the Visiting Research Fellows and staff of the Center and will meet monthly in the homes of members of the World Affairs Council. The program is under the direction of **Donald L. Wyman**, Center Director of Public Affairs. For more information contact Wyman at: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-060, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093 (619) 452-4503.

UCSD Fellowship Competition

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD has announced the opening of its fifth annual international competition for predoctoral and postdoctoral Visiting Research Fellowships. Each year the Center invites about 25 scholars from a variety of disciplines as well as non-academic specialists on Mexico or issues in U.S.-Mexican relations to spend periods of 3-12 months in residence at UCSD.

Applications for Visiting Research Fellowships to be held during the year beginning August 1, 1984, are now being received. The deadline for most applications is November 15, 1983. Selections will be announced by January 31, 1984.

Fellowship holders pursue individual research and writing projects, organize research workshops in their areas of specialization, and participate in a weekly Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations.

Advanced graduate students as well as postdoctoral scholars at any level of career development are eligible to apply. Graduate students must have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation and must have finished basic data collection for their thesis project.

Pre-dissertation Fellowships are also available to a limited number of advanced graduate students in any of the social science disciplines who have completed their coursework for the Ph.D. and who are developing dissertation proposals and grant applications. These fellowships enable the student to consult with resident scholars and academic staff of the Center for a period of up to two weeks, to assess the feasibility of a thesis topic, and identify potential data sources.

The Center offers Non-Stipend Visiting Fellowships to several scholars each year who are supported by their own research grants or sabbatical leaves and who will be planning new projects or completing book-length studies based on previous fieldwork. Application for these fellowships can be made at any time.

The Center's Visiting Research Fellowship program is made possible by grants from the Mellon, Tinker, and Inter-American Foundations. A brochure describing the various types of fellowships offered, eligibility requirements, and terms of the fellowships is available on request from the Center.

Applications and inquiries should be directed to: Charles A. Reilly, Research Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Q-057, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093.

UCSD Executive Workshop on Mexico's Economic Stabilization

Forty corporate executives, government officials, and scholars met at the Rancho Bernardo Inn near San Diego on June 2-4, 1983, to participate in an executive workshop on "Mexico's Economic Stabilization: Challenges and Opportunities." Organized by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, the workshop was developed as part of the Center's outreach program by its public affairs director, **Donald L. Wyman**.

The participants discussed current and projected performance of the Mexican economy; foreign exchange, trade, and investment policies; monetary affairs and the banking system; problems and prospects in the energy and agricultural sectors; demographic trends and the labor market; the national development plan; and political aspects of the economic situation.

Participants included **Abel Beltrán del Río** (Mexico Project, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates), **David Ibarra** (Economic Commission for Latin America), **Sergio Ghigliazza** (Banco de México), **Clark Reynolds** (Stanford), **Luis Chico Pardo** (Banco B.C.H.), **Roberto Hernández** (Chairman, Acciones y Valores de México), **Manuel Camacho** (Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto), **René Villarreal** (Secretariat of Trade and Industrial Development), **Van Whiting** (Brown University), **Albert Fishlow** (UCB), **Marcela Serrato** (Office of Presidential Advisors), **Aaron Dyschter** (Secretaría de Energía), **Cassio Luiselli** (former director of the Sistema Alimentaria Mexicana), **Francisco Javier Alejo** (former Secretary of Patrimonio Nacional), **Barry Carr** (La Trobe University), and **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX).

Abel Beltrán del Río discussed the project's spring projections for the Mexican economy, and observed that while the emergency program will probably succeed in reducing inflation and stabilizing the foreign exchange market, the cost will be high in terms of output and employment. He observed that Mexico may be overcomplying with certain aspects of the IMF agreement, an approach that carries potentially disturbing political implications. In a comment, David Ibarra, said that the severity of the crisis demands of Mexico a radical change in development strategy, bold and realistic leadership, and a greater opening of the political and economic systems.

Sergio Ghigliazza (Banco de México) described the bank's efforts to measure

real domestic savings in Mexico, and concluded that the financial authorities must assure that future growth objectives are compatible with the level of real internal resources if Mexico is to avoid future economic shocks caused by changing external circumstances.

Clark Reynolds highlighted the extensive trade and financial interdependence between Mexico and the United States, and called attention to the long-term importance of the ways in which the current issues of Mexican debt and liquidity are handled. A peso stabilization fund, he suggested, would be an appropriate U.S. response to the Mexican crisis.

Leaders of public and private sector Mexican institutions spoke at a session on financial intermediation and the liquidity crisis. Luis Chico Pardo addressed the importance of restoring public confidence in the financial system, the need to develop instruments with which to capture savings and channel them into long-term investments, and the structural changes that will be required of the national banking system. Roberto Hernández analyzed the results of a study of 80 firms in the Mexican stock exchange. Calling this "the most critical moment in the country's history" from the perspective of the private sector, Hernández noted that many firms are operating at less than half of capacity, are desperate for capital, and cannot pay their debts or secure necessary imports.

A rather more optimistic picture was presented by Manuel Camacho who gave a detailed discussion of the recently announced National Development Plan for 1982-1988.

René Villarreal discussed Mexico's trade policy in connection with its efforts both to stabilize the economy and to move toward economic recovery. Van Whiting, observed that the bargaining relationship between foreign investors and the state tends to fall into three patterns, reflecting characteristics of the market and strategies of the state. However, he noted, the patterns evolve over time and current financial circumstances may well modify the observed patterns.

Albert Fishlow predicted that Mexico will face an increasingly uncertain petroleum market in the late 1980s and that the country will be forced to devise a strategy to maintain its position as a preferred supplier. Marcela Serrato and Aaron Dyschter analyzed various developments in the oil sector, including Mexico's need to work cooperatively with other oil ex-

porters and the importance of rationalizing the energy sector internally.

Cassio Luiselli described the pressure and opportunities in the agricultural sector, noting that the government lacks the resources with which to subsidize urban consumption at a time of growing demand for foodstuffs. Francisco Javier Alejo argued that in the 1980s and 1990s, Mexico will experience the highest rate of labor force growth in its history, with enormous economic, social, and political implications.

The political implications of the cur-

rent situation were the subject of a lively discussion. Barry Carr described the impact of the economic crisis on organized labor, the sources of the strength of the labor-state compact, and likely developments over the next few years. Carr concluded that there is still no broad, credible, unified movement of resistance to government austerity measures despite their negative impact on organized labor. Lorenzo Meyer spoke of the strengths and contradictions in the political system, and warned that excessive harshness in responding to short-term exigencies might

destroy the very bases of the political system's legitimacy.

The workshop was made possible by grants from the Ford, Hewlett, and Rockefeller Foundations and by contributions from the Bechtel, Levi Strauss, San Diego Gas & Electric, and Syntex Corporations. Several of the papers presented at the workshop, together with an extensive introductory essay that draws upon the discussions, will be published this fall as Donald L. Wyman (ed.), *Mexico's Economic Crisis and Stabilization Policies: Challenges and Opportunities*.

UCSD Borderlands Urbanization Research and Activities

The topic of urbanization in the U.S.-Mexican borderlands is attracting the attention of a number of scholars at UCSD. **Lawrence A. Herzog** (Urban Studies and Planning) is the director and principle investigator in a "Comparative Urban Planning, San Diego-Tijuana" study partially funded by UC MEXUS. Herzog presented the initial findings of the study in a paper entitled "Border Urban Growth: A Study in U.S.-Mexico Relations" at the Second Conference on the Regional Impacts of U.S.-Mexico Economic Relations, Tucson, Arizona. Assisting in the study is **Víctor Castillo R.** (Escuela de Economía, UABC, Tijuana). Further collaboration was provided by **Boris Graizbord** (COLMEX), who visited UCSD's Urban Studies and Planning Program in the spring.

Gustavo del Castillo (CEFNOMEX) has been studying the impact of peso devaluation on U.S.-Mexico trade in the borderlands. He reported on his research at the Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S. Relations at UCSD in the spring quarter, as did **Norris Clement** (SDSU) who addressed the impact of Mexico's economic crisis on the border. **Susan Christopherson** (UCSD) similarly reported on the comparative labor market structures of two border cities, San Diego and El Paso.

From the editor . . .

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

Paul Ganster

UC Students in Mexico with Education Abroad Program

Twenty-one UC students left last month to spend an academic year in Mexico through the auspices of UC's Education Abroad Program (EAP). The EAP Studies Center is located at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) and has been in operation since 1968.

The Program begins with a week-long orientation program and a four-week Intensive Language Program (ILP) at UNAM's School for Foreigners. The ILP includes classes in grammar, reading comprehension, composition, oral expression and communication, as well as an introduction to key aspects of Mexican culture and society.

During the academic year, the students take additional courses in the School for Foreigners, and at least one course in the regular university system. Most UC students take classes in the Faculty of Political and Social Science, Philosophy and Letters, or Economics. All courses are taught in Spanish, a great majority by Mexican instructors trained at UNAM.

In order to participate in the Program, students must be at least juniors, have completed two years of university-level Spanish or the equivalent, and have a 3.0 overall and language GPA. In addition, students are screened by a campus selection committee which includes former Study Center Directors, past participants, faculty, and campus EAP staff.

With this group, **Barry Arnold** (Statistics, UCR) begins his second year as Studies Center Director. He and his staff advise students on academic matters, assist with housing arrangements and specific problems, plan field trips, and provide information on cultural activities. Central administration of EAP is coordinated on the UCSB campus with the active participation of faculty and staff at all nine UC campuses.

For more information on this program write: Education Abroad Program, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

UC Extension Offers Chicano History

"History of the Mexican American" (X 107) is a five-unit college-credit course offered by UC Extension through correspondence. The course may also be taken for non-credit. Taught by **Matt S. Meier** of the University of Santa Clara, the course description is as follows:

Economic, cultural, and political development of the Mexican American in the southwestern United States; Spanish background and Indian admixture; early settlement of the southwest; economic and cultural evolution; war between the United States and Mexico; effect of new citizenship and new citizens; the 1910 Mexican revolution and its refugees; impact of World War I and the Depression; World War II and the bracero; Mexican American organizations; Delano and César Chávez. A cassette tape is included with the course material.

Texts: McWilliams, *North from Mexico* (Greenwood, 1969), \$6.95; Acuña, *Occupied America: The Chicago's Struggle Toward Liberation* (2nd ed., Harper, 1980), \$14.95; Meier and Rivera, *Readings on La Raza* (Hill and Wang, 1973), \$6.95.

15 assignments, \$135 (edp 777441).

For further information, contact: Independent Study, University of California Extension, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, CA 94720 (415) 642-4124

International News

A Mexico Focus at the Woodrow Wilson Center

The Latin American Program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has had since inception a particularly strong interest in Mexico. This is the case despite the Program's policy of not concentrating on any single Latin American country to the exclusion of others. The strength of the interest has been notably evident in the number and variety of Fellows and Guest Scholars who have been in residence at the Program since its inception in 1977. **Carlos Fuentes, Sergio Zermeno, and Olga Pellicer de Brody** are among the Mexicans who have carried out research in residence at the Wilson Center's "Castle" building on the Mall in Washington, D.C. **Wayne Cornelius, Anne Craig, John Purcell, Susan Kaufman Purcell, Clark Reynolds, Steven Sanderson, and Lawrence Whitehead** comprise the list of non-Mexican scholars who have focused their research on Mexico while working at the Wilson Center during recent years.

For 1984, a number of scholars have been invited to work on Mexico at the Center by its Director, **James Billington**. These are **Roderic Camp** of Central College (January to June), who will be writing on "Public-Private Interests: Entrepreneurs and the State in Twentieth Century Mexico," **Marcelo Carmagnani** of the University of Turin (May-August), "The Finances in the Central Government and the Formation of the Modern Mexican State, 1821-1910," and **Carlos Tello** of UNAM (February-April), on "Responses to the Current Crisis: Latin American Economies in the 1980s."

Wilson Center Fellows are appointed following an annual competition in which applicants are evaluated and recommended for fellowships by the Program's Academic Council of nine scholars from throughout the hemisphere. The Board Chairman is **William Glade** of the University of Texas. For 1983, its members have been **Albert Fishlow** (UCB), **Juan Linz** (Yale), **Leslie Manigat** (Simon Bolivar University, Caracas), **Guillermo O'Donnell** (Notre Dame, IVPERS, Rio de Janeiro, and CEDES, Buenos Aires), **Orrego Vicuña** (University of Chile), **Olga Pellicer de Brody** (COLMEX), **Thomas Skidmore** (Wisconsin), and **Mario Vargas Llosa** (Peru). Individuals wishing to apply for Wilson Center fellowships should send inquiries to the address listed at the end of this article.

A second area in which the Program's activities have reflected substantial Mexican interest has been publication. The Latin American Program has published, for the last five years, a Working Papers Series which has been distributed gratis to interested scholars. The first of these Working Papers, authored by John Purcell and Susan Kaufman Purcell, was published in 1978 and entitled "The Nature of the Mexican State." Subsequently, nine other Working Papers on Mexico have been published by the Center. They are **Olga Pellicer de Brody's** paper on the United States-Mexico relations; the **Richard R. Fagen** and **Henry Nau** discussion of the sale of Mexican gas to the United States; **Thomas Skidmore's** comparison of economic stabilization in Mexico with similar policies in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; **Lawrence Whitehead's** political evaluation of Mexico's 1976-1979 stabilization program, and his second study entitled "Why Mexico is Ungovernable—Almost;" **Steven Mumme's** analysis of U.S.-Mexican land and water disputes; **Kevin Middlebrook's** paper on political change in Mexico; **Douglas Bennett** and **Ken Sharpe's** paper on U.S.-Mexican automotive trade; and **Sergio Zermeno's** paper on the battle for hegemony between the privileged classes and the Mexican state. Scholars wishing to receive copies of these papers may do so by writing to the Program's Working Papers editor at the address stated below.

In 1983, the pace of Program activity on Mexico has intensified, in part due to the Mexican research interests of the Program's two new professional staff members, **Louis W. Goodman** (Acting Program Secretary) and **Richard A. Nuccio** (Program Associate). This emphasis was most evident in a conference on Mexico sponsored by the Program, PROFMEX, and the U.S.-Mexico Project of the Overseas Development Council which took place on February 11-13. This conference was a workshop on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations designed for congressional staff. Held in the midst of Washington's worst blizzard in many years, the conference, nevertheless, enjoyed the participation of over thirty congressional staffers. The staffers were briefed on Mexico's current economic crisis, trade relations between the United States and Mexico, Mexican migration, and Mexican foreign policy.



Louis Wolf Goodman

Conference participants came from throughout the United States and Mexico and were able to have extensive contact with congressional staffers as well as interaction among themselves. These included **Gerardo Bueno** (COLMEX), **Richard Day** (Senate Judiciary Committee), **Guy Erb** (GFE Consultants),

Margaret Daley Hayes (Senate Foreign Relations Committee), **Steven Lande** (Manchester Associates), **Abraham F. Lowenthal** (The Wilson Center), **Lorenzo Meyer**, (COLMEX), Clark Reynolds (Stanford), **Jon Rosenbaum** (Office of the United States Trade Representative), **John Sewell** (ODC), PROFMEX Coordinator **Clint Smith** (Stanford), and PROFMEX President **James Wilkie** (UCLA).

The Program's focus on Mexico is also buoyed by the research interests of its staff. Louis W. Goodman served from March 1980 to October 1982 as an advisor to the Sistema Alimentaria Mexicana (the Mexican food system.) In this capacity, he carried out research on the organization of international agribusiness industries, including improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, and breeding stock. This emphasis has continued in the research he is carrying out while on the Program staff. Goodman is currently completing a manuscript on the international improved seeds industry, its organization, and the development options it provides Third World countries.

Richard A. Nuccio served in 1981 as a Fulbright Visiting Professor at the Centro de Investigación y Docencias Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico. During that

time, he carried out research on U.S.-Mexican relations and continues, at the Wilson Center, his interest in the evolution of U.S. trade policy toward Mexico. Nuccio's focus on Mexico was also important for the country risk analysis he carried out while working in 1981 and 1982 on the staff of International Business-Government Counsellors in Washington.

In the coming year, the Wilson Center Latin American Program hopes to concentrate its work on key issues relating to Mexican affairs. In its scholarly programs, it anticipates an emphasis on development problems in Mexico. In its public affairs work, the Program will strive to bring scholars together with policy makers and representatives of the private sector to enhance a broad-gauged understanding of Mexican issues among a diverse and influential community. In these activities, the Program anticipates active participation with PROFMEX through the service on PROFMEX's Board of Directors of its Program Secretary.

Individuals wishing additional information about the Wilson Center Latin American Program should write: Louis W. Goodman, Latin American Program, The Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20560.

UA Border Health Fellowship Program

The University of Arizona's Border Health Fellowship Program, coordinated by **Andrew W. Nichols** (Family and Community Medicine) is now in its seventh year and continues to expand. Initiated in 1977, the program was designed to offer medical students an international primary care experience and was established in collaboration with the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS), through the assistance of the Weatherhead Foundation. The program assists the IMSS in extending primary care to rural areas of Sonora through its Office of Teaching and Investigation in Ciudad Obregón. Mexican coordinators of the program have included **Miguel Terminié** and **Oscar Rojas**, both past directors of educational research for the Sonoran IMSS. Most recently, the coordinator has been **Carlos Montoya**.

Under the program, senior medical students travel to Ciudad Obregón where they receive a brief orientation into the IMSS health care system. Following this, they are referred to particular clinics or hospitals in rural Sonora where they undertake basic clinical responsibilities in close collaboration with Mexican medical students and residents. The students from

the United States are evaluated by Mexican clinical personnel, and they in turn prepare formal reports of their experience.

To date, more than twenty-five medical students from the University of Arizona and other United States medical schools have participated in the six-week course. According to Nichols, the program has been extremely valuable in providing an opportunity for service and training in medically underserved and culturally diverse areas.

Additional information concerning this program may be obtained by writing to: Andrew W. Nichols, Coordinator, International Health Program, Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Arizona, College of Medicine, Tucson, AZ 85724.

UTEP-INAH Jointly Study COMO

In January 1983, **Gay Young** (Sociology and Anthropology, UTEP), and **Beatriz Vera** of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia began an evaluation of Centro de Orientación de la Mujer Obrera (COMO) in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. The year-long study is being funded by Inter-American Foundation.

COMO's central project is an educa-

tion and training program for women, most of whom are current or former workers in the *maquiladoras* (assembly plants) in Cd. Juárez. Extension of this work has led to COMO's involvement with several cooperatives in the community as well as with neighborhood-based informal education centers for young school dropouts.

The evaluation concentrates on three main areas. First is an assessment of the programming for women workers, and second is an examination of the extent to which external involvements, such as those with the cooperatives, have aided people's struggles for better lives; third is an investigation into the viability of organizational structure and processes in light of philosophy and goals. The investigation makes use of oral histories, field experimentation, and documents and is conducted within a participatory framework with the COMO staff. Field work will be completed in the summer of 1983, and the final report will be submitted in December. For more information, contact: Gay Young, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968.

COLMEX'S Programa México-Estados Unidos

The Programa México-Estados Unidos at El Colegio de México is one of the few institutes in Latin America dedicated to the study of the United States and United States-Mexican relations. The Programa is a part of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales at COLMEX.

According to the Coordinator of the program, **Manuel García y Griego**, who was interviewed recently in Mexico City, "the long-term goal of the program is to organize research in order to understand what is going on within the United States that has particular relevance for Mexico." This broader understanding of the United States is viewed by the program as vital for Mexico.

Initially, research by the program focused on Mexico-United States relations and U.S. foreign policy. Particular emphasis has been given to energy, immigration and trade policies, and United States and Mexican responses to Central America. Plans exist for expanding to research topics dealing with United States domestic issues such as economic policy, bureaucratic politics, and ethnicity. Changing national topics including immigration and trade policy are also receiving attention by the program's researchers. The mechanisms that the United States has for dealing with border issues are another of prime concern for the program ongoing activities of the Programa México-Estados Unidos include publications, lecture and speaker series, symposia, and a visiting student program.

The Programa is involved with four series of publications. A bibliography of Mexico-United States relations is now being published annually. Directed by **Marie-Claire Fischer de Figueroa**, this project is now collaborating with Border-Line, the international bibliographic database on the United States-Mexico border region that is located at UCLA.

An annual interpretive review of relations between Mexico and the United States is now appearing in book form. The first of these, entitled *México-Estados Unidos 1982* (México, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1982), is a collection of timely articles regarding current and continuing issues.

A book series is composed of broader studies. One title has already appeared: **Josefina Zoraida Vásquez** and **Lorenzo Meyer**, *México frente a Estados Unidos. Un ensayo histórico, 1776-1980* (México, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1982). Finally, short monographs on specific topics are in the planning stage. All of these titles form part of the *Colección*



Manuel García y Griego

México-Estados Unidos published by COLMEX.

A March symposium entitled "Recent Trends of U.S.-Mexican Relations," that was co-sponsored with the University of Houston, discussed foreign policy issues, economic issues, immigration, and the role of Chicanos. The papers of this symposium will be published.

Collaborative activity with UH also involves a visiting students program wherein 15 Chicano students spent the 1983 summer at COLMEX taking lecture courses and participating in a research seminar. This activity was supported by CONACYT.

During July and August, Harvard's **Jorge Domínguez** offered a course on United States-Latin American relations. The program also has a continuing series of invited foreign and Mexican speakers on U.S. topics. These have included members of the State Department Senior Executive Seminar, including **Cole Blasier**, **David North**, **Manuel del Valle**, **Rep. Steven Solarz**, and others.

The Programa México-Estados Unidos was established in 1979. Former coordinators include **Olga Pellicer de Brody** and **Lorenzo Meyer**. Current coordinator of the program, **Manuel García y Griego**, is a native of New Mexico. After receiving his B.A. at Princeton, he went to COLMEX for an M.A. in demography, and he is now completing the Ph.D. at UCLA in

history. His publications include *La migración de mexicanos no documentados a los estados unidos* (México, D.F.: CENIET, 1980) and with **Carlos Vásquez** as co-editor, *Mexico-U.S. Relations: Conflict and Convergence* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center and Chicano Studies Research Center, 1983. Pp. 504).

For more information regarding the Programa and its activities, contact: **Manuel García y Griego**, Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, 10740 México, D.F. (905) 568-6033, ext. 312.

Wilkie at UTEP, UH, and Havana

PROFMEX President **James W. Wilkie**, Universitywide Coordinator of UC MEXUS, spoke at UTEP, April 25 on "Positive and Negative Consequences of Mexico's Current Economic Crisis." On behalf of UC MEXUS, he met with community leaders in El Paso and Ciudad Juárez, where he visited the maquiladora industry through arrangements made by **Don Shuffstall** and **Oscar J. Martínez**. Martínez arranged for Wilkie to meet on April 27 with Alan E. Eliason, Chief Patrol Agent for the El Paso District of the INS; and Captain **R.G. Woodruff** gave Wilkie and Martínez a tour of the "no-man's land" between the two fences on the United States side of the border. The first fence is the almost useless "Tortilla Curtain" while the second fence demarks the effective United States border.

At the University of Houston, Wilkie spoke on UC MEXUS and participated April 29 in a seminar entitled "Five Months of the De la Madrid Administration," sponsored by the Institute of International Business Analysis. Other participants in the seminar, chaired by the Institute's director **Thomas F. O'Brien**, included: **Roberto Newell García** (Instituto de Bancas y Finanzas, Mexico City), **Stephen Zamora** (UH and UNAM), and **Marcela Serrato de Treviño** (Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Mexico City.)

Traveling to Cuba June 12-23, Wilkie met informally with Cuban academicians interested in Cuba's relations with Mexico to tell them of UC MEXUS resources and programs.

Association for Borderland Scholars

The increasing convergence of the cultures and economies of the United States and Mexico along their common boundary and the changes these convergences are causing have led to rapidly increasing interest in the region by federal, state, and local governments as well as researchers of both nations.

In 1976, the Association for Borderland Scholars (ABS) was founded to promote and further the study of the region by Mexican and U.S. scholars and to provide outlets for this research. It is interdisciplinary in nature and is the professional organization for persons interested in the wide variety of topics in the border region. Its current membership is 165.

The Association holds its annual meetings in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association. Forty-one persons participated in the sessions at the April 1983 meetings, held in Albuquerque.

During the annual business meeting, **Jerry R. Ladman** (ASU) was elected president of the organization and **Oscar Martínez** (UTEP) was elected vice-president and program chair. **David Hornbeck** (CSU, Northridge) has served as president of the organization for the last two years. **C. Daniel Dillman** (Northern Illinois University-De Kalb) is treasurer.

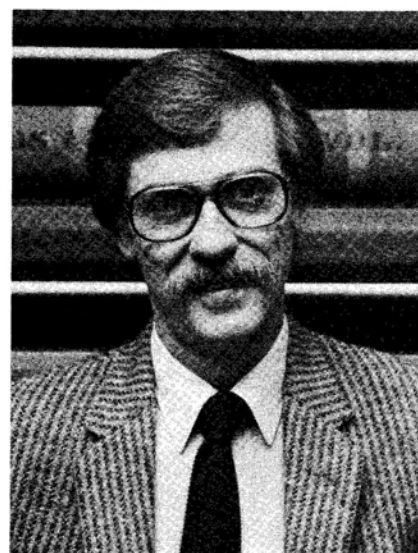
This last year ABS participated in the publication of the *Borderlands Sourcebook: A Guide to the Literature on Northern Mexico and the American Southwest*, edited by **Richard L. Nostrad, Ellwyn R.**



Oscar J. Martinez

Stoddard, and **Jonathan P. West** (University of Oklahoma Press, 1983). ABS also publishes a semi-annual newsletter, *Frontera*. C. Daniel Dillman serves as editor.

The 1984 ABS meetings will be held April 25 through 28 in San Diego, California in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association conference. A special session will be hosted in Tijuana by CEFNOMEX. Those interested in giving a paper or serving as chair of a session should contact by November 15: Oscar Martínez, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas, El



David Hornbeck

Paso, TX 79968 (915) 747-5196.

All persons interested in the borderlands are invited to affiliate with ABS. The annual membership fee is \$5.00. To join, send a check along with name, mailing address, discipline, and institutional affiliation to: C. Daniel Dillman, Treasurer, Association for Borderline Scholars, Department of Geography, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, IL 60115.

New Directions at CEFNOMEX

Over the past several months, the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOMEX) in Tijuana has made considerable progress in expanding and strengthening its various programs. A generous grant from the Ford Foundation has provided for the establishment of a two-year visiting U.S. scholars program, which is designed to reinforce the research and teaching areas of CEFNOMEX.

Under the Ford grant two U.S. scholars have recently joined the Center in Tijuana. **Barbara Driscoll**, a Ph.D. in history from Notre Dame, will direct a project to produce an annotated guide to sources of primary historical data relating to the United States-Mexico borderlands. This effort will entail the identification of academic and non-academic sources of information on the border in both countries, evaluating the contents of these repositories, and producing a catalog of the materials.

Another Ford visiting scholar, **Kenneth Shellhamer**, a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Colorado will be in charge of a seminar on model design and the analysis of data. In addition, he will supervise the statistical analysis of data from all CEFNOMEX research projects.

On July 20, 1983, CEFNOMEX was visited by Mexico's Secretary of Education, **Lic. Jesús Reyes Heróles**. Accompanying the Secretary were Subsecretario de Cultura **Juan José Bremer** and **Rodolfo Pataki**, who was recently appointed to direct the new cultural development program for Mexico's north and south borders. This program was officially launched by Secretary Reyes Heróles during his stay in Tijuana.

Other important recent visitors to CEFNOMEX included **Rafael Segovia**, Director of the Centro de Relaciones Internacionales at COLMEX. While in Tijuana, Segovia gave a public lecture

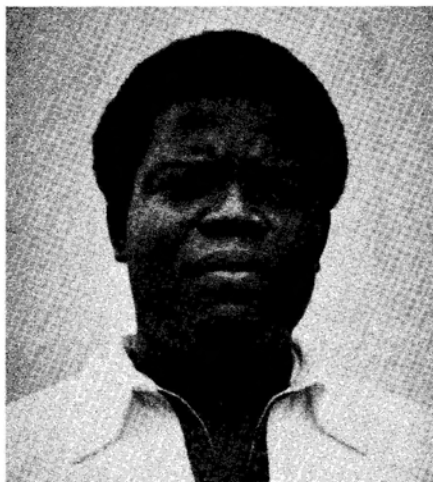
and also held a seminar that explored the implications for the border of the recent electoral victories of PAN in Chihuahua. Particular emphasis was given to the mayoral elections in Ciudad Juárez.

After five months in Tijuana and after inaugurating the CEFNOMEX visiting scholars program, **Mario Ojeda** has returned to his duties as a professor of international relations at COLMEX. Another visiting scholar who arrived at CEFNOMEX in July is UNAM's **Elvira Ramos**. Ramos will spend a year in Tijuana as a result of an ongoing UNAM/CEFNOMEX exchange program.

Finally, **Carlos Graisbord** has joined the CEFNOMEX staff on a permanent basis. Graisbord, an ABD in Urban Planning from the University of Pennsylvania, will work on border urbanization and will also strengthen the teaching program at CEFNOMEX.

Comparative Borders Project

"Divided Peoples in a Divided World: A Comparison of the Mexican and Nigerian People's Experience of Partition" is the title of a collaborative research project being conducted by **A.I. Asiwaju** and **Roger Gravil** of the Department of History of the University of Lagos in Lagos, Nigeria. In a recent interview, Asiwaju told *UC MEXUS NEWS* that "the choice of Nigeria and northern Mexico as case studies is based on an assumption of basic comparability in the two historical experiences."



A.I. Asiwaju

According to Asiwaju, the areas of relevance of the Mexico-United States boundary to the Nigerian situation are several. First, in both cases, the political boundaries constitute a line of cultural contact between two opposing Western European cultures. In the case of North America the division is Anglo/Hispanic; in the African case the division is between the officially English-speaking Nigeria and her four Francophone neighboring mainland countries of Benin (formerly Dahomey), Niger, Chad, and Cameroon.

Second, in both cases, the political boundaries are lines that arbitrarily split up pre-existing ethnic and related historical entities. Long-established Hispanic populations were partitioned by the new international boundary, established in 1848 and modified in 1854, between the United States and Mexico. A similar situation is to be seen in Nigeria with the division of the Adja, the Yoruba, and Borgu by the boundary with Benin; the Hausa and Fulani by the Niger boundary; the Kanuri by the Chad border; and the Kanembu, the Shuwa, the Mandarawa, the Adamawa, the Chamba, the Ekoi, the Ododop, and others by the Cameroon line.

Finally, although the political boundaries constitute a dividing line and a barrier, other forces militate against this separa-

tion. Economic disparities, interlocking agricultural production, labor and trade flows, and the management of shared water resources are all unifying forces.

"These and many other issues suggest," according to Asiwaju, "that the Mexican-United States boundary, its history and the adjudication of the claims raised by it are of direct relevance to Nigeria whether in relations to her immediate neighbors or within the wider context of the Economic Community of West African States."

A.I. Asiwaju holds the Ph.D. from the University Abadan and currently is Head of the History Department at the University of Lagos. He is the author of numerous articles and books on West African history and the forthcoming *Partitioned Africans: Studies in Human Relations across Africa's International Boundaries, 1884-1984* (Lagos: University of Lagos Press). On a recent research trip to the United States and Mexico, Asiwaju met with members of UCLA's Program on Mexico and with the staff of UC MEXUS as well as with researchers at CEFNOMEX. In El Paso, he consulted with UTEP's **Oscar Martínez** and **Ellwyn Stoddard**, and at UTA he met with **Stanley Ross** and **Niles Hansen**.



Roger Gravil

Roger Gravil is Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Lagos and obtained his Ph.D. from Portsmouth Polytechnic and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London. A specialist in Latin American economic history, Gravil has published many articles on the subject and has a book in press entitled *The Anglo-Argentine Connection 1900-1939* (Lagos: University of Lagos Press). He will visit the United States and Mexico in the near future for research on the border project.

For more information contact: A.I. Asiwaju, Department of History, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel. 80-05-00, ext. 382.

Monterrey Border Urbanization Meeting

The Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM), in Monterrey, Nuevo León, hosted the "First Binational Symposium/Workshop on U.S.-Mexican Border Urbanization" on June 24-25, 1983. Attended by more than 60 experts from both sides of the border, the symposium set out to identify researchable urbanization-related problems, analytical methodologies, and specific data needs. Workshop topics ranged from housing markets, to physical integration, to regional planning methods.

Major addresses were delivered by a number of invited speakers. Among these were **Niles Hansen** (UTA), **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOEX), **Luis Suárez-Villa** (UCI), **Romeo Flores Caballero** (State of Nuevo León) and **Carlos Camacho** (Instituto de Geografía y Estadística). Themes for the addresses included "Inter-Urban Patterns in the Northeast Mexico Border Area", "Evolution of Border Urbanization", and "Private Sector Initiatives and Government Programs in the Border area".

Representatives from the Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto presented the key components of the new National Development Plan as it relates to regional development. They also discussed some of the current statistical and data system plans for each region.

A special address on "Oil Policy and Regionalization" was presented in the name of **Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto**, Honorary President of the event.

The Symposium/Workshop was organized and coordinated by **Alejandro Ibarra** and **Fernando Quezada** of the ITESM econometrics research unit (UNET). Plans are underway for follow-up activities resulting from the symposium. Further information may be obtained from: Unidad Económica, ITESM, Sucursal de Correos "J", Monterrey, Nuevo León, México (Telephone: 59-00-33).

Mexico's IBAFIN

In 1980, thanks to a generous donation from Banco Nacional de México, the Instituto de Banca y Finanzas, A.C. (IBAFIN), was incorporated as a non-profit private institution devoted to training and research in the areas of finance, banking, and socio-economic issues. The charter of the institute calls for it to be active in improving the financial skills and capabilities of individuals employed in decision making in the private and public sectors of Mexico and to delve into those topics of research that can improve the general appreciation of Mexico's socio-economic and political features as they affect financial and managerial decisions.

IBAFIN began its training activities in early 1981. Since then it has graduated four groups of students that have successfully completed the requisites for the Especialización en Administración Financiera, a post graduate certification program that is roughly equivalent to the United States M.S. degree. Also in 1981, IBAFIN initiated its research programs and began a sustained effort to provide a broader forum for this research through the publication of a monthly, refereed, monograph series known as *Monografías Financieras*. This effort has culminated in some four hundred subscriptions that provide the monograph series with a fairly broad distribution and readership. Contributions to *Monografías Financieras* have

been made by both the Instituto's own staff members, as well as by other Mexican professionals.

To date, the following monographs have been published in this series:

Roberto Newell G. "Estrategias de desarrollo para instituciones de intermediación en mercados de capital" (vol. I, no.1, 1981)

Santiago Ibarreche S. "Modelo de análisis financiero para instituciones bancarias" (vol. I, no.2, 1981)

Agustín F. Legorreta "La coyuntura económica actual" (vol. I, no.3, 1982)

Luis Rubio F. "Intencionalidad y la toma de decisiones" (vol. I, no.4, 1982)

Santiago Ibarreche S. "Estimación de cobranza por medio de cadenas de Markov y utilización de análisis discriminante para concesiones de crédito" (vol. I, no.5, 1982)

Jorge Luis Oria y H. "Influencia del progreso en la planeación" (vol. I, no.6, 1982)

Luis Rubio F. "El papel de la banca extranjera en México" (vol. I, no.7, 1982)

Santiago Ibarreche S. "Sistemas de puntaje para discriminación de alternativas" (vol. I, no.8, 1983)

Roberto Servitje "Responsabilidad social con el consumidor" (vol. I, no.9, 1983)

Ingolf Otto Z. "Perspectivas de la Bolsa Mexicana de Valores" (vol. I, no.10, 1983)

Roberto Newell G. "Diagnóstico global del sector financiero Mexicano 1970-1980" (vol. I, no.11, 1983)

Gloria Robles V. "Como elegir un estilo de liderazgo eficiente" (vol. I, no.12, 1983)

Luis Rubio F. "En torno al objetivo original de las empresas públicas" (vol. II, no.1, 1983)

IBAFIN has a small full-time professional staff made up of nine individuals, all of whom are terminal degree holders in

their disciplines. This group is responsible for the institute's training programs, in addition to serving as the backbone of the research staff. To complement the staff's skills and discipline base, IBAFIN has developed a broad network of adjunct faculty members who contribute their particular skills and knowledge to both of the Instituto's core activities of research and training. The conjunction of both types of faculty has allowed IBAFIN to strengthen its professional skill base far beyond what is normally found in equivalent institutions.

The essence of the successful interrelationship between the full time staff and adjunct faculty is in the very detailed and participative curricular planning approach that IBAFIN utilizes for its training programs and in the way in which it invites the participation of adjunct professionals in the research programs. Both of these participation vehicles have provided adjunct faculty members with a much richer involvement in the institute's activities than otherwise might be possible.

Since 1980, the Instituto has also been involved in developing a specialized library that today contains some 5,000 volumes in the general collection, and some 400 subscriptions to professional journals, magazines, and other periodicals. A great effort has been made to develop the appropriate recovery systems, hence, most of the collection—and many articles—can be accessed using card catalogues, and computer-based

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systems. IBAFIN has four microcomputers that are used to support classroom and research activities. It also has access to a mainframe computer and to sophisticated data bases through a time sharing service that it has contracted.

IBAFIN has been involved in consulting and has undertaken research for firms and institutions that have required this service. Currently these activities supply significant financial support for the Instituto. Among the topics that have been researched on this basis are the crisis of 1982, the financial sector of Mexico, the future of Mexico's external sector, the debt crisis of Mexico, and the political prospective of the country. Although, most of this work is confidential in nature, some of its major conclusions are in the public domain or can be obtained by contacting the Instituto.

IBAFIN's Board of Directors is headed by **Agustín F. Legorreta**. He has been President of the Board since the institute's formations. Under his general supervision the Instituto has developed a small general management group. The institute's Rector is **Alejandro Medina Mora**, a distinguished banker who upon retirement was named to head the institute's activities. He in turn, has two key collaborators: **Roberto Newell G.** (Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin) and **Luis Rubio F.** (Ph.D., Brandeis University), who serve as Vice Rector and Academic Director respectively. It is this small group that is responsible for the professional activi-



Alejandro Medina Mora

ties and overall success of the Institute.

Among other members of the professional staff are: **Pedro Freixas** (Ph.D., Stanford), **Adolfo Crespo**, (MPA, Harvard), **Miguel Llama** (CPT, Instituto Politécnico Nacional), **Ingolf Otto** (Ph.D., George Washington University, on leave), **José Barrera**, (Ph.D., Ottawa University, on leave), and **Adacelia López** (MLS, UNAM).

The institute is located in attractive quarters in the south of Mexico City. For more information about IBAFIN contact: Instituto de Banca y Finanzas, A.C., Carmen No. 1, Chimalistac, San Angel, Delegación Alvaro Obregón, 01070 México, D.F. (905) 550-95-00, 548-31-93, or 548-60-31.

UTA's Ross Honored

Stanley R. Ross, professor of history and coordinator of the Border Research Program and of the Office for Mexican Studies at UTA, received on May 16 the 1983 Medalla de Acero al Mérito Histórico Capitán Alonso de León in ceremonies in Monterrey, Mexico. The medal is presented by la Sociedad Nuevoleonesa de Historia, Geografía, y Estadística for research contributions to Mexican history. The award was given to Ross by **Aureliano Tapia Méndez**, president of the Society, at its 41st annual meeting in Monterrey.

The following month, on June 14, Ross was elected a corresponding member of the Mexican Academy of History, correspondent of the Royal Academy of Madrid. In a letter of official notification, academy President **Edmundo O'Gorman** called Ross's election "recognition of his merits as a historian dedicated to the study of Mexico's past." Ross joins **George Kubler** (Yale) and **Woodrow Borah** (UCB) as the only Academy members from the United States.

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