



UC MEXUS NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM ON MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES

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Wilkie Leaves UC MEXUS

The founding Universitywide Coordinator of UC MEXUS, James W. Wilkie has resigned effective November 14, 1983, to focus his energies on PROFMEX and UCLA activities. In an interview in Los Angeles, Wilkie noted that with the consortium firmly established as a recognized leader in Mexican studies, he can now leave UC MEXUS to engage in other important activities.

UC MEXUS was formed in November 1981 by the University of California as a response to the increasing complexity of the United States-Mexico relationship. The administrative headquarters for the consortium were located at UCLA and Wilkie was named Universitywide Coordinator.

Under Wilkie's guidance, UC MEXUS developed into an effective organization for promoting Mexico-related activities. Accomplishments of the consortium during this period include initiation of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research* (published for UC MEXUS at UCSD), which has become a key tool for Mexico researchers and the *UC MEXUS NEWS* (published for the consortium by UCLA), which has improved communications among Mexicanists everywhere and which has given wide publicity to University of California programs. In addition, the interdisciplinary journal *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* (based at UCI) will publish its first number in the fall of 1984.

Through encouragement from UC MEXUS and with consortium funds, each of the nine UC campuses experienced a significant evolution of organization and expansion of Mexico programs. This process was assisted by UC MEXUS grants for projects that stimulated Mexico-related re-

search throughout the UC system. These developments over the past two years, according to Wilkie, "made the whole of the nine campus programs into more than the sum of its parts."

On another front, Wilkie as both leader of UC MEXUS and as President of PROFMEX linked the two organizations in several collaborative projects. Most important is the PROFMEX support for the research inventory and the newsletter.

Leaving his duties at UC MEXUS, Wilkie will devote his efforts to PROFMEX

and the UCLA Mexico programs. Wilkie is Professor of History at UCLA and editor of the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America Series*. He is also co-editor of the *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project*. Wilkie is a distinguished scholar of contemporary Mexico and the author of numerous books and articles.

UC MEXUS is now converting to a permanent structure within the UC system. Until this change is accomplished, coordinating duties will be assumed by the chair of the Executive Committee.

III PROFMEX-ANUIES Conference in Tijuana



James W. Wilkie
and
Rafael Velasco Fernández

The III Conference of Mexican and U.S. Universities on Border Studies met October 23-25 at the facilities of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFNOEMEX) in Tijuana. Hosted by CEFNOEMEX, representing the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES), and by UCLA and UC MEXUS, representing PROFMEX, the theme of the conference was "Rules of the Game in Border Life."

The well-attended sessions were opened by **Héctor Gallego García**, Rector of the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, who spoke on the crucial role of Mexican and U.S. universities in identifying and solving problems of the border region. PROFMEX President **James W. Wilkie**, in his response, noted that the present conference would discuss a number of border problems with the goal of suggesting solutions. Also taking part in the opening ceremonies was **Alberto Szekely**, official representative of Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations, **Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor**.

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

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The topics of the conference panels included "Juridical Norms," "Defacto Rules," "Cultural Interactions," and "Games Without Rules." Each panel featured papers and commentators from both the United States and Mexico.

The meetings also included working luncheon and dinner sessions. **Guy Bensusan** (Northern Arizona University) enlightened the conference participants about the eclectic nature of border cuisine with a spirited reading of his epic poem "Past and Repast." At one evening session **Stanley Robe** (UCLA) and **Carlos Monsiváis** offered their individual perspectives on aspects of the culture of the region. Also featured at an evening session were **Steve Loza** (UCLA) and the Lobos del Este de Los Angeles who teamed up to provide commentary on, and examples of, evolving Hispanic music forms on the border and in Los Angeles.

Mario Ojeda Gómez, professor of international relations at El Colegio de México, was honored at the conference for his contributions to Mexico-United States relations and to the advancement of border studies. **Rafael Velasco Fernández**, Secretario General of ANUIES, presented Ojeda with a plaque from ANUIES and PROFMEX.

On behalf of PROFMEX, President Wilkie presented a certificate of appreciation to ANUIES and noted in his remarks that the efforts of Rafael Velasco Fernández and **Ermilo Marroquín** had been particularly significant in the organization of the joint meetings and in the publication of the conference proceedings. At the same time, Velasco Fernández presented a plaque to PROFMEX, in acknowledgment of the close working relations that had been developed between the two organizations over the years.

The PROFMEX-ANUIES organizing committee met to discuss plans for the IV Conference of Mexican and U.S. Universities. Joining the committee for the first time were **Samuel Schmidt**, representing UNAM, and **Jesús Tamayo**, representing CIDE. It was decided that Santa Fe, New Mexico, would be the site of the IV Conference and that the University of New Mexico would serve as host. The meetings will be held in 1985, with the exact dates to be announced later. The committee noted that Stanley Ross and ANUIES had done a superb job with the proceedings of the II Conference, copies of which were available in Tijuana. The Committee also initiated the process to assure the timely publication of the Tijuana papers.

Many of the conference participants took advantage of the opportunity to explore the new, modern Tijuana that has undergone so many dramatic changes over the past decade. The consensus was that Tijuana was an ideal site for the meetings on border studies, both in terms of the facilities available and in terms of the chance to study first hand a case of dynamic growth and change in a major border city.

One group of the conference participants met with **Gene Wood**, Chief Border Patrol Officer at the Chula Vista Sector. After a lengthy briefing, Border Patrol officers then took the group for a tour along the U.S. side of the border, noting the immense problems of enforcement.

Closing remarks for the III Conference were made by **Robert Chatten**, U.S. Public Affairs Office and Counselor of the Embassy in Mexico City. In his comments, Chatten lauded the efforts of ANUIES and PROFMEX and indicated that he would recommend to the U.S. government that the President of PROFMEX serve as the Academic Delegate to the Mexico-United States Bilateral Commission scheduled to meet in 1984.

From the editor . . .

Readers are invited to submit items for possible inclusion in future numbers of the *UC MEXUS NEWS*. The stories should be programmatic in nature, typed, double-spaced, and written in press release form. Articles in back numbers of the *NEWS* should serve as guides for content and style. All Mexican institutions and organizations must be identified by their complete names in Spanish. Authors of Mexico-related books should have review copies sent directly to the *NEWS*. The deadline for submission of material for the spring number is January 16.

Paul Ganster

UC MEXUS NEWS

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Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos to Appear in Fall of 1984

The first issue of *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos*, the new international, scholarly journal published by UC Press, is expected to appear during the fall of 1984. The quarterly publication is a cooperative venture of UC MEXUS and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM). *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* will publish articles from all disciplines which have broad interdisciplinary applications to the study of Mexico and its people. **Jaime E. Rodríguez** (History, UCI) is Executive Editor; **Frank Cancian** (Anthropology, UCI) and **Colin MacLachlan** (History, Tulane) are Associate Editors.

The new journal will have two boards. The Editorial Board will be chosen from the faculties of the University of California and UNAM. The International Advisory Board, selected from among scholars world wide, will assist the editors in reviewing articles, suggesting suitable reviewers, and recommending articles or books of interest to

the field. International Advisory Board members include **Alberto Camarillo** (Stanford), **John Hart** (University of Houston), **Evon Z. Vogt** (Harvard), **Billie R. DeWalt** (University of Kentucky), **Jeffrey R. Parsons** (University of Michigan), **Enrique Florescano** (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), **Berta Ulloa** (El Colegio de México), **Jorge Domínguez** (Harvard), **Michael A. Olivas** (University of Houston), **Clark Reynolds** (Stanford), **Susan Eckstein** (Boston University), **Rafael Segovia** (El Colegio de México), **Lorenzo Meyer** (El Colegio de México), **Luis González** (El Colegio de Michoacán), **Romeo Flores Caballero** (Secretaría de Educación y Cultura, Nuevo León), **Eduardo Matos Moctezuma** (Centro de Investigación y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social), and **Leopoldo Solís** (Banco de México).

Contributions may be synthetic, interpretive, analytical, or theoretical, but

must contribute in a significant way to understanding of cultural, historical, political, social, economic, or scientific factors affecting the development of Mexico. Any article not in itself directly related to Mexico may be accepted if it makes important comparative conclusions specifically to Mexico.

All contributions and editorial correspondence should be sent to the 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.

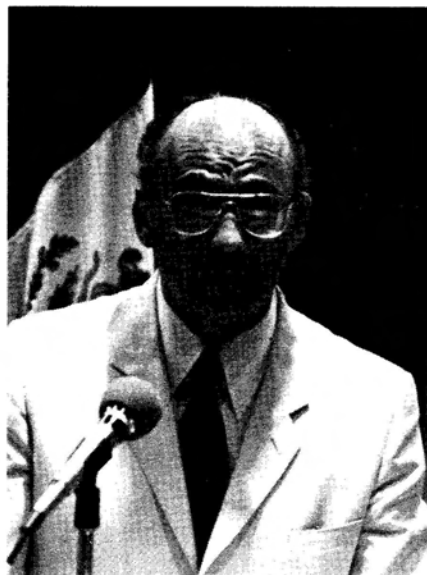
Universitywide News

Luis Echeverría Speaks at UCSD

Luis Echeverría Álvarez, president of Mexico from 1970 to 1976, delivered a major address at UCSD on September 16, 1983. He spoke at the conclusion of the first binational conference on U.S.-Mexican relations dealing with marine resources, held September 15-16 at UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

Echeverría, one of Mexico's two surviving former presidents, is now Director General of the Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (CEESTEM) in Mexico City. CEESTEM conducts a wide-ranging program of social science research dealing with contemporary Mexican economic and social development, Mexico's international economic affairs (including maritime affairs), U.S.-Mexican relations, and North-South relations.

Addressing a group of nearly one hundred faculty members, students, participants in the marine resources symposium, and members of the San Diego community, Echeverría devoted most of his speech to a review of current issues affecting relations between the United States and Third World nations. He urged greater attention by the United States and other industrialized nations to the ideas of the Third World concerning solutions to the problems of marine resource exploitation, underdevelopment, and the nuclear arms race.



Luis Echeverría

Mexico and other Third World nations, Echeverría said, are seeking to protect themselves against the worldwide economic crisis, "which frequently affects their political stability and tranquility."

While at UCSD, the former President also discussed arrangements for future exchanges of publications and personnel and seminars to be cosponsored by CEESTEM and the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

Herberto Castillo Speaks at UCSD

Herberto Castillo Martínez, leader of one of Mexico's most prominent opposition parties, delivered an address at UCSD on October 21, 1983. His appearance was sponsored by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

Castillo serves as president of the Comité Nacional of the Partido Mexicano de los Trabajadores (PMT), one of the opposition political parties formed in Mexico in the last half of the 1970s in response to the electoral reforms enacted during the López Portillo *sexenio*. Castillo was one of the PMT's founders.

Trained as a civil engineer, Castillo has had a long career of political and labor activism, and has also published extensively as a political journalist in Mexico. His most recent book, entitled *Si te agarran, te van a matar* (Ediciones Oceano, 1983), is a memoir of his experiences in Mexican politics.

Castillo's talk was the first in a series of seminars being conducted this academic year at the UCSD Center dealing with political parties and elections in Mexico. Future seminars in this series will be given by **Juan Molinar Horcasitas** (UNAM), **Fernando Estrada** (ITAM), **Barry Carr** (La Trobe University, Australia). Molinar and Carr are Visiting Research Fellows at the UCSD Center this year.

Cornelius Appointed to Chair

UCSD Chancellor **Richard Atkinson** has announced the appointment of **Wayne A. Cornelius** to be the first holder of an endowed chair in the field of U.S.-Mexican relations at the San Diego campus. The Gildred Professorship in U.S.-Mexican Relations was established earlier this year through a grant from the family foundations of Stuart C. Gildred of Santa Ynez, California, and Theodore E. Gildred of Solana Beach, California. The Gildred Chair is to be held by a senior faculty member affiliated with UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

Cornelius is the founder and present director of the Center, which was initiated in 1979 and went into full operation in September 1980. The interdisciplinary center conducts a wide-ranging program of advanced research, graduate training, publications, and public service activities devoted exclusively to Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations. More than 90 researchers are currently affiliated with the Center, including 25 visiting scholars from institutions throughout the United States and Mexico who spend three to twelve months in residence each year at the Center.

Cornelius began his studies in Mexico in 1962, as a Spanish-language major, and since then he has lived and done field research in Mexico for a total of more than four years. He spent one year (1970) doing fieldwork in the slums of Mexico City, and later lived for two years in rural areas of Jalisco, studying the migration of Mexican workers to the United States and the impacts of such migration upon the workers' home communities. Another year of fieldwork (1978) was devoted to studies of Mexican immigrant communities in several cities of California and Illinois.

Since coming to UCSD in March 1980, Cornelius has directed two additional field studies of Mexican immigrants, one focusing on health service utilization by Mexicans living in San Diego County, and another examining the role of Mexican labor in the economies of the San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Bay areas.

Prior to joining the UCSD Department of Political Science, Cornelius was Professor of Political Science at MIT, where he taught from 1971 to 1979. He was also a visiting research fellow at El Colegio de México (1970), the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University (1971-72),

and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. (1979-80). At UCSD he teaches courses on Mexican politics and development, U.S.-Mexican relations, and field research methods for students interested in Mexican populations.

He has published extensively on Mexican labor migration and U.S. immigration policy, the political economy of urbanization in Latin America, the Mexican political system, and Mexico's development problems and policies. His books and monographs include *Politics and the Migrant Poor in Mexico City* (1975), *Mexican Immigrants and Southern California* (1982), *America's New Immigration Law* (1983), and *Politics in Mexico* (forthcoming).

Cornelius is co-editor of the *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research*, which is published annually by UC MEXUS and PROFMEX. He has served as Chairman of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee and is a Director of PROFMEX. He is also the incoming President of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA).

UCSD Center Workshop Series on Mexican Political Institutions Neglected by Scholars

In October the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD began a series of three-day research workshops focusing on selected political institutions in Mexico which have been relatively neglected by the current generation of social scientists but which are still of fundamental importance to an understanding of the Mexican polity and society.

The first workshop in the series, examining "Religion and Politics: Mexico in Comparative Perspective," was held on October 4-6 at Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County. Cosponsored by the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), the workshop brought together 44 persons to explore historical and contemporary dimensions of the Church's ties to society and politics.

Participants discussed 21 papers prepared for the workshop, which were organized around five themes: Ideology and Religion; Popular Religiosity; Institutions; Popular Struggles and Christian Groups; and Central America's Impact on Mexico and the United States.

The workshop blended Catholic and

Protestant, atheist and believer, clergy and laity, political party activist, teacher, and scholar in an ecumenical way. **Jean-Pierre Bastián** of El Colegio de México, for example, reported on "Protestant Dissidence in Mexican Rural Areas." **Octavio Rodríguez Araujo** of UNAM presented an analysis of "The Church," Parties, and Class Struggle," while **Marie Moore**, a Maryknoll Sister, described the situation of Central American refugees in Mexico and those displaced within their own countries. Father **Allen Figueroa Deck** of Orange County, California, traced the "Residues of Mexican Religiosity among California Chicanos," and **Peter McDonough**, political scientist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, pursued this theme more broadly in a presentation on "U.S. Catholicism and the Latin American Connection."

A number of agendas for future research were identified by the workshop participants. They recognized the need for further study of the Church as a pole of political opposition (from left or right) in contemporary Mexico and the role of women as "bearers of conservative culture" in many segments of Mexican soci-

ety. The participants also called for the examination of education as a particularly delicate Church-State policy issue and for more intensive scrutiny of the Gramscian concept of "hegemony" in studying religion and politics. Considerable interest was expressed in exploring the legacies of Mexican Catholicism among Mexican-origin populations in the United States.

The three sponsoring institutions will hold a follow-up symposium on the themes of Mexican religion and politics in Mexico City early in 1984. The proceedings of the San Diego conference will be published in Mexico in early 1984, and a condensed English version will also be published by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

The second workshop in this series, to be held in the spring of 1984, will deal with "The Military and Society in Modern Mexico." It is being organized by **William Ackroyd**, a Visiting Research Fellow at the Center and a political scientist based at the University of Arizona. The organizers of the workshop on "Religion and Politics" were **Martín de la Rosa**, historian and Visiting Research Fellow at the Center, and **Charles Reilly**, Research Director of the Center.

UCSD Symposium on Water for the Californias

On October 25, 1983, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD and the Mexico-U.S. Law Institute of the University of San Diego cosponsored a symposium on "Water for the Californias: Law, Politics, and Technology."

Organized by **Donald L. Wyman**, Director of Public Affairs at the UCSD Center, and **Jorge Vargas**, Director of the Mexico-U.S. Law Institute at USD, the symposium featured speakers from educational institutions, government agencies, and the private sector in both Mexico and the United States.

Participants discussed current problems and future supplies of water in the San Diego/Tijuana area, efforts and technologies for water reclamation, water as an issue in U.S.-Mexican relations, the impact of Mexico's economic crisis on its water policies and government investments, and considerations of law and equity in the transborder water relationship.

UCSD Press Briefing with Carlos Salinas

On September 16, 1983, Mexico's Secretary of Programming and Budget, **Carlos Salinas de Gortari**, briefed the members of the editorial board of the *Los Angeles Times* at the newspaper's headquarters.

The briefing was organized by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, at the request of Secretary Salinas. Salinas has been a member of the Center's International Advisory Board since 1980, and is also the author of a research report on public investment in the Mexican countryside published by the Center in 1982.

Salinas's presentation and responses to questions from the *Times* editorial board covered a wide range of issues but concentrated on the economic stabilization policies currently being pursued by the government of Miguel de la Madrid and the social and political implications of the austerity program.

Also participating in the briefing session were two members of the UCSD Department of Political Science, **Wayne Cornelius** and **Ann L. Craig**. Cornelius, Craig, and a third UCSD political science professor, **David R. Mares**, were among the eight members of the official Mexican *comitiva* participating in the Fiestas Patrias (September 15-16) celebrations in Los Angeles this year. Secretary Salinas was designated as personal representative of President de la Madrid at the various events constituting the Fiestas Patrias.

Ancient Mexican and Borderland Ceramics Exhibited at UCLA

The Frederick S. Wight Art Gallery at UCLA was the site from October 11 to November 27 of an exhibition entitled "Ceramic Tomb Sculpture from Ancient West Mexico." The show contains approximately 160 sculptures, dated 200 B.C. to 500 A.D., drawn from the outstanding collection of UCLA's Museum of Cultural History as well as from private collections in Southern California.

Animal effigies, portrayed with charming realism, are an especially distinctive feature of the tomb art of the west Mexican states of Colima, Jalisco, and Nayarit. The exhibition includes some twelve ceramic dogs, ranging from a tiny one-and-one-half-inch example to impressive life-size specimens.



Human effigies are also found in west Mexican tombs and were well represented in this show. The human ceramic figures included warriors, hunchbacked dwarfs, religious specialists, musicians, and women nursing infants.

Shaft and chamber tombs, sometimes descending to depths of 45 feet, are the source of the ceramics exhibited at UCLA. These tombs are characteristic of west Mexico and some feature multiple chambers and contain as many as 20 sculptures. A full-scale replica of a modest tomb from Jalisco formed part of the exhibit.

The exhibition was accompanied by a catalog written by **Jacki Gallagher** and entitled *Companions of the Dead: Ceramic Tomb Sculpture from Ancient West Mexico* (Los Angeles: Museum of Cultural History, 1983, pp. 128). This work is beautifully illustrated with 150 black-and-white photographs and twelve color plates. Gallagher is exhibition curator and a doctoral student in anthropology at UCLA.

In conjunction with "Ceramic Tomb

Sculpture from Ancient West Mexico," the Museum of Cultural History displayed a selection of works from the Natalie Wood collection of pre-Columbian Chupícuaro ceramics from central Mexico.

At the same time, an exhibition entitled "Honoring the Dead: Anasazi Ceramics from the Rainbow Bridge/Monument Valley Expedition" was shown at the Museum of Cultural History. The artifacts exhibited, more than sixty ceramic vessels, beads, and tools from a thirteenth-century burial ground, were originally excavated near Kayenta, Arizona, between 1933 and 1938 by the Rainbow Bridge Monument Valley Expedition. Curator of the exhibition is **Helen K. Crotty**, a graduate student in history at UCLA and author of an illustrated exhibition catalog entitled *Honoring the Dead: Anasazi Ceramics from the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition* (Los Angeles: Museum of Cultural History, 1983, pp. 92).

UCLA's Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center Activities

On November 8 the Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center (SSMHRC) at UCLA hosted the second meeting of a new colloquium series. **Richard Hough**, Director of the Epidemiological Catchment Area Research Project, spoke on "Mexican American Stress and Coping". Four additional colloquia are planned in this series for fall 1983. All speakers are well-known scientists whose work is somehow related to the field of stress and its relationship to Hispanics.

In addition to the colloquia, discussion groups are held periodically by SSMHRC. Those scheduled for fall include such topics as "Stress and Coping Responses in Rehabilitating Mexican American Males," "Political Socialization in Mexican American Adolescents," and "Acculturation and Personality Variables as Predictors of Stress". The speakers are professors, research interns, scholars, SSMHRC staff, graduate students, and invited guests. Speakers at these groups are interested in discussing their research on Hispanic groups and stress with other professionals for feedback.

SSMHRC was established in 1973 with a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The overall objective is to advance knowledge of Hispanic mental health and thereby contribute to meeting the needs of the Hispanic population in the United

States. The Center conducts multidisciplinary research and stimulates training of Hispanic mental health professionals. In the next five years, projected research will be conducted within the framework of a life stress-illness paradigm, which seeks to better understand how life stress, coping responses, and social support interact to influence the psychological well-being of Mexican Americans.

SSMHRC also collects, catalogues, and disseminates literature and bibliographies on mental health issues among Hispanics, and contributes with original publications and technical and community assistance to the advancement of its goals. SSMHRC has a computerized Hispanic

Mental Health Bibliography system which provides data for research from diverse journals, books, conference proceedings, and government reports.

On October 7, SSMHRC and the Child Guidance Centers, Inc./Clínica del Niño, sponsored a conference entitled "Current Perspective in Hispanic Mental Health" in Anaheim, California. Participants included **Charles W. Day**, Executive Director, Child Guidance Centers, Inc./Clínica del Niño; **Nelly Salgado de Snyder** (UCLA) who spoke on "What is Really Troubling Mexican American Youth? Strategies for Effective Counseling;" **Kathryn Lindholm** (UCLA) who discussed "Child Abuse and the Hispanic Family;" **Amado Padilla**

(UCLA) whose topic was "Hispanic Children at Risk? Treatment and Prevention," and **Reina Juárez** (Roybal Family Mental Health Center, USC Counseling Services) whose presentation was entitled "Clinical Issues Related to the Treatment of Hispanic Children." Program Coordinators were **Eduardo Cascallar** (SSMHRC) and **Joseph M. Cervantes** (Child Guidance Center, Inc./Clínica del Niño and UCLA).

For additional information about the colloquium series, discussion groups, and computerized bibliography system contact: Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati or Kathryn Lindholm, SSMHRC, Department of Psychology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-8886.

James Lockhart and Studies in Older Nahuatl at UCLA

Of all the indigenous American languages, only those of Mesoamerica were regularly written down by their speakers in the centuries after the European conquest, and of these Nahuatl (also called Aztec) has left the largest legacy, a diverse and voluminous documentation. Because of its difficulty, historians long left this rich source to languish, but over the past decade the situation has changed.

In a movement initiated by Professor of History **James Lockhart**, UCLA has become the country's single center of Nahuatl-based historical activities. First studying Nahuatl with **William Bright** (Linguistics, UCLA), then branching out to work with anthropologists and linguists at other institutions, Lockhart undertook to open up the specific vocabulary and conventions of "colonial" Nahuatl, in which until that time literally no one in the world had been proficient. Lockhart's collaborative efforts led to two important works published in 1976: with **Arthur J.O. Anderson** and **Frances Berdan**, *Beyond the Codices* (UC Press and the UCLA Latin American Center), an anthology of and introduction to colonial Nahuatl documents; and with **Frances Karttunen**, *Nahuatl in the Middle Years: Language Contact Phenomena in Texts of the Colonial Period* (UC Publications in Linguistics, 85), a study of the nature and timing of Spanish influence on Nahuatl.

For years Lockhart has been training others, primarily his own doctoral advisees, to do ethnohistorical research on the basis of Nahuatl documents. At the core of this activity has been an informal advanced seminar in reading and interpreting older Nahuatl. The group takes turns working over Nahuatl documents of special interest to a certain student, often found by that student in the Mexican archives or in the UCLA collections. There have usually been six to eight persons in attendance, including at times some



James Lockhart

anthropologists, linguists, and art historians. The entire movement is strongly cross-disciplinary, or as Lockhart likes to say, "non-disciplinary," showing up the disciplines for the fictive little boxes he thinks they really are.

No less than eight members of the seminar have undertaken dissertations in which ethnohistory and Nahuatl play some role. The 1981 UCLA dissertation of **S.L. Cline** (History, Harvard) is a social-economic analysis of the Indian town of Culhuacan in the late sixteenth century on the basis of a collection of Nahuatl testaments. The 1982 UCLA dissertation of **Leslie Scott Offutt** (History, Vassar College), which is on late colonial Saltillo, does not utilize Nahuatl, but in the course of her research Offutt found a set of Nahuatl testaments and other documents, extremely rare for an area so far north. Offutt is now in the process of translating and analyzing these Nahuatl documents for publication.

Four other students have completed their research and are now writing dissertations. **Robert S. Haskett** (C. Phil. History,

UCLA) is doing a history of Indian municipalities in the Morelos region. **Frances M. Krug** (C. Phil. History, UCLA) is analyzing an extensive set of Nahuatl annals from the Puebla-Tlaxcala region. **Susan Schroeder** (C. Phil. History, UCLA, and Associate Editor, *UC MEXUS NEWS*) is writing about sociopolitical concepts in the work of the early seventeenth-century Nahuatl annalist from Amecameca, Chimalpahin.

Stephanie G. Wood (C. Phil. History, UCLA) is doing a study of Indian communities in the Toluca Valley in the second half of the colonial period on the basis of both Spanish and Nahuatl sources, including the quasi-falsified "primordial titles" the communities prepared to defend their rights.

Two additional students are still in the research phase of their projects. **Juan López Magaña** (C. Phil. History, UCLA) is involved in a comparative study of the lives and work of two important mestizo chroniclers of the late sixteenth century, Juan Bautista de Pomar of Texcoco and Diego Muñoz Camargo of Tlaxcala. López Magaña is drawing new conclusions about Pomar's career from a cache of Nahuatl land documents involving the chronicler. **Rebecca Horn** (C. Phil. History, UCLA, and currently Fulbright Fellow in Mexico) has just begun a year's research toward a regional history of Coyoacán across the colonial period, with emphasis on contacts between Spaniards and Indians at the local level.

As will be seen, these projects constitute a concerted effort to deal with all the main documentary genres, a broad selection of regions, and the entire time from the conquest period until the early nineteenth century, when Nahuatl documents apparently ceased to be written in substantial numbers. Although they are in some sense "history," several of the projects could pass for anthropology almost equally well, and all contain at least some elements of

linguistic analysis. All are also based on extremely interesting texts which the authors and prospective authors are transcribing and translating and which could be of great use to scholars in many different fields.

Largely because of this philological aspect of the work being done, a Nahuatl Studies Series has been projected with Lockhart as series editor and an editorial board consisting of William Bright, **H.B. Nicholson** (Anthropology, UCLA), and **J. Richard Andrews** (Spanish and Portuguese, Vanderbilt University). The series will consist of modest editions, with limited but substantial circulation. The staple of the series would be transcriptions and translations of older Nahuatl texts with commentary, but a Nahuatl grammar and some specialized monographs are also envisioned in the long run. One item, *The Testaments of Culhuacan*, edited by S.L. Cline and **Miguel León-Portilla**, is completed. Negotiations are going forward with UCLA Latin American Center Publications to publish the Culhuacan testaments and in time subsequent numbers.

The acquisitions of UCLA's University Research Library have contributed significantly to the Nahuatl activities developed under Lockhart. The library's Special Collections department contains several sets of original Nahuatl documents, some of them acquired through the good offices of

Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., UCLA's Latin American bibliographer and Executive Director of the UCLA Latin American Center. The McAfee Collection has the widest spread geographically; a seventeenth-century book of tribute records from Tehuacan and two sets of documents from Tulancingo, with scattered Nahuatl items covering the whole colonial period, complete the holdings.

Born in West Virginia, James Lockhart received his Ph.D. in history from the University of Wisconsin. Except for brief stints at Colgate and the University of Texas, he has spent his career to date at UCLA. In 1977-78 he was a Guggenheim Fellow, and he has frequently been a member of the board of editors of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. His early research was on the social history of the Spanish American conquest period, resulting in the two books *Spanish Peru* (1968) and *The Men of Cajamarca* (1972). Never exactly a "Peruvianist," he drew out some of the general implications of his work in two well-known articles, one on the evolution of Spanish American estate forms (*HAHR*, 1969), and the other on method and practice in the writing of social history (*Latin American Research Review*, 1972). His interest in general interpretation and synthesis has continued, resulting most recently in *Early Latin America* (1983) with **Stuart B. Schwartz**.

Starting as early as 1969, Lockhart began to direct his primary research toward Mexico, though he protests that he is now no more a Mexicanist than he was earlier a Peruvianist. He made the change partly for the perspective of studying the other of the two great central regions (*Provinces of Early Mexico*, edited with **Ida Altman**, UCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1976, is in this vein). But above all he wanted to approach indigenous people through documents produced by themselves in their own language, and Peru seemed not to offer that possibility. In a long period of experimentation and learning, Lockhart extended his earlier methodology to Indians and Nahuatl, developed new approaches, published documents with comment, and increasingly wrote interpretive pieces. He has by now authored or coauthored some ten publications, including both books and articles, in the area of Nahuatl-based ethnohistory, philology, and linguistics. With Arthur J.O. Anderson and Frances Berdan he has just completed *The Tlaxcalan Actas: A Compendium of the Records of the Cabildo of Tlaxcala (1545-1627)*, to be published in the near future. The project toward which his entire effort has long been leading is a social and cultural history of central Mexican Indians, 1521-1810, tentatively entitled "Nahuatl Society After the Conquest."

UCLA's Thrower Delivers Nebenzahl Lecture

Norman J. W. Thrower, Professor of Geography at UCLA, delivered a presentation on "Mapping the American Southwest Borderlands: Upper Rio Grande to Lower Colorado River, 1846" at the Seventh Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, held at the Newberry Library in Chicago, October 27-29. His talk focused on the survey of Lieutenant William Hemsley Emory of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers from June to December 1846. Emory's survey produced the first accurate map of the United States borderlands as well as such other valuable scientific work. After this survey was completed, Emory was appointed as Chief Astronomer of the United States-Mexico Border Commission and did more than any other individual to determine through astronomical means a more exact location of the international boundary between Mexico and the United States. The highest peak of the Chisos Range in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in Texas is named after Emory.

Thrower's lecture will be published, along with those of the other speakers at the Nebenzahl Lectures, in a volume in the prestigious History of Cartography Series by the University of Chicago Press.



Norman J. W. Thrower

An expert on the fields of cartography and remote sensing of the environment, Thrower is the author of some one hundred articles and author or editor of a number of books, including *Original Survey and Land Subdivision: A Comparative Study of Cadastral Survey Systems* (1966), *Maps and Man: An Examination Cartography in Relation to Culture and Civilization* (1972), *The Compleat Plattmaker: Essays on Chart Map and Globe Making in England in the*

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (1978), and *Man's Domain: A Thematic Atlas of the World* (1968).

In addition to his teaching and research activities, Thrower serves as Director of the William Andrews Clark Library. He was a Guggenheim Fellow, 1963-1964, and since has served the Guggenheim Foundation as a special advisor in cartography and geography and is in his second four-year term as a member of the Educational Advisory Board. Thrower is also the United States member of a Joint Working Group on Environmental Atlases of the International Geographical Union and the International Cartographic Association (IGU/ICA).

As a member of the Editorial Committee of UCLA's United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project, Thrower also is cartographic editor for the project. Along with **Ronald J. Wasowski** (Notre Dame), he is co-editor of the first volume of the atlas, *Satellite Imagery of the United States-Mexico Borderlands* (forthcoming).

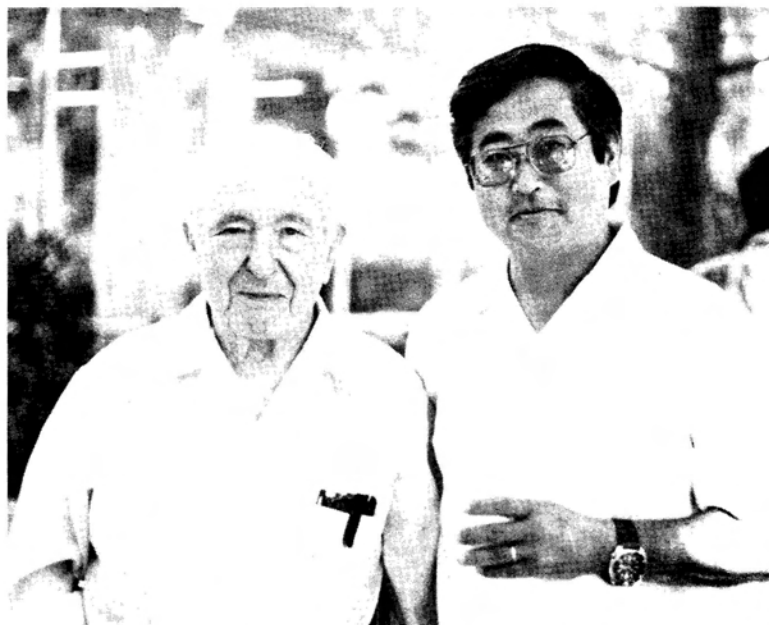
UCLA Symposium on Border Environment Policy

On September 11-14, 1983, the UCLA Latin American Center hosted a binational symposium to discuss environmental hazards and bioresources of the United States-Mexico borderlands. More than ninety governmental officials, scholars, scientists, conservationists, and concerned individuals from both Mexico and the United States critically examined environmental problems of this increasingly important region. More than forty papers were presented at a dozen panels that covered a broad range of environmental and bioresource topics.

Mexican research institutes and universities, conservation groups, and environmental policy makers were all represented at the meetings. Officials from the Subsecretaría de Ecología of the Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología (SEDUE) played an active role in the discussions. **Ana Luisa Anaya** (Dirección General de Parques, Reservas y Áreas Ecológicas Protegidas) spoke on "Perspectivas futuras en los parques nacionales de México"; **José Luis Calderón** (Dirección General de Prevención y Control de la Contaminación del Agua) discussed water resources and water pollution along the border; **Ramón Pérez Gil Salcido** (Dirección General de Flora y Fauna Silvestre) presented a paper on "Control Strategy for the Trade of Wildlife Species on Mexico's Northern Border"; and **Luis Sánchez de Carmona** (Advisor to the Secretary, SEDUE) analyzed "Planeación regional, ecológica y urbana de la frontera."

Researchers from CEFNOMEX (**Norma Iglesias, Francisco Malagamba, Mónica Jassis, Jorge Carrillo, and Carlos Graizbord**) gave four papers. Other Mexican institutions participating included El Colegio de México (**Fernando Ortiz Monasterio**), Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexicali (**Jorge Núñez, Gabriel Estrella, César Peña, and Sergio Noriega** Instituto de Biología, UNAM (**Francisco González Medrano and Rodolfo Dirzo**), Instituto de Ecología (**Sonia Gallina and Exequiel Ezcurra**), Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (**Oscar Torres Alanís**), Centro de Investigación Científica de Educación, Ensenada (**Katsuo Nishikawa**), Instituto de Investigaciones Oceanológicas, UABC, Ensenada (**Efraín A. Gutiérrez**), Instituto de Geografía, UNAM (**Ernesto Jauregui**), and Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto (**Juan Francisco Bueno Zirion**).

Mexico's conservation groups were ably represented at the meetings. The dean of Mexican conservationists, **Enrique Beltrán** (Instituto Mexicano de



Symposium participants Enrique Beltrán and Katsuo Nishikawa

Recursos Naturales Renovables), spoke on "Environmental Protection and the Borderlands". Also taking part in the discussions were conservation leaders

Georgitta Ruiz (Pronatura) and **Ricardo Mier Ayala** (Bioconservación).

An important roundtable discussion analyzed the new "Agreement Between the United States of America and the Mexican United States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment of the Border" that was signed by presidents Reagan and De la Madrid in La Paz, Baja California Sur, on August 14, 1983. Chaired by **Jorge Bustamante** (CEFNOMEX), the session featured presentations by **Alfonso Oñate** (SEDUE), **Clifton G. Metzner, Jr.** (U.S. Embassy, Mexico City), **Ray Lozano** Environmental Protection Agency), and **Frank Covington** (Environmental Protection Agency).

The keynote address for the conference was delivered by Baylor's **Frederick A. Gehlbach** on "The U.S.-Mexican Border Today: Personal Glimpses of Natural and Unnatural History in a Historical Perspective." Gehlbach, a noted expert on the ecology of the borderlands, is the author of the recently-published *Mountain Islands and Desert Seas: A Natural History of the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands* (College Station: Texas A&M Press, 1982).

The UCLA meetings were characterized by a free interchange of ideas and opinions about the nature and resolution of these border environmental problems, as the final panel of the conference demonstrated. Chaired by **Joseph Nalven**, this session consisted of the presentation and discussion of policy recommendations by the conference at large. A draft of these

recommendations was prepared immediately following the meetings and then circulated to participants for comments. A revised version was then prepared and released early in November as "Policy Recommendations Regarding Environmental Hazards and Bioresource Problems of the United States-Mexico Borderlands."

Although the conference discussions documented a wide range of significant border environmental problems, a few central policy recommendations emerged from the deliberations.

Conference participants were very much in agreement that the environmental problems documented in presentation after presentation are regional and binational in nature and that effective solutions cannot be unilateral. Close cooperation at all levels of the United States and Mexican governments is imperative to cope with the explosive growth in the borderlands and its environmental effects.

It was also the consensus of the symposium participants that attention must be directed towards "realistic" solutions of environmental problems. At the heart of "realistic" solutions is the acceptance by both the United States and Mexico of the following:

- Differing cultural traditions, as well as differing economic and political priorities, exist on opposite sides of the international boundary. Linked environmental problems have to be resolved through compromise and negotiation in order to develop workable strategies.
- Regional variation in the shared natural environment along the bor-

der constrains the development of common solutions for environmental problems.

- Varied administrative systems also exist on each side of the border. All-too-frequent changes in environmental agency personnel produce a noticeable lack of the continuity necessary for environmental problem resolution.

Conference participants noted that the recently signed border environmental agreement permits a more open participation in the process of resolving border environmental issues, specifically in the preparation of the technical annexes that will implement agreement. Although the new binational agreement does establish a permanent coordinating mechanism under the EPA and the Subsecretaría de Ecología, it was the sense of those assembled in Los Angeles that methods must be developed for assuring adequate input into the border policy-formulation process by other interested parties. These include state and local governments, conservation groups, research institutes, universities, and forums such as the UCLA symposium, the yearly Sea of Cortez meetings, or the annual PROFMEX-ANUIES border conference.

Given the overwhelming problems and limited available financial resources, conference participants felt that priorities must be set for dealing with bioresource and environmental issues on the borderlands. Although new technologies, legisla-

tion, and education offer medium- and long-term approaches, there are some serious immediate problems that can be appropriately addressed with existing technology and legislation. The specter of irreversible environmental damage is possible in a number of areas:

- Contamination of surface water and groundwater resources.
- Extinction of flora and fauna species.
- Increasing illegal transportation, use, and disposal of pesticides and other hazardous chemicals.
- Long-term primary and secondary effects of air pollution.
- Increasing problem of treatment and disposal of waste water.
- Impact of human activity on fragile ecosystems.

Many participants stressed the critical need of more collaborative research projects by Mexican and U.S. institutions and universities. These binational research efforts will insure that differing national perspectives will be brought to bear on environmental issues of mutual concern. Both governments need to provide adequate and stable funding for these international efforts. At the same time, the governments need to share ecological and environmental data with counterpart agencies across the border and with scientists and social scientists engaged in environmental or ecological research. The appropriate agencies in each government also need to

facilitate the obtaining of collecting permits and research licenses by both Mexican and U.S. researchers. Increased binational research effort should include improved monitoring of the environment, strengthening the centers of taxonomic collections of borderlands bioresources, including the germ plasm of borderland species into national and international gene banks, and increasing the number of field research stations for ecological research.

The symposium was organized by **Paul Ganster** (UCLA Latin American Center), **Hartmut Walter** (Geography, UCLA), and **Howard Applegate** (Civil Engineering, UTEP), with the assistance of **Marsy Ashby** (UCLA Latin American Center). Funding was provided by the Ford Foundation, the Mexico-U.S. Border Research Program at UTA, and the UCLA Latin American Center.

The proceedings of the symposium will be published in two volumes. All papers will be brought together in an English-language version to be edited by Paul Ganster and Hartmut Walter and published by the UCLA Latin American Center. A Spanish version containing the policy-related papers will be edited by Ganster and copublished by the UCLA Latin American Center and CEFNOMEX.

For more information on the UCLA symposium or for copies of the policy recommendations, contact: Paul Ganster, Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Borderlands Urbanization Atlas Meeting

Contributors to the urbanization volume of the United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas series met at UCLA Friday and Saturday, October 28 and 29, to share the results of their research to date. This volume of the atlas, to be edited by **John Friedmann** and **Margaret FitzSimmons** of the UCLA Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, will include both synoptic chapters on the overall process of urban growth along the border — political, demographic, and economic changes for the border region as a whole — and detailed studies of aspects of this urbanization process as they appear in particular pairs of cities across the border.

Early results presented at the meeting indicated that some general assumptions about the process of urban growth and economic differentiation in border cities are open to question, particularly with respect to the role of migration from the interior of Mexico and to the results of investment in twin plants or maquiladoras

through the border industrial development program. It also appears that the effects of the interaction between the United States and Mexico which appear in the form and function of border cities are differentiated, so that the various urban regions along the border express different aspects of this relationship and will encounter varying immediate and long-range problems.

Contributors to the urbanization volume are drawn from both Mexico and the United States, bringing together the results of ongoing research at three University of California campuses, other U.S. institutions, CIDE, the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, and CEFNOMEX. Participants in the meetings included, in addition to the atlas volume co-editors, **Wendy Grover**, **Leobardo Estrada**, **Doug Anthony**, **Rebecca Morales** (all, UCLA Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning); **Paul Ganster** (UCLA Latin American Center); **Luis Suárez-Villa** (Social Ecology, UCI); **Larry Herzog**

(Urban Planning, UCSD); **Susan Christopherson** (Urban Studies, UCB); **Patricia Wilson Salinas** (Community and Regional Planning, UTA); **Jesús Tamayo** (CIDE); and **Antonio Padilla** (Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Tijuana). The meeting was supported by a grant from UC MEXUS.

For more information on the urbanization volume contact: Margaret FitzSimmons, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

International News

Border Studies at San Diego State University

San Diego State University (SDSU) has a long and continuing tradition of involvement with border studies and Mexico studies. That interest has increased, according to SDSU President **Thomas Day**, who, in a recent interview, expressed his commitment to new academic programs focused on Mexico. The university has resources in many areas and an ideal geographical location, "in a place and time when we simply have to explore and exploit our contact with different peoples and different problems."

Important programmatic development is taking place in SDSU's Department of Mexican American Studies (MAS) which has been charged with developing an academic curriculum and certificate program in United States-Mexico border studies. Political economist **Rosalinda M. González** has been hired to teach border studies courses and act as Coordinator for the United States-Mexico Border Studies component of MAS. The Border Studies Program is being designed as an interdisciplinary program to integrate a historical understanding of social, cultural, political, and economic systems in the border region with an applied policy-formulation approach to micro-level problems and regional issues. The Program will coordinate border courses in MAS with border courses offered in Latin American Studies, the Colleges of Human Services and Education, and other academic departments.

The research component of the Border Studies Program has received initial support through an \$80,000 grant from the Cowell Foundation. The grant, to be administered by **William Vega** (Public Health and Chain, MAS), will provide for some twenty border research projects for the period 1983-1985.

MAS collaborative research that is in progress includes a major project directed by Vega entitled "The Hispanic Social Network Prevention Intervention Study." The study is designed to determine the efficacy of social network interventions in the prevention of depressive psychiatric disorders among low-income Mexican American women in the San Diego area.

Historian **Richard Griswold del Castillo** (MAS) has been carrying out another border research effort, the San Ysidro Community History Project. Another history project is the San Diego/Tijuana International History Fair sponsored by SDSU and Tijuana's Centro de Enseñanza Técnica y Superior (CETYS) for students and teachers on both sides of the border. The fair, under project coordinator **Elena Mier**

y Terán, was first held last year and is being repeated this year. Griswold del Castillo and **Raúl Rodríguez** of CETYS produced a guidebook for the project titled *Exploring Community History/ Investigando la historia de la comunidad*.

SDSU is developing border studies research and collaboration on other major fronts. An Institute for Regional Studies (IRS) of the Californias is being founded under the direction of **Frank A. Madeiros**, Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, along with economist **Norris Clement** and **Miguel Angel Cárdenas**, former Secretary of Education of Baja California Norte. One of the main objectives of the IRS is to expand linkages with CEFNOMEX in Tijuana.

The process of improving institutional ties with Mexican entities has been promoted by SDSU for several years. In 1979 SDSU signed an agreement with Instituto Regional Tecnológico de Tijuana to engage in collaborative projects in research and instruction. Another accord was signed with the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC) to carry out joint programs with their campuses in Tijuana, Ensenada, and Mexicali. In 1982, the Instituto de Investigaciones Eléctricas (IIE), which is involved in the planning, research, and development of Mexico's energy resources, established a formal arrangement with SDSU for joint research and exchange of expertise in scientific fields. Most recently, an agreement has been signed with CEFNOMEX for collaboration in telecommunications, public administration, library and information systems, research, exchanges, seminars, and conferences.

Additional border-related programs are spread throughout the various SDSU units. The College of Education conducts a Master's program in educational administration for Mexican professionals as well as a Master's in secondary education.

Within the College of Human Services, **Joseph B. Kelly** of the School of Social Work, serves as coordinator of College border activities. Kelly has been involved for a decade with the School of Social Work in Tijuana in teaching, field placements, and thesis advising.

The School of Nursing has formed a nursing subcommittee of the United States-Mexico Border Health Association and has students working in a community in Tijuana under the direction of local preceptors. The Department of Communicative Disorders is involved with pre- and post-operative speech pathology evalua-

tion of cleft palate patients in Mexicali as well as with field experience in Ensenada for the Spanish/sign language course.

Another innovative binational cooperative program has been initiated by **John B. Conway** of the Graduate School of Public Health. Working with **Héctor F. Salgado** of the Escuela de Ciencias Químicas of UABC in Tijuana, a project was developed to monitor the quality of wastewater of selected sites in the San Diego-Tijuana areas. Students from the two institutions attended joint training sessions at the San Diego Water Utilities Department Laboratories, collected water samples, and performed the analysis of these samples in their respective laboratories. This pilot project successfully achieved its goal to establish a binational group of faculty and students to identify, define, and solve environmental problems. This program will serve as a model for future joint ventures.

The SDSU Center for Latin American studies constitutes a major resource for border and Mexican studies. Under the direction of well-known historian **Thomas Davies**, the Center offers graduate and undergraduate programs that include courses on Mexican and border topics such as urbanization and modernization. The Center, founded in 1976 and supported by an NDEA Title VI grant, also publishes the *Newsletter* of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS). Since 1978, the Center has housed the Secretariat of the Conference on Latin American History.

The Center carries out varied outreach activities, including LASER, the Latin American Studies Educational Resources Project. Working in collaboration with school districts and the County Department of Education, the LASER project offers a variety of training and support services designed to assist elementary and secondary schools in preparing their students to deal knowledgeably with the increasing complexities of U.S.-Mexican and U.S.-Latin American relations.

The SDSU Library serves as an important resource for border studies and Mexican studies. Latin American Bibliographer **Iliana Sonntag** has strengthened the collection through acquisitions in the areas of Mexican studies and border studies. The Library also has on microfiche the approximately four hundred titles that comprise the Norris Clement Collection. Dealing mainly with border economics, the Collection includes published items from Mexico and the United States as well as a large group of unpublished materials. The Li-

brary's Regional History Center, directed by **Stephen Colston**, has an important collection of manuscript sources relating to the history of San Diego, as well as significant oral history materials on the region.

Sonntag, along with UCLA's **Barbara Valk**, was instrumental in developing BorderLine, the computerized bibliography of border materials that is based at UCLA. The SDSU Library is a fully participating member of the BorderLine consortium.

Another important resource is the SDSU Press, official publisher of the PCCLAS Newsletter and publisher of materials on Latin America, the borderlands, and Mexican American studies.

In the telecommunications field, SDSU's radio station, KPBS-FM 89, and television station, KPBS-TV 15, have consistently produced quality programming on U.S.-Mexican and border issues. KPBS-FM is in its fifth year of producing "Enfoque Nacional," a syndicated news program prepared for National Public Radio. "Enfoque Nacional" covers issues of primary importance to Latino communities in the United States, providing socioeconomic, geopolitical, and cultural information from the United States and Latin America. It airs on approximately sixty-five radio stations throughout the nation that are affiliated with the Public Broadcasting System (PBS). The executive producer is **José Mireles**, who is also Director of Minority Programming for KPBS-FM. KPBS-FM also produces "Contacto 89," a local program of music, information, and news.

KPBS-TV covers Hispanic issues on both sides of the border through its Office of Hispanic Affairs directed by producer **Paul Espinosa**. This office was created to educate and inform national audiences about Latino issues relating to both the San Diego community and international cross-border topics. Espinosa has also produced two major documentaries. "The Trail North," covering Mexican migration to the United States, has been aired nationally on PBS. Most recently he produced "Ballad of an Unsung Hero" in cooperation with historian **Lorena M. Parlee** and with San Diego filmmaker **Issac Arstein** of Cinewest Productions. The film traces the life of 88-year-old San Ysidro resident Pedro J. González from his youth in the Mexican Revolution through his experiences in the United States during the Great Depression and the post-World War II period.

Another major effort of KPBS-TV is "Fronteras." Last season, this series included diverse U.S.-Mexican border topics, including economics, immigration, the tuna controversy, the Mexican Revolution, the press, and the role of Chicanos in

U.S.-Mexican relations. For San Diego programming, KPBS-TV produces the "Focus" series covering Latin issues such as the Hispanic vote.

SDSU has also fostered the development of border studies at its Imperial Valley Campus at Calexico. There, an Institute of Border Studies has been established under the direction of **Alfredo Velasco**, anthropologist and border studies specialist. The Institute will focus on research in the humanities, social sciences, and professional areas and will promote collaboration between research-oriented organizations on both sides of the border. The Institute possesses the distinct advantage of being directly across from the Baja California Norte seat of government in Mexicali.

SDSU's United States-Mexico programs are being strengthened by the establishment of the State of California's Office of California-Mexico Affairs at the SDSU campus under Executive Director **Phil Sáenz**. The Office was involved in the October meeting of the Commission of the Californias held in Tijuana that was attended by Governor **George Deukmejian** of California, Governor **Roberto de la Madrid** of Baja California Norte, Lt. Governor **Antonio Enrique Huelarte** of Baja California Sur, and President Thomas Day of SDSU.

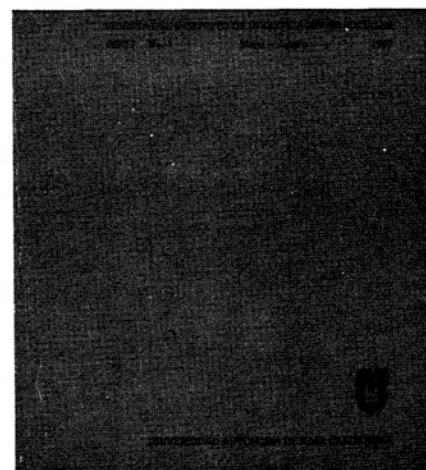
For additional information on SDSU's Mexico and border programs contact: Rosalinda M. González, Mexican American Studies Department, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182 (619) 265-6452.

Chicano Spanish Meeting at UTEP

The University of Texas at El Paso was the site of the "Conference on Research Needs in Chicano Spanish" from August 11-13, 1983. The conference organizer was **Jacob L. Ornstein-Galicia** (UTEP) while **Dennis Bixler-Márquez** (UTEP) served as coordinator for the bilingual education component of the meetings; principal funding was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The program included some thirteen papers and nine panels or roundtables, each of which included several papers along with discussion. The presentations ranged over a variety of subjects related to Chicano Spanish and all the investigators present agreed that more research in all areas of linguistics — macro as well as micro levels — was needed to substantiate the states and the dynamism of Chicano Spanish. For more information on these meetings, contact: Jacob L. Ornstein-Galicia, Department of Linguistics, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968.

estudios fronterizos



New Borderlands Journal Launched

Estudios Fronterizos is the title of a new journal established by the Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales (IIS) of the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California in Mexicali. The first number (año 1, no. 1, mayo-agosto 1983) contains seven essays as well as a documents section and a description of the structure and goals of IIS.

The essays deal with a variety of themes and all are focused on the border region. **Mario Carrillo Huerta** discusses the response of the Mexican side of the border to Mexican exchange policies while **Jesús Tamayo** comments on the crisis of 1982. Mexican workers in United States labor markets are the subject of a study by **Fernando Mercado N.** and **Carlos H. Zazueta** writes about the relations between undocumented immigrants and coyotes. **Silvia Leticia Figueroa Ramírez** and **Ana María Avilés Muñoz** also treat labor with a discussion of theoretical and methodological considerations for the study of female workers. **Lourdes Gavaldón de Barreto** provides a brief analysis of bilingualism and the displacement of Spanish in Tijuana. Finally, **Daniel Pérez Bastidas** and **José Antonio Sánchez Navarro** write about the ecology of the Valley of Mexicali, illustrating their essay with a number of useful maps.

Estudios Fronterizos will appear three times per year; single numbers are \$4 and annual subscriptions are \$12, postage and handling included. For more information and orders, write: Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Atenas no. 151, Fracc. Villafontana, 21180 Mexicali, Baja California Norte, Mexico.

U.S. Historians Hale and Ross Awarded Aztec Eagle

Historians **Charles A. Hale** (University of Iowa) and **Stanley R. Ross** (UTA), received the Order of the Aztec Eagle medalion in a ceremony in Mexico City on September 23. Presenting the medals to the two distinguished scholars was **Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor**, Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations. The U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, **John Gavin**, attended the presentation. In awarding the medals, Secretary Sepúlveda noted the important contributions of Hale and Ross to the understanding of crucial aspects of Mexico's past.

The order of the Aztec Eagle, granted by the president of Mexico, was created by the Mexican government in 1933 to recognize services rendered to Mexico by non-Mexicans. The Order is considered to be a distinction of the highest degree and is rarely awarded. It is the highest honor that Mexico can give to a foreign national.

Charles Hale, Professor of History at the University of Iowa, holds the Ph.D. from Columbia University, and taught at the University of North Carolina, Lehigh University, and Amherst College prior to joining the faculty of Iowa in 1966. At Iowa he has served as chairman of the Department of History and is currently coordinator of Latin American Studies. Hale was a Guggenheim Fellow from 1973-1974, and became a corresponding member of the Academia Mexicana de la Historia in 1983. Hale has also served on the Board of Editors of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and has been chairman of the Conference on Latin American History.

A noted authority on the history of ideas in nineteenth-century Mexico, his principal publications include "José María



Charles Hale and Stanley Ross

Luis Mora and the structure of Mexican Liberalism." (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, 1965), which received the Robertson Prize of the Conference on Latin American History: *Mexican Liberalism in the Age of Mora, 1821-1853* (1968), which was awarded the Premio Fray Bernardino de Sahagún for History by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, and "The History of Ideas: Substantive and Methodological Aspects of the Thought of Leopoldo Zea" (*Journal of Latin American Studies*, 1973), which was given the Con-

ference Prize by the Conference on Latin American History in 1974.

Stanley Ross, who is well known to readers of the *UC MEXUS NEWS* (see numbers 4, 6, 7, and the related article in this number), is holder of the C.B. Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in United States-Mexico Relations at UTA. He is an authority on Mexico in the twentieth century, particularly in the period of the Revolution. Ross is also an expert on the border region and implications of border issues for U.S.-Mexican relations.

Cíbola Meeting Held in Tijuana

The VII Meeting of the Asociación Antropológica Cíbola was held in Tijuana, October 26-29, 1983. Hosted by the Universidad Iberoamericana, Unidad Noroeste of Tijuana, the sessions were held at the Club Campestre Tijuana. The program included the following panels and session coordinators:

- "Migración y movimiento de trabajadores" (**Juan Vicente Palerm**, UCSB, and **Laura González**, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM), Ixtapalapa).
- "Arqueología y etnohistoria de la región Cíbola" (**Luis Tamés**, UIA, Unidad Noroeste).

- "Ecología y desarrollo de zonas áridas" (**Raúl Elizondo**, Universidad Agraria Antonio Narro, Saltillo).
- "Urbanización en la zona fronteriza" (**Alejandro Aguilera**, UIA).
- "Cultura popular e identidad nacional" (**Manuel Carlos**, UCSB, and **Leticia Méndez**, UAM, Ixtapalapa).
- "Trabajo de la mujer" (**Patricia Fernández Kelly**, UCSD).
- "Relación y política comercial México-U.S.A." (**Gustavo del Castillo**, CEFNOMEX).

For more information on these meetings, contact: **José Ignacio Urquiola**, Presidente, Asociación Antropológica Cíbola, Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, Universidad Iberoamericana, Avenida Cerro de las Torres No. 394, 04200 México, D.F. México.

USD Inaugurates Mexico-United States Law Institute

The University of San Diego inaugurated on August 15, 1983, the Mexico-United States Law Institute, under the directorship of **Jorge A. Vargas**. This is the first institute to be created in the United States or Mexico to address legal questions between the two countries in an exclusive and systematic manner.

The Institute's general objectives are:

- To contribute to a better understanding in the United States and in Mexico of the other country's legal system and legal institutions;
- To undertake academic research and practical projects with a view toward reducing unnecessary legal barriers to joint cooperation and socioeconomic development;
- To foster academic exchanges of law faculty, researchers, and students;
- To focus national attention on important legal issues affecting the relations between the two countries;
- To help increase the number of Mexican American law students attending USD School of Law;
- To strengthen communication between legal practitioners and legal academicians in the United States and Mexico.

The creation of the Institute was originally announced by **Sheldon Krantz**, Dean of USD Law School, at the United States-Mexico Border Governors' Conference a year ago. It was not formally launched, however, until its first director was appointed last August.

Jorge A. Vargas is a *Summa cum laude* graduate from UNAM's Facultad de Derecho. He has served as legal counselor in the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, specializing in questions of boundaries and international rivers both with the United States and with Guatemala. As an Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow, Vargas conducted research on international organizations and the impact of science and technology on international law at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in New York. He obtained Master's (LL.M) and Doctoral (J.S.D.) degrees from Yale Law School and has also occupied several public positions addressing international questions within the Mexican government.

Vargas is a well-known scholar on the law of the sea and the author of numerous works. He came to San Diego directly from Mexico City where he was a law professor at UNAM's law school and the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología. From 1978 to 1982, Vargas served as head of the Law of the Sea Project and director of International Relations at the Centro de Estudios



Jorge A. Vargas

Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (CEESTEM). Before assuming the directorship of the Mexico-United States Law Institute, he was a Visiting Research Fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD.

While the Institute's general goal is to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas relating to a better understanding of the legal systems of both Mexico and the United States, its specific objectives include legal research, academic exchanges of law professors and students, and summer courses offered by the USD School of Law at the USD campus and in Mexico City. Furthermore, the Institute will soon publish a newsletter and will initiate a series of publications on a variety of legal topics. Its activities will also be oriented toward strengthening the Master's Programs of Comparative Law and Taxation.

The Institute will conduct legal research both from academic and practical viewpoints. It will focus on the fields of academic and comparative law in areas such as corporations, business administration, taxation, labor relations, and immigration questions. From a practical perspective, the Institute will offer legal opinions and technical advice to private U.S. corporations and law firms with interests in Mexico.

The Institute is preparing a Law Summer Program to be held in Mexico City in June and July 1984, and will soon sign an agreement of academic cooperation with UNAM in a variety of legal fields. For more information regarding the Institute, write to: Mexico-United States Law Institute, University of San Diego, Guadalupe Hall, Room 201, Alcalá Park, San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 293-4816.

UTA's Ross Awarded Chair

Historian **Stanley R. Ross** has been named by the UT System Board of Regents to hold the C.B. Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in United States-Mexico Relations at the University of Texas at Austin. The Chair, announced on October 14, 1983, is funded at \$1,500,000. Ross, who is the initial holder of this Chair, previously was Ashbel Smith Professor in the Department of History.

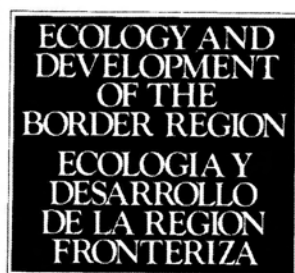
Ross has been at UTA since 1968 where he is Coordinator of the Mexico-United States Border Research Program and the Office of Mexican Studies. A distinguished scholar of Mexico and the United States-Mexico borderlands, Ross is a founding member and past president of the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX). He also serves as a member of the International Advisory Board for the United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas Project.

CEF NOMEX Bibliographic Development

The Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México in Tijuana has embarked on a program of bibliographic development for border research. A key part of this effort is the appointment of **Rodrigo Quintanilla-Cárdenas** as Director of Library Services at CEFNOMEX. Quintanilla-Cárdenas holds the Bachelor's degree in communication sciences from the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey and the Master's in Library Science from Syracuse University. His major task will be to develop the CEFNOMEX library into a specialized research resource for the study of the Mexico-United States border. In addition to printed materials, the collection will include data generated through the many CEFNOMEX research projects.

Quintanilla-Cárdenas will also bring CEFNOMEX in as a fully-contributing member of BorderLine, the computerized bibliographic database for the United States-Mexico borderlands that is centered at UCLA. Eventually the CEFNOMEX library will be linked directly to the UCLA computer and will have full online access to BorderLine.

Book Notes



STANLEY R. ROSS/Editor

Segunda Reunión de Universidades de México y Estados Unidos sobre Estudios Fronterizos

Second Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities on Border Studies



ANUIES/PROFEX
MEXICO

• *Ecology and Development of the Border Region/Ecología y desarrollo de la región fronteriza*. Edited, with Introduction, by **Stanley R. Ross** (Mexico, D.F.: Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior, 1983. Pp. 308. Paper \$7.50. For U.S. orders: Send \$7.50 plus \$1.50 postage and handling to Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. For Mexican orders: ANUIES, Insurgentes Sur 2133-piso 3, 01000 México, D.F.). This volume contains the proceedings of the II Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities on Border Studies that was held in Austin, Texas, in February 1982.

In four sessions, eight essays, and an equal number of commentaries, this symposium focused on natural resources, air, water, and the social effects of the impact of development on the ecology of the borderlands. The essays and commentaries of these sessions appear in the language in which each was presented; following each moderator's synthesis there is a translated summary.

The contributors to this volume recognize the implicit conflict between population growth, urbanization, and economic development which have characterized the region and the many facets of environmental protection. These essays document current, and anticipate future, ecological problems thereby contributing measurably to the awareness and understanding of those problems. This work demonstrates that transboundary environmental issues loom large in the borderlands and offer important evidence of the interrelationship and interdependence of the border region in the two countries. *Ecology and Development* is an important work and necessary for the understanding of the most crucial issues of the borderlands.

The proceedings of the I Symposium, held at La Paz, Baja California Sur, February 1980, appeared under the title *Estudios fronterizos; reunión de universidades de México y Estados Unidos* (México, D.F.: ANUIES, 1981). Copies may also be ordered through the Latin American Area Center at the University of Arizona.

• *Rituals of Marginality: Politics, Process, and Culture Change in Central Urban Mexico, 1969-1974*. By **Carlos G. Vélez-Ibañez** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1983. Pp. 296. Cloth \$27.50). This political ethnography of a squatter city analyzes the process of political conflict between the "marginalized" population of Netzahualcoyotl Izcalli, the fourth largest city in Mexico, and political elites in control of resources and power. Vélez-Ibañez shows that although marginalized groups seldom emerge the clear winners of political struggles, they gain a sense of autonomy and social power. This important study contains three major sections: "The Marginality of Ciudad Netzahualcoyotl Izcalli"; "The Human Dimension in the Politics of Marginality"; and "The Structure of Marginality Politics."

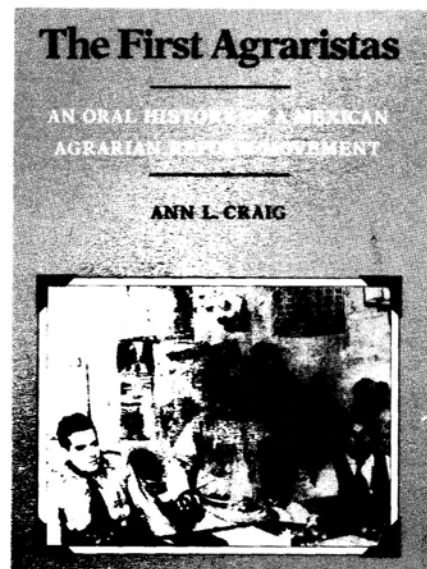
Vélez-Ibañez is Director of the Bureau of Applied Research and Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He is also co-editor of the anthropology volume of UCLA's *United States-Mexico Borderlands Atlas*.



CIDE

• *Zonas fronterizas (México-Estados Unidos)*. By **Jesús Tamayo** and **José Luis Fernández** (Centro de Investigaciones y Docencias Económicas—CIDE, Apartado Postal 10-883, 01210, México, D.F.: Colección Estudios Políticos, 2, 1983. Pp. 231. Paper). This useful volume examines

the socioeconomic features that have accompanied the recent evolution of Mexico's northern border. The first chapter presents the conceptual and methodological aspects of the work and also discusses the geophysical context, the spatial distribution of the population, and the principal economic features of the northern border. The second chapter examines patterns of consumption related to the integration of the Mexican border population into the universe of U.S. consumers. The final chapter analyzes the maquiladora industry and, particularly, its repercussions in labor markets. Some five appendices provide useful data on border sub-regions, central urban development, and contain a methodological proposal for estimating the filtration of border income, a definition of maquiladores, and a discussion of the trade in maquiladora products between the United States and underdeveloped countries. Although this work was completed early in 1982 it contains a postscript of March 1983 that comments on the effect of the peso devaluations.



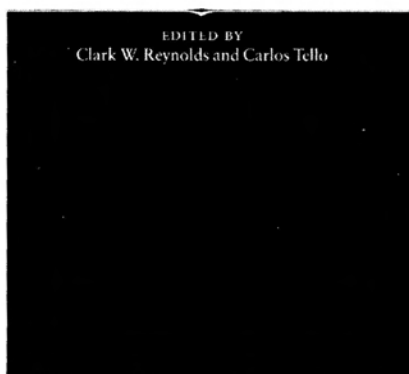
• *The First Agraristas: An Oral History of a Mexican Agrarian Reform Movement*. By **Ann L. Craig** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1983, Cloth, \$28.95). This book documents the importance of active participation and leadership by local-level campesinos in the struggle for land reform in Mexico during the 1920s and 1930s. It is a political history of the agrarian reform movement based in Lagos de Moreno, in the region of Los Altos, Jalisco. The author examines the work and ideas of local *agraristas* who between 1924 and 1940 engaged in a protracted but ultimately successful struggle for land redistribution in the municipality of Lagos de Moreno. By describing, frequently in their own words, the individual histories of

the agraristas and the collective history of the labor and agrarian reform organizations they built, the author details the rise of campesino activism, and the conditions under which it flourished and declined. Craig's book sheds new light on two rarely studied but significant elements of Mexico's experience with land reform and peasant organizations: the role of urban laborers and small-town tradesman in peasant movements; and the influence of community leaders whose previous experiences as migrant laborers in the United States made them eager to secure their own land. The author's analysis of the precipitous decline of agrarian activism in Lagos after 1940 reveals some of the basic difficulties in the organization of rural dwellers in Mexico which persist today.

The book is based on two years of field work in Mexico, including archival research and extensive personal interviews with the surviving activists in the Lagos reform movement, most of whom have died since the book was researched. Craig is a member of the Department of Political Science at UCSD.

U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS

Economic and Social Aspects



• *U.S.-Mexico Relations: Social and Economic Aspects*. Edited by **Clark W. Reynolds** and **Carlos Tello** (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1983. Pp. 375. Cloth \$25). This volume developed out of a binational conference that was held in Mexico in November 1980 and sponsored by the Project on United States-Mexico Relations. The eighteen papers presented here assess the extent to which different groups in each nation would benefit from more or less interdependence in trade, migration, agricultural and industrial production, finance and investment, foreign policy, and national security measures. Written by experts from both countries about both countries, this collection is unique in producing different perspectives on each major issue from each vantage point. Hence the United States is seen from

both a domestic and a Mexican point of view, and Mexico is analyzed by its own specialists as well as by U.S. observers. The importance of such an undertaking cannot be overstated. It established the principle of binational policy analysis of two countries with very different systems at very different levels of income and productivity, joined by a common border and destined to be mutually involved in development.

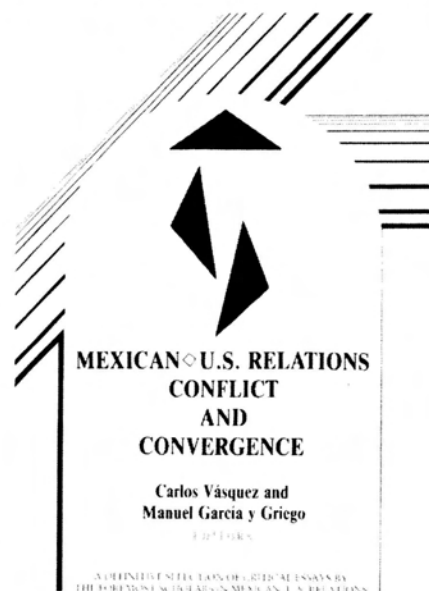
U.S.-Mexico Relations: Economic and Social Aspects was originally published in Spanish under the title *Las relaciones México-Estados Unidos* (Mexico, D.F.: 1981). The present edition has been revised, updated, and supplemented with new material.

• *The Future of Central America. Policy Choices for the U.S. and Mexico*. Edited by **Richard R. Fagen** and **Olga Pellicer** (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1983. Pp. 228. Cloth \$20, paper \$11.95). The profound crisis wracking Central America is simultaneously a political crisis, and economic crisis, and a social crisis, but now has been transformed into an international crisis. This timely book examines the past, present, and future regional roles of the two dominant (but still unequal) outside powers. The essays of this volume focus on a number of important questions: How are the United States and Mexico involved in the Central American crisis? What are their policies toward Central America, and what are the implications of those policies for the relationship with each other? What kinds of policies would, in the long run, contribute to peace, stability, and well-being in the region?

This book is based on essays first presented and discussed at a conference held in Guanajuato, Mexico, in June 1982, that was sponsored by Stanford's Project on United States-Mexico Relations. Contributors to this important volume include, in addition to the editors, **Isaac Cohen, Gert Rosenthal, Pedro Vuskovic, Xabier Gorostiaga, Luis Maira, William M. LeoGrande, Mario Ojeda, Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, Piero Gleijeses, and Clint E. Smith**.

• *Birds of Southern California's Deep Canyon*. By **Wesley W. Weathers** (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1983. Pp. 268. Cloth \$35). Deep Canyon is an ecologically important area of the borderlands and constitutes a link between the Colorado Desert—a subdivision of the Sonoran Desert—and the Santa Rosa Mountains—a part of Peninsular Range. The transition from low-lying desert to coniferous forest occurs abruptly over a horizontal distance of eleven miles and the various habitats appear as conspicuous altitudinal belts on the mountain's face.

Each habitat supports a different bird community, with some 112 breeding species recorded to date. This work presents comprehensive accounts of the abundance, diversity, and natural history of birdlife along this vast slope. The book is richly illustrated with color photographs, black-and-white photographs, and line drawings. For the ornithologist/ecologist, *Birds of Southern California's Deep Canyon* offers a wealth of new information on bird species diversity and habitat and temporal distributions, and raises numerous issues for further research. This study is an important contribution to the understanding of the ecology of the borderlands.



• *Mexican-U.S. Relations: Conflict and Convergence*. Edited by **Carlos Vásquez** and **Manuel García y Griego** (Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center and UCLA Latin American Center, 1983. Pp. 490. Cloth \$29.95; paper \$25.00). This excellent collection of essays presents the complex nature of the United States-Mexican relations. The editors have brought together quality articles by well-known authors from both sides of the border, providing a multifaceted portrait of the interaction between the two countries. Particular emphasis is on the change binational issues have undergone during the past decade and on the fundamental change in perceptions of Mexican-U.S. relations.

The sixteen chapters of this book are divided into five interrelated but analytically distinct topics. These are: 1) the character of the U.S.-Mexican relationship and the nature of its problems (general framework); 2) energy issues, specifically the export of oil and natural gas from Mexico; 3) other trade-related matters and, in particular, their relationship to the performance of the Mexican economy and economic policies; 4) immigration issues,

specifically of undocumented Mexicans to the United States; and 5) the participation of Chicanos in U.S.-Mexican intergovernmental and intersocial relations. An excellent introduction by García y Griego and Vásquez fulfills several functions. First, it discusses two major analytical issues that arise in the study of Mexican-U.S. relations: the distinction between intergovernmental and intersocietal relations, and the emphasis of policy constraints or policy choices in interpreting the behavior of governmental actions. Second, the introduction discusses the arguments made in the individual chapters of the book, the debates in which they engage, and the core set of issues which, according to these authors, constitutes the fundamental problems of Mexican-U.S. relations.

Carlos Vásquez is a research associate at UCLA's Chicano Studies Research Center; Manuel García y Griego is a professor at El Colegio de México and Coordinator of COLMEX's Programa México-Estados Unidos.

• *Urban and Spatial Development in Mexico*. By **Ian Scott** (Baltimore and London: Published for the World Bank by The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982. Pp. 328. Paper). This work traces the evolution of Mexico's urban system and evaluates policy issues and alternative policy approaches to spatial policy arising out of the present urban structure. It has grown out of reports based on a World Bank mission to Mexico in 1974; the most recent data sets used are those for 1970 and the interpretation of explicit and implicit policy goes up to 1975. The book is divided into three parts, with an introductory chapter on the conceptual framework of the study. Part One describes the development of the modern urban system, taking into account both structure and dynamics, and explaining the underlying causes of rapid urban growth between 1940 and 1970 within the context of national development. Part Two describes the structure of the modern urban system and contains an analysis of the demographic and economic contrasts within the system and of the contemporary regional structure. Part Three discusses the issues arising from the urban and spatial structure and reviews some of the options that might be considered in formulating a future urban and spatial strategy.

• *Désiré Charnay: Expeditionary Photographer*. By Keith F. Davis (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1981. Pp. 212. Cloth \$19.95). Désiré Charnay (1828-1915) was a traveler, writer, and photographer of considerable fame in the late nineteenth century. Charnay, a Frenchman who first visited Mexico in 1857, photographed the archaeological sites of Chichén-Itzá, Palenque, Mitla, Uxmal, and Izamal as well as many other scenes from contemporary Mexican life. Eventually he also photographed Madagascar, Java, and Australia. This book is an account of Charnay's life and work during this golden age of expeditionary photography. The book includes 64 black-and-white photographs plus over 40 additional illustrations.

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