UNAM and UCLA Sign Exchange Agreement

The rector of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Octavio Rivera Serrano, and Charles E. Young, chancellor of UCLA, signed in Los Angeles on April 13, 1984, an agreement for academic exchange between the two universities. According to the agreement, the two institutions will conduct faculty exchanges, joint research, seminars, and public lectures. Elwin V. Svenson, UCLA’s Vice Chancellor for Institutional Relations, noted that “the agreement will lead to a better understanding of Mexico and Hispanics in Southern California.”

PROFMEX Named to U.S.-Mexican Joint Cultural Commission

To plan cultural and intellectual links between Mexico and the United States for the period 1984-1987, James W. Wilkie (UCLA), President of PROFMEX, has been appointed as the U.S. academic delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Joint Cultural Commission.

The Commission, chaired by Ronald L. Trowbridge, Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) and Luz del Amo, Director General of Cultural Affairs of Mexico’s Secretariat of Foreign Relations, met at the Secretariat in Mexico City, April 9-11, 1984. Robert L. Chatten, Counselor for Public Affairs in the U.S. Embassy at Mexico City, and Luz del Amo signed the accord on April 13, 1984.

In opening the meeting of the Commission, Trowbridge remarked on the birth and growth of PROFMEX and its relations with the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES). In Trowbridge’s words, the PROFMEX-ANUIES academic link between the two countries is “a remarkable example of creative and dynamic aspirations coming true... The books they have published have been excellent and the meeting they are planning next year entitled ‘One Border, Two Nations: Policy, Implications and Problems Resolution’ could make significant contributions to the concepts and understanding of policy makers on both sides of the border.”

The Commission agreed that both governments will support the growth of contacts between PROFMEX and ANUIES for the purpose of organizing conferences, lectures, and seminars between Mexico and the United States.

Planning priorities of the Commission also encompassed the following:

Mexico-Related Programs at UCSB

The University of California, Santa Barbara, is the site of considerable academic activity related to Mexican and Chicano studies. Of the 50 academic departments, organized research units, the Graduate School of Education, and the College of Creative Studies, 15 units are actively involved in studies related to Mexico, or have participated in collaborative efforts with Mexican institutions. More than thirty faculty are currently directly engaged in Mexico-related research.

UCSB’s UC MEXUS Committee has emerged since the establishment of the universitywide consortium to function as an umbrella organization to articulate the campus Mexico-related efforts. The committee is chaired by Giorgio Perissinotto (Spanish and Portuguese), who also serves as Santa Barbara’s person on the Executive Committee of UC

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

• Arizona • Arizona State • New Mexico State • Overseas Development Council • Stanford

• Texas at Austin • Texas at El Paso • UCLA • UCSD • The Wilson Center
International Congress of Mexican History Announces Call for Papers

The VII International Congress of Mexican and United States Historians will take place in Oaxaca, Mexico, October 23 to 27, 1995. The primary theme of the conference is “Ciudad, Campo y Frontera.” The conference will include an emphasis on the history of the United States and Mexico from 1880, including three elements as well as their treatment as discrete units. Sessions will be organized around chronological, regional, and historiographical lines. Comparative history and contributions from scholars in related disciplines will also be welcomed.

These meetings represent a long tradition of interaction between the two countries. The Congress was held in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in 1949 and the next time took place in Mexico City in 1979. Both the Monterrey and Austin congresses dealt with Mexican and U.S. topics, with many of them analyzed in a comparative framework. Beginning in 1969 with the III Congress of Oaxaca, Mexican interest in the gathering has been on Mexico. The change reflected the growing ranks of specialists in Mexican studies who may need for a periodic forum for more specialized scholarly interchange. The IV Congress, celebrated in Los Angeles, California, took as its topic “Comparative Mexico,” and was addressed from the perspective of several disciplines. With the V Congress at Pátzcuaro, Michoacán in 1977, a subtheme, “Labor and Laborers through Mexican History,” was adopted. This practice continued in the VI Congress which was held in Ojibwe, Illinois, in 1981. The topic there was “Trinoscolitas and the State.” All three themes are of great interest to the participants in the VII Congress should request further particulars and a paper registration form from: Hugh M. Harrell, Jr., 3600 University Ave., San Antonio, TX 78228.

The call for papers will be announced for those individuals interested in participating in the VII Congress should request further particulars and a paper registration form from: Hugh M. Harrell, Jr., 3600 University Ave., San Antonio, TX 78228. The call for papers will be announced for those individuals interested in participating in the VII Congress should request further particulars and a paper registration form from: Hugh M. Harrell, Jr., 3600 University Ave., San Antonio, TX 78228.

From the editor:
Readers are invited to submit items for consideration by the editors of the UC MEXUS NEWS. The stories should be in the form of news stories, letters, and dispatches, and written in press release format. Articles in back numbers of the NEWS should also be submitted. Please note that all Mexican institutions and organizations must be identified by their complete name in Spanish. Authors of Spanish-related books should have reviews copies sent directly to the NEWS office, and a number for submission of material for the summer number is August 15.
Mexican Cinematographer at UCI

The Mexican cinematographer Sergio Olloqui Green visited the University of California, Irvine, campus from January 29 through February 8, 1984, where he presented two of his more important films, Coronación y Loveaza. A discussion followed each screening and included such topics as Mexico's new cinematographic movement, the role of the past and present governments in Mexican cinema, and the politics of censorship on the contemporary Mexican cinema.

Olloqui Green's cinematographic work is known not only in Mexico, but also in the United States, Europe, other Latin American, and the U.S.S.R. His other films include Marlene Reina, El Reino de Todos Van Tempted, En Busca de un Homero Solo, and Días del Sur.

Jaime Mora Visits UCI

Jaime Mora, associate director of the Centro de Investigación sobre Fiebre de Nilgada at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Cuautitlán, visited the research laboratories of the Department of Microbiology at UCI during November and December 1983. Mora is an authority on the utilization of nitrogenous compounds by microorganisms, and does a large research effort on that subject in Cuautitlan. Mora's visit to UCI was the second such visit to the department by a Mexican scholar this year. Félix Gutiérrez Corona (Instituto de Investigaciones en Biología Experimental, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Guatemala) studied new techniques for production of rare genes currently under active study in this academic year. Both scholars shared their expertise in microbial physiology and genetics with visiting students.

The visits by Mexican microbiologists to UCI marks the beginning of a program of exchanges which is anticipated to take place over the next several years and will involve faculty and graduate students from both countries.

The research emphasis at the Cuautitlan center is on modulation of nitrogen utilization in various plant and microbial forms. Understanding these modalities is essential for genetically engineering plants to improve the quality and quantity of food crops.

UCI History Conference

The UCI Mexico/Chicanx Program held its second conference on May 19, 1984, on the Irvine campus. The "Conference on the Mexican and Mexican-American Experiences in the Nineteenth Century" included scholars from throughout the United States and Mexico. Panels on women and the family, "Liberalism and Conservatism," "Crucibles for the Mexican-American Experience," and "The Nineteenth Century Perspectives" were presented. Participants included Silvia M. Arron (Yale), Alfredo Carrillo (St. John's), Patricia Galesa (UNAM), Richard Griswold del Castillo (SSCU), Ramón A. Gutiérrez (UCLA), Maria Horsky-Sobeck (UC), David R. Maciel (UNAM), Linda A. Rodríguez (UCLA Latin American Center), Maria Rodriguez (UCL), Ricardo Rode (UT Austin), Barbara A. Tenerbaum (University of South Carolina), and Paul J. Vanderwood (SSCU), and David J. Weber (Southern Methodist University).

For more information please contact: Mexico/Chicanx Program, Administration 145, UC Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717.

Chicano/Mexican Conference at UCD

On February 27-3, 1984, the Chicano Studies Program at the University of California, Davis, campus held a conference sponsored by UC MEXUS entitled "Chicano/Mexican Cross-Cultural Perspectives." The purpose was to bring together and discuss Chicano/Mexican issues as seen through the eyes of prominent Mexican scholars and Chicano Studies faculty and also to explore ideas, meth- odologies, and research agendas of much-needed research and concern.

The colloquium was a three-day event, with each session focusing on one specific area of Chicano/Mexican studies, and each topic included at least one member of the Chicano Studies faculty. The presentations were followed by a bilingual discussion period. The Mexican scholars were all from Centro de Estudios Fronte- rizos del Norte y Noreste (CEFENOMEX).

Participants in the colloquium included(x) Elena Bilbao González, who discussed her research on the relationship between formal education and socialization in San Diego, Texas—a study on Chicxuas from a Mexican perspective; (y) Guadalupe Malaga presented her research on methods of communication in the northern border areas of Mexico. This study compares the impact of television on the lives of both Mexican City and Tijuana residents. (z) Manuel Valenzuela Areça presented a paper on "Cholismo in Border Interaction." His paper was illustrated by a slide presentation on the concept of cholismo, the lower class Chicano/Mexican youths in the border cities of Tijuana and San Diego who identify with cholitos and cholas. Areça was accompanied in his presentation by project collaborators Jesús Cuéllar, who is currently a Chicano Fellow at Stanford University.


For more information, contact: Mexico/Chicanx Program, Administration 145, UC Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717.

UCMEXUS Research Awards to UCD Faculty

Through an award of $32,000 from the UC MEXUS Executive Committee, plus a matching contribution of $7,000, the Davis UC MEXUS Advisory Committee has funded eight members of the Davis faculty to conduct research in a variety of fields. Those awarded grants are: Dan Anderson (Wildlife and Fish), Bruce Mach (Veterinary Medicine), Ted Toto (Anthropology), William Hart (Fernatology), Bruce McDonald (Veterinary Medicine), Hans Reina (Veterinary Medicine), and Arthur Shapira (Zoology).
The Chicano Studies Research Center (CSR) was established at UCLA in 1969 to facilitate interdisciplinary academic research and study of Chicano experience. The specific objectives of the Center are several:

- To identify, explore, and document original research on critical issues facing the Mexican people.
- To initiate and support the creation and development of Chicano Studies at other institutions and the organization of professional associations, conferences, and meetings devoted to Chicano Studies.
- To facilitate public service by focusing the research material collection and publication resources of the university on problems concerning the Mexican population.

Javier Gomez Quinones, professor of history, is the Center's director. After obtaining his Ph.D. from UCLA in Latin American history, he went on to become an innovative leader in the then emerging field of Chicano history. He has published widely in the areas of social, intellectual, and cultural history of the Mexicans and Mexican Americans in the United States. Among his publications are "Nacionalismo Chicano," "Centro Mexicano," "Mexican American," "The Mexican American," and "Mexican American Culture." He is also editor of the Center's newsletter, "El Mirlo: A National Chicano Studies Newsletter." He can be reached at the Center or calling (213) 825-2542.

Oscar Martinez serves as director of Chicano Studies publications. A specialist in American philosophy, his publications include "Is There a Latin American Philosophy?" and "The Metaphysics of George Berkeley" (1980).

Other units of the CSR include Women's Studies, coordinated by Adelaida del Castillo; and Academic and Institutional Relations, coordinated by Carlos Vasquez. Vasquez, an ABD in history from UCLA, is currently working with Manuel Garcia and Gringo, of Conflict and Convergence (Los Angeles, CSR, and Latin American Center, 1983). He also edits the CSR newsletter, "El Mirlo: A National Chicano Studies Newsletter." For more information on the Center or its activities, call (213) 825-2542.

UCLA Medical Faculty in Mexico Research Symposium

On October 4-7, 1984, representatives from UCLA's medical faculty will participate in an international research symposium in Mexico City sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. According to the Association's President, Robert J. Morris of the University of California, Los Angeles, "The most recent scientific advances and prevention of the most degenerative and infectious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and hepatitis will be presented by a delegation of some of the foremost medical scientists from the United States.

Emphasis will be on those nutritional, behavioral, and environmental measures that could be taken to combat these diseases.

The program will include many panel discussions to facilitate exchange of ideas between Mexican university and community health professionals and the visiting scientists.

On March 29, 1984, a mini-symposium entitled "El problema de las faltas en la Universidad Autónoma de Baja California en Tijuana," was held at the University of Baja California. Special invited guests included late Baja California Governor Xicotencatl Leyva; California State Senator Diane E. Watson; René Trujillo, director of the Municipal of Tijuana; Robert J. Morris of the Los Angeles County Medical Center; and Professor Antonio Martinez of the Clinica Mexicana. Oscar A. Romero, J. de Jesús Pérez, Director of Nutrition and Health for the Baja California region, and Edmundo Buen Abad, President of International Health Enterprises, Inc.
UCSD Study on Needs of Hispanic Children in the Southwest

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of UCSD has just completed an intensive exploratory survey of the needs of Hispanic children in the region who might benefit from support of the Christian Children's Fund (CCF).

The research team included Charles A. Reilly, Maria Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Leo Chavez, Anna Garcia, and Jeff Avila. Based on a survey of 500 Hispanic children throughout the Southwest, the center field researchers Garcia and Avila visited 41 social service delivery agencies in California, Texas, and Arizona to interview service providers, parents, and children in order to assess needs of the children and the types of organizations which could best utilize funds from CCF. Leo Chavez, a postdoctoral researcher at the Center, prepared an analysis entitled "The Children of Mexican Immigrants" derived from a field study of over 5,000 persons in San Diego County.

On January 12 the Center hosted a meeting of representatives of 26 Southern California social service agencies to solicit their views on alternative approaches to meeting the needs of Hispanic children in the region.

The UCSD study made clear that the Southwest is experiencing a demographic change which is resulting in a very heterogeneous, including temporary immigrants to the United States (both documented and undocumented), legal and illegal, borderswall and permanent, as well as many different generations. Many of the parents and social service providers interviewed expressed the need for day-care services, especially in light of the high percentage of single parent households and cases where both parents work outside the home.

Health needs included preventive and emergency care, and in many instances access to health care in general. Since health services are increasingly tied to insurance programs that exclude many of the neediest persons, or restrict access due to the legal-residence status of the patient.

Other needs of Hispanic children revealed by the exploratory survey were supplementary educational programs (libraries, day-care, scholarships, tutoring), immediate relief, especially food and clothing, counseling for parents and children to deal with problems of child abuse, substance abuse, and legal status; and greater support for community organizing, advocacy, and community wide service networks.

The Center's report recommended CCF support primarily for multi-service agencies which enjoy a substantial degree of parent-community involvement. Issuing a list of recommendations which many service agencies must resolve as they deal with poor Hispanic children in the region were identified. Dependence and assurance confidentiality were two of the key problems identified by Center researchers which affect agency-client relationships.

The Center is preparing a publication based on the findings of its exploratory survey of the needs of Hispanic children in the Southwest for release later in 1984.

UCSD Workshop on Civil-Military Relations in Mexico

More than sixty scholars and active-duty military officers from both Mexico and the United States met at UCSD on March 18-21, 1984, to participate in a research workshop on "The Role of the Military in Mexican Politics and Social Development." Convened by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, the workshop was cosponsored by the American Political Science Association, the Latin American Studies Association, and the Mexican government.

The objectives of the three-day conference were to raise questions about military influence in Mexican politics, to determine the effects of modernization and development on military mores and outlooks, and to explore the impact of different political and developmental processes. The relative autonomy of the Mexican military in managing its internal affairs was a focal point of discussion in several other Latin American countries, where civilian interference or threats to interfere have provoked military coups.

In a session on Mexican foreign policy, General Juan Centeno discussed the military's influence on this policy. Edward Williams (University of Oregon) observed that Mexico has strengthened its military status in the region, and characterized Mexico's "liberal" policy toward Central America in general with its much more "conservative" approach to Guatemala and the southern border region of Mexico itself. In a comment, Carlos Rico (CIDE) argued that the military is highly represented in the foreign policy-making group that determines Mexico's approach to Central American revolutionary movements.

Regarding the future of civil-military relations in Mexico, David Ronfeldt (Rand Corporation) predicted that as long as there is no breakdown of social order in Mexico, the military will be supportive of transformations of the domestic political system, even though such changes may generate new domestic and international tensions. Lorenzo Meyer (COLMEMEX) also predicted a continued low profile for the Mexican military, so long as the civilian political apparatus is able to contain popular demands and does not violate the relative autonomy of the military. There was a general consensus among the workshop participants that a militarization of politics in Mexico is unlikely in the foreseeable future if the civilian political elite continues to be perceived by both the military and civil power contenders as competent to deal effectively with the most pressing national problems.

UCSD Announces 1984-85 Visiting Research Fellows

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD announced the selection of Visiting Research Fellows to 17 researchers from Mexico, the United States, Chile, and Germany for 1984-85. The 10 visiting fellows will pursue the individual projects listed below, and participate in weekly meetings at the Center's interdisciplinary Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations, as well as present their research workshops and conferences held throughout the year at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

UCSD Visiting Fellows for the 1984-1985 Visiting Research Fellows, along with their academic specialties and research topics, are as follows:

Carlos Macias (political scientist, Mexico) is completing a study of minority right movements in the U.S. focusing on the role of the Mexican legal community.

Maria Linares (political scientist, Mexico) is continuing her study of the Mexican Congress and the roles of the parties in the legislative process.

Eduardo Espinoza (political scientist, Mexico) is examining the political behavior of the Mexican working class in order to evaluate their role in electoral and social movements.

Maria del Carmen Casas (political scientist, Mexico) is conducting a study of the role of the Mexican elite in the political process.

Jorge A. Gonzalez (political scientist, Mexico) is investigating the impact of the political system on the economy of Mexico.

Eva Maria Vazquez (political scientist, Mexico) is conducting a study of the role of the Mexican elite in the political process.

Jose Luis Cervantes (political scientist, Mexico) is examining the political behavior of the Mexican working class in order to evaluate their role in electoral and social movements.

Jorge A. Gonzalez (political scientist, Mexico) is conducting a study of the role of the Mexican elite in the political process.

Eva Maria Vazquez (political scientist, Mexico) is conducting a study of the role of the Mexican elite in the political process.

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One of Mexico’s more recently established research and teaching institutes is the Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José Luis Gutiérrez Durán (IIM), which operates within the Autonomous University of Mexico (UAM). The activities of the Institute are overseen by a board of directors appointed by the President of Mexico. These directors are: Silvio Zavaleta, Jesús Reyes Heroes, Luis Medina Peña, Moisés González Navarro, Moisés González Pérez, and José María Murúa.

The activities of the Institute have focused on three major areas: the history of Mexico during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the independence period to the end of the Mexican American War; and regional studies of the United States and Mexico. The activities of the Institute are designed to support the educational effort in Mexico both through advancing the understanding of the historical past and through publications. The publications program will include annotated bibliographies and chronologies, anthologies, and synthetic works.

The Institute is also building a special collection of archival materials that will support its research and teaching functions. The main areas of bibliographic research are regional studies of the United States and Mexico, American Indian studies, and the general area of the relations between the United States and Mexico.