Preparations for UC MEXUS MRU Underway at Riverside Campus

At its meeting of November 26, 1984, the UC MEXUS Executive Committee was formally welcomed to UCR by Acting Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr. UC MEXUS recently relocated its headquarters to the Riverside campus at the invitation of the late Chancellor Tomás Rivera. The meeting of the Executive Committee marked the organization's first official function at the new headquarters.

Acting Chancellor Aldrich, who recently retired from the Chancellorship of UC Irvine, has demonstrated a significant commitment by the Riverside administration to the establishment of a UC MEXUS Multi-Campus Research Unit (MRU) to be based at UCR. Aldrich believes UC MEXUS is an activity which helps give appropriate visibility to the nature of UCR's scholarly undertakings related to Mexico. According to Aldrich, the campus intends to set in motion an international search for a faculty member to assume the directorship of UC MEXUS, serving both the Consortium and the MRU.

An MRU is a unit of the University of California established by The Regents to coordinate, facilitate, and support related research activities taking place on two or more campuses. Such a unit receives its core administrative support from Universitywide resources, and its director reports to the President of the University through the Chancellor of the campus at which the MRU is based. The UC MEXUS MRU proposal, once completed, will undergo substantive review throughout the University of California. However, its evaluation must begin at Riverside, and the Riverside Chancellor will officially submit the proposal for Universitywide consideration. The partnership between Riverside and UC MEXUS in this endeavor is facilitated by the appointment of Carlton R. Bovell to the task force which has assumed respons (please turn to page 6)

UC Irvine to Host Mexican Film Conference

"Nuevo Cine, Nuevas Fronteras: El Cine Mexicano y Chicano Actual" is the subject of a conference sponsored by the Mexico/Chicano Program at UC Irvine. The conference is scheduled for Saturday, May 18, 1985, from 9 AM to 5 PM at the University Center, Heritage Room. Guest speakers will include distinguished Chicano and Mexican filmmakers. Several of the films to be discussed will be screened throughout the week of May 13-17.

Participants in the panel on Mexican film include: Sergio Olhovich, Jorge Fons, Emilio Garcia Riera, Diana Bracho, and Julianne Burton, moderator. Luis Ruiz will serve as moderator for the Chicano film panel which includes: Jesús Treviño, David Maciel, Jeff Peniche, and Sylvia Morales. The featured keynote luncheon speaker will be Alberto Isaac whose topic will be "Relaciones del cine mexicano y Chicano: una red cooperativa."

For further information please contact Alejandro Morales at (714) 856-7163 or Geneva López at (714) 856-6632.

UCSD-CEF NOMEX Accord

(please turn to page 3)
Universitywide News

New Executive Committee Chair Elected

David G. Sweet has been elected Chairman of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee for 1985. Sweet, an Associate Professor of History and Coordinator of the MA program in Comparative World History at UC Santa Cruz, joined the Executive Committee in 1983 and served as Vice Chairman during 1984. Following several years of community development work in Mexico and Colombia, Sweet entered the graduate program at the University of Wisconsin where he received his Ph.D. in 1974. He joined the faculty at Santa Cruz in 1971, and from 1980-1982 directed the UC Education Abroad Program (EAP) Study Center in Mexico. At Santa Cruz, Sweet teaches Mexican history and supervises field study in Mexico. In recognition of his research accomplishments and experiences in Mexico and other areas of Latin America, specially in the Spring, 1984, issue of the UC MEXUS News, Sweet's professional and personal involvement in research and instruction related to Mexico are evidenced in his enthusiasm for his new role as Chairman of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee. "I welcome the opportunity to assist in the development of a Universitywide organization with the aim of the advancement of research on all fronts, while realizing that such research is intimately associated with the instructional and outreach functions of the University," Sweet said. "UC MEXUS will provide an additional mechanism for seeking resources to build upon, and support the research programs and other creative undertakings of individual faculty members and campus programs that have so effectively established throughout the University." As Vice Chair, Sweet visited several of the UC campuses to meet with deans, vice chancellors and administrators in a concentrated effort to learn about their special interests and needs pertaining to research and other activities related to Mexico and Mexican Americans. He believes it is important that the MEXUS proposal "...is now developing reflect both the strengths of local programs as well as the needs the MRU can assist in meeting. For example," he states, "it is of high priority that we do everything we can to increase the interaction between the University of California faculty and students and Mexican scholars. While many effective collaborations have been forged, UC MEXUS can assist substantially to maximize UC's Mexico connections in ways which will benefit larger numbers of research endeavors." Sweet succeeds 1984 Executive Committee Chair David J. Sánchez Jr., Associate Professor of Family and Community Medicine, who will remain on the Executive Committee and Francisco's representative, Professor of History and Dean of Graduate Studies and Research Jaime E. Rodríguez, has been named as the new Executive Committee Chair for 1985.

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UC MEXUS Newsletter Editor, Carlos Vázquez

UCEMEXONE Sign Collaborative Agreement

Formalizing and expanding a collaborative relationship that has developed over the last few years. CEFNOMEX and the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD have concluded a formal agreement program recently in December 11. UCS Chancellor Richard Atkinson presided and commented on the strong commitment of UCSD to such international academic exchange. The collaborative agreement, signed by Jorge Bustamante, Director-General of CEFNOMEX, and Wayne Cornelius, gilt Professor of U.S.- Mexican Relations and Director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD. The centers were witnessed by more than 15 academic staff members and postdoctoral research associates of CEFNOMEX and the UCSD Center, who have already participated in joint research, teaching, publication, and library cooperation activities involving the two centers. At present, four postdoctoral research associates of the UCSD Center also help teaching appointments at CEFNOMEX, and a total of six members of the UCSD academic staff have been visiting Research Fellows at the UCSD Center during the 1980-1984 period. The newly signed collaborative agreement permits visiting Fellows at residence in UCSD to teach up to one course per quarter in CEFNOMEX, a new program of a oneyear Master's degree program in border studies. Another major feature of the new agreement is a merger of the Interna- tional Relations Graduate Research Program, published since 1981 by the UCSD Center with support from UC MEXUS and the Dirección General de Investigadores de Estados Fronteirizos México-Estados Unidos, published by CEFNOMEX since 1982. Beginning with an edition to be released in March, 1986 (covering research undertaken in 1985- 86), the two centers will produce a joint, bilingual inventory of research in more than 40 disciplines. Each research proj- ect will be described in both Spanish and English, in order to expand utilization of the inventory by public officials and other non-academic groups who are not bilingual. The joint publication is expected to greatly increase coverage of Mexico-related research being done on both sides of the border, and will also reduce the burden of cooperation on contributing researchers, many of whom had been filling out separate questionnaires on their research for the UCSD and CEFNOMEX research inventories during the past two years. It is estimated that the first volume of the joint UCSD/CEFNO- MEX-bordered inventory will contain abstracts of about 1,000 research projects. In addition to these activities, each center will encourage its visiting re- searchers, guest speakers, faculty, and students to participate in the research seminars of the other institution. CEF- NOMEX students may receive academic credits, awarded by CEFNOMEX, for participation in the UCSD Center's weekly, interdisciplinary Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations. A group of researchers (facul- ty and students) from each institution will also meet several times each year to discuss current field research projects being conducted at both institutions, continuing a series of such discussions begun in 1983. The two centers will also continue the library and publications exchange program, and the new agreement provides for co-publication of selected research reports and monographs, especially works written by researchers who main- tain affiliations with both CEFNOMEX and the UCSD Center. CEFNOMEX Director Jorge Bustamante and UCSD Center Director Wayne Cor- nelius agreed that the new collaborative accord represents an important step in institutionalizing the relationship between researchers at the two centers, which are located only a half-hour apart on different sides of the international border.

International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research, Volume 4.

The latest edition of the International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research, published by the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies with financial support from UC MEXUS, became available on February 1, 1985. This edition, which covers research undertaken in 1984, is nearly double the size of the preceding volume. It includes abstracts of 725 research projects being done world- wide. Coverage has been expanded in Volume 4 to include new categories of projects in the fields of communications, environmental studies, and forestry. A total of 45 disciplines are represented among the 725 research projects, a significant increase from the 35 disciplines covered in Volume 3. The who contributed abstracts of their research for Volume 4 will automatically receive a copy of the Inventory. Others seeking copies can order them from: Publications Dept., Center for U.S.- Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA 92093. The price is $10.00 for individuals and $25.00 for institutions.
UC MEXUS Grant Supports Chicanos Studies Curriculum

UC MEXUS, the University of California's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, has initiated a new grant program to support courses dealing with Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. The topics for courses reflect the growing confluence of Mexico and the Southwest. For example, how this impacts on Chicanos has become evident in recent years. There has been little agreement, as evidenced by the disparate efforts, on the content and design of such courses.

Since not all campuses where Chicanos Studies is taught have faculty versed in borderlands studies, this manual was developed to provide course content, lecture modules, reading lists, bibliographies, and class projects which can be incorporated in Chicano Studies curricula. The manual is the product of a two-day workshop held last spring at UCLA in which over a dozen Chicano scholars were brought together from around the country. In two days of sharing knowledge, creativity, and research experience, the workshop produced six courses: The Convergence of Chicano/ Mexican Culture; The Political Economy of the U.S.-Mexican Border; Chicano/ Mexican Relations; Mexican Immigration; Chicanos in the Mexican State; and Methods in Chicano Research.

Participating in the workshop were: Leopoldo Lozano (UC Los Angeles), Federico Balderrama (Cal State, LA), Jorge Carrillo (CEFONEMX, Tijuana), Estefan Flores (Southern Methodist University), Reynaldo Macias (University of Southern California), David Maciel (University of New Mexico), Rebecca Morales (UCI), Devon Peña (Colorado Col- lege), Rosalia Solórzano (UT El Paso), Juan Uribe (San Diego State University), Carlos Vásquez, (UCLA), and Emilio Zamora (UCLA).

The manual will be distributed to the nearly 100 Chicano Studies programs around the country and is available from the CSRC at UCLA. To obtain a copy of the manual contact Carlos Vásquez at the Chicano Studies Research Center, 6060 workstation Hall 3211, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 or call (213) 825-2363.

UCSD-CIDE Workshop on U.S. Impacts on Mexico

From January 30 through February 1, 1985, the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Instituto de Estudios de la America Latina in Guadalajara included a summer seminar in health policy for UC students at Guadalajara, and the initiation of a joint research project, "Migración y salud" in which a sample of returned immigrants from Mexico, the U.S. and their use of health services in the U.S. (largely California). These data are providing information for state and county health policy in the United States.

Currently, Hayes-Bautista is the Principal Investigator for the Center for the Study of the United States in Mexico, and teaches a course on health and social policy in Mexico and Latin America. As representative to the UC MEXUS Executive Committee, Hayes-Bautista replaced Richard Frederick, who is currently on Sabatical Leave and will be in Mexico dur- ing the Spring Quarter 1985 to continue his research on the development of the Mexican media during the period 1930-1960.

Latin America and East Asia Workshop Held at UCSD

Approximately 25 scholars from a varie- ty of social science disciplines in the United States, California, San Diego, on December 13-15, 1984 to participate in a workshop on "The Political Economy of Development in Latin America and East Asia." The meeting was the initial activity in the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies' Pacific Basin Project, and was conceived and organized by Gary Gereffi (former Visi- ting Research Fellow of the Center, based at Duke University) and Donald Wyman (Public Affairs Director at the Center and Coordinator of the Pacific Basin Project). The event was funded by grants from the Ford, General Electric, and Rockefeller foundations.

Colin Bradford (Yale University) and Stephen Haggard (Harvard University) spoke about "The Newly Industrializing Countries in the World Economy." Bradford argued that the success of the NICs is as much a matter of public policy commitment to export-oriented growth as it is to simply 'getting prices right,' that the distinction between NICs and LDCs is not that there is some developmental approach supposedly represented by Latin American countries and the outward- oriented strategy supposedly followed by East Asian ones is overdrawn and misleading, and that universal replication of the NIC success story is impractical in any case. Haggard emphasized that NIC success is as much a matter of politics as of economics, that the export-oriented growth enjoyed by South Korea and Taiwan was associated with certain political characteristics, including weak labor movements, the defeat of leftist political forces, authori- tarian regimes, and close cooperation between the private and public sectors along with relative state autonomy from parentistic business activity.

Several participants addressed the theme of "Class Structure and Develop- ment," Hagen Koo (University of Hawaii) commented on the economic development process in the NICs to be politically weak but economically productive; Alejandro Portes (The John Hopkins University) spoke about his research on the relationship between industrial development and labor absorp- tion. Fred Deyo (SUNY, Brockport) was the most explicit contributor in argu- ing that differences between the political role of labor in Latin America and East Asia could be attributed in large part to structural and social aspects of the circum- stances under which labor lives and works in the two regions. In his com- ments, Dean Kinsey (UCSD) suggested that Japan be included in cross-regional comparisons, not only because of its in- fluence over South Korea and Taiwan, but also because they are following a development trajectory that Japan already has taken. Peter Gerouchevich (UCSD) directed attention to the social and political base of support required for the pursuit of particular development strategies, and how the form of development is depression and the outlook for the future is bleak. For the "East Asia" group, N. Drake (UCSD) who cautioned against forgetting that development strategies impact on social classes as well as on economic development, and their way in which they do so has implications for the choice of future developmental strategies.

In comments, Robert Wade (The World Bank) questioned whether strategy changes necessarily resulted from crises or from conscious policy choices fre- quently influenced by donor coun- tries. He also suggested paying greater attention to the limits within which coun- tries can create comparative advantage for themselves. David Felix (Washing- ton University) argued that the Latin America presents too great a risk for governments to enter into development agreements that will result in increased balance of payments difficulties rein- forced by the nation of important regional distinctions. David Marxs (UCSD) highlighted the importance of domestic factors in explaining why countries respond differently to a common interna- tional situation.

In a session on "Economic Institutions", Chi Schive (National Taiwan University) spoke about current conditions affecting Taiwan's economy. Harry Makler (Uni- versity of Toronto) discussed financial conglomerates and increasing privatiza- tion of the economy in Brazil. Leroy Jong (Boston University) compared in- dustrial structures in Korea and Taiwan, noting the dominance of large-scale organization in the former and the pre- dominance of small-scale units in the latter.

Carlos Tello (Visiting Research Fel- low, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies) and Tom Gold (UC Berkeley) spoke about "Trade and Ideas in Development." Tello stressed the importance of investigating why some ideas are chosen as guides to policy matters in place of others. Gold noted that attitudes about cultural traits can change with time and economic performance.
Symposium on Mexican Literature and Society

The Department of Literatures and Languages and the UCR-Mexico Collaborative Research and Training Group will sponsor a two-week seminar titled "Twentieth-Century Mexico: Images and Transformation" on April 18, 19, and 19-25, 1985, at the UCR campus.

The symposium will bring together creative writers and critics from Mexico and the United States to explore the much-needed dialogue between the literary field and such closely related areas as anthropology, history, and sociology. It is organized in memory of Tomás Rivera, renowned Chican@ writer and former Chancellor of the University of California, Riverside. The symposium seeks to address theoretical problems pertaining to literatures that belong to Mexico, "Transformation," the theme of this interdisciplinary symposium, refers to the images of a literature susceptible and responsive to the changing historical reality of Mexico, and to the process by which the past is reinterpreted and pro-duced meaning. The symposium will be divided into the following panels:

- Current Trends of Literary Theory and Interpretation
- Historiography and ideology in Contemporary Mexico
- Questions of Gender in Contemporary Mexican Literature
- Popular Culture and Literature in Contemporary Mexico
- Mexican Narrative Fiction in the Twentieth-Century
- Images of Mexico in Chican@ Literature

Among the scholars who will be making presentations at the symposium are: Adolfo Sánchez Vázquez (UNAM) and Yvette Jiménez de Báez (Colegio de México), who will address current trends of theory and interpretation;2 Gloria González (UNAM) and Elena Urrutia (Colegio de México), who will give their views on questions of gender in contemporary Mexican literature; Carlos Monsiváis (INAH), who will speak on popular culture and literature; Lila Léa Hermosillo (Santa Barbara) who will address Chican@ literature in a contrastive analysis. Mexican writer Elena Poniatowska and Chicano poet Alurista (Colorado College) will read from their works.

There will be a $22 registration fee for the symposium. Students will be admitted without registration fee. For more information, contact Professor Kenyon Oyarzun (714) 787-5111.

UCLA and the Universidad de Guadalajara to Launch Language Training Project

An inter-institutional agreement of cooperation had been reached between UC and the Universidad de Guadalajara, and formal documents will soon be signed by representatives of the administrative and academic bodies. Once the agreement is a broad and-open-ended one meant to encourage and facilitate joint work, a new training program will be designed for International students. In particular, one research and development project is ready to go into operation. A program planning committee has been organized between the UCLA TESLAP Applied Linguistics Program, chaired by Professor Russell Bennett, and the Universidad de Guadalajara’s Instituto de Idiomas, coordinated by Professor Carlos Vázquez. The research project will involve graduate students at UCLA as well as faculty from both institutions. It calls for the establishment of a team of teachers and researchers from UCLA and UG who will design, develop, and teach the first of an English-language reading curriculum for second and third-year students in science and technology. Specifically, the program will begin in the Facultad de Ciencias Químicas.

During the summer of 1985, a twelve-week course will be held at which the Mexican and American teams will develop the program curriculum to be implemented beginning with the 1985-86 academic year. UCLA graduate students will travel to Guadalajara and train a Mexican team in theory and practical application of English-language reading problems in the areas of science and technology. Since much of the literature in these fields is in English and little is published in Spanish translations, this will allow Universidad de Guadalajara students to keep abreast of the latest developments in their fields, and its activities will conduct their own original research in English-language data bases.

The project will have mutual benefits to both institutions. For UCLA students and faculty it will provide a research data base in which reading theory, testing, and curriculum development will be enhanced. Graduate students will be able to apply their work to fulfilling their degree requirements such as these, qualifying papers, and dissertations. Mexican students will receive practical experience in a foreign setting in teaching, syllabus development, and testing—all of which will enhance their Spanish-language proficiency.

For UG students and faculty, there will be an enhanced English-language reading competency. Science and Technology, and instructional materials will be developed which might be useful in other disciplines. The project will also expand its pool of trained teachers in the area of reading.

The University of Guadalajara is already involved in student exchange programs, English language instruction (ESAP) and as foundations based in Mexico for additional resources. UCLA TESLAP Applied Linguistics Program will provide technical help and private foundations for support.

Noted Mexican Economist a Visiting Professor at UCLA

Noted economist, diplomat, and former government official Edmundo Flores is visiting professor in the Economics Department and the Latin American Center for 1984-85. During his stay at UCLA, Professor Flores is teaching two seminars: "Economic Problems of Latin America" and "The Economy of Mexico."

Flores served as Mexico’s ambassador to Cuba under Luis Echeverría, and as Director General of the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) under José López Portillo. He is also a noted economist whose works have been published, among others works: Tratado de economía agrícola (1961), Vivienda y bienes raíces (1967), Reformas agrarias en América Latina, (1972), La ciencia y la tecnología en México, (1962), and Por qué la crisis y cómo remediarla, (1984). The first volume of his memoirs, Historias de Edmundo Flores: Autobiografía, 1919-1940, was published in 1983. While at UCLA this year, he will complete the second volume which takes him up to 1982.

Flores was professor of agricultural economics at the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, Chapalita, from 1945 to 1949, and at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México from 1950 to 1962. He is a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and has held visiting posts at

UCSD Workshop (continued from page 5)

Albert Hirschman (Institute for Advanced Study) commented that the cultural and linguistic barriers should be overcome for analytical purposes when it is applied to smaller, more specific cases, rather than to national performance.

In a lively session on the future research agenda, Albert Fishlow argued that a fuller understanding of the trade are seeing the potential for research on the Mexican economy. He noted that the region is making rapid advances in labor, and that national performance.

Edmundo Flores

Princeton, Stanford, the University of Chicago, and UT Austin.

In addition to his academic work, Professor Flores has also been advisor to the Secretaria de Finanzas and the Secretaria de Agricultura y Obra Hidráulicas, Nacional Financiera, and the Banco de Mexico. Moreover, he has been a political adviser to two Mexican presidents and spent a year in Bolivia as advisor to President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

Next year, Flores will be a visiting professor at McGill University, and has been invited as well to return to Princeton.
Mesa Redonda on Mexican Economic Crisis Held at UCLA

The Chicano Studies Research Center at UC Los Angeles sponsored a roundtable discussion on the current economic and political crisis in Mexico on October 8. As part of the Center's efforts to build closer and more frequent exchanges with the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM), the program gave scholars from both institutions an opportunity to exchange ideas and analyse issues emanating from the crisis and which affect both countries. They assessed Mexico's massive foreign debt and analyzed what the austerity programs have meant for domestic development policies, the crisis within Mexico's ruling party, and the prospects for opposition parties from the left and right in the near future. In addition to UCLA and UNAM scholars, members of the professional press were also invited to participate.

UNAM scholars making presentations included: Enrique Semo (Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas), Armando Cordon (Facultad de Ciencias Politicas), Carlos Pereyra (Facultad de Filosofia y Letras), and Alejandro Alvarez (Facultad de Economia). Economist Emdundo Flores, who has held cabinet and ambassadorial posts in the Mexican government and is currently a visiting professor in the Latin American Center and Economic Department at UCLA, was also a participant in the panel.

UCLA participants included Juan Gomez-Mont (Director of the CSCR), Lourdes Arguelles (Social Welfare), Rebecca Morales (Architecture and Urban Planning), and Marta Lopez (CSCR).

Representatives of the press included editor Sergio Muñoz and editorial writer Estela Herrera, both of La Opinion, the Los Angeles Spanish-language daily. Also participating was Douglas Cohn, Trade Commissioner of Mexico with the Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior in Beverly Hills. Opening the session were Elwin Svensen, Vice-Chancellor for Institutional Relations, and Norris Hurdley (History), chair of the UCLA Program on Mexico. The Mesa Redonda was organized and moderated by Carlos Vasquez, Coordinator of Academic and Institutional Relations of the Chicano Studies Research Center.

Edmundo Flores traced the trajectory of the current economic crisis in Latin America from 1979 to 1982 when the "crash" came to Mexico. He lamented that in Mexico, as was the case internationally, being an economist was of little help in predicting the severity of the crisis. Semo argued that Mexico's crisis can only be understood in the context of the worldwide crisis and the dramatic increase in the dependency of Mexico on petroleum exports in the last decade. Further, he argued, the crisis in Mexico is a long-term affair which will not be ended by any short-term policies, and both Mexico and the U.S. should prepare for long-range difficulties. The economic problems of the U.S. and Mexico are intimately interrelated and the growth which the U.S. economy is currently experiencing will most likely come to an end by 1988, thus giving little hope for a recovery in Mexico before then. Moreover, he went on to criticize the Mexican left for being unable to offer an alternative to government policies, which he sees as exacerbating the crisis, and thus is losing much political initiative to the right, which he sees in ascendance in Mexico.

Cordon, a prolific analyst and critic of the Mexican state and a member of the opposition in the Camara de Diputados, addressed the effects of the crisis on the regime. The Mexican government, he argued, has shown itself incapable of following the canons of the Mexican Revolution and now faces two difficult options in the crisis: continue to sacrifice the economic interests of the popular sector in Mexico, or make dramatic changes in its policies to defend Mexico's economy from external financial and political pressures.

Pereyra addressed the apparent dynamism of the most recent Partido de Accion Nacional (PAN) in the electoral arena which he attributes more to the failings of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) than to any significant attraction of the PAN for the "popular classes." Corruption, identified with the PRI, has probably been the PAN's best organizer, he said. Alvarez spoke to the PRD's consistent decline among the labor and peasant movements in the country and thus the need for resorting to increased repression by the ruling party in dealing with labor problems.

Both the journalists and the trade commissioner countered that the UNAM speakers were presenting a much too pessimistic assessment of what the crisis meant for Mexico and for the ruling party. Muñoz went on to challenge the arguments that the PRI was responsible for what several speakers referred to as a "crisis within the left in Mexico.

The UCLA participants raised questions about the impact of the Reagan administration's policies on Mexico and about the efforts which the U.S. economic recovery might have on Mexico's immediate future. To Alejandro Alvarez's assertion that Mexico was becoming increasingly a source of cheap labor for many U.S. industries, Rebecca Morales responded by saying the Mexican labor movement had shown such little interest in recruiting workers by labor unions to organize workers on both sides of the border. The session was seen as a useful mechanism for the exchange of knowledge and confronting perspectives and something which should be encouraged on other campuses.

Hispanic Children's Law Project at UCSD-USC

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD and the Mexico-U.S. Law Institute of the University of San Diego School of Law have begun a joint interdisciplinary project which tackles legal problems faced by Hispanic-origin children. Combining information derived from social science research with legal expertise, the Hispanic Children's Law Project will provide education, training, and legal representation on problems faced by Hispanic children.

The Project's goals deal with immigration, health, and education issues through three components: 1) joint UCSD-USC law school courses and research; 2) a clinical program and community education; and 3) conferences and publications. Building on the USD law school's Immigration Clinic in the South Bay area of San Diego, the new project will enable law students working with individual clients to expand representation to children's issues.

The UCSD-USC Law Project evolved from research on the needs of Hispanic children in the region conducted by UCSD for the Christian Children's Fund. Initial funding for the project has been provided by the Ford Foundation and UCSD.

The Law Project has begun a new study, funded by the Foundation for Child Development, which assesses the extent to which government nutrition programs exclude Hispanic children from participation. This study is being directed by the Law Project's coordinator, Susan Bryant Drake, an attorney who has specialized in public interest law and legal aid in Washington, D.C. and Illinois. In order to examine other government policies which disadvantage Hispanic children and to identify remedial strategies, the Law Project will work closely with social scientists at the Center for U.S-Mexican Studies, especially Dr. Leo Chavez, a social and medical anthropologist serving as a research fellow at the Center, who is conducting research on the "bilingual family" and household economy of Mexican immigrants in southern California. This study, as well as Dr. Chavez's research on access to health care among Mexican immigrant populations, will form an important resource for the Law Project.

Inquiries about the project should be directed to: Susan Bryant Drake, Legal Affairs Fellow, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-010), UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92030.
XIII Annual Conference of NACS
Slated for Sacramento

The thirteenth annual conference of the National Association for Chicano Studies will be held at the Hotel El Rancho in Sacramento on March 21, 22, and 23, 1985. The theme of this year’s conference is “Chicano Politics—After 1964”? It is intended to be comprehensive and inclusive of all political issues, e.g., border politics, culture, education, gender, arts, public policy, literature, and international affairs.

The intent of the 1985 conference theme is to inspire scholars to creatively consider the directions and implications of Chicano thought and action. One plenary session on the conference theme and one additional plenary session on the status of undergraduate and graduate Chicano Studies will be scheduled.

Conference activities will include panel presentations, two plenary sessions, a business meeting, too, and various social events. Child care will be provided free of charge at the conference site from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Please direct all inquiries to: 1985 Site Committee, c/o Adelajda Sosa-Riddell, Director of the Chicano Studies Program, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, (916) 732-2421.

Carlos Vásquez

The editor for this issue of the News is Carlos Vásquez, the coordinator of Academic and Institutional Relations at the UC Los Angeles Chicano Studies Research Center. Vásquez, a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at UCLA, is completing his dissertation entitled: "Forging the Alliance: Labor and the State in Mexico, 1929-1938." He has done extensive work in both Mexican and Chicano history focusing on labor movements, labor migration, and U.S.-Mexico relations. He is the principal editor of Mexican-U.S. Relations: Conflict and Convergence with Manuel García y Griego.

Subsequent issues of the UC MEXUS News will be published at the UC Riverside side campus and edited by Kathryn L. Roberts, Assistant Director of UC MEXUS.

Pedro J. González Archive to Go to UCLA

UCLA has acquired the archival collection of Pedro J. González, one of the first Latino radio broadcasters in Los Angeles, and a man with an intimate personal connection with Chicano Radio. González’s life has been chronicled in a 30-minute video, "Ballad of an Unsing Hero," which aired on Public Broadcasting Station KCET on December 22, 1994. This moving film, which includes oral history interviews and photo montages, was produced by Issac Artstein of Cinewest Productions of San Diego, California.

González was a telephone operator in the army of General Francisco Villa during the revolution. After the revolution, he migrated to Los Angeles where, during the 1900's he became one of the most popular radio personalities in the city. A prolific songwriter and popular musician, his musical group, the "Zapagadores," was copied by many "conjuntos" throughout the Southwest. González was sent to prison in 1934 for a crime of which he was later proven innocent—six years later! While in prison, he organized several musical groups and produced scores of original songs. Upon his release from prison in 1941 he was deported by immigration officials and he settled in Tijuana. There, he organized ex-Villistas who lived in Baja California and southern California. He was responsible for organizing a "colonía" in Tijuana and the Ejido Matamoros outside Tijuana where veterans of the Mexican Revolution could live out their lives.

After many years, he was able to again live in the United States, and he now makes his home with his wife of 60 years in San Ysidro, California.

Pedro González's archive has been donated to the Chicano Studies Research Library at UCLA and the more than nine hours of videotaped interviews which were used for the 30-minute video have been deposited with the UCLA Library. His archive consists of songbooks, phonograph recordings he made in the 1930s, playbills and program announcements of the period. Moreover, his files on the careers and lives of many "Villistas" are also included.

The videotape, "Ballad of an Unsing Hero," is available from the UCLA Media Library (213) 825-0755. Those interested in consulting González's personal archive when it has been processed by the CSRC Library may call Richard Chabran (213) 206-6052.

Spanish California

Spanish Language Data Base Announces New Press

The California Spanish Language Data Base has announced the creation of Fenícrico Press, which will specialize in the publication of bilingual children’s books and Hispanic-related reference materials. The CSLDB is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving information access for U.S. Hispanics. Other services include LECTOR, the bimonthly review journal for Spanish language and bilingual materials, COPAS, the Cooperative Acquisitions System, and SPANCAT, the Spanish cataloging service. The CSLDB has recently published BILUNOXE, a bilingual Spanish-English subject heading list, which offers standardized Spanish equivalents to over 15,000 current Library of Congress subject headings, and expands and updates the Organization of American States’ OASS Lista de Encabezamiento de Materias and Gloria Ecamilla’s Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico List. Another recent publication is Statisti- cal Sources of the California Hispanic Population 1960-1986: A preliminary survey, compiled by Eudora Loh and Roberta Medford.

For additional information about the Fenícrico Press or the California Spanish Language Data Base, contact Claire A. Spelen, CSLDB, P.O. Box 4723, Berkeley, CA 94704, or phone (415) 893-6702.

International News

UNAM Offers M.A. in U.S. Studies

The Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México is offering a Masters degree in U.S. Studies through its American Studies Center, the Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales, Acatlan (ENEP). The campus is located in Naucalpan, the state of Mexico just outside the Federal District.

The plan of studies includes courses and seminars on the economic and political systems of the United States; U.S. foreign policy; migration trends on the U.S.; the Chicano community, and courses in borderlands studies. Additionally, the usual seminars in methodology and bibliography are supplemented by optional courses in technology transfer, U.S. energy and financial policies, and cultural aspects of American society, with emphasis on Mexicans living in the United States.

The coordinator of the Masters program is sociologist Lic. Mónica Verea Camacho, who oversees the program and organizes conferences and symposiums which fit into the plan of studies. This spring a symposium will be held involving scholars from UNAM and the University of New Mexico; several faculty members from the University of California have also been invited. The symposiums is entitled: "U.S. Politics: Issues Affecting Mexico and the People on Both Sides of the Border."

The coordinator of graduate studies at ENEP, Ascani, under whose auspices the Masters in U.S. Studies is organized, is Dr. Miguel Abruch Lindner, Abdullah Lindner, who received his PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago, says, "This is an exciting program which we have been conceptualizing for years and now find the interest and resources to support it. Mexico needs to train stu- dents who will work in areas of govern- ment and private enterprise which will have intimate and constant contact with the U.S. This program could prepare them for such a career."

He is especially interested in having U.S. scholars visit the Acatlan campus to teach courses and direct seminars. Recently, Peter Smith (M.I.T.) offered a seminar on the American political system and David Maciel (University of New Mexico) taught courses on the Chicano community. U.S. scholars working at Mexican institutions have been incorpo- rated as well. Manual García y Griego, who teaches in the Centro de Estudios Internacionales at the Colegio de México, and Barbara Strickland, who works in the Secretaria de Relaciones Exteri- ores, recently taught a course entitled "U.S. Immigration Policy: An Historical and Contemporary Analysis," which was received with much enthusiasm.

The ENEP is a branch of the UNAM system which was inaugurated in 1975 by the then rector, Dr. Guillermo Robles Acevedo, in a process of decentralizing the university. Thirteen fields of study, including the social sciences, the humanities, and profes- sional curricula, are offered to the 20,000 students enrolled at the Acatlan campus. The B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. are awarded, and although the campus is a dependency of the central UNAM ad- ministration, it enjoys relatively broad autonomy. This has allowed entering scholars such as Miguel Abruch and Mónica Verea Camacho to introduce local seminars, and special symposiums which are making U.S. Studies an increasingly popular field of study.

Those interested in additional infor- mation on the program, or faculty who would like to offer courses on the U.S. at ENEP Acatlan, may contact Dr. Miguel Abruch Lindner at ENEP Acatlan, Edificio del Programa de Investigacion, Avenida Alcanfores y San Juanito, Naucalpan, Estado de Mexico, Mexico. The phone numbers are: (555) 273-39-99; 373-28-49; 373-23-18, extensions 157 and 231.