Scripps' Programs Unite the Americas at Sea

"The goal is to establish world-class oceanographic research in a truly multinational context. Our approach is first to attempt to establish parity among the participants, particularly those with initially more limited resources than we have, while still recognizing the independence of their research objectives and organizations. Our activities to this end are best described as facilitation and exchange. With the goals and guiding principles in the forefront, George T. Hemingway goes on to explain the programs that connect Scripps Institute of Oceanography (SIO) with a host of agencies and organizations in California and Mexico concerned with marine research in the California Current and the Gulf of California.

Hemingway, Assistant Director of the Marine Life Research Group (MLRG) at Scripps, further explains that most of these collaborative programs are less formal than international contractual agreements but no less important in scope, purpose, or results.

The MLRG is a member of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigation (CalCOFI) project which involves studies of the fisheries and food chain of the California Current. Other contributing members include the California Department of Fish and Game, the Southwest Fisheries Center, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, in the U.S., and the Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INP), the Secretaría de Pesca and several other marine science institutions in Mexico. While each of the participants brings a research agenda and staff to the CalCOFI cruises, these joint voluntary efforts produce results that the individual parties could not accomplish alone.

For the eleven CalCOFI cruises in 1984, conducted from two California ships, the Jordan and the New Horizon, 36 Mexican Nationals were aboard as (please turn to page 9)

Manta Net recovery aboard Scripps; New Horizon © SIO

UC MEXUS Funds Assist Sea of Cortez Program

With the creation, in 1983, of the Subsecretariat of Ecology within SEDUE (Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología) the Mexican government provided particular impetus and the organizational framework to develop conservation research and management programs. The Subsecretariat has begun planning for a national system of protected natural areas with the objective of preserving Mexico’s full range of natural diversity. It is within these plans that a long term proposal has been developed for management, planning, and conservation of the Sea of Cortez and its islands.

This proposal is an outgrowth of successful conservation and research efforts on the Sea’s first offshore migratory marine bird sanctuary, Isla Rasa. Although smaller than one square kilometer, Isla Rasa is the annual nesting site for over 90% of the world’s population of Heermann’s gulls and elegant terns. Through the work of Bernardo Villa and Enriqueta Velarde from UNAM, Daniel Anderson, now at UC (please turn to page 3)
Tensions in U.S.-Mexico relations have been increasing in the last six months to levels not seen since the nationalization of American oil companies in 1938. At the root of these tensions is a series of incidents and unusually harsh statements made by representatives of the current U.S. administration, and the concurrent image-building process taking place through the mass media of both Mexico and the United States.

The most salient incidents in this context have been the crisis during the elections in Piedras Negras, the kidnapping and murder in Mexico of U.S. federal agent Carlos Abuglen, and the partial closing and slowing of inspection at the U.S. ports of entry from Mexico, the shooting of a 12-year-old boy on the Mexican side of the border by a U.S. border patrol agent from the United States side, and the single incident that caused the most threat to U.S. citizens allegedly made by an organization never known before or after the leaflet.

Contrary to the representations of the U.S. government and the press, the empirical evidence demonstrates that bilateral relations are in fact characterized by increased intensity and diversity. People have not substantially modified their border transactions in the last six months. Inflation in Mexico has promoted increased economic exchanges in the border area. U.S. controlled maquiladoras are expanding as the result of increasingly lower labor costs in Mexico due to the daily devaluation of the peso. For the same reasons, U.S. tourism at the Mexican border region is also on the increase, even though U.S. tourism to the Guatela- jua and Puerto Vallarta areas have been reported as less than usual. Even high-level governmental agreements have not been absent during this period. In the last two months, an agreement on trade granted the "in- jury test" to challenges of Mexican imports by U.S. competitors in exchange for Mexican rectification of governmental subsidies to certain of the country's exports. Another recent agreement makes an object here to continue in conditions which might intrude upon or threaten the reality of increasing bilateral relations. This is not to propose an apologetic situation or circumstance, but rather to point out possible dangers in the image-building poses to productive cooperation. Let us not confuse this rhetoric with reality, but be aware of its implications for our work.

Jorge Bustamante

United States—Mexico Relations: Plenetic and Reality

Bustamante is Professor of Sociology and Director General of the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CERONEX) in Tijuana, Baja California. He holds a law degree from UNAM and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Notre Dame. His research interests have centered on international migration, economic development, and the Mexican-origin population in the United States. He is an advisor to three national Mexican administrative institutions. Bustamante presents a two-week seminar on his migration research as the Regents Lecturer in the Department of Sociology at UC Riverside.

Jorge Bustamante © Riverside Press-Enterprise

UC MEXUS 1985 Development Grants

The UC MEXUS Executive Committee is pleased to announce the award of 15 development grants totaling $80,000 for the 1984-86 academic year. The grants support projects developed by UC researchers in the areas of Mexican studies, Chicano studies, U.S.- Mexican relations, and educational cooperation with Mexican scholars. Major proposals for extramural support of the projects are expected to be submitted under the auspices of UC MEXUS within the year. Those principal investigators receiving grants support for their project titles, and primary UC and Mexican contributors to the work are listed below.

Alfteri, Miguel A. — Berkeley. Peasant Agricultural Education and Development in the Surate Region (D. J. L. Griesman—Santa Cruz; T. Noyola, G. Larragola F., and J. Trujillo—Secretaria de Agricultura y Recursos Hidricos)

Anderson, Daniel W. — Davis. Activity and Interaction Patterns of Brown Pelicans and Their Relationship to Commercial Fishing Activities in the Gulf of California (K. D. Brown—Santa Cruz; R. Meese—Davis; E. Velarde—Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)


Butler, Edgar W. — Riverside. A Comparative Study of Growth and Differentiation in Selected Mexican Municipalities (J. P. Bick—Riverside; M. Baldassarre—Riverside; Bustamante—CERONEX; Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de Mexico; J. Sanchez-Sosa—Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; C. Camacho G. and J. M. Herrero A.—Instituto Nacional de Estadistica)


Metzger, Duane — Irvine. Allotopic Assessment of Frequently Used Medicinal Plants in Baja California Norte. (E. Rodriguez—Irvine; J. C. M. —Los Angeles; J. Tapia—Centro de Estudios Universitarios)

Gilbert, M. Jean — Los Angeles. U.S.-Mexico Conference on Alcohol-Related Issues among Mexicans and Mexican Americans. (L. Wallack and R. Caetano—Berkeley; M. L. Casas—Santa Barbara; L. M. Potts—Berkeley; M. Mora — Instituto Mejicano de Psiquiatria; L. Bureeucino — Asociacion Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Ensenanza Superior; I. Fernandez—Sistema Interdisciplinario Para la Salud)

Morse, Daniel E. — Santa Barbara. Enhanced Production of Commercially Important Marine Resources through Cooperative Research and Advanced Student Training in Marine Biotechnology and Marine Resources. (C. Zapata and M. L. Lazzarica — University Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; C. C. C. D. A. — Universidad de Albeza — Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur)


Rubel, Arthur L. — Pacific. The Problem of Tuberculosis Along the California Baja California Norte Border. (R. Collada—Centro de Estudios Universitarios Mexicanos)

Sernawi, Joseph D. — Riverside. Viral Diseases in Mexico. (A. C. Gehm—Davis; J. F. J. — University of Guanajuato)


Singer, Robert D. — Riverside. Evaluating Access to Health and Mental Health Services in Mexico and in Chicano Populations. (S. Feinberg — Los Angeles; R. M. Kaphan — San Diego; J. J. Sanchez-Sosa — Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)


Sea of Cortez Program

(continued from page 1)

Davis, George Lindsey from the Califor- nia Agricultural Sciences, and the conserva- tion experience of Spencer Beebe, a basic stewardship model was proposed for the entire island network. In its several phases, proposed at least through 1968, the campaign includes research inventories, permanent programs of controlled research, environmen- tal education publications, and sponsored meetings to report on the research/production program.

Financial support for Velarde's post- doctoral appointment at the University of California for the actual preparation of the plan was provided in part by the UC MEXUS Program. According to Ande- son, the plan and its real implementation will completely the responsibility of Mexico, but he adds that a national program for natural history conservation should actually be an international inves- tigation.

The plan's informative and impres- sive brochure, available in English and Spanish, and additional information may be obtained from Dr. Enriqueta Velarde, Instituto de Biologia/UNAM, Apartado Postal 70-153, D.F., Mexico D.F., or Spencer Beebe, The Nature Conservancy, 1788 Massachusetts Ave N.W., Washington, D.C. 20039.
Farming Systems Research at UC Santa Cruz

Despite the impressive productivity of American agriculture in recent decades, there are growing concerns that the bases of these yields represent an instability in current farming practices. Agriculture relies on chemical control of unwanted plants and animals, dependent on the energies of diminishing supplies of fossil fuels, and organized on a massive scale while responding primarily to short-term markets may not be able to consistently produce the foodstuffs to meet demands. Beyond the escalating economic burdens of chemicals and machinery, these practices may also result in irreversible damage to the environment.

Arguing that decreasing herbicide and pesticide effectiveness coupled with chemical contamination of land and water, alarming rates of topsoil erosion, and farmers' increasing economic failures all demand a revised agricultural research focus, one approach directs its efforts toward examining food production as part of a long-term management system modeled on natural cycles and interactions.

The Agroecology Program at UC Santa Cruz, as the name implies, is based on the premise that the integrated study of ecology and agriculture is necessary to supply the information critical for sustainable farming systems. Agroecology attempts to evaluate the complex factors in an agricultural system with particular importance placed on the internal flow of energy and nutrients, to define the role of a wide variety of plants and animals, and to measure the features of such systems that contribute to its long-term natural balance.

The Program, begun in 1981 and affiliated with the Biology and Environmental Studies Department, is directed by Stephen R. Gliessman, Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies and Head of the UCSC Farm and Garden. Much of Gliessman's approach derives from studies of ecology and farming practices in lowland tropical regions of Mexico and Central America. He chaired the Ecology Department at the Colegio Superior de Agricultura Tropical (CSAT) in Tabasco and has directed research programs in several areas of Mexico.

Gliessman's research, and the Program's curriculum, focus on the ecological basis of productivity in agroecosystems, including aspects of nutrient cycling, biological control of plant and animal pests, multiple- and intercropping, and ecological principles in the design and testing of sustainable methods of food production.

One part of the Agroecology Program has been comparative studies of home gardens in Tepeyacan, Tlacolula, and Cupilo, Tapasco, conducted by students from UC Santa Cruz and the Universidad Iberamericana. Under the direction of Gliessman and with assistance provided by Alba González Jácome, Professor of Anthropology at Iberamericana, these studies have addressed questions about planting densities, weeding practices, harvest cycles, specific yields and soil conditioning. Although the two regions have distinctly different climates, gardens in both were found to share important characteristics. Very few artificial additions are made to water or nutrient requirements, yet both communities produce a wide variety of crops nearly year round, in addition to the seeds for future plantings. The number of crop species and the surface area planted are statistically similar to the natural surroundings. These gardens differ basically only in those ways that temperate highland ecosystems differ from those of tropical lowlands. One reason for the health and durability of such farms may then be that these easily imitate naturally occurring plant life within the local climatic conditions.

The antiquity of mixed crop farming in these regions is well documented. However, the precise details of exactly how and why, for example, corn, beans, and squash arrangements work as well as they do is still an object of study. The ecological approach in this instance looks at not only the particular crop yields, comparing monocropping to polycropping, but more broadly defines the unit of analysis to consider the biomass or total vegetative material produced, the net nutrient balance, and the dynamics of weed and insect interactions in the fields.

As a system this polyculture out-produces any of the three single crops when the crop and biomass yields are taken together. There is simultaneously a net soil nitrogen gain over monocropping while non-crop, i.e. weed, growth is minimized.

Another interesting feature of such farms is the lack of severe insect damage, although a variety of common pests are present. One possibility to account for this is that greater plant diversity makes it more difficult for the pests to find the crop it prefers; another theory is that with greatly increased populations of all insects, beneficial predators keep the pest population low enough to avoid serious damage.

The advantages of polycultures seen in these studies are similarly noted in experimental garden plots at Santa Cruz. These studies in general expose the complexity of "traditional" agricultural practices. While some practices may seem like simple folklore operating through custom or superstition, when examined in detail they have strong foundations in ecological principles. It is the understanding of such relations between the natural environment and human intervention in it that is the broad goal of the agroecological approach to agriculture. Food production from this perspective is the interaction and co-evolution of culture and environment.

This interdisciplinary, international approach explains some of the interest the program has for students from Mexico studying at Santa Cruz. During the last three years there have been several Mexican students each academic year engaged in course and project work in the Agroecology Program.

Not only has this program attracted students from various disciplines and fostered UC and Mexican collaboration, but in 1985 it received an endowed chair, the first at Santa Cruz. Named for its donor, Alfred E. Heller, the income-producing fund will be used to support project research, publication of results, and visiting lecturer courses, and will provide greater permanence to the program. Gliessman, the first recipient of the chair, would also like to be able to offer the students a more specialized graduate degree in farming systems within the more general field of Environmental Studies, to expand the "laboratory" aspect of the Farm and Garden to include the animal portion of farming for a more integrated approach to the entire subject, and to be able to offer a multidisciplinary apprenticeship program in small-scale farming.

The activities of the Agroecology Program are reported twice yearly in an outstanding newsletter, The Cultivator, which won a 1985 Exceptional Achievement Award from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. (c) S. Gliessman

Raised field agroecosystem Tepayco, Tlacolula © S. Gliessman

Pineapple plantation as part of CSAT crop diversification project, Tabasco. © S. Gliessman

Interior of home garden, Cupilo, Tabasco. © S. Gliessman
Universitywide News

1985 Rosser-Rivera Lecture Selected

Eloy Rodriguez, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, UC Irvine, has been selected as the 1985 Rosser Rivera Lecturer by the faculty of the Departments of Chemistry and Biochemistry at California State University, Los Angeles and the University of California, Riverside.

The Rosser-Rivera Lectureship was established by CSULA President James Rosser and the late UCR Chancellor Tomás Rivera to foster cooperation between the two universities in the fields of biochemistry and chemistry; to encourage joint educational and scholarly endeavors by the respective faculties and students; and to provide tangible evidence that both institutions are committed to the encouragement of students to pursue careers in science, especially students representing the minority communities of Southern California. The lecturership is awarded to an internationally distinguished scientist who has made important research contributions in the fields of biochemistry and chemistry. Special emphasis is given in the selection process to candidates from minority backgrounds who will serve as role models for minority students.

Rodriguez met with UCR faculty and students and presented a research seminar on Tuesday, April 30. During May he visited with faculty and students at CSULA, delivered the Rosser-Rivera Lecture, and attended a reception and dinner in his honor.

Currently on research leave at the UC San Francisco Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Rodriguez states that he is grateful for the opportunity to interact with both faculty and students and that the Rosser-Rivera Lectureship will serve as a focal point for motivating minority students to pursue careers in the sciences.

Rodriguez’ Phycholohical Laboratory in the School of Biological Sciences at UC Irvine recently was awarded a two-year grant of $150,000 from the National Science Foundation to investigate “Recombinant Rhizobium from Desert Plants.” This research involves the collaboration of Mexican scientists including Mariano Martinez and Alfonso Romo de Vivar (UNAM), and Salvador Fernandez (Santillana, Coahuila). The grant supports basic research on natural organic chemicals that function to repel insect pests. Desert plant species of Baja California and Chihuahua will be systematically investigated for novel pesticides.

Initial funding from UC MEXUS and the UCI Mexico/Chicana Program played an important role in securing the NSF support.

Border Health Issues Discussed

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the University of Texas-Galveston and the Carnegie Corporation jointly sponsored a conference addressing “Health Problems of the U.S. Mexican Border” in El Paso, Texas from February 27 to March 1, 1985.

Paula A. Braveman, Assistant Clinical Professor of Family and Community Medicine, was invited to represent the UC San Francisco-MEXUS Program at the conference, which was devoted to discussions of issues and problems of primary care, maternal and child health, family planning, and disease prevention. The meetings drew participants from a wide range of academic, service, and governmental agencies from local, state, and federal levels of the U.S. and Mexico.

Herbert Ortega, Director of the PAHO Field Station in El Paso, Yvonne Russell, Assistant Vice-President for Community Affairs of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston; and Elena Nightingale, Special Advisor to the President of the Carnegie Corporation were instrumental in the organization of the conference. Their objectives were to bring together representatives of institutions with common interests to formulate guidelines on collaborative working relationships and to develop a repertoire of concrete proposals for collaborative binational projects in the area of border health which would be potentially fundable by private agencies.

A common focus for future proposals is the effort to establish a clearinghouse for research relevant to U.S.-Mexican border health modeled on the International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research.

From these meetings UCSF-MEXUS anticipates strengthened ties and increased sharing of resources among border states of Mexico and the United States in future collaborative efforts regarding major health issues.

Community Dentistry Conference

Louis E. Gonzales, D.D.S., Assistant Clinical Professor, Dental Public Health and Hygiene, and Chief of Community Dentistry at UC San Francisco was invited to attend the International Conference on Community Dentistry, February 7-9, 1985, at the Universidad Autonoma de Sinaloa, School of Dentistry, in Culiacan, Sinaloa.

Gonzales, an affiliated UCSF-MEXUS faculty member, delivered a formal presentation entitled “Utilization and Application of Dental Pitt and Fissure Sealants and Fluorides” at the conference. His presentation served to build stronger relations between the University of California, San Francisco, and the dental profession in Mexico. The School of Dentistry at UCSF will continue with such efforts to share knowledge with Mexican counterparts as part of its commitment to continuing professional education and outreach in Mexico.

Berkeley Postdoctoral Regionalism Study

Olivia Teresa Ruiz has been awarded one of four new Chancellor’s Minority and Postdoctoral Fellowships at UC Berkeley for 1984-85. During the fellowship period, Ruiz will revise and expand her dissertation titled, “The Formation of National Elites and the Origin of the United States: A Mexican Middle Class in the Middle’’ for publication.

The dissertation examines the relationship between the formation and growth of twenty century regionalism in Mexico, viewed as a social and cultural phenomenon. It is based largely on research and fieldwork in the state of Sonora, primarily in the capital city of Hermosillo.

Much of the study focuses on the middle-class in Hermosillo after 1940, its rapid growth, and the rise of a cultural regionalism among its members. This strong regional identity arose, Ruiz asserts, partly as a result of the consolidation of the class structure, rapid urbanization, and the economic cycles of boom and bust which became associated with various external agents of change, including non-Hispanicized Mexicans and North Americans. The middle class, when attempting to explain the dynamic changes besieging it, turned against those “perceived” agents of change and built local bonds, giving rise to strong regional sentiments expressed in anti-americanism, localized residential patterns, endogamy, regional travel, and politics.

The character of Sonorans identity and the chronology of middle class reaction to their changing fortunes are measured by marriage and settlement patterns within the region and exclusions in other parts of the country, the positive values associated with the “native” Sonoran versus the negative and perjorative ascribed to Mexican immigrants to the area, and the rejection of external influences of the North American, although the rapid economic growth of the region was largely a result of North American investment throughout the period.

This study accords regionalism the important role it merits in the recent history of modern Mexico.

Ruiz received her Ph.D. from Berkeley in 1984 under the direction of Anthropology Professor Laura Nader and is one of 33 fellows named since the Chancellor’s Minority and Postdoctoral Fellowship program began in 1979.

California Policy Seminar Discusses Border Issues

The California Policy Seminar has the dual responsibility of funding UC faculty research related to public policy issues important to California and providing the results of such research to the State Legislature. Bridging university research on one hand and state government concern with issues facing the state, the California Policy Seminar supports major research projects, sponsors conferences and colloquia, and publishes reports and working papers to disseminate the products of this activity. As part of this latter responsibility, the California Policy Seminar sponsored a Symposium February 14-16, 1985, in Tijuana, titled “Border Issues from the Mexican Perspective.” The symposium provided the forum for Mexican experts in several fields to address issues of concern to both governments.

The topics discussed included: The Mexican Economy—Financing, Industry, and Finance; Foreign Policy: Central America—United States; Migration Between Mexico and California; A Discourse of the Cultures of Mexico and California; Trade Relationships Between Mexico and California; and Agricultural Production.

Each of the discussions presented background about the events and conditions that have contributed to current situations, the Mexican view of how policy changes could aid in the resolution of particular problems, and the cooperation between Mexican and U.S. legislatures, at both the state and federal levels, could aid in the development of policy that may provide a more profitable problem-solving environment in the future. The symposium was the first of a two-part program dealing with the general topic of “Border Issues.” The second session is scheduled for February 1986. For additional information contact: Judith Faeul, Associate Director, California Policy Seminar, Institute of Governmental Studies, 109 Moses Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.
UCSD Electoral Implications Conference

More than thirty scholars from the disciplines of economics, history, political science, and sociology convened at the University of California, San Diego on February 20-21, 1985 to analyze "Recent Electoral Changes in the Americas." Their National and International Significance: Organized by UCSD's Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies under the direction of Paul W. Drake and with the assistance of Eduardo Silva, the meeting was co-sponsored by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Institute of the Americas. Plans are underway to publish some of the papers and proceedings.

In separate sessions, participating scholars from U.S., Mexican, and Latin American universities discussed recent elections in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, and the United States.

In an overview session, Paul Drake concluded that recent elections are providing evidence of and occasions for important socioeconomic as well as political change, but that clear-cut changes are limited by national and social realities and only as first steps in a broader process of durable democratisation.

Expanding on the question of the boundaries constraining electoral opportunities, Brian Loveman (San Diego State University) observed that contests in the eighties seem to be carried out with more tolerance among adversaries, partly because they have mutated the relatively high costs of political success in earlier decades. Jane Jaquette (Occidental College) also mentioned the tendency toward "pragmatic" rather than "ideological" contestation, while detecting an upsurge of healthy discourse about the morality of military rule, the rights of citizenship, and the needs of deprived social sectors. Blending "political" and "economic" approaches, Carlos Tello (Center for U.S. Mexican Studies) sketched some remaining hurdles faced by fragile democratic experiments, especially in the design of models of development compatible with widespread political and social pluralism. Elaborating on similar themes, Alejandro Foxley (CIEPLAN) looked beyond electoral breakthroughs to conjecture about possible combinations of political, social, and economic arrangements which might translate temporary gains into permanent achievements. Like most of the conference participants, he implied that Latin America may indeed be at a turning point, but one surrounded by great theoretical and practical uncertainty, which requires creative thinking to avoid the mistakes, disappointments, and cycles of the past.

This gathering recognized the rare confluence of significant elections in the hemisphere in the last three years. Although not all cases—such as Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Peru—could be addressed, enough were taken up to begin to explore the following issues: (1) how these elections form part of broader transitions from authoritarian to democratic systems; (2) how their occurrence and results reflect traditional patterns and/or changing socioeconomic structural transformations; (3) how they compare with other electoral, ideological, and policy trends in the hemisphere; (4) how their outcomes were shaped by and will affect inter-American relations; and (5) what they portend for future political possibilities.

UCAL Hosts Quantitative Research Methods Colloquium

On March 4 and 5 the UCLA Program on Mexico, the Center for the Study of Language and Literature, the Latin American Center and the Chicano Studies Research Center, hosted a colloquium on Recent Quantitative Research on Mexico's Economy and Society. The purpose of the colloquium was to bring together scholars from the United States and Mexico who use quantitative methodology in the study of Mexico's political economy in order to exchange ideas on approaches, sources and findings.

The colloquium is part of a larger project of the Program on Mexico and the Chicano Studies Research Center, funded by a Linkages Grant from the United States Information Agency. The UCLA-Mexico-Public Policy Project began in 1982 and the UCLA-Chicano Center Colloquium Project grew out of a series of joint research projects on historical statistics involving UAMD (University of Mexico and the California Institute of Technology) and the Social Statistical Agency. The project's principal investigator is James W. Wilkie, who directs the UCLA research group in historical statistics. Samuel Schmidt directs the Linkage Project at UNAM, while Miguel Espanol directs the project at UABCS. The entire project of faculty interchange and joint research is coordinated at UCLA by Stephen Haber.

The two day colloquium was attended by scholars from ten universities. The sessions were interdisciplinary with historians, economists, political scientists, sociologists, and urban planners participating.


Colloquia planned at the colloquium are being published by UABCS, which next year will host the second Linkages Colloquium, focusing on "The Economics and Development of Agriculture in Arid Regions of the United States and Mexico."

Teaching assistant at the colloquium is now being published by UABCS, which next year will host the second Linkages Colloquium, focusing on "The Economics and Development of Agriculture in Arid Regions of the United States and Mexico."

Scripps International Programs (continued from page 1)

Deployment of transponder array aboard UNAMS's El Puma @ SIO

working participants representing the INP, CICESE (Centro de Investigación Científica y Educación Superior de Ensenada), and ESCM/UABC (Escuela Superior de Ciencias Marinas/Universidad Autónoma de Baja California). Data and reports are exchanged through the annual CalCOFI bilingual meeting, the publication of CalCOFI Reports, and the SIO Technical Series Reports.

In such voluntary and cooperative ventures SIO is both an active participant and a coordinating facility. In addition to assisting interested parties to get to sea, it strives to equip them with skills applicable to and necessary for their contributions to the actual efforts during and after the cruises. Such preparations often include instruction in small-scale technology, e.g., calibration and use of equipment for measuring salinity and conducting thermometry experiments, which may be the key to the success of a project. In addition, brief research participants on the overall plans and objectives, and the expectation of results, as in advance, aids in creating a cooperative atmosphere and sets the scene for successful research.

Facilitation and exchange in the building of a collaborative community of marine science investigators is further seen in the activities of the Inter Americas Program Office at Scripps. In addition to arranging and coordinating ship-at-sea experiences, the Program arranges lectures and short courses both at SIO and facilities in Mexico. Providing U.S. scholars visiting Mexico and Mexican scholars visiting the U.S. with the opportunity to exchange ideas on an individual basis is not only a mechanism for personal introductions but advances the ideas of independence and cooperation in the pursuit of marine science research.

Another modest but valuable Inter Americas Program takes form in a portable workshop near the SIO labs. One wall of shelves is full of books and periodicals, in several languages, ranging, from the popular press, such as Natural History and Scientific American, to the highly specialized scientific journals of a number of fields. Another wall of shelves is stacked with maps, charts, and photographs of coastal areas and the oceans.

Hemmingway and a group of volunteers have actively solicited such materials from individual researchers, libraries, and government offices which donate their duplicate volumes for redistribution to Mexican institutions. The maps and charts, while "obsolete" for shipboard use, are an important study aid for students of oceanography. The books and charts are valuable assets for laboratories and libraries less well equipped or able to continue to renew their collections. (For addiional details or information contact: George T. Hemmingway, 1263 Ritter Hall, SIO, La Jolla, California 92038. (619) 452-2820)

With the proximity of institutions in northern Baja California and the access to ships from Mexico and other Latin American countries, the monetary cost of such a program is small. Last year nearly a thousand boxes of carefully cataloged materials were delivered to schools and libraries in Mexico to Paru at the cost of more than a hundred volunteer-hours but with little financial outlay.

According to Hemmingway, these kinds of informally arranged activities, over the last several years, have generated some outstanding collaborative projects and, perhaps more importantly, have fostered a personal interchange of understanding and critical to future work. Once begun, the process has taken on self-sustaining features and has grown to include research units and interests beyond those of the initial projects.

It may be that the success of these programs is, in part, due to the inextricable political boundaries of political communities. It is clear that the fisher nor the ocean recognizes such boundaries and that how they may naturally follow the example.
Ralph Leon Beals 1901-1985

Ralph Beals came to the, then new, Department of Anthropology and Sociolo- gy at UCLA in 1936—-he spent nearly twenty years working in various parts of Mexico. His research and writings on culture change, studies of Mexican peasants in the United States, ethnography of a Mexi- can community, and intensive study of marketing systems in Oaxaca are magna- tion by principled and ethical concerns of scholarly data collection. It is also impor- tant to note that the Oaxacan study, which attracted a wide range of student and Mexican collaborators, was begun after he was 60 years old.

Mexican-related studies without the con- tributions of Ralph Beals would be far less developed than they are. Anthropology, in particular, would not have his valuable ethnographies; cooperative and collabor- ative efforts between the U.S. and Mexico would be far less advanced or productive.

Immigrant Rights Law 1985

"Immigrant Rights in Transition" was the theme of a May 3-4, 1985, confer- ence in San Diego sponsored by the Chicano Children's Law Project and the project of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego, and the Mexico-U.S. Law Institute at the University of San Diego Law School.

Leading attorneys and social scientists who work on immigration and related issues of concern to the Hispanic community provided training and led discussions for lawyers, social service agency employees, and members of community groups. Three sessions featured legal training: on deportation, asylum, and employer/employee rights in the work- place, and the availability of health, nutrition, and other services to immigrants and families in the classification. The conference was provided by the American University Immigration Law Center on the immigration law; and there was also a panel on new social science research in the Hispanic community.

The Hispanic Children's Law Project was established to provide education, training, and representation to help resolve problems faced by Hispanic children. Inq- uiries about the program should be directed to: Susan Bryant Drake, Legal Affairs Fellow, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-010), UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92037.

Justice by Insurance describes the special legal system designed for the pro- tection of the indigenous population from excessive cruelty and exploitation. Be- cause the General Indian Court was sup- ported by a head chief office extending from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, the function of the court can be described as legal aid of the Indian. The judge, the "Head Chief" or "Grand Chief," was the only one who could appoint a judge to the court. The General Indian Court function- ed for more than two hundred years and many cases were appealed to the Governor of the National Archives of Mexico. Borah, con- tinuing a project begun by Lizzy Byrd Simpson in 1911, does a fine job of analyzing this his- torical treasure. His purpose is to present a current general description of the General Indian Court and its organization, together with illustrative examples drawn from a variety of legal cases.

Because it traces the origins of the General Indian Court to the Quia Alimentos of the Romans, relates the Indian Court to the British legal system, and continues to evaluate its relation to the American legal system, this book will be an important addition to any law library. The editors acknowledge the research of the general level of studies of the General Indian Court, and point to the importance of its organization and practices in American law. The book is particularly well written and is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the development of legal and socio- legal systems in Mexico and the United States. The book is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the development of legal and socio- legal systems in Mexico and the United States.


"Quite often the "people without history" are those who have no majority power over the people without historians. Many Pre- Columbian peoples of Mexico—American governments of the Americas—believe that the arrival of Cortes and then mysterious- ly reappearing as curious remnants in the anthropological ethnography of regions of refuge. As the two works reviewed attest, the indigenous peoples of Mexico did, in fact, survive during the colonial period and the records of their existence and activities are massive. These two books represent only the beginnings of historical and anthropological analysis of the records of the original populations of Mexico and Central America.

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Announcements

Meetings

Mexican and U.S. Historians Conference

The theme of the Seventh Conference of Mexican and U.S. Historians is "The City, the Country and the Border." The primary focus is on Mexico from prehispanic times to the recent past and on the tensions among urban, rural and frontier elements as well as discrete studies in each sector.

The conference will be held in Oaxaca, Mexico, October 23-28, 1985. For more information contact: Hugh Hamill, Latin American Studies, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268, or Roberto Moreno, Inst. de Invest. Historicas, Torre Uno Humanidades, 70 piso, Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacan, Mexico, CP 04510.

Conference on Environmental Economics in Mexico and Latin America

Papers and discussion session topics are solicited for a conference on the general subject of the environment in Mexico and Latin America to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, September 10-12, 1985. Organizers include: Autonomous University of Nuevo Leon, University of California-Los Angeles, SEDECE, Mexico, and the United Nations Environment Programme, Latin America.

For information contact: Dr. Haynes C. Goddard, Dept. of Economics, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232-0371. Tel.: (513) 475-4155.

In Mexico or elsewhere in Latin America contact: Dr. Edgar Lopez Garza, Director, Centro de Investigaciones Economicas, Loma Redonda 1515-A, Col. Loma Larga, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Tel.: 43-03-65.

CaliforInas Libraries Conference

The Second Bilingual Conference on Library Cooperation and Information Exchange is scheduled for October 11 and 12, 1985. The meeting is sponsored by the California State Library with the cooperation of the San Diego State University-Imperial Valley Campus and the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California and Centro de Enseñanza Técnica y Superior (CEYTBS).

The objectives of this conference are to improve understanding and information services for the Spanish-speaking population of the U.S.-Mexico border region and to promote cooperation among all types of libraries in the California-Baja California border area.

For reservations or more information contact: Dr. Reynaldo Ayala, Director, Institute of Border Studies, San Diego State University-Imperial Valley Campus, 720 Heber, Calexico, CA 92231. Tel.: (619) 357-3721.

University Research Expeditions Program

UC faculty and graduate students in need of funding and field teams for their research can apply for support for the Spring of 1986. UREP has successfully provided funding for domestic and foreign University of California research in the natural sciences by soliciting the active and financial participation of selected members of the general public. The purpose of the program is to provide funds and field assistance for UC research while promoting public involvement and understanding of the University's research role.

Projects of faculty members or staff researchers from any UC campus are eligible for funding through UREP. Graduate students may receive full or partial funding as assisting members of the staff and in some cases as independent field directors.

Field work may be from any discipline but must involve techniques that can be learned by selected "interested amateurs" from the general public who subsidize the cost of the research through tax deductible contributions. At the same time, the donor-participants contribute their own skills and time as short term field assistants.

Supporter: 1985 is the proposal deadline for projects occurring between May and October 1986. For further information contact: UREP, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel.: (415) 642-6586.

CIES Announces Fulbright Competition

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) has announced the opening of competition for the 1986-87 Fulbright Scholar Awards. Fulbright plans to award 300 grants in research and 700 in university lecturing for the academic year. Within the latter awards are eleven lectureships in humanities and social sciences available for various institutions in Mexico. Scholars in all academic ranks and disciplines are eligible to apply and applications also are encouraged from retired faculty and independent scholars.

The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright Award are U.S. citizenship, Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications; university or college teaching experience; and, for selected assignments, proficiency in a foreign language.


Funding Opportunities

Support Available for International Health-Medical-Science Study

Several recent announcements describe support programs for foreign and U.S. scholars in health, medical and other science fields.

The Foreign Faculty Fellowship Program in the Basic Medical Sciences is intended to provide foreign medical academicians with an opportunity to expand their knowledge and increase their teaching skills in the basic sciences. In addition, the program generally aims to support the international exchange of information in science and technology, and to enhance cultural understanding among medical educators. Under the provisions of the award, the fellow receives a stipend, air travel expenses, health insurance, and book and supply allowances. For additional information about this program contact: Wendy W. Schott, Staff Associate, Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG), Washington Office, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Suite 730, Washington, D.C. 20037. Tel.: (202) 230-8520.

The Benjamin Memorial Internation Fellowship offers a six-month award for medical librarians from countries outside the U.S. or Canada. Candidates must be working or preparing to work in a medical library in their own country. Tuition and living expenses are provided for work and study in Canada or the U.S. Travel is the responsibility of the fellow.

For applications and additional information contact the Medical Library Association, 919 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611. Tel.: (312) 202-6121.

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced a program of biotechnology career development fellowships specifically for scientists from developing countries. Agricultural, Health, and Population programs are open to all aspects of biotechnology emphasized in the program.

The fellowships will provide travel expenses and per diem support for candidates conducting specific project research. Information on the fellowship and inquiries should be addressed to: Biotechnology Career Fellowship, Rockefeller Foundation, 1125 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

The International Research Fellowship Program provides opportunities for foreign postdoctoral biomedical or behavioral scientists who are in the formative stages of their careers to extend their research in laboratories in the United States. Candidates must have a doctoral degree or equivalent in a health science field, submit a research proposal in an area of one of the biomedical or behavioral sciences, and have a sponsor in the U.S. who has agreed to supervise the applicant's research.

The Senior International Fellowship Program, intended specifically for U.S. scholars, offers opportunities for study or research in a foreign institution. The U.S. scientist must have an invitation from the hosting foreign scientist and submit an application to the National Institutes of Health describing the proposed research.

Requests for lists of international research opportunities in various countries, materials, and additional information should be addressed to the respective programs of the following National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20205.

New Publications

Hispanex Solicits Manuscripts and Reviewers

The FLORICANTO PRESS, a program of the Hispanic Information Exchange, is seeking original manuscripts in either English or Spanish, fiction or non-fiction, for its bilingual children's book series. Address all manuscripts, correspondence, and inquiries to: Claire A. Splan, Floricanto Press, 604 William Street, Oakland, CA 94621.

The LECtor, a bimonthly review journal for Spanish language and bilingual materials of Hispanex, is seeking reviews of new books, films, and recordings produced in Latin America, Spain, and the U.S. Reviewers are solicited for the latest titles in Chicano and Latin American Studies and Literature. For more information contact: Charlotte Bagby, LECtor, P.O. Box 4273, Berkeley, CA 94704. Tel.: (415) 893-0286.


New Directions in Chicano Scholar-ship. Edited by Ricardo Roma and Raymund Paredes. (Monographs in Chicano Studies No. 1. Center for Chicano Studies, UC Santa Barbara, 1984, Pp. 274 + viii, paper $10.00) The first in the series being prepared for publication. The New Scholar No. 6 originally published in 1977. The thirteen articles cover a variety of subjects including literature, linguistics, social order and folklore.

Religión y Política en México. Edited by Martín de la Rosa and Charles A. Reilly. (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD, and Siglo XXI Editores, 1985, Pp. 369, paper in Spanish $8.00) Twenty-one original essays, including historical analyses, studies of ideology and religion, and of the interplay between popular religiosity and the institutional churches.

Border Perspectives: on the U.S./Mexico Relationship. Edited by Joseph Naiven. (New Scholar, Vol. 9, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1984, Pp. 279 + vii, tables, maps, and illustrations, paper $10.00) Collection of twenty articles examining the historical, social, economic, and ecological aspects of the borderlands.

El servicio personal de los indios en la Nueva España, 1521-1550, tomo I. By Silvio Zavala, (El Colegio de México, 1984, Pp. 668 + appendices, bibliography, name, place, and subject indices, paper in Spanish) Covers the social, economic, and employment data for a wide variety of occupations involving the service of the indigenous populations in the changing post-Conquest environment.

Mexican Communism, 1968-1983: Eurocommunism in the Americas? By Barry Carr. (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD, Research Report Series, no. 42, Pp. 36, paper $4.00) Summarizes the history of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) and gives a concise picture of its relations with other left-wing parties during the last two decades.


Antonio Haro y Tamariz y sus aventuras políticas 1811-1869. By Jan Bazant. (El Colegio de México, 1985, Pp. 200 + appendices, bibliography and index, paper, in Spanish) Documents the contributions of a picturesque and little known political figure during the critical early years of independence.

La Familia: Chicano Families in the Urban Southwest, 1848 to the Present. By Richard del Castillo. (University of Notre Dame Press, 1984, Pp. 224, paper $7.95) Historical analysis of social and economic factors which have contributed to the contemporary diversity of the Mexican-American family.