A New Look at the Mexican Census

Information about economic development, migration, demographic change, urbanization, industrialization, and similar socio-economic phenomena of Mexico is often presented statistically at macro levels. The resulting appearance of homogeneity and loss of detail is due to the unit of measurement and the high degree of data aggregation. Masked by the level of analysis are the contributions made by small regions and population groups to national phenomena. However, a UC research project headed by Edgar Butler, professor of sociology at Riverside, seeks to reduce the scale of measurement, use less-aggregated data, and analyze national processes at local levels, allowing local features to emerge and be appreciated.

Butler introduces the research as, "a state-of-the-art graphic and statistical analysis of the units of the data contained in the Mexican census." The project involves faculty and researchers from two University of California campuses and relies upon assistance from many academics and public officials in Mexico. The UC research team headed by Butler includes faculty members James Pick (Graduate School of Management, Riverside), Mark Baldassare (Social Ecology, Irvine), and staff researcher Hiroshi Fukurai (Sociology, Riverside). Mexican participants include Francisco Alba, Beatriz Figueroa Campos, and Carlos Brambila Paz (Centro de Estudio Demográfico), Carlos

M. Jarque Uribe (Palacio Nacional), Edmundo Berumen Torres and José Luis Martínez Hurtado (Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática), Jorge Bustamante (COLEF), Carlos Camacho Gaos (Secretaría de Turismo), and Juan Sánchez-Sosa (UNAM).

One of the objects of this work is to examine previous definitions of regional boundaries with respect to different variables. Much of the research literature recognizes "many Mexicos" concentrates on states and groups of states, (i.e. regions), and calls them the "many". However, there are many definitions of "regional" and "regionalism" with respect to Mexico, depending upon whether the context is historical, economic, or cultural. Few definitions include all of these factors.

Economic activity, fertility, internal and external migration, geography, and various aspects of development also have been used to group areas of the country into separate regions. With very few exceptions, however, the resulting regional boundaries have coincided with state boundaries. To further define such regions, recognizing the artificiality of political boundaries, this project uses municipios as the unit of analysis. The research group has combined recently developed cartographic software and powerful statistical packages with clustering programming techniques to develop new ways of presenting census data by mapping it to re-

(continued on page 4)
Guest Editorial

Chicanos Through Mexican Eyes

The recent Semana de la Sociedad Chica was held in the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in San Antonio, Texas, and continued in Mexico City, demonstrating the growing importance of Mexican institutions in all aspects of the Chicano population. This genuine interest in Mexicans in the United States, and in Americans of Mexican descent, is being promoted by Mexican scholars who are initiating both curricular and research at educational institutions in Mexico. Mexican scholars who have studied or taught in the United States, and Chicano scholars whose research interests are in Mexican history and culture, will play an important role in the mutual understanding of Mexicans and Chicanos, and of our two countries.

The purpose of the Semana de la Sociedad Chica was that Mexicans and Chicanos have much in common, despite their differences. The Semana, envisaged as an annual event, had three objectives: to present a true and faithful image of the Chicano experiences and social realities, from Chicano perspectives; to consider commonplace notions and stereotypes concerning Mexicans; and to address the generally held perception of the Chicano's negation of the Mexican heritage.

The image of Chicanos that emerged from some of the sessions illustrates the difficulty of realizing these objectives. While some presentations were noteworthy because they reflected a desire to understand Chicano experiences and social realities in an international and comparative perspective, others demonstrated that until this emphasis continues to be applied to two highly visible groups within the Chicano population (which in many minds equate with the population as a whole): the new immigrants from Mexico, and negative elements of Chicano society.

These two goals of well-studied and well-publicized Chicano combine to form a general impression of the entire group, simply because of their large numbers and the relative sensationalism of the issues which surround them. The increasing presence in the United States of newly arrived immigrants from Mexico contributes significantly to this impression of sameness. As in the past, the majority of recent immigrants come from villages and small provincial towns. In many cases they are poor people whose station in life may have prevented them from obtaining an education. Even in the eyes of many Mexicans, those who are likely to emigrate to the United States have lived outside of the mainstream of Mexican national and cultural life. Once in the United States, many immigrants lack of or limited education, illiteracy in both Spanish and English, and economic hardships, isolate them from the Chicano Anglo society as well.

If one will grant that the Chicano Experience begins when Mexican immigrants settle foot in the United States at the very beginning of the process of adjustment to their adopted country, then all newly arrived immigrants from Mexico are Chicanos. Nonetheless, educated and professional Mexican immigrants go to great pains to distance themselves from Chicanos. There remains, then, a definition of Chicano which is based on poverty and disadvantage. The large number of immigrants makes them highly visible, and generally, they are perceived to be either right or not, by Chicanos and Anglos alike. The new immigrants usually settle in Chicanos or other areas, or borderlands that are "anvil of civilization," ethnic enclaves where the Chicano experiences are forged out of the inevitable clash and fusion of dissimilar cultures. Those who become merchants, shopkeepers, and laborers, and a variety of skills which contribute to their success, are less visible than those who desperately seek employment. Those who are unskilled and in terrible need are more visible than third and fourth generation Chicanos, and even more than the growing numbers of first and second generation Chicanos who make use of the American educational system and who make successful adjustments to American life, while maintaining and seeking to understand their Chicano heritage.

In considering further the perceptions and images of Chicanos, it is useful to consider the experiences of the Mexican born immigrants in the United States as an atonal first-generation Chicano. They are constant reminders of the Mexican origins, popular culture, and heritage of all Chicanos. The eternal first-generation Chicano is composed of multiple overlapping generations of people who were born in Mexico and live in the United States, including braceros, farmers, farmworkers, undocumented and other disadvantaged people, on the basis of whose presence the Chicano condition is perceived and understood.

Another Chicano group which receives disproportionate emphasis is the lowriders, or cholas, the vatos locos ("crazy guys," or "bad dudes"), and, among them, the pintos (Chicano ex-cons). To some, these subgroups represent the Chicano population at large. Chicano poetry, plays and films have done their share in projecting and in overemphasizing this image. Mexican film scholars and critics appreciate Luis Valdez's Zoot Suit as art, for example, but others may see only the larger-than-life pachucos, the glamorous images and the cultural aspects of the play and film.

A factor contributing to the distorted image of Chicanos is scholarship, both in Mexico and the U.S., that does not reflect the diversity of the Chicano population. Generational, social class and educational differences within Chicano society have been noted, but social science research endlessly presents the same bleak picture of the Chicano's oppressed condition. Research that focuses on "problems" and issues brings them into the foreground and exaggerates their significance. The "problems" approach to Chicano and Mexican -- i.e., to immigration, indocumentados, braceros, poverty, education, housing, family, pachucos and lowriders, crimes in the barrio, police brutality -- leads many people to perceive and misunderstand Chicanos and Mexicans in very unfortunate ways.

The distortion is compounded, moreover, by an excessive reliance on statistics, models and paradigms to emphasize the problematic nature of Chicano social realities and to impress upon us the limited options. Such tools for dealing with information about Chicanos seem to prove that they lack leadership and discipline, organization and enterprises. Why have Chicano scholars not seen the extent to which we present Chicano as a group that is locked into poverty, frozen socially and culturally, and which has no interest in intellectual and artistic achievements? Why do we perpetuate scholarship which excludes our achievements and gives disproportionate attention to the disadvantaged among us? Why do we continue to project a negative image of ourselves to Mexican, Anglo and Chicano eyes?

In addition, academic specialization divides us as scholars. Humanities and social scientists appear to be unacquainted with one another's work. Too many of us "have experienced" only extremely limited areas. And, most importantly, there is insufficient knowledge among us of the play and film Mexican intellectual and cultural history.

Many of the fundamental topics that Chicano Studies scholars address have been clearly formulated and amply reflected upon by major Mexican intellectuals. Such knowledge enriches our thought, energizes our spirits and enhances the quality of our scholarship. Work in historical and literary studies could help to balance the picture of the progress we have made in Chicano Studies as a collective intellectual enterprise.

Chicano scholarship would benefit immensely from the best work of Mexican and Mexican-American, America, on which, I believe, the best scholarship of the world converges. This scholarship should hold up the achievements of our people as realizable aspirations for others, acknowledge that we have intellectual traditions on both sides of the border, and promote respect for our cherished cultural heritage, our popular culture and the wisdom gained through the rich and diverse experiences of many generations of our people. Finally, let us nourish the superlative manifestations of our inherited and our native cultures -- in sum, our Chicanesía.

The time has arrived for constructive self-criticism, and a handful of Chicano scholars are really engaged in this significant undertaking. Constructive self-criticism will pave the way for the major task that faces Chicano perpetuate scholarship which excludes our achievements and gives disproportionate attention to the disadvantaged among us? Why do we continue to project a negative image of ourselves to Mexican, Anglo and Chicano eyes?

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Census Mapping (continued)

Facial regional variations of the variables. Using these techniques, the number of data units for Mexico is increased from 32 (the number of states) to 2,331 (nearly the total number of municipios in the country).

The maps presented in Figures 1, 2, and 3 demonstrate the different information which may be generated from the same data using these techniques.

With such great versatility in the presentation of data, different views of Mexico and how it has changed can be generated from many perspectives. The mapping of Mexico at the state (macro) level seen in the forthcoming Atlas of Mexico (Pick, Butler, and Lanzer), plots nearly all of the data and variables contained in twentieth century Mexican censuses, including fertility and mortality, features of economic development, and urbanization (Fig. 1).

Additional statistical publications are planned which will explain migration, urban growth, economic development, and other variables, in the municipio or state data sets (e.g., agricultural or industrial production with fertility, flora and fauna, etc.).

The information generated by the project has important long-term implications for Mexico. "We now have the technology to plot and analyze the Republic of Mexico, at the municipio level, variables that will yield new insights into some of the country's important regional characteristics and most pressing regional problems," says Butler. "We expect that this information will be used by other researchers and be accessible to those in Mexico able to apply it to the country's planning."
Universitywide News

UCLA Days of the Dead Exhibition

Skeletoons on horesback, candle-like vigil at Gravevilles, and laughing sugar skull commemo-
rates Mexico's Days of the Dead, an annual holiday mourning the continuity of life and death. In celebration of the Días de los Muertos, the UCLA Museum of Cultural History again features an important event in its Fall exhibi-
tion. "Vive tu Recuerdo: Living Traditions in the Mexican Days of the Dead" will be presented in the museum's gallery through December 21, 1985.

Since 1987, the museum has supported this vital community event through exhibitions and public programming. The "Vive tu Recuerdo" exhibition mounted in 1982 was by far the most popular and well attended in the museum's history, according to Mo-

Wood skeleton cart, Oaxaca, Mexico. Photo: UCLA Museum of Cultural History.

UCSD Summer Institute Inaugurated

During the week of June 11, 1985, the Center for U.S.-Mexi-
can Studies at UC San Diego and El Colegio de México held the first in an annual series of Sum-
mner Institutes on Mexico and the United States. The objective of the intensive, week-long seminar is to enhance understanding of long-term political, economic, and social developments in either Mexico or the United States, among a carefully selected group of opinion leaders from the neighboring country. The subject and site of the Institute will alter-
nate from "the Case of the United States - Mexico Relations" to "the Case of the United States - Mexico Relations." The inaugural Summer Institute, held at the University of Califor-
nia's Lake Arrowhead Conference Center, focused on developments in the United States and featured presentations by nationally-
known U.S. experts on public opinion, political parties, govern-
ment policy-making, the mass media, U.S. foreign policy, and changes in the U.S. economy and in the competitive position of the United States within the world economy. Speakers included William Schneider, Los Angeles Times contributing editor and research director of Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C. ("Neo-Nationalism in the United States"); Walter Dean Burnham, professor of political science, MIT ("Realignment

Robert Stevenson, UCLA Pro-

fessor of Music, presented at a round table discussion on Musi-
cology on September 24, 1986, at the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City. In August the National Archive published a three-volume edition of one of its chief musical treasures, Expli-
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Sepúlveda Speaks at Annual Briefing

Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, was the keynote speaker for the Sixth Annual Briefing Session for Journalists, held on June 9-10 by the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. In a toughly-worded speech entitled "Mexico and the United States: The Issues at Stake," Secretary Sepúlveda presented the Mexican government's first detailed response to the accusations of government corruption, electoral fraud, and mismanagement of the Mexican economy levied by various U.S. government officials at a series of Congressional hearings chaired by Senator Jesse Helms. Sepúlveda provided a wide-ranging overview of Mexican foreign policy concerns as well as a lengthy defense of the De la Madrid Administration's economic policies. He also condemned the "voices of darkness" in the United States who fail to recognize the positive contributions of Mexican migrant workers to the U.S. economy. He reaffirmed the Mexican government's commitment that introducing illicit drug traffic requires a major reduction in U.S. narco-consumption, and a coordinated attack on distribution networks and sources of financing for drug traffic, as well as production centers.

Sepúlveda's address was attended by more than 120 journalists and invited guests. It was covered by all major U.S. and Mexican television networks and was reported on the front page of The New York Times. Journalists from Mexico participated extensively in the questioning of Secretary Sepúlveda and other expert briefers.

A second keynote address for the 1986 Briefing Session, delivered by Carlos Monciva, focused on how Mexican intellectuals are coping with their country's current economic and social crises - a dimension that is rarely considered in the United States. Major sessions of the conference dealt with prospects for Mexican economic recovery, electoral challenges to the PRI, the role of the mass media and state-media relations in Mexico, U.S. immigration policy, and U.S. policy toward Central America.

UC MEXUS Graduate Fellowships Awarded

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce the awarding of fellowships from Hewlett-Packard of Mexico to support five outstanding Mexican graduate students in UC programs this year. An award of $75,000 from the corporation's Microcomputer Division provided one-year, renewable awards for students in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Botany, Computer Science, and Ecology at five different UC campuses. The award was facilitated by SECOFIN, the Mexican Secretariat of Commerce and Industry.

Fellowships were selected by SECOFIN and Hewlett-Packard representatives from among candidates nominated by Graduate Deans and reviewed by a select UC MEXUS faculty committee. The program represents Hewlett-Packard's strong commitment to the development of new academic resources in fields critical to Mexico's future.

In addition, a unique new partnership, UC MEXUS has joined with CONACYT, the Mexican Council on Science and Technology, to support six additional Mexican graduate students at four campuses, beginning in the fall of 1986. Additional awards will be made for students beginning their UC studies in the Winter Quarter of 1987. To be eligible for UC MEXUS fellowship programs, Mexican citizens must first be admitted without academic conditions to a graduate (master's or doctoral) program at a University of California campus. When applying for admission, applicants should indicate an interest in UC MEXUS fellowship support. For further information about UC MEXUS graduate fellowship programs for Mexican citizens, contact Kathryn Roberts, Assistant Director, UC MEXUS, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD has announced the appointment of four new visiting fellows in continuing Research Fellows for the 1986-87 academic year. The new fellows represent nine different academic disciplines and also include three non-academic specialists. Terrie Young has appointed visiting Fellows are citizens of Mexico; eight are from the United States; three are from British universities; one is from Japan; and one from Colombia. This year's new appointments include:

- Ana Maria Alonso, anthropologist, University of Chicago.
- Pablo Arredondo, communications and education specialist, Universidad de Guadalajara, and Ph.D. candidate at Stanford University.
- Humberto Barquero Gómez, rural development practitioner, Centro de Estudios Agrarios, A.C., Viveiro, Galicia, and non-academic economist, Ph. D. candidate, Universidad de Texas at Austin.
- Kitty Cecili Calavita, sociologist of law, University of California, San Diego.
- Maria dehesa Dávila, economist, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas.
- Curtis Dowd, labor economist, Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley.
- Alan Graham Gilbert, geographer, and political economist, University College, London.
- John Mason Hart, historian, University of Houston.
- Enrique D. Leff, environmentalist, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, Mexico City.
- Richard Anthony Morales, sociologist, National Research Council Fellow.
- Gabriel Murillo Castañó, political scientist and urbanist, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia.

Daniel F. Nugent, anthropologist and historian, Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley.

Gerardo Otero, economist and sociologist, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Juan Pérez Escamilla Costas, economist and public policy analyst, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University.

América Rodríguez, journalist, Correspondent, National Public Radio.

Jeffrey W. Rubin, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University.

Leslie A. Sklar, sociologist, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Gabriel Székely, political scientist, El Colegio de Mexico.

Héctor Tajonar Loyola, political scientist and communications specialist, Telévesia, S.A.

Blanca Torres Ramírez, political scientist, El Colegio de Mexico.

Kazuichi Tsunekawa, political economist, University of Tokyo.

In addition to participating in their individual research projects, the Center's Visiting Fellows will participate in weekly meetings of the interdisciplinary Research Seminar on Mexico and the United States, as well as several research workshops to be held during the year.

APPLICATIONS FOR 1987-88 INVITED

The UCSD Center invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships to be held in residence at the Center in 1987-88. Fellowships are available in the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels and will be offered, for research or writing on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), will be held in residence in 1987-88. Application for the 1987-88 fellowship period will be January 1, 1987. Application forms are available in February. Request application materials from Graciela Patierno, Fellowships Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-510), University of California, La Jolla, CA 92038, (619) 534-4503.
UCSB Research on Agricultural Communities

The end of the "bracero" program in 1964 was to coincide with the mechanization of agriculture, when workers from Mexico would no longer be needed in America's fields and orchards. But in the twenty years since the program ended, the machines that were to have replaced or greatly diminished the number of farm workers in California have not done so. Instead, modernization of the state's largest industry may actually be slowing down or regressing because of the continuing availability of cheap labor from Mexico.

The impact of cheap labor on the mechanization of agriculture and the social, political and economic transformation of rural California that has resulted from changes in production strategies will be studied by UCSB anthropology professor Juan- Vicente Palerm and a team of students. Funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation to Santa Barbara's Center for Chicano Studies, the project will trace the different ways in which labor has been used since 1960, the year it was projected that new agricultural machinery would end the industry's dependence on a large manual labor force.

"Because California's agricultural policy has always been geared to supporting growers and agribusiness in developing new technology, and the problems of the farm workers have been viewed as temporary and transitional, adequate policy has not been developed for them," said Palerm. "We hope to better understand the dynamics of California agriculture and the types of socio-economic problems it creates and be able to influence legislators on the specific needs of Chicanos and Mexicans in rural agricultural settings."

Farm workers constitute the vast majority of California's rural poor, and are bypassed by social service programs largely aimed at urban populations. Severe housing shortages and overworking exist in the enclaves, where few basic public services are delivered and educational opportunities afforded Hispanics in urban areas are unavailable.

Five enclaves located in Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Kern counties that represent a cross-section of California's agricultural system will be the sites of the anthropological study, beginning with Guadalupe, where the number of Hispanics has quadrupled since 1960 and now accounts for almost three-quarters of the population.

UCLA Program Receives Major Grant

The UCLA Program on Mexico has been awarded a three-year grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation - the largest award this foundation has ever made for research on Mexico - in support of UCLA's Project on U.S.-Mexico Social, Economic, and Technology Relations. This project represents the latest component of the UCLA Program on Mexico. Its objectives are the pursuit of policy research, interchange of ideas, and the generation of solutions to the problems that have emerged in the complex U.S.-Mexican relationship in the last two decades. It brings together the considerable resources of the UCLA faculty, other U.S. and Mexican academics, leading Mexican and U.S. policymakers, and representatives from the private sector to examine problems of mutual concern and develop policy recommendations.

According to Norris Hundley (History), chair of the UCLA Program on Mexico and principal investigator for the policy project, the research will be conducted by two functional groups: one group, under the direction of William H. Glaze (Environmental Science and Engineering), will study issues of science, technology, and the environment; the other group, headed by James Willie (History), will focus on U.S.-Mexican socio-economic policy. The coordinator for both groups is Jeffrey L. Bortz.

This new policy project complements the already existing research agenda of the UCLA Program on Mexico, which includes United States-Mexico Borderlands Projects, Economic Research Projects on Mexico, Language Studies Research, and Research on the Mental and Physical Health Status of Recent Mexican Immigrants to the United States. The new project emphasizes policy relevance and seeks to contribute to the establishment of bilateral confidence and collaboration between Mexico and the United States in managing the growing interdependence of the two countries.

BESTNET Programs Aid Bilingual Instruction

The Bilingual English and Spanish Telecommunications Network (BESTNET), represents a consortium of educational institutions on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border which produces video and video/computer interactive telecourses. Housed on the Imperial Valley campus of San Diego State University, the primary purpose of the project is to produce programs which can be used to improve instruction in math and science to the Spanish-speaking population in the United States. But the resulting telecourses represent the Mexican institutions involved in their development an opportunity to enhance their own entry-level science and math curricula with the introduction of video. In addition, the BESTNET agenda includes production of courses directed at specific professional groups in the United States who frequently deal with Spanish-speaking clients.

The project is co-directed by Armando A. Arias, associate dean of academic affairs and research at the SDSU Calexico campus, and Beryl Bellman of the SDSU Foundation and the Western Behavioral Science Institute in La Jolla. The project's advisory committee is comprised of the members of the Education Committee of the Commission of the Californias, chaired by Ignacio Ortega Becerra, secretary of education for the State of Baja California. Funding is provided by a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

Since the project began in September, 1985, BESTNET has produced telecourses in mathematics and the natural, physical and engineering sciences in cooperation with faculty from various Mexican universities. A 60-hour video telecourse, entitled "Mathematics Zero," involved Josefina Castillio of the Centro de Enseñanza Tecnica y Superior (CECTS), a major private university with campuses in Mexicali, Tijuana and Ensenada. The course is taken by incoming CETSYS students who do not perform well in the entrance examination for the School of Engineering. It is called "Zero" because it is a non-credit remedial course that covers all high school college preparatory mathematics from algebra through trigonometry. Because the course is the equivalent of a U.S. university's academic skills course, it will be of significant value to Hispanic non-traditional learners in the United States, as well as to students attending universities throughout Latin America.

BESTNET project staff, from left: Armando Arias, Ramón Sánchez, Beryl Bellman, George García

BESTNET is also nearing completion of a video and computer interactive Spanish language course on Pascal programming. The course includes sixteen televised lectures which will be sent through the National Network of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The lectures will be underpinned from NN Studios in Washington, D.C., and downloaded to various university-based PBS stations around the country, then microwave via the Instructional Television Fixed Services to various learning centers in the vicinity, or broadcast on the local PBS channel. At the same time, students will be "online" on computers using the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES) operated by the New Jersey Institute of Technology. Students will access course assignments, interact with instructors, submit assignments, and take examinations using a version of computer teleconferencing technology developed by the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute.
Review


The Tlaxcalan Actas might have been subtitled in the style of other documents of the time as: "The most sordid and basest creatures." But hilario I have not seen any author which makes mention of the Histories of the Ancient Indian and Natural inhabitants of the New World. In truth, these things are difficult. The proper Histories of the place require much conference and travel among the Indians themselves, so, such earlier Histories only contend to handle those things which have been set Common and Superficial. Desir'ing, therefore, to have some more complete account, my historians have been careful to learn from Men of greatest experience and best sense in these matters, and to gather from their Discourses and Relations what I have thought fit to give knowledge of the Deeds and Customs of these people. Although this new work is Old, but Old, and in respect of much which hath beene written thereon; yet this history may, in sole sort, be held for new, for it is partly Historically and partly Philosophically, as well. And having knowledge of the Indian customs, we may help them more easily to follow and perservere in the high vocation of the Gospel. And with all this, if these Tlaxcalans knew that they may sucke out some Profit for themselves, for that the wise do al-

wises draw forth some good out of the smallest subject, as the Tlaxcalans, and Arthur J. O. Anderson, University of Utah Press, 1988.

This new release from the University of Utah Press is all of the things described above and more. Continuing the standard of excellence established with the publication of the Florentine Codices, the Press has produced a book which consists of a unique set of data -- the minutes of the cabildo, or municipal council, of Tlaxcala. These are the only known surviving records of minutes from any of Mexico's Indian communities for the entire colonial period. Not all of the 207 archival documents are included in this volume; but those presented provide a clear view of Tlaxcala from 1547 to 1567 through the window of the council chambers.

The book consists of four separate parts. The first section, a synthesis of what could be concluded about the social structure and culture of Tlaxcala from reading the council minutes, constitutes an ethnography of the community as represented by the cabildo, and an authoritative and detailed understanding of such topics as the structure and functioning of the municipal government, the relationships between the cabildo and Spanish government authorities, religion, social differentiation, tributes and finances, common goods, construction projects, trade and the marketplace, and unsavoury behavior. Some of the linguistic features of the Actas also are discussed.

This "ethnographic" section is not only the synthesis of what the natives have related (albeit only in writing) to the ethnographers, but the data is presented in the context of what the authors know about both Spanish and Indian life in Mexico during the colonial period. They realize that the written word is no more, or less, reliable than the oral sources and that the people in the documents act within the context and constraints of the social and cultural positions. The documents represent, then, a social history of Tlaxcala from a particular, elite, point of view.

The second section lists and summarizes the 207 session minutes and other prose documents contained in the Actas. It is hoped that these summaries will provide the anthropologist, social historian, and all those interested in as much information on a variety of topics as would the full original versions.

The third section presents the entire text of twenty-two separate cabildo sessions. The complete transcription of the documents in Nahual is given with the English translation. Here the authors have chosen those documents which represent the cabildo as a whole, and most eloquent of the whole collection.

The fourth section of the book consists of "compilations." Here are listed: (1) a table giving the membership of the Tlaxcalan cabildo, as compiled for the Tlaxcalan Actas; (2) a directory of the prominent Tlaxcalans; and (3) a list of special assignments on which cabildo members were sent. Also included are a glossary, references, a map, tables, and illustrations.

Tlaxcalan actas present an transforming the documents themselves, which is a significant contribution to writing the history of Indian Mexico (a history which must be written before we will truly understand colonial Mexico), the authors have shown us how much one can learn about a community from a limited, and, as they recognize, a biased body of data. What we have done is no mean achievement.

(continued on page 14)
An example of the kinds of documents included is Number Eight - "The Evils of Cochineal" (destined to become a favorite with many readers). In the document the caballo members, Indian nobles all, lament the consequences of cochineal production and the manner in which it is threatening the social and economic stability of the Indian community. (Cochineal was New Spain's second most lucrative export throughout much of the colonial period.) Among the nobles' discussions concerning the impact on the community of the production of a cash crop for an external market appear the following complaint: "Cochineal is being planted everywhere as a substitute for food crops. The price of food is going up and everyone will soon die of famine. Things are no longer as they were because cochineal cactus is making people lazy. The traditional rituals are not being carried out and people are just going out and getting drunk and generally sinning. Cochineal planters no longer show proper respect but just think of making a profit. The wealth they make only causes them to be proud and swaggering. Commoners are generally going around acting like noblemen." In order to combat this rent in the social fabric of the community the caballo makes the following recommendation: "It is greatly urged that everyone cultivate and plant: let much maize, chiles, beans, and all edible plants be grown, because if our lord God should wish that famine come, and if there are in people's possession much money, cacao, and cloth, will those things be eaten? Will there be salvation through them? It cannot be. Money, cacao, and cloth, do not fill one. But if people have much food, through it they will save themselves, since no one will (starve)."

Laying the threat to salvation, social order, and general economic well-being at the door of cochineal the caballo members finally decide that plantings of cochineal cactus shall be limited to ten per person. The authors could have used this and many other of the documents to support any number of theoretical models, claiming that they help substantiate such interpretations of social history. Instead, avoiding direct application of these data to a particular perspective, they have been presented the documents as additional pieces of a yet incomplete picture of colonial indigenous society. However much the authors might disagree with previous interpretations of what Indian communities were like in the colonial period, they present the data for the purpose of furthering research in the field, not to prove that previous interpretations might be wrong. This is not to say that they present these documents without social, cultural and political context. The first section of the book is, in fact, an ethnohistorical interpretation and demonstrates how much information can be gleaned from very few words. The authors steadily accumulate new facts, at times superseding but never completely destroying the old. The book will no doubt become a classic, not only for its content, but for the standard of excellence it sets for the field.

* Excerpted from "Advertissement to the Reader" by The Natural and Moral History of the Indians, by Father Joseph de Acosta, circa 1589.

Kathleen Truman is research anthropologist in the Department of Antropology at University of California, Riverside. Her current research focus is the interdisciplinary study of the history of Mexican agriculture.

**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH GUIDE**

Researchers are invited to submit abstracts of their current Mexico-related project(s) for publication in the International Guide to Research on Mexico (formerly the International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research). The Guide is an annual publication of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego and El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF) in Tijuana. Any professional research underway during 1985 or 1986 is eligible for inclusion in the 1987 edition. Please complete the questionnaire on the facing page (either the Spanish or English version) for each project you wish to submit. Additional forms are available from the Center or COLEF, at the addresses listed on the form. Deadline for submission of forms is December 1, 1986.


**DATES OF PROJECT:** (month/year begun or projected to begin) (month/year ended or projected to end or "ongoing" or "indefinite")

**SOURCES OF SUPPORT:**

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MECANIC STUDIES/ESTUDIOS MEXICANOS
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Volume 2, No. 2 Summer 1986

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Kenneth Flamm, The Brookings Institution
Guillermo Funes Rodriguez, Secretaria de Comercio y Fomento Industrial
Martha Caldwell Harris, Office of Technology Assessment, United States Congress
Clark W. Reynolds, Stanford University
Victor L. Urquidi, El Colegio de México

Volume 3, No. 1, Winter 1987
will contain contributions from:
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Carmen Ramos Escandón, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Ixtapalapa
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UCMEXUS
Announcements

Funding Opportunities

UC MEXUS has announced the opening of the 1987 Development Grants competition. The program will fund proposal development and pre-award activities for projects directed by University of California personnel in the areas of Mexican studies, U.S.-Mexico Relations, Chicano studies, and physical, biological or health studies related to Mexico. Projects funded are expected to lead to the development of major proposals to extramural agencies for support of research, conferences, faculty and student exchanges, instructional development and public education activities. Especially encouraged are proposals for projects which significantly involve faculty researchers at two or more UC campuses, are inter-disciplinary and/or involve scholars at Mexican institutions; and involve UC students in research activities in ways that will maximize the training potential of these activities.

Grants of up to $8,000 will be provided for faculty with projects commencing in the spring of 1987. The deadline for receipt of proposals is January 30, 1986. For a copy of the announcement and the application form, UC investigators should contact their campus Contracts and Grants Office, or the UC MEXUS Universitywide Headquarters at the Riverside campus (714) 788-3519.

The University of California has established a competitive grants program for research "to foster economically and ecologically beneficial means of soil improvement, pest management, irrigation, cultivation harvesting, transportation, and marketing for California agriculture based on methods designed to accomplish all of the following: (a) The control of pests and diseases of agricultural importance through alternative means that reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides and petro-chemicals, and (b) Cultivate, process, and distribute food and fiber in ways that consider the interactions among soil, plant, water, air, animals, tillage, machinery, labor, energy, and transportation to enhance agricultural efficiency, public health, and resource conservation."

Researchers affiliated with California public and private institutions of higher education and with California nonprofit tax-exempt organizations are eligible to apply. Applications must be received by December 2, 1986. For additional information and/or application forms contact The Committee on the Sustainability of California Agriculture, University of California, 2225 University Ave., 7th Floor, Berkeley, California 94720 (415) 644-4235.

The Education Abroad Program of the University of California has announced programs of faculty exchange for UC faculty and lecturers with security of employment, as part of the University's development of closer ties with the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean. Foreign institutions involved in the new program include those with Education Abroad student exchanges, such as the National Autonomous University of Mexico in Mexico City.

Support will be provided to teaching or research exchanges arranged for periods of one quarter or semester to one academic year. For additional information, contact Jerry Carlson, Associate Director, Education Abroad Program, 1246 Hearst Hall, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106 (805) 961-3075.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California - San Diego anticipates an opening for the position of associate director (academic administrative assistant). Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. The associate director serves as principal deputy to the Center director, and as acting director of the Center during the director's absence. Other responsibilities include supervising the Center's Visiting Fellowship Program, organizing and sometimes chairing the Center's weekly Research Seminar, managing the organization of specialized conferences, workshops, and public education activities; writing extramural grant proposals and meeting with prospective donors; representing the Center at scholarly and public meetings. This is a full-time position, but the incumbent may also hold an adjunct teaching appointment in one of the regular academic departments at UCSD, by agreement of the relevant department and of the Center Director. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Required qualifications include: Ph.D. in one of the social sciences or history (preferably with strong interdisciplinary orientation in research interests); substantial publication record focusing on Mexico or U.S.-Mexican relations; demonstrated leadership, organizational and administrative abilities; strong writing and oral communication skills; excellent inter-personal skills; facility in Spanish; extensive field experience in Mexico; ability to compete successfully for grant funding for salary and research expenses. Apply by February 1, 1987. Application must include current vita, list of five references (names, addresses, telephone numbers), detailed letter describing research interests and career objectives, sample publications (no more than three) and sample grant proposals (one or two). Address materials to Wayne A. Creasy, Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (O-010), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037. The University of California-San Diego is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer.

Meetings

The organizing committee for Agricultural Problems in Northwestern Mexico and the Southwestern United States solicits proposals for presentation at the January 13-16, 1987 meeting to be held at the Universidad Autonoma de Sinaloa, Culiacan, Sinaloa. Topics for the meeting include:

- Government Policy on Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Northwestern Mexico and the Southwestern U.S.
- Ecology and Technological Change
- Women in Rural Society
- The Agricultural Sector in Crisis
- The Agrarian Question and Agriculture within the Context of the International Division of Labor
- Rural Conflicts: Social Movements in Northwestern Mexico and the Southwestern U.S.

Submit papers and requests for additional information to the Program in Mexican Studies, 2334 Bowditch, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720 (415) 642-2088.

The Symposium on Environment and Water Management along the U.S.-Mexico Borderline, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and Mexico, in collaboration with El Colegio de Mexico and El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), was held in Tijuana on June 12, 1986. The symposium's participants were representatives from academic institutions in the United States and Mexico concerned with research about
### Appointments

**Gabriel Székely**, professor of international relations at El Colegio de México, has been named acting associate director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD for the 1986-87 academic year. A leading authority on Mexico’s petroleum industry and Mexico’s role in the world economy, Székely has written extensively on Mexican politics and development policy-making. He is the author of *La economía política del petróleo en México, 1976-1982* (El Colegio de México, 1983), co-author of *México: Paracondición of Stability and Change* (Westview, 1983; with Daniel Levy), and co-author of *Estados Unidos, 1985* (El Colegio de México, forthcoming). His current research concerns the diversification of Mexico’s international economic relations since 1970, and Mexico’s economic relations with Japan.

On January 1, 1987, Peter H. Smith, professor of political science and history at MIT, will join the UCSD Center as director of research. Smith was recently appointed the first Simon Bolivar Endowed Professor in Latin American Studies at UCSD. He will be based in the Department of Political Science with an adjacent appointment in History. One of the most distinguished Mexicanists in the United States, Smith serves currently as co-director of the Ford Foundation’s blue-ribbon Commission on the Future of U.S.-Mexican Relations.

Other recent appointments of Mexicanists at UCSD include Richard Sinkin, who was named vice president of the Institute of the Americas in May 1986. Sinkin was formerly executive director of the Latin American Studies Association, headquartered at the University of Texas-Austin, and a member of the History Department at the same institution. His research in recent years has focused on contemporary issues in U.S.-Mexican relations.

Peter Evans will also join the UCSD faculty in January. Formerly professor of sociology at Brown University, Evans is a leading political sociologist who has done comparative studies of the foreign-dominated sectors of the Brazilian and Mexican economies. His special area of expertise is transnational corporate investment behavior and related aspects of international political economy. Evans is one of the first scholars to be appointed to the faculty of UCSD’s newly established Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies. He will hold a joint appointment in UCSD’s Department of Sociology.

**Donald L. Wyman**, formerly associate director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, has been named associate dean of the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies at UCSD. He will continue his research on development strategies and outcomes in Mexico and other Pacific Rim countries.

**John R. Whitaker**, professor of Food Science and Technology at UC Davis, has been appointed associate dean of academic affairs of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. Whitaker, who also chairs the Davis UC MEXUS Program, recently visited many locations in Mexico to review Davis campus agreements of cooperation with several Mexican institutions, and to initiate new relationships with others.

**UC President David P. Gardner** has announced the appointment of a new committee, the UC Mexicanist Exchange Committee, to advise the Consortium in determination of its long-term goals and to evaluate its activities. Chaired by **John R. Whitaker**, professor of food science and technology and Associate Dean of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at Davis, the Committee includes **Jorge Bustamante**, professor of sociology and president of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana; **Brent Berlin**, professor of anthropology and director of the Center for Latin American Studies at Purdue; **Rodriguez**, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology and director of the International Chicanos Program (Irvine); **Mildred Mathias**, professor emeritus, Botanical Gardens-Herbarium (Los Angeles); **Carlos Cortés**, professor of history (Silverado); **Peter Smith**, Simon Bolivar Endowed Professor in Latin American Studies (San Diego); **David J. Sánchez, Jr.**, associate professor of family and consumer sciences (University of California, San Francisco); **Juan Vicente Palerm**, professor of anthropology and director of the Center for Chicano Studies (San Diego); **Stephen Gleissman**, associate professor of environmental sciences and director of the Agricultural Program (Santa Cruz).

**Diana Perry** has received a post-doctoral appointment, effective October 1985, under the direction of **William Glaze**, director of the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering. Perry will participate in the Working Group on Science, Technology and the Environment, part of the larger U.S.-Mexican Policy Relations Project of the UCLA Program on Mexico which recently received a major grant from the Hewlett Foundation for this undertaking.

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### New Publications

Publications announced below may be ordered directly from the publisher unless otherwise noted.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California, San Diego has announced the availability of $16 in its Monograph Series, Regional Impacts of U.S.-Mexican Relations edited by Ina Rosenthal-Urey. (Pp. 154, paper $11.00). A collection of over 60 articles by various disciplines which concentrate on the local effects, in Mexico, of bilateral policies. Topics include technology transfer, industrialization, immigration, and foreign investment and the regional consequences of policy changes in them.

International Guide to Research on Mexico (copublished by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC San Diego and El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), Tijuana, Baja California, 1986, Pp. 534, paper, $10.00 to individuals and $20.00 to institutions) Volume 5 of the previously titled International Inventory of Current Mexican Research Lists 634 research projects being conducted by 1150 individuals representing 47 separate disciplines. Each research project is accompanied by an abstract in English and Spanish along with publications related to the project. The volume is cross-indexed by subject, individual researcher, and institutional of the research. In addition to the complete bilingual presentation of this volume, it is also noteworthy for the number of countries represented by projects about Mexico.

**Desarrollo Agrícola en México: Pasado, Presente y Futuro** (Berkeley Program in Mexican Studies, Pp. 66, $4.00, paper, in Spanish) presents the arguments and discussions of a seminar held at Berkeley during September 1985. Available from Berkeley Program in Mexican Studies, 2334 Bowditch Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720.

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James F. Smith, professor of law at the University of California, Davis, has been awarded a Ford Foundation grant for his current academic year. Smith's grant is for lecturing and research at the Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico City from September through July.

An expert in immigration law and prison reform, Smith will join more than 1,000 Americans who will be going abroad to lecture or conduct research during the 1986-87 academic year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the Fulbright scholar program.

**David Hayes-Bautista** has been named acting director of the Chicano Studies Research Center at the University of California-Los Angeles. He is on leave from the School of Social and Administrative Sciences at Berkeley for the 1986-87 academic year.

Borders and Frontiers, Vol. I, Teaching About International Borderlands. By Dr. César del caldo de C. Juárez, primer aproximación. Edited by Garth M. Hansen. (Joint Border Research Institute, New Mexico State University, Vol. I, pp. 109 and Vol. II, pp. 279, paper $19.00). Old/new maps which range from definitions of border regions to a description and analysis of the border underworld. Border region programs are described and suggestions for teaching various courses, such as the phenomenon of transborder migrations and linguistic investigations along the border are included. Volume II is a recent study of the social history of C. Juárez, Chihuahua. The study examines the linguistic development of a society exposed to multiple cultural and language influences as well as the resilience of vernacular Spanish in the resident population.


Speaking Mexican. By Jane H. Hill and Kenneth C. Hill. (University of Arizona Press, 1986, Pp. 450, cloth $40.00, Reports on years of fieldwork in the states of Tlaxcala and Puebla tracing the incorporation of Spanish into the indigenous languages of central Mexico. It examines attitudes about language, the grammatical practices of language creation, and the linguistic manipulation of materials, which are all part of the dynamics of language persistence and change in the region.

The Transformation of Mexican Agriculture. By Robert W. Sanderson. (Princeton University Press, 1986, Pp. 324, cloth $42.00, paper $10.95) Analyzes the nature of rural change in Mexico, as viewed from the mid-century nationalization of agriculture and the development of export agriculture throughout the country. Concentrates on the interaction of domestic and international economies in a transnational system and a new internationalization of labor with a focus on the dynamics of trade in agriculture, the changing labor processes, and national policies which have been most responsible for the concentration of Mexican agriculture on external export markets and national markets at the expense of national interests.

Traditional Papermaking and Paper Cult Figures of Mexico. By Alan R. Sandstrom and Pamela Efrain Sandstrom. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1986, Pp. 336, cloth $24.95). A systematic examination and analysis of traditional papermaking, the images cut from the paper, and their meaning as features of Indian religious thought and ritual. The book contains a descriptive and illustrated catalog of paper figures as well as accounts of their use in particular rituals and ethical and historical information which places them in cultural and historical perspective.

La compañia de comercio de Francisco Ignacio de Yrastorza, 1767-1797. Edited by Cristina Tovar for Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior and La Universidad Iberoamericana, 1985, Vol. I P. 313, Vol. II P. 387, paper, in Spanish. A detailed study of a single commercial enterprise founded and operated during Mexico's colonial period. The study also establishes the viability of the internal commercial activity - wide ranging movement of money, goods and services - of certain important business families. Also, it documents the transatlantic and Pacific trading connections Mexican business ventures had established by that time.

Volume I, through five essays relating on the data presented in the appendices of Volume II, explains the familial relations, inheritances, patterns of business agreements, and organizational structure of this significant commercial house and, at the same time, offers general guidelines for evaluating colonial commerce.


Late Lowland Maya Civilization. Edited by Jeremy A. Sabloff and E. Wyllys Andrews IV. (University of New Mexico Press, 1976, cloth $37.50). Developed from a 1982 School of American Research Advanced Seminar, this collection of essays is devoted to the most recent research on the art, archaeology, and ethnography of the Maya during the Postclassic Period.

The U.S.-Mexico Report is published monthly for the New Mexico Border Commission by the Joint Border Research Institute/Center for Latin American Studies and The Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico at New Mexico State University. Beginning in 1982, it provides information of interest to be used by the Governor of New Mexico, The Report is now a monthly publication offering English translations of articles from ten of Mexico's most prominent newspapers. The publication is useful for researchers, business people, and anyone interested in keeping abreast of current events in Mexico and Spanish. Available from the author, Apdo Postal 41150, 10000 Mexico City 10, D.F. Track the history of chili peppers in Mexico as a staple food, prehispanic tribute item, and medicinal and ritual product. Examines their history also from botanical, horticultural, and commercial views.

Twentieth-Century Mexico. Edited by W. Dirk Raat and William H. Beazley. (University of Nebraska Press, 1986, Pp. 316, cloth $25.95, paper $9.95) A collection of 27 essays, including recent interpretive pieces and works from the past, which present views of modern Mexico in terms of agrarian reform and change, political structures, food supply and problems, and popular culture.

Dos Pasos Editores of the University of Texas at El Paso has announced two recent additions to its publications list of literature and poetry.


Both volumes are available from Dos Pasos Editores, Box 291 UTEP, El Paso, TX 79968.

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The Cactus Primer. By Arthur C. Gibson and Park S. Nobel. (Harvard University Press, 1986, Pp. 286, cloth $39.95) This book provides the professional biologist and the learned amateur cactophile with a summary of the last forty years' research on cactus biology, including information on morphology, anatomy, physiology, ecology and evolution. Much of the authors' research has been conducted in Mexico and along the borderlands where cacti are significant elements of the flora. The book contains nearly 400 illustrations, a classification of the genera, and an extensive glossary to assist the study of cacti adaptations.

Mexico's Political Stability: The Next Five Years. Edited by Roderic A. Camp. (Westview Press, 1986, Pp. 279, paper $26.95) The eleven articles are the results of a report made to the U.S. Department of State in December, 1985, by a team of Mexicanists whose task it was to identify a small number of critical issues for Mexico's domestic political situation and offer observations on how Mexico might be affected by these issues through 1990. Political stability is discussed in relation to societal changes, economic conditions, and U.S.-Mexico relations.

Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community in Tucson 1854-1941. By Thomas E. Sheridan. (University of Arizona Press, 1986, Pp. 327, cloth $22.50) Describes the early history of Tucson and demonstrates that at the foundation of virtually every aspect of life - business, politics, education, religion, and the arts - lie major contributions from the city's Mexican population. Using reminiscences, photographs, and archival records, the author documents the widening gulf between Mexican and Anglo and records the individual contributions to the Sonoran traditions still alive within the city.

The Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute has announced a new publication, "Invited Papers from the Second Symposium on Resources of the Chihuahuan Desert Region." (CDRI, Box 1334, Alpine, TX 79831, Pp.172, paper 13.95) The journal contains eleven papers pertaining to natural, physical, social, and historical aspects of the Chihuahuan Desert Region of the United States and Mexico. Topics include Pleistocene climates and endemism, vegetation, climate, prehistoric cultures, pesticides, air quality, agriculture, bio-renewable sources of chemicals and fuel, natural reserves, and urbanization.

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