Pelican Research a Key to Wildlife Management Planning

Increasing human presence in what once were isolated natural sanctuaries has increased the urgency to formulate conservation and management plans for resources which are no longer isolated or naturally protected.

Many islands in the Gulf of California, until recently protected by the undeveloped coast of Baja California, have provided such a sanctuary for millions of migratory and nesting marine birds. These islands are a critical habitat for many seabird species. For example, they provide the nesting sites for nearly seventy percent of the known population of the California brown pelican, a species whose survival has drawn the attention of conservationists in California and Mexico. Two small islands alone are the breeding home to approximately 20,000 nesting pairs. Virtually one hundred percent of the world’s population of Heermann’s gulls nest in the Gulf, where a single island annually hosts more than 50,000 nesting pairs.

However, new roads on the peninsula, organized nature tours, increased development, and a widening range of commercial activities have stimulated tourism and increased the overall use of the shoreline and nearby islands with potentially serious consequences.

Daniel Anderson, professor and wildlife biologist at the University of California’s Davis campus, has spent nearly fifteen years studying the sea birds and the environment of the Gulf of California. “Our efforts in the area have both basic scientific and applied objectives. The research agenda, while focusing on marine birds, includes the more general topics of population dynamics related to environmental features, the role of sea birds in the marine ecosystem, and the impact of human pressures on the natural resources of the area. We are trying to understand the ecosystem so that any management strategy proposal will be based on principles that offer the greatest chance for success.”

Along with his students and collaborators from other University of California campuses and Mexico, Anderson has concentrated his efforts on the California brown pelican as one indicator of the area’s environmental vitality and as an example of a marine bird species in its pelagic habitat. “We are attempting to determine exactly how a colony of birds understands, interacts with, and exploits its surroundings. We have spent the past several years at the macro level of basic ecology by studying breeding populations to deter-
Guest Editorial

The United States-Mexico Border: Eclipse of a Traditional International Boundary

The emergence of the United States-Mexico border region as a preoccupation for a growing body of social science researchers has received a boost in recent years. In addition to the appearance of research centers, a borderlands scholarly association, and a proliferation of journal articles, monographs and books, attention to the border has mushroomed for pragmatic reasons as well. It is becoming clear, for example, that policy issues affecting the region are gradually assuming greater importance on the agenda of U.S.-Mexico relations.

Where the boundary zone was once a barren wasteland with a geometric line, etched by international treaty, running through it, today it is an urbanizing region that encloses strategic development projects, investments, and concerns that have gradually become prominent in the diplomatic and foreign policy agendas of both U.S. and Mexican negotiators. Evidence of this has surfaced at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference between the two nations, held annually. This year's conference, held in Mexico City, brought together representatives from both countries, with a focus on the border region. The conference addressed issues ranging from trade and commerce to environmental concerns.

The border zone is an area of increasing economic and political importance. The United States and Mexico are two of the world's largest economies, and the border region is a critical component of their trade relationships. The economic potential of the border zone is vast, with the potential for increased investment and job creation.

Moreover, the border region is a significant travel corridor, with millions of people crossing the border each year for work, family, and leisure. This has led to the emergence of a borderlands culture, with a unique mix of Mexican and American influences.

The border's economic and cultural significance is further underscored by the recent rise in migration along the border. This has led to increased border security measures, with a focus on both preventing illegal crossings and facilitating legal crossings.

In conclusion, the border region is a complex and dynamic space that is increasingly important to both the United States and Mexico. As such, it is crucial that researchers and policymakers continue to study and understand the region, in order to address the challenges and opportunities that it presents.
Guest Editorial

The United States-Mexico Border: Eclipse of a Traditional International Boundary

The emergence of the United States-Mexico border region as a pracoconceivable for a growing body of social science researchers has received considerable attention since the 1980s. In addition to the appearance of research centers, a borderlands scholarly association, and a proliferation of journal articles, monographs and books, attention has been given to the mushroomed pragmatic reasons as well. It is becoming clear, for example, that policy issues affecting the region are gradually assuming greater importance on the agenda of U.S.-Mexico relations.

Where the boundary zone was once a barren wasteland with a geographic line, etched by international treaty, running through it, today it is an urbanizing region that encompasses strategic development projects, investments, and concerns that have gradually become prominent in the fragmented political life of both U.S. and Mexican negotiators. Evidence of this has surfaced at the Inter-Parliamentary Meeting Between the two nations, held annually. These meetings of high-level legislators from both countries typically outline the leading issues affecting bilateral relations. Beginning in the 1980s, an increasingly larger share of the bilateral agenda either directly or indirectly involved changes to the border area. Examples include undocumented immigration, trade, tourism, narcotics control, environmental conservation, health, water management, and industrial development.

The strategic importance of the border region has captured the attention of the media as well. In the United States, articles addressing border region phenomena have appeared in such national publications as The New Yorker, National Geographic, Atlantic, and the Christian Science Monitor over the last few years, not to mention growing coverage in daily newspapers, radio, and television. In just the last summer alone, a major network in the U.S. produced a one-hour television documentary on the Texas-Mexico border.

Behind the glamour of media coverage of borderlands issues, and somewhere between the studies of immigration, industrialization, and environmental health that have tended to dominate scholarly work on the border, lies a deeper theoretical question that may ultimately lead borderland researchers down new conceptual pathways to: what extent is the international political boundary becoming an obstacle to the development of transborder relationships?

International boundaries as geometric lines of jurisdictional division between nations were born with the principles of international law developed in the nineteenth century. They emerged at a time when national states emphasized territorial sovereignty, and used fortified, heavily guarded boundaries to define the defense of that sovereignty in the eyes of other nations. This so-called "shelter function," as French geographer Jean Gottman terms it, represented the culmination of nineteenth century man's search for political order.

The second half of the twentieth century has wrought far reaching changes upon the role of international boundaries. Shifts in the scale of military confrontation, anchored by the development of aerospace technology and nuclear power, have permanently altered land-based boundaries in the international political arena. So too have other technological innovations, in communications and transportation, for example, made national boundaries less able to restrict interaction between nations. The late twentieth century will be marked by historians as a time in which cross-national interdependence and a globalized world economy transformed the meaning of nation-state boundaries. European scholars, for example, have noted that "sovereignty" is a nineteenth century phenomenon out of date with twentieth century reality.

The recent chemical spill near Basel, Switzerland, which has endangered the ecological balance of the Rhine River and threatened affecting France, Germany and the Netherlands) illustrates one form of transnational interaction that will decide the future of state boundaries. These ecological disasters suggest that national states can hardly expect to seal themselves off from their neighbors by fortifying and institutionalizing greater regulation of their land boundaries. The by-products of large scale technological developments generate new forms of external threats that transcend political boundaries. The physical environment, with its always independent of man-made boundaries, becomes even more vulnerable as the scale of scientific and technological achievement grows. It is not possible to intercept the by-products of technology and production within national-state borders. The effects of the Chernobyl disaster, for example, not only could not be contained within state boundaries of the Soviet Union, their impact became vulnerable to the whims of the international forces of nature operating over the European continent during the time of the nuclear spill.

The fact is that international boundaries have never precisely and uncurved divided geographical space. In January 1986, record levels of transnation-state. Throughout this century, nations have disputed territory along their political borders, and will continue to do so. But at the same time, broader shifts in the nature of the world political and economic system are altering the notion of territorial sovereignty, and raising significant questions about transboundary relationships for the future.

The California border region offers revealing insights into changing cross-border relationships. A number of local, regional and national government representatives met to discuss the role of the boundary line is becoming increasingly controversial. The line, traditionally understood a dividing line between two distinct cultures, is now being recognized as one that is not only a barrier but a bridge. The incidence of illegal crossing, drug smuggling, and trafficking have made it clear that undesirable flows over the California border, such as goods, air, or water are capable of occurring regularly, as Baja California becomes more interconnected with the United States.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a better region to explore the changing role of the international boundary and its institutional implications of those changes. The increasing fragility of the boundary area is due to the growing unwanted spillover effects, ranging from polluted air and water to undocumented foreign workers, closer ties between the United States and Mexico, and the problem of illegal immigration.

The California-Mexico border, bordering in, part, from greater enforcement, has been labeled a "no man's land" in the United States. This region is one of the fastest growing in the hemisphere. More than seven million inhabitants now live directly along the border, with more than twice that number living less than a mile from the border. More importantly, a long term of political, culture, cultural, and economic linkages has been forming over the past decades, and these linkages will only serve to further unite the degree to which the boundary can continue to be a strict barrier to movement from one side to the other. Given the daily flow of commuters, consumers, undocumented workers, and business people south of the border, one sees clear evidence of an emerging transboundary settlement complex in place in San Diego, Baja California, and Tijuana-San Diego. As one resident in Texas, referring to the Mexican city of Ciudad Juarez, told a CBS news correspondent: "When that city bleeds, we bleed."
networks of transboundary trade, production, and other interactions that are healthy for both sides of the border. Thus, an increase in the porosity of the boundary may be advantageous to both sides. But, on the other hand, there are problems along the boundary that are caused by both sides (and the United States needs to be resolved through negotiation and cooperation. Yet, given other areas of contention, national foreign policies of each nation, there is not always an environment of cooperation with respect to boundary matters. In these times, nations cling to their perceived sovereignty and nationalistic interests, directly contradicting the reality of border life. This works against resolving problems around the boundary, and becomes a thorn in foreign policy negotiations. National sovereignty is not likely to disappear as an element of foreign policy negotiation, but it is incumbent upon researchers and scholars to characterize the emerging transboundary social geography along the U.S.-Mexico border, so that this information can become a part of the decision-making arena in which both nations will juggle with the complex questions underlying management of the borderlands.

-- Lawrence A. Herzog

Herzog is coordinator of the Urban Studies and Planning Program, and adjunct assistant professor at the University of California, San Diego. His articles and book reviews on the U.S.-Mexico border and urban development have appeared in various social sciences journals, including the International Migration Review, the Journal of Urban Affairs, the Nationalities Papers, the Hispanic Journal, and the Social Science Journal, and New Scholar. He recently edited the book Planning the International Border Metropolis (La Jolla: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, 1986), and is currently writing a book on U.S.-Mexico border urbanization.

Wildlife Planning (continued)

arduous work of counting nests, banding, recording nesting locations, and detailed observations of behavior. From such study, the patterns of mortality, migration, and population distribution emerge for the stronghold of this pelican species.

Although the birds are relatively long lived—to twelve to fifteen years is not uncommon—first-year mortality is as high as fifty percent. By midsummer, the breeding colony begins its migration; some of the birds travel to the northern coast of the U.S., while others disperse as far south as Central America. Their spring return to the nesting grounds may be to the same canyon on the same island as the previous year, although pelicans seem to be quite adaptable and may choose other locations, particularly if their natal site has been disturbed.

Another important feature of Anderson's research is the documentation of the impact of human activity on the ecological balance critical for seabird survival. Anderson cautions that, "the various conditions effecting damage to marine bird colonial development and perpetuation are not only ecological, i.e., 'natural,' but are often the consequence of well-meaning human interest and activity."

A flock's nesting territory, while an adaptive strategy to random variation, which also allows for simultaneous land use by several species, is disrupted when imprecated by humans. The fearful flight of pelican chicks into other nesting birds' areas promotes interspecies predation not seen in natural conditions. Disruptions at some periods during the breeding season may result in the abandonment of nests. Even the temporary flight of parent birds often exposes the eggs or chicks to traumatic conditions.

Human visitors to the islands include conservationists, tourists, photographers and researchers. While conservationists may enter with the best of intentions, their presence may contribute to the very situations they are trying to prevent. On the one hand, such visitors believe that their activities derive from an enlightened and sensitive perception of nature. On the other hand, their activities may be a significant source of recurring disturbances to features of the environment they hope to protect. This raises the question of what it means to consume resources by essentially "passive" observation. Does it mean that any plan for the proper protection or management of natural resources must address the reality of a resource's economic as well as other values.

"With our research we are trying to collect the data that is necessary to eventually propose a sound management plan to both the United States and Mexico for the preservation, conservation, and management of certain of their joint natural resources," says Anderson. "Protection of nesting colonies, although not the total answer to preserving marine birds, would seem to be a necessary first step. Resource management plans must first consider the protection of species, secondly the legitimacy and importance of proposed research, and then the demands of tourism and educational interests."

U.S. and Mexican research groups, including representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Mexican Depar- tamento de la Fauna Silvestre, have documented the value of the Gulf's environment. It serves not only as a breeding ground for many species of marine birds but also as a feeding and layover grounds for migrating species along the Pacific flyway. The current situation of birds throughout the year, in such a relatively limited area makes them imperative, for all of the species involved, that some form of environmental control be considered. Based on his research Anderson argues for the management effort for protecting the nesting efforts of colonial birds must be based on the premise of preserving intact, undisturbed and naturally inter-

acting aggregations." His recommenda-ions include controlling access to certain areas by limiting the number of visitors, the incidence, and duration of visits; isolation of critical areas in established sanctuaries; and instituting some form of controlled hunting to ensure conformation to restrictions. The California brown pelican has had a successful biological resurgance in recent years primarily as a result of the public awareness of the dangers of pesticides on the breeding populations, resulting in the development of a resource protection program. As Anderson's work demonstrates, however, there is more to management of our environment than protecting its wildlife from harmful chemicals. The future of the brown pelican, and its neighbors on the Gulf islands, depends upon our understanding of the nature of work, and the impact of human intervention upon them.

Enriqueta Velarde, of UNAM's Institute of Biology, Spencer B. Beebe of the Nature Conservancy, and Anderson have prepared a proposal for a major program of scientific research, planning and conservation of the fifty-five islands and nearby marine resources of the Gulf of California. The proposed program provides for a thorough assessment of the current health of the plant and animal populations of each of the islands, and hopes for improvement of the understanding of such resources to the people of the region. The resulting resource management plan can help to promote both conservation and economic development, bringing long-term benefits to all of the area's inhabitants.

Bandaging and weighing an adult pelican. Photo courtesy of D. Anderson.
Universitywide News

UC MEXUS Announces 1987 Development Grants

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce the award of Development Grants totaling nearly $50,000 for the 1987-88 academic year. These grants support proposal development activities of UC researchers in areas of Mexican studies, Chicano studies, U.S.-Mexico relations, and scientific collaboration 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 awards, the project titles, and primary UC and Mexican collaborators in the work are listed below.

Carey, James R. - Davis. Development of a Chemical Technique for Determining Adult Age of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (J. Valenzuela, P. Baker - Centro de Investigaciones Ecologicas del Sureste, Chiapas)


Grossman, Stephen R. - Santa Cruz. Sustainable Management of Renewable Natural Resources in the Mexican Tropics. (M. A. Attili - Berkeley; Alba Gonzalez Jaramillo - Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico; B. Keysers - Colegio de Postgraduados, Chapingo)


Guerrero, Juan N. - Cooperative Extension, El Centro. Varsity Study of Grass/Legume Mixtures for the Imperial/Mexicali Valley. (C. Pinedo - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California)

Kerns, Kenneth S. - Santa Cruz. Graduate and Research Exchange in Marine Mammal Policy and Science. (B. J. LeBoeuf - Santa Cruz; B. Villa-Ramirez - Universidad Autónoma de México)

Kerns, Kenneth S. - Santa Cruz. Graduate and Research Exchange in Marine Mammal Policy and Science. (B. J. LeBoeuf - Santa Cruz; B. Villa-Ramirez - Universidad Autónoma de México)

Rodriguez, Jaime E. - Irvine. VIII Conference of Mexican and North American Historians, "Mexico en el Medio Milenio." (E. van Young - San Diego; C. Piñera Ramirez - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California; R. Moreno de los Arcos - Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; J. Bustamante - El Colegio de la Frontera Norte; R. Falcón - El Colegio de México; Ma. Teresa Franco - Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia; H. Moreno Garcia - El Colegio de Michoacán)

Sánchez, Hector A. - Riverside, The Tomás Rivera Documentary Project. (C. Cortes, J. A. Gordon - Riverside; L. Leal - Santa Barbara; D. Bustamante - El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)

Whitaker, John R. - Davis. Control of Bean Weevil (Acanthoscelides obtectus Say) by Naturally-Occurring Insecticidal Inhibitors. (D. L. McLean Davis; A. Blanco - National Polytechnic Inst., Irapuato)

Zambrana, Ruth - Los Angeles. Mediators of Birth Outcome Among Low-Income Ethnic Groups. (S. C. M. Srinivasan, C. Dunkelman Schelter - Los Angeles; S. Guenkelman - Berkeley; D. Rivera - Universidad Autónoma de Baja California)

U.S.-Mexico Border Bibliography Available

Instant access to bibliographic information on the U.S.-Mexico border region is now available to researchers everywhere through BorderLine, a fully searchable database of library materials developed by the UCLA Latin American Center in cooperation with the UCLA Library. The file, which currently contains approximately 9,000 records, is accessible through the Library's sophisticated online cataloging and acquisition system, ORION.

BorderLine contains information about the four U.S. and six Mexican states that form the boundary region, as well as data on broader topics, such as immigration and U.S.-Mexico relations. Coverage includes materials in English, Spanish, and other languages published throughout the world. The subjects treated are general and theoretical works; description and travel; physical, biological, economic, and labor characteristics; medicine and public health; education; urbanization and city planning; agriculture and rural development; migration and immigration; business and industry; commerce and trade; politics; international relations; communications and mass media; language and linguistics; history; anthropology; religion; and mythology; literature; and the arts.

Physical format is not a criterion for inclusion. The database presently contains monographs, serial titles, journal articles, chapters and sections of books, government documents, conference proceedings, theses, unpublished papers, slides, films, phonograph records, video cassettes, and other materials.

Each record in the file contains all of the information found on a catalogue card, plus extensive notes and, in some cases, browse field. Records include additional information to achieve a standard cataloging data, key word descriptors are assigned to works where the title fails to adequately describe the subject matter. The UCLA call number is given when available, and for materials available in both U.S. and Mexico, a call number from another library where the item may be obtained is provided. Finally, a record in the database is assigned one or more classification code numbers that pinpoint the subject matter, geographic area, and form of the item.

BorderLine is available online to anyone on the UCLA campus who has a terminal and a University computer account. It is also available at the San Diego State University Library, the University of New Mexico Library, and the library at the University of Texas at Austin. The file can be searched by key word from the author, title, series, and added descriptive fields; by LC subject heading; and by classification code number.

Libraries that do not yet have on-line access may obtain off-line listings of the file, arranged either by subject or by author, for $100.00 each. In addition, specialized subject searches are performed upon request by members of the BorderLine staff. The charge for these searches is $25.00 for the first twenty-five citations found and $5.00 for each fifteen thereafter.

From the outset, BorderLine has been a collaborative endeavor, gathering material from scholars and librarians on a number of campuses in the United States and in Mexico. In exchange for their cooperation, participating institutions receive on-line access to the file at low, UCLA Library recharge rates. Each record in the file contains all of the information found on a catalogue card, plus extensive notes and, in some cases, browse field. Records include additional information to achieve a standard cataloging data, key word descriptors are assigned to works where the title fails to adequately describe the subject matter. The UCLA call number is given when available, and for materials available in both U.S. and Mexico, a call number from another library where the item may be obtained is provided. Finally, a record in the database is assigned one or more classification code numbers that pinpoint the subject matter, geographic area, and form of the item.

Plans have been made to continue the conference series on an annual basis. The next annual conference, held November 7-9 and sponsored by the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Riverside, focused on the theme of "Mexican Agriculture: Ancient Growth for Mexican Agriculture Formed As a consequence of a recent conference on the history of Mexican agriculture, initiative future conferences and workshops on specific topics in the area, develop specialist graduate training courses, and publish a newsletter to improve communication among scholars and scientists working in the field.

Group for Mexican Agriculture Formed

As a consequence of a recent conference on the history of Mexican agriculture, initiative future conferences and workshops on specific topics in the area, develop specialist graduate training courses, and publish a newsletter to improve communication among scholars and scientists working in the field. The steering Committee were Antonio Turner, Cassio Luizelli, Teresa Rosas Rabilta, Jose Trubia, Leonor Ortiz Monserrato, and Julio Calebas (all from Mexico); and Frank J. Monechio, and Janney, Christina Gladwin, John Whitaker, Gilles Waines, and Kathleen Truman (from the U.S.). The Steering Committee, director of UC MEXUS, will serve as an ex officio member of the Committee. Plans in addition serve as Executive Secretary, and Trubia will coordinate the Group's activities in Mexico.

Plan for development of the Steering Committee, will serve as an ex officio member of the Committee. Plans in addition serve as Executive Secretary, and Trubia will coordinate the Group's activities in Mexico.
Constitution Bicentennial Series at UCSD

Organized by Robert Ritchie and Eric Van Young, in cooperation with the Department of History and University Extension at UC San Diego, an extensive program is underway to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The theme of the series of activities is the comparative study of nation-building in the Americas. Substantial funding was provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, with additional support from McGraw-Hill, Inc., the Chancellor’s Associates at UCSD, and the office of the UCSD Dean of Humanities.

Major activities include a series of public lectures, which began in January, 1987 and will continue through October of this year; an academic symposium held April 25-26; features of nation building, economic development, slavery, and church-state relations, with U.S. and Latin American scholars addressing the topics. Latin American participants included Daniel Levine (University of Michigan), Albert Fishlow, Linda Salvucci, Richard Salvucci, and Tullio Halpern-Donghi (UC Berkeley), Jaime Rodriguez (UC Irvine), Gary Nash (UC Los Angeles), Joan Meznar (Mount Holyoke College), and Heracio Bonilla, Paul Drake, Ramon Gutierrez, and Manzur Fernando (UCSD).

The curriculum will begin in June with planning sessions involving Ritchie, Van Young, and "mentors" teachers from the school systems. The resulting syllabi, lecture outlines, and readings will be used in secondary school studies courses related to the U.S. constitution, and will strongly emphasize Mexico and Mexican history in a comparative perspective.

For information about the exhibits and lectures, please address the Office of University Extension, University of California, La Jolla, CA 92033. Telephone (619) 534-5411.

Scripps Establishes Marine Science Endowment

Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego has received the initial contribution to its newly established fund-raising program for graduate education for Mexican marine scientists.

Chester C. Sherman, president of the Vagabundos del Mar Boating and Travel Club, presented a check for $2,000 for the new program to Edward A. Frieman, director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography and winner of a major marine science grant at UC San Diego. This gift is the first in an effort to build an endowment for a permanently dedicated scholarship to be used by Mexican students studying for master’s and doctoral degrees in oceanography at Scripps Institution.

"The program is designed to train Mexican students in various marine science fields so that they may return to Mexico to teach and conduct research relevant to the vast marine resources of Mexico’s coastline and territorial seas," Sherman said. "We encourage individuals and organizations to join with our club in supporting this program," said Sherman. "Members of Vagabundos del Mar use the Baja California shoreline and the Gulf of California as a playground, and we view this scholarship program as a way of reciprocating to Mexico something of value to its future."

Scripps Institution has numerous cooperative programs with Mexican marine science institutions and universities that provide for joint research in areas such as marine fisheries, earthquakes, and physical oceanography.

Scripps plans to raise more than $150,000 to fully endow the Mexican scholarship program. Anyone interested in donating to the program should contact George Hemingway, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039. Tel. (619) 534-4236.
UC MEXUS has announced the recent purchase of a 31-hour videotaped documentary on the history of Mexican cinema, Los que hicieron nuestro cine. The acquisition is the first of the UC MEXUS Mexican and Chicano Film Archive, which is housed in the Media Library at the University's Riverside campus.

The documentary was produced by Alejandro Pelayo for DASA Films of Mexico, in association with the Mexican Secretariat of Public Education. The series traces the development of Mexican films and film-making from early in the century until 1976. This history follows the technical, artistic, and organizational features of the industry, often through exclusive interviews with the most renowned Mexican directors, screenwriters, photographers, musicians, and film stars. For example, the films of director Emilio Fernández are interspersed with the last public interview of “El Indio,” recounting the scenes and situations of his most famous pictures. The relationships and influences of film-making throughout Latin America, Europe, and the U.S. are explored, as well as how the Mexican national industry relates to its own society and history.

The purchase, believed to be the first by a U.S. university, will be an important new instructional and research resource for UC faculty, particularly in history, Spanish, and film history areas. "Los que hicieron nuestro cine is a superb collection of rare footage revealing the entire history of Mexican cinema," said Peter Briscoe, collection development officer for the Library. "What makes it especially worthwhile are the introductions of film examples by producers, directors, writers, cinematographers, and actors, whose work had tremendous influence upon the development of cinematic art in Mexico. It is an excellent first purchase for the Archive, because it will serve also as a useful index for future acquisitions."

Under a special agreement between UC MEXUS and the Tomás Rivera Library, the series will be made available through interlibrary loan to other University of California campuses for instructional and research uses. The lending copy is held in 1/2-inch, sixty-minute videotapes, each containing two thirty-minute programs. "The image quality is excellent," states Jerry A. Gordon, director of Media Resources at UCR. "The series is a fine example of a way to preserve and present a diverse body of work."

The UC MEXUS Archive is the result of the Mexico/Chicano Film Acquisitions Project, initiated in 1983 in response to converging proposals to UC MEXUS from Juliane Burton, associate professor of literature at Merrill College, UC Santa Cruz, and Barbara Robinson, then the Latin American librarian at Riverside.

Agricultural Specialists Meet in Sinaloa

The first "Workshop on Diseases of Vegetable Crops in the State of Sinaloa," held at the Confederación de Asociaciones Agrícolas del Estado de Sinaloa (CAADES) facilities in Culiacán, brought together agricultural specialists from the United States and Mexico to exchange information about production, protection, and management of common vegetable crops. Representatives of Mexican state and local research organizations, private companies, field advisors and growers associations joined with U.S. researchers and farm advisors to explore methods of control and to share field practices directed at the control of vegetable diseases. Formal presentations of field research were followed by several days of on-site examination of growing and packing conditions in the state. The program included such topics as identification of the forms of pre- and post-harvest crop damage, evaluation of recommended treatments, advances in disease-resistant plant breeding, and comparison of crop management practices in Sinaloa with similar crops in California and Arizona.

An important aspect of the meeting was the participation of local vegetable growers and packers in the discussions, which facilitated direct translation of scientific data to the operational level of vegetable production. Treatment of bacterial, fungal, or viral infections on crops such as tomato, cucumber, squash, and sweet pepper demands a coordinated effort during all phases of production through a system of land, water, and harvesting management.

The workshop was jointly sponsored by CAADES, the Commission for Research and Protection of Sinaloa Horticultural Crops (CIPDH) and UC MEXUS. The meeting was organized by Daniel Cárdenas Izcalal, president of CIPDH, Juan M. Ramirez Diaz, director of the Centro de Investigaciones Agropecuarias del Pacifico Norte (CIAPAN), and Josepgh Ojawa, professor of plant pathology at UC Davis. A major contributor to the workshop, and central to the discussions of vegetable virus diseases, was Merrill R. Nelson, professor and head of plant pathology at the University of Arizona at Tucson. Nelson has proposed a second workshop with the theme of virus diseases of vegetables in desert and tropical agriculture, emphasizing such problems in areas where crops are produced year-round.

Cárdenas characterized the primary objectives of the meetings, and the reason for the diversity of presenters and audience, as the necessary conditions for the establishment of a collaborative plant of technical support for the agricultural industry throughout Sinaloa. "The participation of researchers, students, field advisors, and producers creates an atmosphere for international technical exchange and professional cooperation necessary to the success of such efforts," he said. According to Ojawa, the meeting was important in another sense as well. "It is worthwhile," he said, "for people dealing in food crops to realize that their problems are shared by others in different parts of the world. This is the first step toward effective cooperation and technological exchange."
Review

FAMILIA: MIGRATION AND
ADAPTATION IN BAJA CALIFORNIA, 1800-

Few areas in the world do not owe some part of their history to human migration. Apart from military invasion, few has equaled it as a force responsible for social, political, or economic change. Migration has been and continues to be examined from many points of view, suggesting both the complexity of the subject and its potential for understanding human action.

Familia, as one view of migration, is an account of the role of several families in the settlement of Upper and Lower California, their responses to changing conditions over the last century, and how, through understanding their migrations, we might better appreciate aspects of group formation and behavior.

Alvarez sets out to reconstruct the history and genealogy of a group of families, his own included, that migrated from Baja California Sur and eventually settled along the border of Alta California; to describe "the sociocultural patterns of their migration;' and to explain the processes involved in these patterns by demonstrating "how the institution of the family ensured population growth as people moved within social contexts that were different from those they had known in their hometowns."

To these ends, Alvarez first reviews the early nineteenth century economic and social history of the California area. He concludes that by the last quarter of the century, although north and south differed markedly in many respects, both California had sufficiently shared specifics of settlement, economics and trade, communication, and the influx of foreigners to be considered a distinct sociocultural area. With this historical backdrop and perspective, the author focuses on the period between 1880 and 1950, which he divides into three distinct historical-regional migration phases. For each of them he proposes differing mechanisms of the development of family networks, which are ultimately responsible for the successful adaptation of these families to the changing environments they encountered.

During the first phase, from 1880 to 1910, the Baja California migration routes followed the regional mining circuit with Mall as the nexus. Like other mining towns in the area, Mall experienced boom and bust cycles. But throughout the period it offered the possibility of economic security unmatched by other mining communities of the peninsulas. It attracted individuals and families from the towns, villages, and ports of the southern cape and persisted long enough to provide the critical context period in which world markets often became friends, some of these friends became relatives, and common residence and employment experiences later "became the basis of a geographically defined social community in the United States."

The networks which emerge during this phase are represented by a small group of "core" families which were "central to the creation and maintenance of a particular social field. These networks were characterized by a multiplicity of reciprocal relations based on trust (confianza) which not only built interfamily ties at the time but contributed to continued peninsular network expansion later.

The second, "formalizing," phase of this migration history begins with the decline of precious metal mining throughout Baja California and the gradual movement of emigrants to the border region. From 1910 to 1950 Baja California and California were rapidly expanding towns offering far greater economic security and opportunity than either Baja California or mainland Mexico. Here the migrants were "no longer part of the dominion of the population, they were a subordinate group participating in a new cultural interface.

The author concentrates on exploring the differences the border environment presented to the migrant families and the changing features of the families themselves.

For most of the period, movement across the border was quite "fluid" and "constant mobility between towns on both sides of the border. While the peninsular migration was mostly in and out for work or education, many families moved to the States for an extended period of time, and then returned. After 1945, families became more "settled" and the children born in the States were raised there. This produced a more "stable" family pattern with stronger ties to the United States.

The third, "adapting," phase begins in 1950 and continues to the present. During this period families reorganized their lives to cope with the influx of new immigrants. Foreign workers and Mexican nationals from elsewhere in Mexico arrived and found employment in the border area. In addition, there were new arrivals from other countries, including China, Japan, and Philippines.

The author concludes that this period "has seen the diversification of the border's economic, social, and cultural landscape," and has brought new challenges to the residents of the region.

The book is well documented, with a wealth of statistical data and personal narratives. It is written in an accessible style and will be of interest to students of migration, social history, and the border region.

Richard J. Walsack, Associate Editor

Announcements

SAN DIEGO CENTER RECEIVES MAJOR FUNDING

Wayne A. Cornellius, director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD, has announced new grants totaling $1.7 million. The winning organizations include the John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur, Ford, and Hewlett Foundations.

The main purpose of the MacArthur grant is to establish the Center to continue its program of visiting scholars' projects, bring together each year 25-30 leading experts on Mexico from institutions throughout the world.

The Summer Institute, which will be supported by the Center's new grants from the MacArthur and Ford Foundations, is a week-long, intensive seminar on political, economic, and social development in either Mexico or the U.S. This program is the only executive training program of its kind in the United States or Mexico. In addition to support from these foundations, the Summer Institute is also supported by the Center itself, El Colegio de Mexico, and UC MEXUS.

Portions of grants from Ford and Hewlett will support the publication of research produced by the Center's Visiting Fellows and staff.

Along with the new research activities to be supported by the Center's grant from the Ford Foundation, the Center's research and educational programs will be enhanced by the new funds from the MacArthur and Ford Foundations.

For more information, please contact the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD, 3450 La Jolla Village Drive, Suite 101, La Jolla, CA 92037.
Funding Opportunities

1988-89 FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM

Opportunities for American colleges and universities to host a visiting scholar from abroad for all or part of the 1988-89 academic year are available through the Fulbright Scholar-in-Residency Program. Institutions are invited to submit proposals for visiting scholars in the humanities and social sciences, or in scientific or professional specializations with a strong international focus. Of particular interest for the 1988-89 program year will be proposals to bring scholars in American literature, history, or politics; professionals from the media or government; or specialists in constitutional law or politics to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

A Fulbright Scholar-in-Residency may teach regular courses from a foreign area perspective, serve as an advisor or consultant in interdisciplinary courses, assist in developing new courses, or participate in activities related to the discipline. An institution hosting a scholar-in-residency would be expected to share the scholar's expertise with a wide range of departments and with neighboring institutions, involve him/her in community activities and professional organizations, and provide opportunities for the visitor to pursue personal research interests.

The program provides roundtrip travel for the grantee and, for full-year awards, one accompanying dependent; a monthly maintenance allowance; and incidental allowances for travel, books, and services essential to the assignment. The host institution is expected to share some costs in the form of supplementary funding and in-kind support such as housing.

The deadline for receipt of proposals is November 1, 1987. Detailed program guidelines and proposal forms will be available in June 1987 and can be requested from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036-1257. Telephone (202) 993-5401.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS IN U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS

El Colegio de México has announced a competition for 15 scholarships for graduate students studying U.S.-Mexico relations. The program of studies will be held from June 17 to August 16, 1987 at the Center for International Studies of El Colegio de México in Mexico City.

Courses will be given by professors from the College with participation of scholars from other institutions and public officials, and will include 19th and 20th century history of U.S.-Mexico relations, international migration, trade and financial relations, and bilateral relations and Mexican foreign policy. All materials will be presented in Spanish.

U.S. citizens or Mexican citizens or Mexican legal resident of the United States and who are pursuing graduate studies in international relations with a strong interest in Mexican studies are encouraged to apply to the program.

For additional information and application forms may be obtained from Gerardo M. Bueno, Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajuste No. 20, Delegación M. Conchas, 10740 México, D.F., Tel: (55) 506-69-33 Ext. 149.

Meetings

BORDER HEALTH ANNUAL MEETING

The United States-Mexico Border Health Association will hold its annual meeting, April 7-10, 1987 in San Diego, California. The organization serves as a forum for exchange of ideas, knowledge, and information among health authorities from federal, state, and municipal levels. The annual meeting includes technical presentations and discussions, open sessions and workshops, and elections for organization officers for the coming year.

For additional information about the symposium write to Daniel Navarro L., Simposio Internacional sobre Mastozoología Latinoamericana, CIGCO, Apartado 885, Cuautla, Quintana Roo 77550, México.

For information about the Asociación address correspondencia a A.M.A.C., Real de San Lucas 100, Coyocan 04040, México, D.F.

BYNAMICAL SYMPOSIUM ON U.S.-MEXICO BORDER POPULATION ISSUES

The International Population Center at San Diego State University announces a Binational Population Symposium (Simposio Binacional sobre la Población de la Frontera México-Estados Unidos) to be held in Tijuana, Mexico, from June 8-11, 1987. The meeting is being conducted in collaboration with El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), and is funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the Bergstrom Foundation. The purpose of the symposium is to bring together experts from both countries involved in research and action programs along either or both sides of the border in order to assess current knowledge, identify important knowledge gaps, and establish research needs and strategies for filling those gaps. Symposium recommendations will be published and disseminated in English and Spanish. For more information contact John R. Weeks, International Population Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182, Tel. (619) 292-2874, in the United States; or, in Mexico, Roberto Ham Chande, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Avenida Universidad 21, Zona Río, Tijuana, B.C., 22320 Tel. 06-68-09-02.

U.S.-MEXICO CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL-RELATED ISSUES

The Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center at UCLA and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism are sponsoring the first U.S.-Mexico Conference on Alcohol-related Issues, July 23-25, 1987 at the University of California, Los Angeles Conference Center. The result of a year-long process involving representatives from Mexican and U.S. educational and health institutions, the three-day conference will be anchored by state-of-the-art presentations from experts of both nations in each of the following topic areas: Patterns of Alcohol Use; Cultural Aspects of Alcohol Use; and Psychophysiological Consequences of Alcohol Abuse; Treatment, Recovery and Rehabilitation, and will provide information relating to the Mexican general population. Preliminary development and conference planning was supported by a UC MEXUS Development Grant awarded to the Center. For additional information contact Beatriz Solis, Conference Coordinator, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center, (213) 825-5410.
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 four new publications. All are available through the Center's Publications Department, D-010, UC San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Number 19 In the Monograph Series, Planning the International Border Metropolises: Trans-Boundary Policy Options in the San Diego-Tijuana Region edited by Lawrence A. Herzog. (Pp. 108, paper, $10.00) A collection of papers, discussions, and comments concerning a trans-borders metropolitan planning and the administrative responses to some of the problems involved. Participants in the forum include academics, local-level politicians, public sector policy advisors, and administrators of urban policies.

Number 43 in the Research Report Series, The Political Economy of Mexico Under de la Madrid: The Crisis Deepens, 1985-1986 by Wayne A. Cornelius (Pp. 50, paper, $4.50) This essay summarizes Mexico's post-1940 trajectory of economic development and shows how the country has moved in the last two decades from stability and confidence to institutional rigidity, uncertainty, and protracted economic decline.

Number 44 in the Research Report Series, Capital Flight and Economic Crisis: Mexican Post-Devaluation Exiles in a California Community by Valdemar de Murguía (Pp. 27, paper, $4.00) An ethnographic study of post-devaluation Mexican exiles in the U.S. which documents certain features of Mexican capital flight.

Number 20 in the Monograph Series, Government and Private Sector in Contemporary Mexico edited by Sylvia Maxfield and Ricardo Ariztía Montoya (Pp. 149, paper, $12.50) An anthology of contemporary political analysis which addresses the relations of Mexican business leaders and the importance of their roles in any new political arrangement which may emerge in response to solving the country's current difficulties.


U.S.-Mexico Relations: Agriculture and Rural Development. Edited by Bruce F. Johnston, Cassio Lulielli, Celso Cartas, and Roger D. Norton. (Stanford University Press, 1987, Pp. 400, cloth, $42.50) The third in a series of volumes resulting from binational conferences sponsored by the Project on United States-Mexico Relations. A collection of eighteen papers exploring the history of agricultural and rural development, agricultural trade, and major policy issues in the two countries.

Memorias de un Mexicano. By Salvador Toscano. (Madera Cinelíndico, 620 E. Yosemite Ave., Madera, CA 93638, 45-minute videotape, in English or Spanish, with study guide by Alex Saragoza, $14.95) A shortened version of Toscano's original film documentation of Mexican Revolution. The instructional guide contains a chronology of events, brief summaries of important conditions surrounding the Revolution, short biographical notes, and a map of Mexico to the film.

From Insurrection to Revolution in Mexico. By John Tufino. Princeton University Press, 1986, Pp. 425, cloth) Examines regional agrarian structures and attendant social conflicts as the bases of insurrections in Mexico from 1750 to 1940. Compares regions of rebellion with regions of loyalty and concludes that if the conditions which fostered local uprisings and eventually national revolution.

Chicano-Mexican Relations. Edited by Tatcho Minjí~la and Max Martinez. (University of Houston, 1986, Pp. 84, paper) Seven regional essays explore the historical, political, economic, and cultural relations between Mexican and Chicano populations. Subjects include work, immigration, foreign relations, and interactions with elites.


The United States and Mexico: Face to Face with New Technology. Edited by Kathryn L. Thorpe. (Oceanas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20036, paper, $32.95) The eighth in a series of Policy Perspectives published by the CDC. This volume explores the changing nature of the relationship between the industrial countries and the advanced developing countries, and focuses on the options available to public and private sector policy makers; the options that will contribute to improving bilateral economic interaction, reducing the adjustment costs of technological change, and avoiding diplomatic tensions between these nations.

Colonial Culhuacan, 1580-1600. By B. L. Chib. (University of New Mexico Press, 1986, Pp. 258, cloth) A study of the Aztec city of Culhuacan through the largest known collection of Nahua wills and testaments. Examines the dynamics of colonial Indian society, the sources of wealth, class, the changes in land tenure, and the relation between gender and wealth.

Irrigation in the Bajo Region of Colonial Mexico. By Michael E. Murphy. (University of New Mexico Press, 1986, Pp. 228, cloth, $30.00) A detailed study of an Irrigation project in the province of the Bajo region. Includes studies of irrigated agriculture, hydraulic technology, and water law in the region.


Law and Community of the Mexican California Frontier. By David J. Langum. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1987, Pp. 320, cloth, $30.00) Documents and examines the clash of American and British expatriates with the Hispano legal system in Alta California in the early 1800s. Using Mexican archives to access a different approach to the history of the Spanish West and the emerging Mexican-American culture.

The Mexican Colonial Copper Industry. By Elniree M. Barrett. (University of New Mexico Press, 1987, Pp. 143, cloth, $22.50) Outlines the features of the copper industry, particularly in Michoacan, through the end of the Crown monopoly period in 1809. The relations of governmental policies and practices as reflected in the industry expose the mounting tensions between Spain and its colony.

The House of the Governor. By Jeff Karl Kowalski. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1987, Pp. 380, cloth, $35.00) A study of a Maya palace at Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico. Includes research from archaeology, ethnography, and iconography in a synthesis of cultural history of the area in the ninth and tenth centuries reflected in a single building.
Roots of Insurgency. By Brian R. Hamnett. (Cambridge University Press, 1988, Pp. 374, cloth) Examines the regionality of the Mexican independence movement, specifically from 1750-1824, through the conjunction of social, economic, and political factors which permitted local grievances to proceed to levels of outright revolt. While actual regional support for insurgency varied greatly, this study looks at features of underlying uniformity.

The Southeast Maya Periphery. Edited by Patricia A. Urban and Edward M. Schortman. (University of Texas Press, 1986, Pp. 396, cloth) A collection of the most recent archaeological evidence, and interpretations based upon it, of the influence and interrelatedness of the sites at the edges of classical Maya territory.

The Archaeology of Santa Lelicia and the Rise of Maya Civilization. By Arthur A. Demarest. (Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, 1986, Pp. 727, cloth) A detailed report of excavations of a major Maya "southeast frontier" site, its relationship to Maya civilization generally, its contribution to addressing several longstanding Maya problems, and its role in filling in the chronology of cultural development in the area.


Across Boundaries: Transborder Interaction in Comparative Perspective. Edited by Oscar J. Martinez. (Texas Western Press, 1985, Pp. 206, paper) A collection of essays which examines international borders in Europe, Africa, and the Americas; the problems, levels and types of cooperation and relations to national governments. From this perspective the U.S.-Mexico border problems are analyzed and suggestions made, for possible solution strategies.

Maquila: Assembly Plants in Northern Mexico. By Ellwyn R. Stoddard. (Texas Western Press, 1987, Pp. 91, paper, $10.00) Describes development of maquilas in northern Mexico, the involvement of the bordering states in the U.S., the developing patterns of Mexico's border industrialization, and conflicting views about the impact of the maquila phenomenon.


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