Cultural Understanding Essential to Disease Control

Effective control of communicable diseases depends to a great degree on some shared understanding of health and illness by both the populace and medical treatment agencies. Successful public health programs most often result from educational programs which outline symptoms and the value of early disease detection, the application of appropriate treatment from health care professionals, and the public’s recognition of the threat a disease poses.

Control of tuberculosis in the United States is one example of a successful medical-social public health program. Biomedical understanding of the mechanisms of infection, effective treatment methods, and popular acceptance of them have reduced TB to an uncommon, if not rare, occurrence for most of the population. But standing in bold contradiction to this is the prevalence of tuberculosis along and on both sides of the Mexico-United States border. In Mexico, TB rates are far higher in some northern border states than they are anywhere else in the nation. In the U.S., persons of Spanish surname suffer TB at nearly twice the rate of other sectors of the population and, although this population is distributed throughout the country, a high concentration of cases occurs in the southern counties of states bordering Mexico.

Arthur Rubel characterizes his current research as an effort to uncover the factors which give rise to this anomaly and at the same time seem to impair preventive and curative programs. "We are unable to simply transfer the conditions for control of TB from the rest of the population population is constantly moving; environmental hygiene is less than satisfactory; and important elements of the most susceptible groups perceive the disease as incurable and socially stigmatizing. Our research is aimed at evaluating these special conditions and to eventually suggest ways to provide services to meet them."

The population with which Rubel’s work is concerned belongs not only to Mexico, and not only to the United States, but is shared by both countries. The problems of treatment and control are based not only in medicine or in public health but also in the traditional beliefs of the population. Thus Rubel’s approach combines a team of social scientists, medical doctors and public health officials to address the control of tuberculosis from interdisciplinary and international perspectives. As one component of the work, Rubel has begun to monitor a group of Mexican-origin patients now under treatment in Orange County, California. The initial project will develop detailed histories of these patients’ medical and social experiences with the disease from the onset of symptoms. In Mexico, Rolando Collado of the Medical Faculty of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and the professional staff of the Jurisdicción Sanitaria III in Ensenada under the direction (continued on page 4)
Guest Editorial

Borders That Unite What Borders Divide

The United States and Mexico are bound together by a common border, a common origin, and, in many ways, a common culture. Their relationships are mutually beneficial in many ways; for example, Mexico is the United States third largest trading partner; and, two thirds of Mexico's trade normally is with the United States; and Mexico's labor force has contributed greatly to the success of California's agriculture and culture industry. But the two countries are divided by economic conditions, lack of mutual understanding, different cultures, and, very often, by differing views of mutual problems. These conditions are particularly well evidenced in the relationship of the State of California with Mexico, and each entity has a critical influence upon the other. The complexities of the separate but intertwined borderlands, societies, and cultures of Mexico and California pose challenging and difficult questions to both. How can we deal with the critical shared problems of pollution, immigration, health care, and drugs? How can we support Mexico's efforts to weather its current domestic crises and strengthen its role as a model of democracy and freedom among developing nations? How can we support different governments, instability in the area of structural and cultural differences, vastly unequal resources, and diverging short-term objectives, overcome these barriers and work together toward long-term goals? How can we forge a partnership between the United States and Mexico, and between California and Mexico, which serves both nations now and into the years to come?

One of the many possible answers to these questions is education, particularly postsecondary education, and its already well-established international network of scholars, a network which transcends political and geographical boundaries. The existence of such academic relationships is the examination of common problems, the development and transfer of methods and technology to address them, and the passage of knowledge to new generations of students. In Mexico, as in California, academics are sometimes criticized for having themselves aloof from intensive examination of those very issues which most need their attention, that is, those issues politicized by the attention of government. In the case of Mexico and California, however, I am happy to report that scholarship and policy-making efforts are bending in the same direction. The University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) is a good example of the way in which the efforts of the international academic community can be focused to improve relationships between Californians and Mexicans far into the future.

UC MEXUS supports and facilitates investigation of the entire range of issues related to Mexico and Mexican Americans, from any disciplinary perspective, and, particularly, from cross-disciplinary perspectives and in collaboration with Mexican scholars and scientists. Such approaches to research are particularly productive when applied to Mexico-related questions because they result in important implications for relationships between Mexico and the United States, resolve problems of importance to both countries, and positively affect the lives of its citizens. UC MEXUS programs, therefore, are designed to strengthen the exchange of investigators and their Mexican colleagues to work together and plan and carry out research programs which are not only important to the advancement of scholarship, but which will yield new knowledge that can be applied to critical problems and planning.

We need to share our educational resources, too, and these have tremendous potential for reinforcement of Mexican higher education and training in this world of extraordinary economic constraints. For example, Mexico is able to provide an excellent education at a cost to its citizens at the undergraduate level, but in many fields opportunities for advanced training (at graduate, postgraduate and postdoctoral levels) are scarce. The need for advanced study, to train the teachers and technologists UC scientists will require, is one which Mexico is unable to meet at a time when it is most critical that it be met. At a time when education, technology, and science in Mexico are poised to take a great surge forward, the country is plunged into an economic morass that makes educational expansion within the country very difficult, and diminishes opportunities for foreign study as well. Mexico's promising young students of today -- tomorrow's intended teachers and inventors and doctors and engineers, and leaders -- are the future of that country. If we want to improve the joint prospects of California and Mexico, then we want to help these young people.

And what about the future of California? It will rest largely in the hands of its citizens of Hispanic origin. The Latino population of California is increasing rapidly, and recent projections indicate that Latinos (most of whom are of Mexican descent in California) will comprise some 35% of the state's citizens in the year 2000. What kinds of jobs will these citizens hold the next year? What will they be? Will they, or their parents, have been educated in Mexico? Latinos in California at this time generally attain a fairly low level of education. If we fail to educate these students today, we will have failed.

How can we meet these educational needs? First, we can increase opportunities for Mexican students to take graduate study in our institutions. Next, we can provide periods of short-term, intensive training for postgraduate and postdoctoral study. Third, we can help Mexican institutions develop the capability to implement new professional-level programs by providing on-site training to their existing faculties. In California, we must continue to seek ways to promote and encourage the educational success of Mexican American students, recognize the common origins of Mexican and Chicano culture. And Mexico can play a role in the development of educational programs which are successful in meeting the needs of California's Spanish-speaking students.


And in both Mexico and California, we can consider as our most important priorities education in all of its manifestations -- from primary to postsecondary and postdoctoral training, collaborative research and the transfers of technology and methodology. It entails cultural, skills, resources, perspectives and knowledge to bear upon important tasks.

I believe that if we pursue such work with energy, sensibility and conviction, it will lead us to long-term improvement of the relationships between the peoples of California and Mexico. It will help us to overcome the disparities between us, and to transcend those political and cultural and geographical boundaries which divide us. It will even demonstrate an exemplary relationship between a major world power and a developing country. The success of Mexico must be our priority as a strategy issue for the United States. The strategic value of Mexico must certainly be recognized in Europe and in Japan. There is a need for a new model among developing nations -- a country in which democracy, freedom, justice, and educational opportunity not only prevail, but also foster economic, environmental and social well-being. It is logical that Mexico could be such a model. It is my hope that Mexico will indeed become that model, and my conviction that the State of California will reap many benefits as a result.

Arturo Gómez-Pompa

Gómez-Pompa is professor of botany at the University of California, Riverside, and director of UC MEXUS.

Issue 20/21, Spring/Summer 1987
Universitywide News

UCLA Receives Cordry Mexican Art Collection

For nearly fifty years Donald and Dorothy Cordry collected, wrote about, and saved from oblivion an impressive array of examples of Mexican art forms. While Donald Cordry was an ethnographer, folklorist, iconographer, and art historian, and, in his own right, an artist, designer and architect, he will be remembered mostly for his eclectic interests in the folk arts of Mexico. Through the Cordrys' gifts to many museums the unique artistry of Mexico have been made available to scholars and the general public.

One such recent gift from Dorothy Cordry to the Museum of Cultural History at UCLA included outstanding Mexican paintings, furniture, textiles, and dance costumes — more than 100 objects gathered over many decades. The collection was exhibited at the Museum this summer.

Exhibition curator Patricia Altman explained that "the Museum of Cultural History is fortunate to have been given this extraordinary collection, containing the pieces most valued by the Cordrys. Many of the pieces were prominently displayed in their Guennava home, which Donald Cordry personally designed."

In addition, Altman noted that the museum is pleased to have received the Cordry library, including fine and often rare volumes dealing with pre-Hispanic and contemporary life and art of Mexico. The Cordrys' commitment to building a significant library, and to furthering the scholarship of Mexican art is shared by the museum, which intends to make these volumes available to students and scholars. UCLA plans to issue a catalogue of the Cordry gifts.
UCSB Initiates New Exchange Programs

Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr. (then Acting Chancellor at UCSB), Henry D. Weaver and Peter Woltziller (Deputy Director and Assistant Director of the Center for Chicano Studies, UCSB) recently traveled to Mexico to meet with representatives of the Universidad Iberoamericana (Mexico D.F.) and the Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro. The purpose of these meetings was to explore ways the University of California might develop closer ties with Mexican institutions of higher learning.

At the Universidad Iberoamericana the UC group, led by Aldrich, met with Professors Ernesto Domínguez and other officials and had the opportunity to visit UAB’s new campus in Mexico D.F., which is scheduled to open in September.

It was agreed that an experimental EAP-sponsored student exchange program—proposed by UCSB’s Department of Anthropology and UCLA’s Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Politicas—would be initiated during the 1987-88 academic year. The exchange will allow UC anthropology graduate and undergraduate students to access UCLA’s field research training school through a specially-designed EAP academic program which will be announced in the fall quarter of 1987. UCLA students will be able to participate in UCSB’s anthropology programs and to use other campus resources. The binational student exchange program in anthropology will be administered by Palerm and Manuel L. Carlos at UCSB, and Patricia Torres and Carmen Vieque at UCLA.

At the Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro the UC group met with the Chancellor, Dr. Guerra Malo, directors of academic departments, and faculty. It was agreed that future interaction between the universities was highly desirable, and that preliminary steps taken by Querétaro’s new graduate school of history and anthropology and UCSB’s department of anthropology to develop collaborative research and exchange programs should continue. Other UAS and UC academic departments were also encouraged to develop similar interinstitutional links which would further the purpose of international collaboration. Efforts to develop collaborative research and exchange programs in the field of anthropology will be steered by Carlos and Palerm at UCSB, and Maritza Eleras and José Ignacio Urrugola at UAB.

As part of another UCSB-UAB exchange program, UCSB’s David W. Brokensha (Anthropology and Environmental Studies) and Bernard W. Riley (Environmental Studies) lectured on “Social and Ecological Change in Knebeere, Kenya” at the Universidad Iberoamericana (Mexico, D.F.) during a recent visit to Mexico. The speakers, who have spent a total of three years in Kenya studying this topic and are in the process of concluding a two-volume book entitled Plants and People (in Press, University Press of America), found a lively audience of Mexican students and faculty involved and interested in similar research problems in Mexico. In addition, during their stay in Mexico, they had the opportunity to visit the National University and observe local markets and the Xochimilco chinampas.

The visit of Brokensha and Riley to Mexico is part of a faculty and student exchange program sponsored by a UC MEXUS Development Grant.

Binational Population Symposium

Speakers and participants at the Binational Population Symposium, held in Tijuana, B.C., in June 1987, represented nearly twenty U.S. and Mexican universities, government officials, and various population and health agencies in both countries. Funded by the Bergstrom and William and Flora Hewlett Foundations, the meeting was designed to assemble information on and research strategies about the U.S.-Mexican border population.

The symposium opened with discussions about the concept of the border, how to define it mathematically, and the size and characteristics of the populations on both sides of the border. Next, the group considered the three demographic processes—fertility (with an emphasis on family planning), mortality (with an emphasis on infant death), and migration (both toward and across the border). Returning to methodological issues, the symposium then looked at sources of data and their availability. The concluding session was devoted to the topic of population policy along the border.

A summary of the presentations and discussions, along with a list of research agenda items, will be prepared soon in an effort to continue to stimulate demographic research along the U.S.-Mexico border. To receive this information and future mailings, contact John R. Weaks, Administrative Director, International Population Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92186, (619) 229-2874.

New Study of Hispanic Professional Women

The National Network of Hispanic Women (NNHW) has surveyed 672 of its members who listed their occupations as managerial or entrepreneurial in an effort to quantify some of the social and economic conditions of the lives of Latina women. Survey respondents included women in government, education, industry, communications, banking, finance, and other professions.

The initial findings, presented at the NNHW national conference, “Leadership for America’s Future,” in Miami, Florida, and also contained in an eighty-page summary report, describe a dimension of Hispanic women not usually found in previous studies.

“Most of the earlier studies concentrated on women who had not experienced success in these terms and this stereotyped the entire population. The findings of this survey note the important differences existing among Hispanic subgroups with reference to age, family income, educational achievement, birth rates, and immigration rates and status.”

From the more than 300 respondents, the report draws sociodemographic, family, and employment history profiles to establish a baseline description of highly successful, professional Hispanic women. The survey also asked what particular obstacles these women thought they had to overcome in order to achieve their current positions. The combination of these profiles, perceived barriers to success, satisfaction with their achievements, and their economic and social status presents a picture not usually associated with Hispanic women.

Zambrana concludes the study, in part, by noting, “As is the case with most research which explores and describes new populations, a large number of questions are left unanswered and a significant number of new questions are stimulated by the findings. Although this study fulfilled an important gap in our knowledge, its more significant contribution lies in the identification of directions for future research.”

In addition to the survey, the National Network of Hispanic Women is also developing a database on Latina women. The collection is planned as a repository of information and materials on Latina women, and will be available to academic, professional, and other organizations who can use it to develop their own resources.

Tloque Nahuaque Adds Spectacular New Collections

Santa Barbara is the only campus in the UC system with both an academic department and a research center for Chicano studies. Augmenting these campus programs is the Colección Tloque Nahuaque, the Chicano studies unit of the University Library. Established in 1971, this collection is highly regarded as an outstanding example of the multi-disciplinary studies that make up the field of Chicano studies.

Since 1984, the Colección has acquired primary archival and manuscript collections of major importance to Chicano humanities scholars, including the papers of director and playwright Luis Valdez and the archives of the theater he founded, El Teatro Campesino.


(continued on page 8)
UC Santa Barbara and the Colección now also will be the repository of the archives of the nation’s leading Chicano art collectives, Self-Help Graphics and Art, and La Galería de la Raza. In addition, the campus will house the personal collections of the late artist Ralph Maradiaga, co-founder and director of La Galería de la Raza, and artist Richard Duardo.

"Until now there has been no systematic effort to collect and preserve the urban iconography that grew out of the Chicano art movement of the early 1970s," according to Sal Güereña, librarian of the Colección. "The collections are of inestimable value in documenting Chicano heritage."

Although universities with Chicano and Latino collections typically pursue acquisitions of books and periodicals, UCSB is the first to broaden the scope of its collection to include the visual arts, he noted. "This is a significant development towards the acceptance of Chicano art by the mainstream art community and by the general public."

For almost a generation Self-Help Graphics and Art and La Galería de la Raza provided a focus for aspiring Chicano artists in the heart of Los Angeles’s Eastside barrio and the Mission District of San Francisco, respectively, nurturing their artistic development and providing exhibition space.

Established in 1969, Self-Help Graphics and Art is one of the most active and prolific Chicano silk-screen poster collectives in the country. Its annual Atelier, a five-year-old silk-screen workshop, has afforded dozens of artists the opportunity to work with a master printer to reproduce prints of their works for exhibition or sale.

Color and imagination explode across paper in images of pre-Columbian gods, slick bathing beauties, ghostly soldiers of misfortune and a screaming Olympic artist about to be whitewashed.

The recent gift to UCSB from this archive consists of several hundred signed and numbered silk-screen prints representing a diversity of styles and themes, over 1,000 slides and photographs, and the records of the non-profit organization.

Richard Duardo and Ralph Maradiaga are two examples of artists who have contributed to the prominence of Self-Help’s reputation and benefited from the opportunities it provided.

Duardo, described by a Los Angeles newspaper as "LA’s unchallenged master of silk-screen prints," has had a significant influence on printmaking in the City of the Angels, reflecting its history, society and culture. Duardo is founder of Aztlán Mulieres, a silk-screen workshop involving a small number of printmaker artists.

Considered a pioneer of Chicano art, Maradiaga’s work was influenced by the indigenous cultural roots of Mexico, an important symbol in the early days of the Chicano movement. With Rene Yáñez he co-founded La Galería de la Raza in San Francisco’s Latino Mission District in the late 1960s, and in 1984 Maradiaga, a native of San Francisco, became associated with Self-Help Graphics.

"The Galería provided a forum and exhibition space for hundreds of artists from Mexico, Central America, South America and the U.S. at a time when mainstream art galleries did not consider Chicano art to be a legitimate form of expression," Güereña said. The Galería is largely responsible for the Mission District mural movement.

The archives of the Galería include several hundred silk-screen posters, over 2,000 slides, photographs and exhibition catalogs.

Ramon Paeza, UCSB art historian, described the recent acquisitions as "superior." "There is no comparable collection that documents the Chicano art movement in the U.S. Along with recently acquired pre-Columbian art and architectural materials from Mexico, these collections significantly strengthen our academic and research possibilities. Not only can a student pursue advanced study in modern Mexican and Latin American art history, but with these additions it may be possible to offer the same levels of study for someone interested in Mexican American and Chicano art history. All of these collections taken together represent a teaching and research resource which brings together art history, iconography, Mexican and Chicano art, and architecture studies."

Information about the collections will be included in a computerized national information network for use by art and cultural historians worldwide. In addition, the library will publish a printed guide to the collections with periodic updates as the archives are augmented.
CONTEMPORARY CHICANA POETRY: A CRITICAL APPROACH TO AN EMERGING LITERATURE

By Marta Ester Sánchez

The University of California Press holds the privileged position of being the first major press to focus on a literature which dominant academic discourse has overlooked for far too long. This text is a first representation of the only published book-length study of Chicana literature. Marta Sánchez herself modestly refers to her work "not as a full-fledged theory." Rather, she attempts to lay the fundamental historical foundation for the reading and interpretation of Chicana poetry. Highlighting the work of four outstanding Chicana poets whose names are Villanueva, Lorna Dee Cervantes, Lucha Corpi, and Bernice Zamora, Sánchez draws attention to an emerging body of literature representative of the most rapidly growing ethnic group in the United States.

Although Sánchez provides an informed analysis of Chicana culture and literature throughout her text, it is an introductory chapter which sets forth the principles of her system. Aside from placing the literature in the historical context of the 1970s, she is decisive in outlining the predominant factors that influence a culture, and by the same token, a literature, which draws from two distinct systems - Anglo-American and Mexican. While her observation regarding the Chicano's positioning between two cultures is not particularly new or insightful in and of itself, it is fundamental to understanding her analysis of how the Chicana's positioning is further complicated by the gender variable. Sánchez's chief point underscores a dramatized ambiguity of Chicana feelings regarding the tensions caused by ethnicity and gender. On the one hand Chicanas, like their Chicano brothers in the United States, experience racial discrimination; on the other, they, like Anglo-American women, experience discrimination because of their gender. The double set of tensions between values and culture, ethnicity and gender, Sánchez maintains, inspired Chicana literature. Sánchez employs conflict and struggle in her literary paradigm - a triad of Identities (Woman, Chicana, Poet), essential in beginning to understand Chicana literature. "The tensions among the three identities in the poetry of the four Chicanas are localized between different points of the triad: between 'woman' and 'Chicana'; between 'woman' and 'male'; between 'Chicana' and 'Mexican'; between 'Chicana poet' and 'English-American poet'; between 'woman poet' and 'Mexican poet'; between 'Chicana poet' and 'Chicano poet.'"

Sánchez's structural method allows her the flexibility to sketch out for her readers the precedent with which Chicanas are confronted whenever they attempt to define themselves within the United States. Her method represents a technique for diagramming the oppositional tensions Chicanas face on a routine basis. Her literary triad, however, develops a set of individual classifications that become prepared slots in which to place Chicana poets, an approach which subverts any discussion regarding political implications of Chicana literature, which are directly related to the tensions created by race, class, and gender differences. This leads Sánchez to conclude that Alma Villanueva responds primarily as a woman struggling in the dominant masculine society of the United States; that Lorna Dee Cervantes responds as a Chicana, who is struggling with her role as poet; that Lucha Corpi can be categorized as a sexually repressed and confused woman, who defines her identity as a woman in relationship to the traditional Mexican society; and finally that Bernice Zamora comes across as a woman, who responds either as a Chicana or as a poet, "but seldom as both." In the final analysis, Sánchez's literary paradigm ends up revealing more about her own influences than those of the poets she writes about.

Marta Sánchez's text will bring to Chicana literature a most welcome attention. Her literary paradigm opens discussion of issues related to identity in Chicana poetry. Consequently, she has added to the foundation necessary for future study. She has in fact ruptured the oppressive walls of silence and oppression created by an exclusive American literary canon. Sánchez's text makes a significant contribution to Chicano scholarship. It should be required reading for anyone interested in the concept of marginality. Contemporary Chicana Poetry represents a compelling argument regarding how to view women who begin to revalue or reassert their identities through poetic language. The book celebrates Chicana poetic voices and for this reason deserves an ovation. After all, moving from a few scattered articles in university journals to a systematic book-length study, published by a major press, is no small feat!

- Alvina Quijotana

Alvina Quintana is a Lecturer in Writing and the Coordinator of the SAA/VEOP Writing Center at University of California, San Francisco. Her research interests focus on Chicana literature and the evolution of Chicanas feminism thought.

Marta Sánchez is Associate Professor of Literature at the University of California, San Diego.

Announcements

MEXICAN CARTOGRAPHY AVAILABLE

The Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, or INEGI) was created in 1983 to produce and make available statistical and geographic information about the Republic of Mexico for both the national government and other interested users. INEGI is the governmental body responsible for the regulation and coordination of statistical and geographic data. The institute provides maps and geophysical information at various scales and of diverse data sets. Examples of mapped variables include topographic, geologic, climatic, land use, and others; statistical representations include physical and cultural geography, national hydrology, demographic patterns and others.

For availability or ordering information, contact INEGI, Dirección Regional Noroeste, Carretera Bejia-Kino Km. 0.5, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83170-07-G or 677-07-G.

Funding Opportunities

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships to be held in residence at the Center during the year beginning July 1, 1988. Fellowships at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral level will be offered, for research or writing on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), Mexican history, U.S.-Mexican relations, Mexico's interactions with other Pacific Rim nations, and Mexican foreign policy in general. Larger comparative studies that have a substantial Mexico component are also welcome. Applications are encouraged especially from Mexico-based researchers who will be studying the United States. U.S. citizens may also propose projects focusing on the United States, if their reliance to Mexico is clearly demonstrated. Researchers of any nationality are eligible for Center fellowships. Applications are welcomed from non-academic specialists on Mexico. Graduate students must have completed Ph.D. qualifying examinations and data collection for their dissertations before their fellowships begin. Each fellow is expected to spend at least between three and twelve months in continuous residence at the Center. Fellowships are not awarded during summer months only. Predoctoral fellows will receive a pre-tax stipend of $1,700 per month. Postdoctoral and senior non-academic professionals will receive a monthly stipend based (initially) on the Center's resources permits on the individual's regular salary at his or her home institution. Mexican-based fellows receive an additional one-month-of-living supplement. Non-stipend fellowships are also offered on a space-available basis. Deadline for applications, including all letters of reference and other supporting materials, is January 1, 1988.

An application packet should be requested from Gracielita Patierno, Fellowship Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92039. (619) 534-4503.
Meetings

MEXICO-U.S. MIGRATION: PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES

The Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center at the University of California, Los Angeles and the Universidad de Guadalajara will jointly sponsor the First Bicultural Conference on Mexico-U.S. Migration: Psychosocial Issues. The conference will be held in Guadalajara, Mexico, November 12-14, 1987. Health/mental health research, service providers, and students are encouraged to submit 500 word summaries of their research for panel presentations on the following psychosocial topics as they relate to migration: economics, policy, health, acculturation, epidemiology, substance abuse, stress and sociocultural change, women's issues, and treatment of psychological disturbances. To be included in the program, papers or summaries must be received by September 15, 1987.

Send abstracts or requests for additional information to Rosa Elena Garcia, SSMARC, A-352 Franz Hall, 405 Hilgard Ave., University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 825-8866.

TRADITIONAL WET FIELD AGRICULTURE

A conference on "Traditional Wet Field Agriculture in the American and Asian Tropics" will be held at the University of California, Riverside, on October 22 and 23, 1987. This conference is part of the University's Pacific Rim Project awarded to Riverside to support comparative research of downy gardens in the American and Asian tropics. Papers will be presented on the past and present uses of chinampas in Mexico, raised fields in South America, wet field agriculture in Thailand, Pakistan, India, and Indonesia, agro-pisciculture in Asia and Mexico, and the possible applications of this technology to solving problems of high water tables in agricultural lands today.

The conference will be followed by a workshop for the conference participants on October 24 and 25 to plan future collaboration on research topics concerning comparisons of systems of traditional agriculture and resource management in the American and Asian tropics. Both the conference and workshop are supported by funds from the UC Pacific Rim Project, UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme, The Ford Foundation of Mexico, and UCR Chancellor Rosemary S. J. Schraer.

For additional information on the conference or the research project contact Kathleen Truman, Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, (714) 787-5524.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

The Feria Internacional del Libro will be held in Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 28 through Dec. 6, 1987. The nine-day fair will feature books from publishers in Mexico, Central America, South America, and Spain. Sponsored by the state government, the University of Guadalajara, and the city's Chamber of Commerce, the international fair will include a wide array of cultural events in addition to the exhibits of Spanish language books.

During the first three days a Book Trade Conference will bring together publishers, librarians, distributors and booksellers interested in discussing the problems traditionally associated with the exchange of books between Latin America and the non-Spanish-speaking world. Meeting at the same time will be

the Mexican Librarians Association and the University Press Association from Mexico and Latin America to explore ways to increase publicity and distribution throughout the Americas.

For more information contact, The United States, Laura Arala, 1415-203 N. Scott St., Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 276-8651; In Mexico, Martecon Canales, Ave. Hidalgo 935, Apartado Postal 39-130, Guadalajara, Jalisco, 44170, Mexico, (36) 25-28-17.

Appointments

Roberto Melville Aguilar, of the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropologia Social and Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico D.F., is a visiting scholar at UCSB's Department of Anthropology and Center for Chicano Studies. His five month visit to UCSB is made possible through the UC Education Abroad Program's Foreign Scholar Exchange Program and a UC MEXUS Development Grant.

David E. Hayes-Bautista has been named director of the Chicano Studies Research Center, and professor, division of general internal medicine and health services research, at the University of California, Los Angeles.

David G. Sweet, associate professor of history at UC Santa Cruz, is chair of the Latin American Studies Program for the 1987-88 academic year.

Alex Saragoza has been appointed chairman of the Latin American Studies Center at UC Berkeley. Saragoza will concurrently serve as Chair of the Department of Ethnic Studies.

MEXICAN STUDIES/ESTUDIOS MEXICANOS

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UCMEX021
New Publications

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

Electoral Patterns and Perspectives in Mexico. Edited by Arturo J. Valenzuela. (University of California Press, 1987, pp. 384, cloth, $35.00) A collection of twelve research papers which focus on the 1985 Mexican elections. The studies analyze state elections and local power structures, make observations on public opinion, the communications media, and their relation to the elections, and develop a perspective for viewing the elections and political parties in Mexico.

The Socioeconomic Determinants of Fertility in Mexico: Changing Perspectives. By Jane R. Rubín-Kurtzman. (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, Monograph Series, No. 23, Pp. 267, paper, $15.00) A compilation of twelve research papers which focus on the 1985 Mexican elections. The studies analyze state elections and local power structures, make observations on public opinion, the communications media, and their relation to the elections, and develop a perspective for viewing the elections and political parties in Mexico.

The Mexican Republic: The First Decade 1823-1832. By Stanley G. Green. (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1987, Pp. 314, cloth) Examines the formation of the institutions of the emerging Mexican Republic. Frontline confrontations between traditionalists and reformists over governmental forms, church-state conflicts, land distribution, economic, and ideological issues, and how they are processed critically to the changing national ethos.

Judges at the Jockey Club and Other Episodes of Portifian Mexico. By William H. Beazley. (University of Nebraska Press, 1987, Pp. 181, cloth, $19.95) Based on anecdotes from folk humor, sports entertainment, and travelers' accounts, the author explores the cultural and social changes during the Porrifio. The impact of rapid changes of the 20th century on the more traditional lifestyle, at least in Mexico City, is reflected through changes in popular culture.


Banditos: The Variety of Latin American Banditry. By Richard W. Slatta. (Greenwood Press, 1987, Pp. 218, cloth.) Examines banditry and some notable bandits in several Latin American countries, including Mexico, from legal, folklore, and mythological, social, and political perspectives. Suggests motives for and beneficiaries of banditry, social composition of bandit leadership, roots of the social bandit mytholgy, and the variability of bandit types in building models of outlaw behavior.

Chicano Ethnicity. By Susan E. Keefe and Amado M. Padilla. (University of New Mexico Press, 1987, Pp. 224, cloth, $22.50, paper, $11.95) An interdisciplinary study of the nature of social-cultural change within the Chicano community. Explores the relationships among ethnicity, acculturation, and assimilation and how each relates to perception and persistence of Chicano identity.

Cannery Women, Cannery Lives: Mexican Women, Unionism, and the California Food Processing Industry 1930-1956. By Vicki L. Ruiz. (University of New Mexico Press, 1987, Pp. 224, cloth, $22.50, paper, $10.95) A documentation of the personal and labor histories of minority women working in the food processing industries in California. Traces the history of one of the largest CIO affiliated unions, the success of minority women within the organization, and its eventual decline.

Mexican Churches. Photographs by Elliot Porter and Ellen Auerbach. Essay by Donna Piers. (University of New Mexico Press, 1987, Pp. 155, 66 color plates, cloth, $24.95) Part of a photographic archive taken in 1956 recording the religious architecture and culture of Mexico. Includes photographs and decorations reflecting changes in political thought, aesthetics, and details of worship in colonial Mexico.


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Hispanics in American Politics: The Search for Political Power. By Maurillo E. Vigil. (University Press of America, 1987, Pp. 147, cloth) Reviews the historical experiences and political cultures of the various groups comprising the Hispanic population, their leadership, organizations and levels of participation in politics. Evaluates and analyzes the evolving role of Hispanics in American politics at all levels.

Partners in Conflict: The United States and Latin America. By Abraham F. Lowenthal. (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987, Pp. 240, cloth) Examines the recent history of U.S. policy and concerns in Latin American countries and Mexico and argues that this approach is outmoded. Proposes a revised set of attitudes for a new climate of inter-American relations and explores the positive possibilities of such changes throughout the hemisphere.


The Crossroads of Class and Gender: Industrial Homework, Subcontracting, and Household Dynamics in Mexico City. By Lourdes Beneria and Martha Roldán. (University of Chicago Press, 1987, Pp. 204, cloth) A cross-disciplinary study of household "industrialization" and the subsequent exchanges among family members. Concentrates on the role of women in economic development through their networks and organizations, and the relationship of their efforts to national and international economic issues.