Transformations in Rural California

Economic forecasters over the last 25 years have often predicted a steadily increasing mechanization of California agriculture. They have been concerned more with the displacement of farm laborers this would mean than with the possibility that the trend might be only temporary. It seems now that the announcement of the demise of immigrant, migrant, and/or Mexican labor in California agriculture was premature. In fact, the most current data point to increasing reliance upon Mexican workers to bring California’s crops to market.

The recent history of the relations between labor and agriculture in California, and their influence on settlement patterns, demographics, and immigration policy, are parts of the research agenda of investigators at the University of California, Santa Barbara’s Center for Chicano Studies. The project is directed by Juan Vicente Palerm, director of the Center, and supported by a grant from the Committee of Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues, administered by the Inter-University Program for Latino Research and the Social Science Research Council.

Palerm cautions that before we too quickly criticize the predictions of the recent past we must accept that they were mostly right in the short term and only wrong in their

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Guest Editorial

Simpson-Rodino vs. Mexican Immigration: The First Year

Wayne Cornelius is the Gilded Professor of Political Science and founding director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, at UCSD. He is a past President of the Latin American Studies Association, and a former Chair of the UC MEDUS Executive Committee. His research has focused on Mexican migration to the United States, the Mexican political system, and U.S.-Mexican relations. He has done field work in Mexico since 1962, and next summer will lead a team of researchers studying the deterrent effect of the Simpson-Rodino law on emigration from rural communities in the states of Jalisco and Michoacan. The present article is based on preliminary findings from a two-year study of the impacts of Simpson-Rodino on immigrant-dependent firms in southern California, sponsored by the UC Pacific Rim Research Program and the Ford Foundation.

The 1986 Simpson-Rodino immigration law has generated considerable more fear and uncertainty, as well as changes in behavior, among Mexican workers who have long depended on this labor source. The law, employer sanctions have brought some reduction in the supply of job-seeking immigrants, but no appreciable reduction in employer demand for their labor.

Confusion and fear remain high among Mexican immigrants, both those already in this country and would-be immigrants still in Mexico. Undocumented immigrants employed in the U.S. and who don't qualify for amnesty are fearful of changing jobs. Many would-be immigrants in Mexican "sending" communities have adopted a wait-and-see posture, delaying their return or first migration to the United States until the impact of the law on job opportunities becomes more visible.

Such attitudes are reflected in the 34 percent drop in Border Patrol apprehensions of undocumented aliens along the U.S.-Mexico border during the 12 months following enactment of Simpson-Rodino. Independent data gathered by El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF) show that illegal crosses through Tijuana were down by 23 percent in August, 37 percent in September, and 47 percent in October of 1987, compared with the same months in 1986. While the causes of this downturn in illegal immigration are subject to debate -- certainly the devaluation of the Mexican peso has made it more difficult to finance migration to the U.S. -- it is obvious that the Simpson-Rodino law itself has had some deterrent effect on migratory behavior. This effect may soon be exhausted, however.

Migrants' understanding of the realities of the new law and how it is likely to affect their employment prospects in the U.S. is slowly increasing; their initial panic over mass deportations and lay-offs is subsiding. The experience of undocumented area workers returning to Mexico because of concerns about the effects of Simpson-Rodino has not turned into a flood.

As both undocumented workers and their U.S. employers begin to realize how the new law actually applies to comply with the terms of the new law, we are likely to see a return to business-as-usual, both at the border and in the U.S. labor market.

Among non-agricultural firms in California that have so far made heavy use of Mexican immigrant labor, most believe that they will be able to "live with" the Simpson-Rodino law. Some foresee a reduction of labor use by their firms because of the legislation, but most are confident of having enough workers to meet their needs.

Many immigrant-dependent firms clearly hope to retain a large portion of their current undocumented immigrant labor force. Simpson-Rodino does not require them to dismiss undocumented workers hired prior to the November 6, 1986 enactment date. Many (though by no means all) employers are assisting their workers to legalize their status under the Simpson-Rodino amnesty provision.

Most southern California employers whom we have interviewed since May, 1987 report that the law has had no effect on either the way in which they hire workers, or upon the kinds of workers hired. The main motivating factor is the employer's request for documentary proof of legal immigration status from job applicants, as required by Simpson-Rodino. Indeed, most of those who are now asking for documents as part of the hiring process also do so prior to the enactment of Simpson-Rodino.

Since the law does not require employers to verify the authenticity of the documents presented to them by job applicants, any document which "reasonably appears on its face to be genuine" can be accepted and will establish a good-faith defense against sanctions enforced upon employers under Simpson-Rodino. Workers who lack such documents can still obtain them at a reasonable price -- the equivalent of only two or three days wages for most undocumented immigrants working in urban jobs in California.

This points up a crucial distinction that should be made in discussing the potential impact of legislation like Simpson-Rodino: the difference between "compliance" and "effectiveness." Voluntary employer compliance with the law can be extremely high, while the effectiveness of the law in terms of denying access to employment to illegal immigrants and therefore to illegal labor depends on the number of illegal immigrants who lack proper documents but are very low.

In the long run, voluntary compliance with Simpson-Rodino's employer sanctions will depend upon a realistic threat of detection and punishment. The law in its present form simply does not pose that kind of threat, even with the augmented resources for INS enforcement activities that it authorizes. In 1988, the INS is expected to check hiring documents at only one-third of one percent of the nation's seven million employere.

Most employers know that they cannot be blamed for accepting front documentation from immigrant workers, for instance, because some immigrant workers still do not realize that employers can and usually will accept virtually any document of the types required by Simpson-Rodino, but it is only a matter of time before they discover this). Only those firms that maintain an "open door" in their hiring policies (e.g., by filling out an INS 'I-9' form on each new hire, attesting that certain documents were requested and were accepted as evidence of eligibility to fines or criminal prosecution.

In the agricultural sector, enforcement of employer sanctions will also be impacted by another provision of the Simpson-Rodino law, which requires the INS to obtain a search warrant in order to conduct raids or inspect hiring documents on farms. Workers can merely scatter to adjacent areas, where the INS cannot pursue them, since agents are not allowed to enter any fields not included in their search warrant.

It is clear that relatively few employers will be forced by Simpson-Rodino to change their traditional hiring practices. Nor will the outcomes of the recruitment and hiring processes be much different, in most of today's immigrant-dominated firms and industries. They are likely to remain immigrant-dominated, rather than experience an influx of U.S.-born workers.

A small minority of today's immigrant-dependent firms will raise wages and recruit more aggressively outside of the immigrant community, in an attempt to attract young U.S.-born workers. If history is any guide, most employers will find these substitute workers inadequate, more expensive, and less productive than the Mexicans they replace -- and they will eventually slip back into dependence on Mexican labor.

Some employers may experiment with legal Asian workers obtained through the "H-2A" temporary-worker provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (e.g., Filipinos currently being sought by a few garment manufacturers in Los Angeles). Yet, even though a large majority of U.S. employers may stay in strict compliance with the sanctions provision of Simpson-Rodino, the law is not likely to be effective in the medium-term run in reducing the utilization of foreign-born labor in many sectors of the U.S. economy that have come to rely upon it.

The gaping loophole written by Congress into the employer sanctions provision of Simpson-Rodino virtually guarantees that - i.e. the loophole that absolves employers of any responsibility for verifying the authenticity of documents presented by a job applicant. That loophole may eventually be closed, but closing it will require another great and protracted debate within the U.S. Congress. In deference to the concerns of civil libertarians, the Simpson-Rodino Act explicitly does not authorize the creation of some new, more secure form of worker identification (a so-called national ID card).

The President is mandated only to force the effectiveness of the employer sanctions provision, as written, and to recommend to Congress additional measures for strengthening it, at some point in the future.

Even if a more secure system of worker identification can somehow be created someday, it may make little difference. During the 1990s, the pressure on many U.S. employers to use immigrant labor is likely to rise, and any restrictions on their use of immigrant labor will become overwhelming.

Because of the U.S. "baby bust" of the 1970's - people born between 1946 and 1964 are having only about half as many children as their parents had -- the U.S. has entered an era of labor scarcity that is expected to last at least until the year 2000. The number of young adult (aged 16-24) potential workers for work is far below the absolute terms, by at least 10 percent between 1985 and 1995, while the number of jobs available will increase by more than 10 percent, assuming a moderate (2.4 percent per annum) rate of economic growth.

Many new jobs to be now and in the year 2000 will be low-tech, low-skill, low-paying, low-status service and retail jobs that will be unattractive to the U.S.-born work force. These economic and demographic trends portend a high level of U.S. employer demand for Mexican immigrants, extending well into the next century.

Competitive pressures within industries will also force many employers -- even those who wish to abide by the spirit as well as the letter of Simpson-Rodino -- to resume hiring foreign-born labor. Already, many employers are concerned that their chief competitors will continue to tap the lower-cost undocumented labor pool.

Finally, the Simpson-Rodino legislation does nothing to alter the
Labor and Agriculture - Transformations
In Rural California

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From 1960 to 1984, these changes in Santa Barbara county reached a crescendo (by nearly 14,000 acres) of land devoted to labor-intensive crops, and an increase (by about 22,000 acres) of high-value specialty, labor intensive fields. (See Table 1.) As grapes, avocados, strawberries, lettuce, broccoli, and cauliflower displaced grains and grasses, the demand for agricultural labor grew dramatically, by more than 200% for the period. While field crop reductions displaced 120,000 annual man-hours of labor, row crop increases created a need for nearly 4.5 million additional direct yearly man-hours in Santa Barbara county alone. Beyond this, additional labor is required for handling, processing, and transportation of these new crops as compared to previous bulk-type products.

As the changes in Santa Barbara county are at al representative of other areas in the state and there is little reason to doubt it, there is a significant agricultural and labor transformation developing. But this reorganization of agriculture is not simply a return to the pre-mechanized days of the unskilled "guest workers," for the competitive arena of international specialty markets demands careful treatment through- out the entire agricultural cycle, from planting to packaging. Even with in-field mechanization, large numbers of skilled, long-term farm crew are required, in addition to an increasing number of less-skilled seasonal workers. (See Table 2.)

On site research and detailed work histories reveal that three levels of agricultural employment have been developed here, creating recognizable employment tracks within the labor force. First, specialized workers can obtain well-compensated employment throughout most of the year, either moving across the state following a specific crop, or maintaining year-round residence with regular employment from a single producer of multiple crops. A second group of less-skilled workers also is employed most of the year, moving between the seasonal peaks of various crops from a central residence, in the United States or in Mexico, where they may also sharecrop. Finally, a group of unskilled, unskilled migrant laborers appears at times of peak need in various locations, constituting the lowest-paid, least secure and most exploitable form of agricultural employment in California. As a result, Palerm argues, 'The current demographic trends are a surprise to many people. First, it has been assumed that agricultural em- ployment in the state would continue to be eminently of a seasonal nature, thus impeding the sedentarization of farm workers. Second, it has been assumed that the ongoing mecha- nization of agriculture would eventually preclude the need of a large agricultural labor force, thus pro-gressively reducing the overall rural/non-metropolitan population and diminishing the influx of new immi- grants to the countryside. And third, it has been equally assumed that new Mexican immigrants tend to settle exclusively in large urban/industrial complexes where employment is more plentiful. We believe that profound, little-known, and lesser-understood transforma- tions are occurring within the production organization of the agricul- tural industry which are responsible for the establishment and growth of Mexican rural enclaves in California.'

The project's studies of several such communities in Santa Barbara county demonstrate that their composition is rapidly changing to reflect the needs of surrounding agricultural areas. As in the case of Guadalupe (see Table 3), their Mexican population may have increased to as much as 15 to 20% of the community's population. The changes in agriculture indicate that the study of rural/ agricultural populations will be increasingly important to the state. The work of Palerm and his project teams will address three specific policy areas: the critical needs and issues affecting the enclave communities, in terms of housing, education, public health, and other services; options for local/medium economic development which may alleviate the chronic underem- ployment affecting not only the co- nort communities, but their off-spring population, and the process by which this largely illegal immigrant population responds to the new national immigration law.

The changes in California agricul- ture hold vital significance for both the United States and Mexico. Palerm's work, which exemplifies re- renewed interest in the societal and economic changes this transforma- tion portends, may bring answers to some of the most perplexing public policy questions both nations face.
Universitywide News

Documenting English-Only Movements in the U.S.

Chicano studies scholars Mario T. García and Guadalupe San Miguel, Jr., of UC Santa Barbara have been awarded a $50,000 grant by the Ford Foundation to complete a comparative study of the emergence of English-only movements in the United States. The project is focusing on the campaign directed toward German immigrants in Wisconsin during the late 19th century and the recent English-only movement to determine the circumstances that give rise to such campaigns and their impact on cultural unity and ethnic minority communities.

"The arguments in support of English-language legislation appear to be constant over time, the belief that immigrants do not want to assimilate and the perception that the minority leadership is preventing assimilation," according to García, a specialist in the history of Mexican immigration to the U.S. and the acculturation of these immigrants. "Our study will determine whether there is a basis in reality for these perceptions."

The English-only movement seeks to make English the official language of the U.S. In the last five years it has become a much-debated public policy issue tied to larger concerns about increased immigration from Latin America and Asia. To date 14 states, including California, have adopted English as their official language.

Proponents of the English-only movement contend its effect would be to promote national unity and enhance the practical significance of citizenship. Opponents argue, however, that the movement reflects racism and xenophobia, and undermines attempts to bring new citizens into the mainstream of American life. For the most part the latest campaign has been directed toward the Spanish-speaking population.

The historical portion of the study concentrates on Wisconsin between 1840 and the late 1880s, a period when the character of America's population was changing due to large-scale immigration from Europe, and language concerns first became a part of public policy. By 1889, Wisconsin had passed legislation, aimed primarily at the German-speaking population, making English the official language in public and private schools.

Archival research is underway to determine the role that private schools played in perpetuating German culture and in increasing public school officials' concerns about educating German-speaking children. In addition, data is being collected on the effect the English mandate had on assimilation of these children. "We are examining the English-only campaign in 19th century Wisconsin and in the contemporary period to determine the nature of their similarities," San Miguel, a historian of education, said. Already, the researchers have found the campaign literature of the 1880s resembles that of the 1980s.

The study also is assessing the impact of specific groups, such as U.S. English, that have led a coordinated effort against bilingualism in public life.

Working with the scholars through UCSB's Center for Chicano Studies is Arnoldo Torres, former national executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens. He is coordinating the contemporary portion of the project, which covers the period 1977 to 1996.

Two communities where English-only ordinances have been approved by local government, Miami, Florida and Los Altos, California, are being surveyed to obtain an overview of the situation and to determine the impact on community relations. The study will be completed by the end of September.

García, a professor of history, and San Miguel, an associate professor of education, hold joint appointments in the Department of Chicano Studies. Additional support for the project has been provided by the UCSB Center for Chicano Studies.

1987-88 UCSD Research Fellows

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, has announced the winners of its eighth annual residential fellowship competition. Since 1988 a total of 14 scholars and non-academic specialists on Mexico have been awarded Visiting Research Fellowships by the Center, of which 72 have come from Mexico, five from Great Britain, one each from Canada, Australia, Spain, Colombia, and Japan, and the remainder from institutions throughout the United States. Those awarded 1987-88 fellowships, their home institutions and research projects include:

- Roberto García, sociologist, Centro de Investigaciones Superiores en Antropología Social, "Electoral Processes and Economic Modernization in Chihuahua."
- Rogelio Bartra, anthropologist and sociologist, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, "The Crisis of Mexican Nationalism."
- Rosario Cordero, economist, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, "The Politics of the Mexican Mixed Economy."
- Héctor Estrada, sociologist, Ph.D. candidate, University of Michigan, "Organizing the 'Unorganizable': Sociological Determinants of the Unorganization of Documented Workers."
- Judith Gentleman, political scientist, State University of New York, "Politics and Economic Crisis in Mexico: The Viability of Clientelistic Politics During Prolonged Economic Crises."
- Mercedes González de la Rocha, social anthropologist, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología and El Colegio de Jalisco, "Survival Strategies and Economic Crises: The Urban Poor in Guadalajara, Mexico."
- Gustavo Gordillo, economist, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, "The New Rural Society in Mexico."

Also awarded Visiting Research Fellowships are:

- Gilbert Joseph, historian, University of North Carolina, "Elote Politics and Rural Rebellion in Yucatán, 1890-1915."
- Roger C. Rouse, anthropologist, Ph.D. candidate, Stanford University, "Mexican Migration to the United States: Kinship and Family Relations in the Development of a Migrant Circuit."
- Claudia E. Schatán, economist, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, "The Creation of Foreign Exchange and Employment Use through Exports: Bases for a Policy of Industrial Restructuring."
- Enrique Somo, historian, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, "Origins of Authoritarianism and Democracy in Mexico, 1810-1928."
- Carolyn L. Thorp, political scientist, Overseas Development Council and Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University, "Domestic Interest Group Politics and Conflict Management in U.S.-Mexican Relations."

Birth Outcomes and Ethnicity Study

UCLA researchers have been awarded a $673,000 grant from the National Center for Health Services Research to study mediators of birth outcome among low-income women of three ethnic groups. Principal investigator of the three-year study is Ruth E. Zambrana, assistant professor at UCLA's School of Social Welfare. Working with Zambrana are co-principal investigator Susan Scrimshaw, associate director of the UCLA Latin American Center and a professor of public health and anthropology, and co-investigator Christine Dunkel-Schetter, assistant professor of psychology.

Researchers expect to determine the extent to which ethnic group differences in birth outcome are mediated by substance use and abuse and psychosocial factors.

The study is also designed to gather data on why women seek prenatal care, what life problems they experience during pregnancy, and what helps them with their responsibilities.

The project will be conducted at the prenatal clinic at the UCLA Center for the Health Sciences, Martin Luther King Hospital, Los Angeles; and Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Los Angeles.

Ruth Zambrana

Maria Celia Toro, political scientist, El Colegio de México, Ph.D. candidate, Stanford University, "United States-Mexican Diplomacy: The Problem of Drug Traffic."

Gustavo Vega, political scientist, El Colegio de México and Ph.D. candidate, Yale University, "International Trade Bargaining between Mexico and the United States, 1976-1995."

The Center is accepting applications for fellowships to be held during the year beginning July 1, 1988. The Visiting Fellowship Program is administered by Center Director Wayne A. Cornelius, Associate Director Gabriel Székely, and Research Director Peter H. Smith, with the assistance of the Center's International Advisory Council on Fellowship Selection and Research Priorities. It is supported by grants from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur and Ford Foundations.
UC Initiates Major Study on Hispanic Issues

The University of California has undertaken a major project to assess the needs of the growing Hispanic population of the State of California, and to propose a research agenda for the next several years to assist the state in its efforts to meet those needs. The project brings together for the first time scholars and programs from all of the campuses which concentrate on Hispanic, Latino or Chicano research and directs their efforts towards urgent policy-related questions.

The project was proposed as Senate Concurrent Resolution 43, introduced by Senator Robert Presley of Riverside in April of 1987. The resolution gathered strong support in the legislature and the University and was adopted in September. Specifically, SCR 43 requests that the University of California "initiate efforts in helping coordinate the state's resources toward a comprehensive approach to the questions facing the State and its Hispanic population, including issues related to health, education, employment, government participation, housing, welfare, criminal justice, and immigration policy.

To accomplish the work necessary for such far-reaching planning, the University has established the SCR 43 Task Force, which involves hundreds of University of California faculty, staff and students, representatives of the community, and public officials with responsibilities related to the project. The SCR 43 project is led by UC MEXUS Director Arturo Gómez-Pompa, who chairs an Advisory Committee of eighteen faculty members and public representatives established by UC Senior Vice President William Frazier. Detailed organization of the work, collection of information from the University and other public and private development of a preliminary report is the responsibility of an Executive Committee appointed by Gómez-Pompa.

Funding to support the work of the Task Force has been awarded by UC President David Pierpont Girdard. "The SCR 43 project is a significant opportunity for the University and the state to work together to meet the future," said Gómez-Pompa. "The University already has evidenced strong interest in Hispanic issues through the establishment of several campuses and University-wide programs and the support of faculty research in these areas. It is our objective with the SCR 43 project to bring together these extraordinary resources and to focus their intellectual power on the potential the Hispanic population holds for the future economic, cultural and social richness of the state. I am very pleased that UC MEXUS can play a pivotal role in this enterprise."

The membership of the SCR 43 Advisory Committee demonstrates the breadth of experience, interest, and commitment necessary to address such wide-ranging and important topics. Its members include Rudolfo C. Aros, staff attorney, Western Center on Law and Poverty, Sacramento; Wayne Cornelius, director of the Center for Academic Affairs; Eugene Cola-Robles, who has developed several programs for Hispanics in education; Stephen Glissman, director of the Agrology Program at UC Santa Cruz; David Hayes-Bautista of the UCLA School of Medicine, director of the Chicano Studies Research Center and a specialist in public health administration; Michael Kearney of the UC Riverside Anthropology Department, who works in the area of Mexican immigrant populations; Lidio Martinez of Riverside's Literature and Languages Department, a scholar of Chicano literature and former chair of the Chicano Studies Department; anthropologist Juan Vicente Palerm, director of the Center for Chicano Studies at UC Santa Barbara and an authority on rural populations; Rosa Perez, vice chancellor for educational services, San Francisco Community College District; Eloy Rodriguez, an environmental biologist at UC Irvine who has developed and directs science programs for Hispanic students; Jaime Rodriguez, a historian of Mexico and former Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at UC Irvine; and Vicki Ruiz of the UC Davis Department of History, whose research focuses on Mexican women; David J. Sanchez, Jr., of the UCSF Department of Family and Community Medicine and president of the Police Commission of the City and County of San Francisco; Alex Saragosa of the UC Berkeley Department of Chicano Studies and chair of the Center for Latin American Studies; Jamie Sepuhveda Ballew, the Governor's liaison to California's Hispanic Community; Faustina Solis, assistant chancellor and provost of Third College, UC San Diego; and Johannes Wilbert, an anthropologist and director of the UCLA Loyola Academic Center. The Committee is advised and assisted by Belle Cole, director of research and public policy in the Office of the Senior Vice President of the University.

The Executive Committee already has organized and conducted many workshops and meetings throughout the state, soliciting information and recommendations from other scholars and public officials responsible for programs of importance to the work, and the general public. Its members, who also serve on the Advisory Committee, were selected because of their wide-ranging experience and expertise in the issues most crucial to the resolution's charge. David Hayes-Bautista, who chairs the Committee, also coordinates the work on health and welfare. Other members of the Executive Committee, and their areas of responsibility, include: Arturo Gómez-Pompa (coordinator); Alex Saragosa (Cultural anthropology and the Latin American-origin labor force); Juan Vicente Palerm (Immigration and settlement patterns); David J. Sanchez, Jr. (Education and Criminal Justice); Jaime Rodriguez (The University and the Hispanic community). Other activities are planned in an effort to reach the largest possible number of contributors in the very short time frame allowed by the resolution. A data base of organizations, individuals, and publications is being developed, and a survey of interests and recommendations is being issued from the UC MEXUS Universitywide Headquarters. Those who wish to participate in the survey but do not receive it are invited to contact UC MEXUS at Riverside, (714) 787-3519, to request materials.

Following Advisory Committee review, a final report and recommendations will be submitted to the Office of the President late in the spring of 1988, for subsequent transmittal to the legislature. It is hoped, however, that the final report will in fact mark the beginning of increasing focus on the potential the Hispanic population holds for the University and the state. According to Gómez-Pompa, the report will contain not only an analysis of the issues, but a series of recommendations for greatly increased research activities which will assist in the development of effective policy. "It is our strong desire," he said, "that the results of this work will reach far into the future, and be of benefit to those many individuals and organizations in the state who share with us the concerns expressed in the Resolution."
Revolutionary Photography Collection at UCR

During the Revolution, the art and science of photography came of age in Mexico. Street and studio photographers who had been recording the nation's faces, costumes, and posed ceremonies moved to the train stations, army camps, and battlefields to say nothing of shell-pocked city street corners and secluded councils of war. Action was the order of the photographer's day. A few of these pioneers, like Augustin Casasola, are well-known and their efforts are the bases of archives assembled and studied internationally.

There were other photographers less well-known, but no less well-skilled, whose work is equally representative of the photographic age that the Revolution heralded. One such photographer was S. Osuna, who like his colleagues documented not only the birth of a new kind of journalism, but details of the Revolution of particular interest to historians, researchers, and collectors.

The Tomás Rivera Library of the University of California, Riverside, has acquired a large collection of the work of Osuna, some identified contemporaries, and others presumed to be his students or associates. While little is known of Osuna himself, the collection documents a vital period of Mexican and photographic history. Some of his work was dedicated to architectural studies, and those preserve the early twentieth century cityscapes of the capital. The bulk of the images relate to the campaign, election, and term of Francisco Madero, and the conspiracy to overthrow him. Additional records marking the administrations of Huerta and Carranza complete the collection.

The collection includes 425 negatives, more than 350 of which are glass plates. While some 400 prints of the negatives were acquired, the University has produced a complete new archival set of positives, improving the clarity and detail of the images so that many of the individuals and sites portrayed can now be better identified. The photographs have been grouped and catalogued to facilitate their use in studies of important figures, places, and events of the Revolution. For this reason, the collection is an invaluable aid to historical or biographical research. For students of journalism and propaganda, several of the photographs suggest the source of popular images of the Revolution. And the architectural studies are an excellent augmentation to the Library's already extensive graphic materials of other countries and cities. As scholars use the archive and make new discoveries, its worth and usefulness will increase.

According to Peter Brescic, Head of the Collections Division at the Library, "These materials are unsurpassed for the value of the subject matter and as examples of the photographic science of the time. As far as I know, this is the largest collection of the U.S. original source photos on the Mexican Revolution. In addition, its outstanding quality stems from two features - the integrated subject matter of the themes, and the excellence of the photography. At least two hundred of these photographs are of exhibition quality, and about 25 are simply works of art."

In order to increase the availability of the materials, UCR is preparing a publication resembling a museum catalogue with a representative sampling of the works themselves accompanied by thematic essays. However, one of the difficulties in the documentation of the collection is the virtual absence of any information about the photographer himself. The Library will welcome any assistance in its efforts to learn more about Osuna and his photographic career.

Through an exchange facilitated by UC MEXUS, duplicates of the archive-quality prints have been provided to the Mexican National Institute of Historical Revolutionary Studies in Mexico City, and the UCR Library has been able to complete its set of the Institute's publications about the Revolution. An important benefit of this arrangement is the housing of duplicates of the materials in a distant location, protecting them from loss from fire or other catastrophe.

The Osuna Photographic Archive on the Mexican Revolution will become a part of UCR's growing Mexican collections. It is a demonstration of the Library's commitment to hold and make available rare source materials for Mexico-related research, and a further contribution to Riverside's growing reputation for leadership in photographic collections and exhibitions.
UC MEXUS Receives Major Grant for U.S.-Mexico Critical Issues

UC MEXUS has received a three-year, $447,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to support binational scholarly examination of critical issues facing the United States and Mexico. The Critical Issues Program will bring together scholars, public officials and the media of both countries to identify the most important topics, support intensive periods of study and writing about them, and publicize the results at a conference of international proportions. Arturo Gómez-Pompa will direct the program.

Work on the 1988 program began early in December, 1987, with a meeting of a distinguished advisory committee to discuss current relationships between the United States and Mexico and to identify the focus of the year's activities. The committee, chaired by Gómez-Pompa, includes Samuel del Villar of El Colegio de Mexico, an expert on the international drug trade; Leonardo Friedman, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist with the San Diego Tribune; Otto Granados, press secretary for the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) in Mexico; California Assemblywoman Lucy Killen of San Diego; Lorenzo Meyer, an economist and coordinator of El Colegio de Mexico's program on U.S.-Mexican relations; David J. Sanchez, Jr., a sociologist at UC San Francisco and president of the Police Commission of San Francisco City and County; Jesus Silva Herzog, former Mexican minister of finance; and John Whittaker, associate dean of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences at UC Davis.

The theme of the 1988 program is "Neighbors in Crisis - A Call for Joint Solutions," a look into the near future of relationships in the contexts unique to Mexico and the United States. Each nation enters a period of developing or deepening internal crises common to both, such as in agriculture, business and industry, finance, foreign trade, political structures, the environment, foreign relations, health care delivery, and education. Resolution of these crises must involve joint efforts in order to avoid or minimize negative impacts upon the debt, employment, human rights, social welfare, international commerce, political stability, institutions, and natural resources. What actions should be taken to transform problems into joint solutions?

UC MEXUS will call for teams of UC and Mexican investigators to look closely at these questions, and to develop recommendations for action in either country. Each selected team will receive a six-month grant of $10,000 to facilitate collaboration and relieve other obligations, freeing the investigators to concentrate their efforts on creative thinking and original writing. The grantees will present their findings and recommendations at an international conference in January of 1989, and an edited volume of proceedings will be produced, with the primary goal of reaching the public, and the public's representatives, in both countries through energetic media coverage. Serving as Mexican and U.S. chairs of the 1988 program are Lorenzo Meyer and Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., founding chancellor of the University of California's Irvine campus, and former acting chancellor at the Riverside and Santa Barbara campuses.

CRITICAL ISSUES IN UNITED STATES - MEXICO RELATIONS

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Neighbors in Crisis - A Call for Joint Solutions

The University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) calls for proposals from University of California and Mexican scholars to examine from a binational perspective issues of critical importance to the United States and Mexico.

The theme of the 1988 program is "Neighbors in Crisis - A Call for Joint Solutions," a look into the near future of relationships in the contexts unique to Mexico and the United States. Each nation enters a period of developing or deepening internal crises common to both, such as in agriculture, business and industry, finance, foreign trade, political structures, the environment, foreign relations, health care delivery, and education. Resolution of these crises must involve joint efforts in order to avoid or minimize negative impacts upon the debt, employment, human rights, social welfare, international commerce, political stability, institutions, and natural resources. What actions should be taken to transform problems into joint solutions?

Proposals are invited for the preparation of a chapter-length manuscript addressing the current status of such crises, from any disciplinary perspective, and which will contribute to the development or recording of public understanding and policy considerations in both countries. Historical perspectives may be included if the past is a necessary point of reference for the discussion.

Proposals which are jointly developed and presented by pairs of UC and Mexican scholars are preferred; however, proposals from individuals will be accepted for possible matching of interests and pairing of scholars during the review process. Up to eight grants of $10,000 each will be awarded to each pair to support release from teaching, travel, etc., consultation, and other expenses necessary to the collaboration. Grantees are expected to present their findings and recommendations at a conference of international proportions in January of 1989. Manuscripts will be published in a collected volume by UC MEXUS.

Application forms and complete information are available from UC MEXUS, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521 [telephone (714) 787-3519] or Programa de Estudios Mexico- Estados Unidos, El Colegio de Mexico, Camino al Ajuste 30, Mexico 01000, D.F. [telephone 566-60-35]. The deadline for receipt of proposals is April 15, 1988. Grants will be awarded for a maximum period of six months, commencing approximately June 1, 1988.

The UC MEXUS Critical Issues Program is made possible by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.
Review


Julianne Burton has developed an international reputation as one of the United States' premier scholars in the field of Latin American cinema. She has written individually and collaborated on projects that have made Latin American cinema more accessible to scholars, students and the general public in the United States. Burton's _The New Latin American Cinema: An Annotated Bibliography_ stands as a watered-down inspiration for more research. Recently several important book length studies have been published - Randal Johnson and Robert Stam's _Brazilian Cinema_, Michael Charan's _An Anthology of Essays by Leading Latin American Filmmakers_ , _Twenty-Five Years of the New Latin American Cinema_ , _Chile_, _Urban Movements in Latin America: Cinema and the Media_ (Dependence and Development), and Michael Charan's _Cuba: Cinema and Cultural Politics In Cuba_.

Burton's new book, _Cinema and Social Change in Latin America: Conversations with Filmmakers_ , is an anthology of interviews with twenty of the most important practitioners of the new Latin American cinema. The interviews have been arranged into a carefully organized chronology of the evolution of the new Latin American cinema and the social and political factors which have contributed to its creation. The book is unified around the idea of social transformation and the need to articulate national and regional cultural autonomy. This demand for social change and artistic freedom allows the featured filmmakers to speak about the major currents of Latin American cinema.

Burton gathered her information for the anthology by applying the methodology of the interviews. She solicited and distributed letters to filmmakers living in or exiled from their countries. Covering the most cinematographically productive countries in Latin America, Burton includes Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, as well as countries with less production but which are represented by outstanding filmmakers - Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Puerto Rico and Nicaragua.

The interview process is an intimate task, requiring careful selection of the interviewees, composing appropriate and revealing questions, and precise editing which must take into consideration historical and theoretical concerns. Traveling throughout the world to confer in person, or by telephone from California to New York, Burton proves to be a master of the interview. She employs either the traditional question/answer format or permits the interviewees to speak unguided about filmmaking, creating a first person essay format. With both techniques Burton gains the confidence of the filmmakers and in turn inspires them to candidly share their personal histories and philosophies of cinema, as well as some of the idiosyncrasies of the book. The book offers to the general reader a personal response to filmmaking in Latin America, and to the specialist a grass-roots study of the praxis of Latin American cinema. Burton organizes the information presented in the book into three sections. Part I, "The Documentary Impulse: The Drama of Reality," is composed of interviews with Fernando Birri (Argentina), Maro Handbook (Uraguay), Jorge Silva and Maria Rodriguez (Colombia), Jorge Sarnjindia (Bolivia), Patricio Guzman (Chile), Emilio Rodriguez Vazquez and Carlos Vicente Ibarra (Puerto Rico and Nicaragua), and Helena Solberg-Ladder (Brazil-United States). Part II, "Fictional Filmmaking: The Reality of Drama," includes interviews with Harvey Kurtzman (Mexico), Vanessa Villanueva (Cuba), Antonio Eguino (Bolivia), Carlos Diegues (Brazil), Raúl Ruiz (Chile and France), and Marcelo Fernandez Vojdani (Mexico). Part III, "Behind the Scenes," presents interviews with Nelson Villagra (Chile), Walter Achugar (Uraguay and Latin America at large), Enrique Colina (Cuba), Julio Garcia Espinosa (Cub), and Alfonso Gumucio Dagron (Bolivia and Latin America at large).

Each interview has a particular title which directs the interest of the reader, such as "The Roots of Documentary Realism" (Birri), "Revolutionary Cinema: The Bolivian Experience" (Sanjindia), "Documentary Novo and the Dialectics of Popular Culture" (Rotcha), "Neo-realism in Bolivia" (Eguino), "Inside the Mexican Film Industry: A Woman's Perspective" (Fernandez-Vojdani), and "The Theory and Practice of Film and Popular Culture in Cuba" (Garcia Espinosa). This arrangement of knowledge and information enhances the practicality of the book and invites its reading, either from start to end by individual chapters, depending on the reader's particular interests.

The three parts are preceded by a succinct and precise introduction that describes the evolution of the new Latin American cinema from 1950's to the 1970's. The introduction reviews the concepts of "first cinema," "second cinema," "third cinema," and "imperfect cinema" and discusses the relationships of the new Latin American cinema with Hollywood, post-industrial society and post-modern culture. Burton shows that these filmmakers consider film the preferred medium to bring about and to record sociopolitical change, even at a time when filmmaking is being threatened and displaced by technological advances.

The interviews are all outstanding. The "Roots of Documentary Realism" traces in essay format Birri's formation as a filmmaker, from puppeteer to founder of the Documentary Film School of Santa Fe, Argentina. Birri describes his work in Argentina and his self-exile traveling to Mexico, Italy and Cuba in search of artistic freedom. He explains the political implications, as well as the social, artistic and personal consequences of his films. In "Revolutionary Cinema: The Bolivian Experience," Sanjindia describes the movement of revolutionary cinema from the offensive to the defensive and the founding of the University group and the filming of Blood of the Condor. Solberg-Ladd's "The View from "United States" is one of the best in Burton's collection, candidly explaining the inception and production of her films _The Double Day_, _Simplemente Jenny_ and others. She also discusses the economic problems that independent filmmakers encounter when working with United States distributors. The interviews with Gustavo Alcea, Solas, and Pereira dos Santos are exceptional cultural statements about filmmaking in their countries. Listening to these voices, the reader is left with the sense that progressive social change can occur in Latin America, and that the new Latin American filmmakers believe, like the Latin American writers of the "Boom," that their films can make a difference, and can bring about social and economic change. Antithetically, the reader will also remember what has happened to many of those "Boom" writers, who have been co-opted, swallowed up by the tempting literary powers of the United States and western Europe. Will those highly talented filmmakers continue to walk the difficult socially committed line of art? There are many virtues of Burton's _Cinema and Social Change in Latin America_. Not the least among them is the fact that Burton has made available, to both a general

Announcements

HONORS

UC San Diego's Faustina Solis, assistant chancellor and provost of the Third College, and Della Talmant, assistant director for staff affirmative action and conflict of interest, have received community service awards from the Mexican American Business and Professional Association.

W. FRANK BLAIR AWARD COMPETITION

The Chihuahua Desert Research Institute (CDRI) announces the 1988 W. Frank Blair Award competition for excellence in written data presentation. The Institute will make the $500 cash award to a student for the best paper, published or unpublished, pertaining to the natural sciences (including archaeology and anthropology) in the Chihuahua Desert Region. Undergraduate and graduate students are eligible. All papers must be 5,500 words or less and must be based on original research performed by the author or authors. Entries are to be made prior to October 1, 1988. For the rules of entry write: CDRI, Blair Award Competition, Box 1334, Alpine, Texas 79013.
**Funding Opportunities**

**LATINO PUBLIC POLICY FELLOWSHIPS FOR 1988**

The Inter-University Program for Latino Research and the Social Science Research Council announce three competitions for Latinos.

- **Postdoctoral Fellowships** working with one of the IUP Centers or a public policy institute. One-year stipend. **Deadline:** April 15, 1988.

- **Summer Workshop in Statistical Methods at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.** Transportation and living expenses for four-week summer program. Eligibility: faculty, researchers, and advanced graduate students. **Deadline:** April 24, 1988.

- **Graduate Student Training Seminar, Transportation and living expenses for two-week summer program.** **Deadline:** April 15, 1988.

For more information, contact **Raquel Oryv Rivera**, Social Sciences Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, (212) 681-2620; or **Harriett Romo**, IUP/SSCR, Center for Mexican American Studies, Student Services Bldg. 4120, Austin, TX 78712, (512) 471-1817.

**UC PRESIDENTIAL GRANTS FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT**

The Presidential Grants for School Improvement (PSSI) program requests proposals for project support of new or ongoing research and development activities that have the potential to improve California’s elementary and secondary schools. Project Support awards are designed to fund three different types of education research and development activities:

1. **original research that addresses specific problems of educational practices and school improvements;**
2. **activities through which existing research will be applied to improve school practice; and**
3. **activities designed to establish or institutionalize university-school partnerships that can support collaborative research and development projects on a long-term basis.**

Funds awarded can be used for research and project development expenses including summer salaries and released time for faculty members, staff, research assistants or K-12 consultants; preparation of data and other materials; computer time; travel, etc. Any University of California academic appointee eligible to be a principal investigator may apply for these awards. Joint proposals by faculty members from Education and other departments are encouraged, as are proposals that involve collaboration with K-12 faculty and administrators.

Applications must be received by March 15, 1988. Awards will be announced by May 15, 1988. For further information contact **campus Contracts and Grants Offices** or the PSSI Program, Office of the President, 359 University Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 643-8801.

**UNIVERSITY RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS PROGRAM**

The University Research Expeditions Program (UREP) provides funds and field assistance for University of California research while promoting public involvement and understanding of the University’s research role. Funds are provided by selected members of the public to subsidize the costs of the research through their tax-deductible contributions.

Faculty members, staff researchers, and graduate students from any UC campus may apply for full or partial funding through UREP. Deadlines for projects to be conducted between November 1988 and April 1989 is March 16, 1988.

For additional information and grant proposal forms contact **UREP, University of California, Desk D-14, Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 642-6568.**

**UC MEXUS DEVELOPMENT GRANTS**

**UC MEXUS** announces a competition for funding of proposal development and pre-proposal activities for projects conducted by University of California faculty members in the areas of Mexican Studies, U.S.-Mexican Relations and Border Studies, Chicano Studies, and the Physical, Biological or Health Sciences related to Mexico. Projects funded are expected to lead to the development of major proposals to extramural agencies for support of research, conferences, faculty and student exchange, instructional development, and public education activities. Proposals are encouraged for projects which significantly involve faculty researchers at two or more UC campuses; are interdisciplinary; involve scholars at Mexican institutions where appropriate; and involve UC students in the research activities in ways which maximize training potential.

The deadline for submission of proposals is April 1, 1988. For application forms and additional information, contact campus Contracts and Grants Offices or **Kathryn L. Roberts**, Assistant Director, UC MEXUS, 1141 Watkins Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521. (714) 787-3519.

**MEETINGS**

**LATIN AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE**


Papers for the conference should deal with some aspect of culture which is accepted by or consumed by significant numbers of people. Acceptance or consumption may take many forms, for example, held artifacts, symbols, or myths, or (2) direct participation as a viewer, reader, listener, or, in some other response to some aspect of popular culture. Of great interest are papers which focus on the production and distribution of popular culture, or new methodological approaches to its study, explore the introduction of foreign popular culture into Latin America and its consumption there, or place Latin American popular culture in an international or cross-cultural perspective.

The selected proceedings of the conference will be published in *Studies in Latin American Popular Culture*. Successful papers from previous conferences have come from a number of disciplines, including anthropology, communication, film studies, humanities, literature, musicology, political science, sociology, and theater. The conference experience, as well as the journal, are enriched by a diversity of methods and approaches, as long as all are scholarly and rigorous.

Submit a 200-word abstract of papers no later than October 1, 1988 to Joseph D. Straubhaar, Latin American Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48823, (517) 355-5073 or (517) 353-1590.

**INQUISITION STUDIES CONFERENCE**

An interdisciplinary and international conference which focuses on the cultural role of the Inquisition on both sides of the Atlantic will be held at UCLA and USC March 25-27, 1988, under the auspices of the UCLA Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies. Entitled "Cultural Encounters: The Impact of the Inquisition on Spain and the New World," the conference is sponsored by the University of California at Irvine, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California. Funding has been provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Comité Conjunto Hispano-Norteamericano para la Cooperación Cultural y Educativa, UC MEXUS, the UC Irvine School of Humanities, the USC Dean and Vice Provost for Library Administration, and the Del Amo Foundations at UCLA and USC. Scholars from Canada, France, Mexico, Scotland, Spain, and the U.S. will present their most recent research on topics that range from Inquisition prosecution of healers in Mexico to censorship of Spanish intellectual life. In conjunction with the conference, libraries at UCLA and USC will feature exhibits of rare books and documents from Spain and Latin America.

For information, contact conference co-chairs **Anne J. Cruz** or Mary Elizabeth Perry at the UCLA Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, 212 Royce Hall, 405 Hilgard, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (213) 825-1890.

**MEXICAN REVOLUTION OF 1910**

UC Irvine’s Mexico/Chicano Program will hold its seventh annual symposium, devoted to an analysis of the Mexican Revolution of 1910, Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29, 1988. The symposium also will compare and contrast the revolutionary processes with the great insurgency and social upheaval caused during the Wars of Independence in Mexico (1810-1821). Presenters on the revolution include Alan Knight, University of Texas, Austin; John Hart, University of Houston; Gilbert Joseph, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Alan Wells, Appalachian State University; Mark Wasserman, Rutgers University, Linda Hall, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; Paul Vandyver, San Diego State University; Steven Togli, UC Irvine; Romana Falcón, El Colegio de México; Javier García-Lágrigue, UNAM; and Enrique Krauze, Ueetsu. Commentators comparing independence with the revolution are Christian Archer, University of Calgary; Eric van Young, UCSF; Virginia Guevara, UNAM; and Maria del Refugio Gonzalez, UNAM.

For further information or registration contact **Jaime E. Rodriguez or Karen Lowe**, Mexico/Chicano Program, 340 HOB, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717. Telephone (714) 856-5632.
New Publications

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

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego has announced several new publications. These may be ordered from the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, D-010, University of California, La Jolla, CA 92030.

The International Guide to Research on Mexico, 1967 (Pp. 719, paper, $12.00 to individuals, $20.00 to institutions) is a joint publication of the Center and El Colegio de la Frontera Norte. It contains abstracts of ongoing or recently completed research projects conducted by 1177 researchers at 275 institutions in 12 countries. The guide is completely bilingual, English and Spanish, and is indexed by researcher, subject, and institution.

Election Patterns and Perspectives in Mexico. Edited by Arturo Alvarado. (Monograph Series, No. 22, Pp. 264, paper, $18.00) A collection of 13 research essays centered on the 1988 elections in Mexico. Includes data from individual states, views of political attitudes, election media coverage, opposition politics, and relations of the private sector in the public arena.

Automation and Global Production: Automobile Engine Production in Mexico, the United States, and Canada. By Harley Shaiken with Stephen Herzenberg. (Monograph Series, No. 26, Pp. 120, paper, $10.00) A case study that establishes a base from which the impact of “offshore” manufacturing may be evaluated. Poses questions vital to host countries in terms of infrastructure development and maintenance and to transnational industries in terms of technology use and development.

U.S.-Mexican Relations, 1910-1940: An Interpretation. By Alan Knight. (Monograph Series, No. 29, Pp. 146, paper, $15.00) An essay which traces Mexico’s relations with the United States from confrontation to détente. Examines various conceps that have been used to explain bilateral relations during the period and argues that most of them are oversimplifications of the situation.

Pirahmito Press has announced four 1988 titles in its La Mujer Latina Series. To order the following titles, or for detailed information about the other publications and catalogues of related materials published by the Press, contact IAD, Inc., 17337 Ventura Blvd., Suite 203A, Encino, CA 91316, (818) 995-1893.


Ambivalent Conquests: Maya and Spaniard in Yucatan, 1517-1767. By Inga Clendinnen. (Cambridge University Press, 1967, Pp. 243, cloth) A set of chapter-like essays which examine the “conquest” of Yucatan from initial Spanish chronicles, to settlers’ accounts, and through Maya writings of the period. A history of the region in terms of the changes in ideologies, their importation, enforcement, manipulation, alteration, and acceptance.

Lithic Studies Among the Contemporary Highland Maya. Edited by Brian Hayden. (University of Arizona Press, 1987, Pp. 147, cloth, $19.05) The third publication in the PROFMEX monograph series from Arizona Press. This volume examines the interaction between the Mexican state and groups of professionals and demonstrates ways in which the two seek to influence one another. Focuses on consolidation of the professional groups as they gain importance in Mexico’s political arena.

Ignored Voices: Public Opinion, Polls and the Latino Community. Edited by Rodolfo G. de la Garza. (University of Texas at Austin, Center for Mexican American Studies, 1987, Pp. 224, paper, $12.95) A collection of articles by public opinion researchers, professional pollsters, Latino political leaders, and journalists exploring questions of Latino voting patterns, particularly for the 1984 elections, and why these patterns have been ignored in sampling the national electorate.

Professions and the State: The Mexican Case. By Peter S. Caves. (University of Arizona Press, 1987, Pp. 147, cloth, $19.05) The third publication in the PROFMEX monograph series from Arizona Press. This volume examines the interaction between the Mexican state and groups of professionals and demonstrates ways in which the two seek to influence one another. Focuses on consolidation of the professional groups as they gain importance in Mexico’s political arena.

Ancient Chichaltzing. Edited by David C. Grove. (University of Texas Press, 1987, Pp. 571, cloth, $75.00) A report of the excavations begun in 1972 at Chichaltzing, a large archaeological site in Morelos, and a cooperative project between the University of Illinois and the Morelos-Guerrero Regional Center of INAH. Detailed presentation of the site data, discussions and interpretations of this data relative to the site itself, and the relations of this information to larger issues of Early Formative settlements throughout central highland Mexico.

Chicano Periodical Index (CHPI). (The Chicano Studies Library Publications Unit, University of California, Berkeley, 1987, Pp. 650, cloth, $90.00) The only specialized index for Chicano reference, containing over 12,000 citations and complete indexing of 92 Chicano periodicals and selective indexing of almost 500 other magazines and journals.

Hispanic Arizona, 1536-1855. By James E. Officer. (University of Arizona Press, 1987, Pp. 400, cloth, $45.00) Records the Hispanic presence in the Southwest from the earliest efforts at colonization through the Spanish and Mexican years of rule. Drawing on primary sources, this record traces the major features of local and area history from the Hispanic rather than the Anglo point of view.


The Aztec Empire: The Tolltec Resurgence. By Nigel Davies. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1987, Pp. 464, cloth, $35.50) The third in Davies’ trilogy on the Toltecs. Concentrates on the legacy and heritage for the Aztecs from the Toltecs; the backgrounds of statecraft, warfare, conquest, and administration as seen through Aztec daily life, and perceived historical motivations.


Fray Bernardino de Sahagún (1499-1590). By Luis Nicolau D’Oliver. Translated by Mauricio J. Micoz. Foreword by Miguel León-Portilla. (University of Utah Press, 1987, Pp. 201, cloth, $25.00) Originally published in 1952 and now translated for the first time into English, this biography presents the life history and impressive accomplishments of the earliest systematic ethnographer in the New World.

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The Work of Bernardino de Sahagún. Pioneer Ethnographer of Sixteenth-Century Aztec Mexico. Edited by J. Jorge Klor de Alva, H. B. Nicholson, and Eloise Quiñones Keber. (University of Texas Press, 1988, Pp. 287, paper, $19.95) Several introductory essays address the role and importance of Sahagún in American ethnology and anthropology. Other articles evaluate his contributions to linguistics and art to better complete our understanding of his encyclopedia of Aztec culture.

Outlaws in the Promised Land: Mexican Immigrant Workers and America’s Future. By James D. Cockcroft. (Grove Press, 1986, Pp. 306, paper, $10.95) A macro level examination of the background, current situation, and possible futures of Mexican migration and immigration to the United States. Economic, social, and policy issues are considered in each of the time frames.

Anglos and Mexicans in the Making of Texas, 1836-1986. By David Montejano. (University of Texas Press, 1987, Pp. 383, cloth, $29.95, paper, $12.95) Reconstructs the history of Mexican Anglo relations in Texas since the nineteenth century and addresses major questions about ethnicity, social change, and the nature of society. Argues that these changing relations have corresponded roughly to the succession of ranch, farm, and urban-industrial class societies.

Chicano Ethnicity. By Susan E. Keefe and Amado M. Padilla. (University of New Mexico Press, 1987, Pp. 238, cloth) A study of several California communities which attempts to measure cultural change and ethnic shift among Mexican-origin respondents. Documents the complexity and interaction of the factors of acculturation, ethnic identity, and its persistence, and notes the inadequacy of most socio-cultural models of group identity and culture change.

The Book of the Year: Middle American Calendrical Systems. By Munro S. Edmonson. (University of Utah Press, 1988, Pp. 240, cloth, $40.00) A detailed description of the fifty-seven calendars of Mexico and Guatemala from the Preclassic period to the present. Includes the identity of each of the calendric hieroglyphic systems and establishes a genealogical derivation for them from linguistic and hieroglyphic evidence.

The Human Body and Ideology: Concepts of the Ancient Nahuas. By Alfredo López Austin, translated by Theima Ortiz de Montellano and Bernard Ortiz de Montellano. (University of Utah Press, 1988, Vol I, 542 pp., Vol II, 336 pp., cloth, $65.00) Describes the Aztec concept of the body, the processes for its care, and the complex of ideas which relate human physiology to their general views of the detail and operation of the cosmos.