Lessons from the Past for Aseismic Designs

Unreinforced masonry has been a prominent building material for most of history. Adobe, fired clay bricks, tile, and stone have been available and affordable throughout much of the world. These materials and the attendant construction techniques continue to be widely used for "permanent" structures.

But early in this century, based on the performance of such constructions in areas prone to earthquakes, critics began to argue that masonry's inherent lack of ductility made it prone to catastrophic fracture and collapse. The same critics continued that reinforced concrete, the more "modern" material, offered new architectural and construction possibilities and a greater promise of safety in these regions. While highly engineered buildings of reinforced concrete have often replaced masonry construction, many of these possibilities and promises still have not been met.

Based on his examinations of structures in India, Yugoslavia, Central America, and Mexico, Randolph Langenbach, assistant professor of Architecture in the College of Environmental Design of the University of California, Berkeley, cautions that applying this single solution to the general problem of developing aseismic construction may be inappropriate for several reasons. First, every earthquake has unique characteristics which make a universal, quake-resistant design, regardless of materials, seem overly optimistic. Second, any design has critical requirements that may be unappreciated or impossible to meet in some

(continued on page 5)
Guest Editorial

U.S. Anti-Drug Policy: Mexico Should Cut the Gordian Knot

The U.S. anti-narcotics policy is entangled in a Gordian knot, and it is most disruptive not only for the United States but for many other countries as well. The effects of the snarl have been dramatically apparent in cities all over the United States and in countries such as Bolivia, Colombia and now Panama, but are especially significant for Mexico and its relations with the United States.

Alexandra the Great cut the Gordian knot, defeated Persia and conquered Asia. On the contrary, President Reagan heads the latest in a series of administrations that have accumulated further entangled the riddle. U.S. administrations have successively been defeated in their respective "wars on drugs," and American societies, north and south of the Rio Bravo, have increasingly been beaten by drug despair, violence and corruption. The U.S. presidency has been unable to acquire the necessary political leadership, determination, and leverage to end this cycle of failure, however indispensable it is to the basic well-being of the country.

But regardless of what the U.S. government does, Mexico should cut its own ties to the illicit drug knot, primarily because it is in the best interests of the nation to end the societal disruption caused by narco-tobacco corruption. A reorientation of Mexico's anti-narcotics strategy could be a turning point for an equivalent renunciation of U.S. policy.

The Gordian Knot of Illicit Drugs

The political process in the United States with regard to illicit drugs seems to be as confusing as the Gordian knot. In this case, the knot has been tied not by a Phrygian king, but by federal legislation, the U.S. international narcotics control program, and a complicated, bureaucratic apparatus to enforce the law, all in conflict with the behavior and convictions of tens of millions of Americans whose consumption of alcohol and tobacco is a matter of national interest.

The dominant perceptions of the challenges that illicit drugs pose in the United States are confusing: drugs are a foreign threat to American youth, a danger raised by far-off countries about which Americans know little and care less, and which are dominated by drug rings and barons and headed by海湾ype thugs. While these perceptions for policy making are true, it is drug users who finance organized crime through their drug purchases, and it is they who must accept responsibility for the broad range of costs with the drug industry.

The primary challenge is that the United States stems from within and not from without its borders. It is drug users who finance organized crime through their drug purchases, and it is they who must accept responsibility for the broad range of costs with the drug industry. A corollary to these perceptions for policy making is that eradication of drug crops in source countries, interception in transit and cutting off the ILlicit drug supply regularly, and who spend as much as three percent of the U.S. GNP to purchase them. In other words, the source of the problem is the social trend in the United States towards the narcotization of its culture.

But the premise is false, and the corollary strategy has proven to be futile and counterproductive. The source of the challenge to the United States stems from within and not from without its borders. It is drug users who finance organized crime through their drug purchases, and it is they who must accept responsibility for the broad range of costs with the drug industry.

The current manifestation of the Mexican anti-narcotics culture in the United States can be traced to the Vietnam cultural catastrophe. But the last three decades of prohibited narcotics consumption have funnelled immensely more resources to drug-related organized crime than to legitimate drug users. The current manifestation of the Mexican anti-narcotics culture in the United States can be traced to the Vietnam cultural catastrophe. But the last three decades of prohibited narcotics consumption have funnelled immensely more resources to drug-related organized crime than to legitimate drug users. The current manifestation of the Mexican anti-narcotics culture in the United States can be traced to the Vietnam cultural catastrophe. But the last three decades of prohibited narcotics consumption have funnelled immensely more resources to drug-related organized crime than to legitimate drug users. The current manifestation of the Mexican anti-narcotics culture in the United States can be traced to the Vietnam cultural catastrophe. But the last three decades of prohibited narcotics consumption have funnelled immensely more resources to drug-related organized crime than to legitimate drug users.
But because Mexico does not have a massive drug culture, as do Colombia and the United States, legalization of marijuana would not seem to be justified. However, adoption by Mexico of the selective drug eradication criteria followed enthusiastically in the United States should be enough.

Symmetrical eradication standards to be applied in Mexican and U.S. territories should be the basis of bilateral cooperation aimed at straightening out this distorted panorama. There is, for example, the question of arbitrary interpretations of the interventionist 1966 anti-drug bill that requires the president of the United States to "certify" that producing countries do their utmost to eradicate at the source, imposing economic sanctions upon those countries which do not comply. If Mexico abandoned massive eradication campaigns in order to follow domestic U.S. standards, non-verification claims brought against Mexico's government also would have to be raised against local, state and federal governments in the United States.

Perhaps the prevalence of the current institutional and unilateral anti-drug strategy is due to the acceptance by a number of governments of double standards that discriminate against their own territories and their people. Such acceptance makes it easy for the United States to avoid its fundamental responsibility for the illicit drug market, and to make foreign scapegoats pay for its frustration when the strategy backfires. If those governments accept discriminatory standards, there is no reason to expect the U.S. government to reject them; but if those governments refuse such sanctions, their rejection would force the United States to face its own moral and political responsibilities. This would be the basis for rebuilding a rational and increasingly effective anti-drug strategy. And Mexico would appear to the key country in the process.

The United States and Mexico are sovereign states, despite their close interaction. The Mexican government has neither the responsibility nor the capacity to solve the U.S.

domestic drug demand problem and its associated domestic corruption problems, despite the border flow of drugs and the disruptive impact that those drugs have imposed upon Mexi-
can society. Neither does the U.S. government have the responsibility or the capacity to solve Mexico's domestic corruption problems, des-
pite the extraordinary impact that the border flow of narcocollars has upon them and the disruption that those problems cause to U.S. anti-
narcotics policy.

The Mexican government has an overriding sovereign responsibility to cut its Gordian knot—corruption—as the U.S. has an overriding sovereign responsibility to cut its own Gordian knot—consumption of illicit drugs.

The assumption of those sovereign responsibilities is the key to an essential dignifying and constructive interaction between the two close neighbors.

The U.S.-Mexico anti-narcotics strategy could be the testing ground for the constructive or destructive future of U.S.-Mexico relations as well as for the feasibility and out-
come of other U.S. cooperative anti-narcotics efforts in the Western Hemisphere. A continuous, accumu-
lative, U.S.-Mexico failure on drugs is bound to disrupt the overall picture of their bilateral relations with unpredictable economic, political, and security consequences. At the same time, if the United States and Mexico fail to cut the Gordian knot of drug corruption elsewhere in the Americas seems unlikely.

Samuel de Villar

Samuel de Villar is Professor at the Centro de Estudios Internacionales de El Colegio de México, a journalist and governmental consultant. He received his doctorate in juridical science from Harvard Law School.

As part of a UC MEXUS development grant, Langenbach examined a number of structures in Mexico City soon after the disastrous 1985 earthquake. Access to many of Mexico's historical structures and technical collaboration in Mexico was provided by M. en C. Enrique Martinez Romero, Instituto Mexi-
cano de la Construcción de Acero, Salvador Aceves, ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), and Roberto Moll, UNAM. The various effects of this earthquake on different buildings, all of recent vintage and all using some form of composite concrete and ma-
sory construction, offered some evidence to support his structural system approach for seismic de-
ign. Many engineered buildings of re-
cent construction were heavily dam-
ged or destroyed. Nearby, other buildings of supposedly inferior ma-
sory construction were left standing and, at least superficially, undamaged. Careful examination of several buildings in the most heavily dam-
ged areas, with further suggestion that the structural form and integrity of composite concrete and masonry construction may indeed offer an additional margin of safety over simply reinforced concrete.

Langenbach observed that in two intact structures, the concrete frames and the brick infill walls worked to

Mexico City. Poorly constructed reinforced concrete frame and brick building showing little damage. Structure protected by infill walls.
COLEF: Chartered for Border Studies

Editor's note: In this new occasional feature the News will focus on a Mexican Institution of higher education and/or research.

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF) was initially incorporated in 1982 as Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México (CEFONIX). It is an autonomous institution dedicated to border issues research. It consists of research and monitoring centers in Tijuana and Mexicali, Baja California Norte; Nogales; Sonora; Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua; and Naco Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas; and has a representative office in Mexico City.

COLEF maintains a staff of more than fifty professional faculty/researchers including the directors of the five departments for special projects, seminars, or conferences. The faculty may also call on a number of visiting professors from other institutions in Mexico and the United States. Although COLEF is an autonomous institution dedicated to the study of the border issues research, it is an independent research entity funded by the Mexican government and private foundations.

COLEF's charter and organization grew out of the El Colegio de Méjico initiative to substantially increase study of Mexico-United States relations along the border. Jorge Bustamante, President of COLEF, recalls, "We realized several things very quickly. First, because of the dynamism of the border region and the speed at which things happen, it was apparent that effective study had to be continual and at very close range. We really know much less about the border than we thought we did. Also, once we began to look at things at this close range, we began to appreciate some of the implications of border study had for the national planning agenda."

Although there are other institutions investigating research questions along the border, COLEF is the only one specificallychartered to study the entire border. COLEF's first priority is to promote scientific understanding of the social, economic, cultural, demographic, political, and environmental processes characteristics of the regions in Mexico that share a common geographic border with the United States.

Busyman explains the organizational approach to accomplish this: "We are different from most academic research groups or colleges in that we avoid traditional disciplinary divisions in our research. We are organized to examine border problems, not from any particular discipline but from a regional, binaural, and interactive perspective."

In addition to researching questions on border population dynamics, public health, environmental issues, and migration, among others, COLEF has the responsibility to broadly disseminate its results and initiate and sustain active public communication with all border communities. To this end, the Publications Department both produces the college's research reports in a bimonthly magazine intended for the general population, and also, in cooperation with the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, publishes an annual guide to international research projects on Mexico. The Communication Department is responsible for production of audiovisual, radio, and television program material based primarily on the research conducted by COLEF.

COLEF has cooperative research agreements and has conducted joint research projects with six of the nine campuses of the University of California, the University of Texas at Austin and El Paso, Notre Dame University and universities in Arizona and New Mexico. Two important conditions which contribute to the success of these cooperative efforts, according to Bustamante, are, first, the qualifications and training of COLEF's personnel, and second, COLEF's data processing and computer facilities. "Two-thirds of our staff have earned Ph.D.'s, the rest hold Master's degrees. We believe professional parity is essential for productive collaboration with other
We can only accommodate about twenty-five students a year. But with this limited number, combined with the fact that they are all on our scholarships, we can be very selective and provide them with attention and guidance not possible in larger institutions.

Daily activities and long-term objectives are guided by a single philosophy. Constituents explain this overriding concern, "The essential and critical part of our plan for the future is simply to know for the absolute integrity and quality of our research product. Without this recognition, not only in Mexico but everywhere, we will have failed to meet our charter and our own expectations. Regardless of how successful we are in attracting economic or political support for this institution, regardless of the range of issues we are able to investigate, and regardless of the number of students we will be able to accept, we are committed to establishing a reputation based only on the highest standards of scientific work."

To receive announcements of publications, catalogues of audio and video productions, and information on research activities, address correspondence, from outside Mexico, to:

Rodolfo Steventhal, L. Rodríguez #21, Zona del Río, Tijuana, B.C., México, 23220.

The UC MEXUS Critical Issues Program, in cooperation with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, recently sponsored the first in a series of conferences addressing issues of importance in the relationship between Mexico and the United States. "Succession President- Bi-National Relations" was held in Los Angeles, October 7, presented a forum for discussion of the importance of recent political events in Mexico. In addition, two papers presented by Mexican and North American scholars, there were discussions by political and academic experts, and opportunities for questions by members of the news media from both countries.

Edgar Butler from UC Riverside and Jorge Bustamante from El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF) introduced the conference. They will also be the editors of the conference proceedings to be published as part of the Critical Issues Program.

The second event in this three year program will be a conference presenting papers developed in response to a call entitled, "Neighbors in Crisis - A Call for Joint Solutions." Eight proposals were received for a chapter-length manuscript. Proposals were selected by a binational evaluation committee to explore the nature and possible resolution of issues critically important to the United States and Mexico. The power of awareness, their affiliations, and the chapter titles are listed below.

- Juan Victor Palomar, UC Santa Barbara and Jose Ignacio Urquía, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, "A Binalateral System of Agricultural Production: The Case of the Mexican-U.S. Border and California Agriculture."
- Michael Kearney, UC Riverside and Rodolfo Steventhal, El Colegio de México, "Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Mexico and the United States."
- Luis Suarez-Villa, UC Irvine and Bernardo González Aréchiga, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, "Informal Sector: Electronic and Information Industry: International Competitiveness and Regional Impacts."
- J Dennis Mull, UC Irvine and Vicente Lopez, Universidad Xochimilco, "AIDS Control at the Frontline: A Binalateral Challenge."
- Luis Quiroz, "Crisis in Crisis?" conference will be held on February 9 and 18, 1989, at the Beckman Center of the National Academies of Science in Washington, D.C. California registration is required. For additional information, please contact Kathleen Truman, Conference Coordinator, UC MEXUS, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521 (714) 787-3519.

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UC MEXUS announces 1988 Development Grants

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce the award of Development Grants totaling $116,680 for the 1988-89 academic year. The grants support proposed development activities of UC researchers in areas of Mexican studies, Chicano studies, U.S.-Mexico relations, and scientific collaboration with Mexican scholars.

Major proposals for extramural support of the projects are expected to be submitted under the auspices of UC MEXUS within the year. Those principal investigators receiving awards, the project titles, and primary UC and Mexican collaborators in the work are listed below.

Baldwin, James G. - Riverside. Preparation of Extramural Support for Biogeography and Phylogenetic Analysis of Heteroderidae (M. Mordo-Ocampo - UC Riverside; G. Davino Delatorre, A. Avila Garcia - Invervidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos; M. Camino-L. Garcia - Instituto Politecnico Nacional)


Flegel, A. Russell - Santa Cruz. Heavy Metals in Coastal Waters Along the U.S.-Mexican Boundary in the Northern Gulf of California. (M. J. Pavlacka - Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; J. A. Songa Zavala - Univeridad Autónoma de Baja California)

Frits, Robert - Irvine. U.S.-Mexico Study of Migration and Depressive Symptoms. (F. Castro - UC Los Angeles; G. Juanpadappa - CSU Fullerton; B. Taladrid; S. Palm; E. Perches - Hospital General de Mexico)

Fuentes, Luisa - Los Angeles. The New Role of Grassroots Movements in Mexico. (J. Wilbert - UC Los Angeles; Z. Zou - Invervidad Autónoma de Baja California)

Gonzalez, Daniel - Riverside. Faunistic Survey for Natural Enemies of Grape Leaftappers in Baja California (J. Wolfert - UC Davis; R. Leon - Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales y Agro-Pecuarias)

Guendelman, Sylvia - Berkeley. Patterns of Prenatal Care Utilization and Birth Outcomes: The Tijuana-California Connection (R. E. Zambrana - UC Los Angeles; M. Silber - Patronato de Medicina Social Comunitaria)

Hayes-Bautista, David E. - Los Angeles. The Meeting of Medical Traditions in New Spain: Nahua, Spanish and Mexican Medical Styles (R. Alcalay; R. Otto Valdez - UC Los Angeles; O. Socol; V. Sanchez Garcia de Alba - Universidad de Guadalajara)

Mull, J. Dennis - Irvine. A Request for Funding to Develop a Border Area AIDS Control Program - McNutt - UC San Diego; V. Lopez - Centro de Estudios Universitarios Xochicalli; D. Martinez - Servicio Médico de Municipios; Tijuan - Juan Alberto Morales C. - Director de Servicios Medicos Preventivos, Ensenada.

Pollin, Robert N. - Riverside. Economic Departmental Exchange Program Between UC Riverside and Metropolitan Autonomous University - Acapulcoza (K. Griffin; S. Cullenberg - UC Riverside; J. Ortiz Davidson - E. Zepeda - Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Azcapotzalco)

Rejmanek, Eva - Davis. The ecological study of the larval habitats of two main vector malarials. Anopheles albimanus and Aq. pseudopencципии in the Tapeatales re- gion, Chalpas, Mexico (M. Rej- manek - Davis; M. Rodriguez - Centro de Investigacion de Paludismo).


Shenker, Jonathan M. - Davis. Distribution and Abundance of Neotropical Juvenile Fishes in the Gulf of California (M. Gregory Hammann - Centro de Investigacion Cientifica y de Ensenanza Superior de Ensenada, B.C.)


Valiente, Janeiro L. - Los Angeles. Evaluation of Water-Water Exposure in Mexico (M. E. Cebrian - Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN)

UCSC Students Succeed in Mellon Fellowship Competition

Editor's Note: We were impressed by the stories of two graduating seniors at the University of California, Santa Cruz who have received Andrew W. Mellon Fellowships in the Humanities, the most prestigious awards given to students pursuing advanced humanities degrees.

The annual fellowships recognize outstanding seniors in the United States and Canada by granting them, for at least two years, full tuition and stipends to attend top graduate schools of their choice. In past years, UCSC students have captured one or even two Mellon Fellowships. This year three Santa Cruz seniors won, out of 127 fellowships awarded, making UCSC one of only two universities to have three or more Mellon fellows in 1988. The fellowships, which award stipends of $10,250 for the 1988-89 school year, are administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. The program's goal is to avert a shortage of new humanities faculty as current faculty retire and as children of "baby boom" parents reach college age in the 1990's.

Since the program's inception, UCSC's Mellon applications have been coordinated by John Lynch, Provost of Cowell College. UCSC has had nine winners in the five years of the Mellon competition.

We are pleased to present these personal looks at two of the latest recipients, María Gutiérrez and José Orozco, in the UC MEUS News, with thanks to the UCSC Public Information Office, publishers of UCANTA CRUZ News.

"I know the empowerment of knowledge because I have experienced the vulnerability of ignorance." So began María Gutiérrez in her statement of purpose for her fellowship application. The story of María's early life and subsequent education is so striking that two years ago, producer George Ow asked her to be the subject of a documentary film. The result was "Mi Vida: The Three Worlds of María Gutiérrez," a work that has inspired many, both in and out of California's Hispanic community. Ow, in fact, supported much of María's UCSC education in her fellowship through personal and solicited contributions.

Her current interests in Italian literature and culture developed quickly at UCSC. "As I learned the language, my appreciation for the literature grew stronger," she says. "I was able to examine profound dimensions of their culture and history, and that became intellectually fascinating." She spent one year in Italy on the Education Abroad Program, which enabled her to visit cultural and historical landmarks all over Europe.

María will pursue a Ph.D. in Italian, French and possibly Spanish literature at Stanford University. "Literature transcends national boundaries," she says. "Italian is my passion, but all different genres are interrelated.

Her goal is to teach romance language literature at a university level. "I have had a very unconventional life until now, and that has affected my views on the world and on interpreting literature," María says. "I want to make literature more than just a boring and intellectual thing my students can't relate to--I want to make it come alive for them."

Meanwhile, she will continue to visit area junior high school and high school students who have seen her film. In 1989, she will address the UCSC literature. "Even though I'm studying literature, I want to keep in contact with my community and keep the dialogue alive. I want them to have the opportunities I had."

Leaving his books in a classroom during high school soccer practice was the best thing that could have happened to José Orozco. When he went to get them, he met a recruiter from UCSC, who had gone unannounced since the PA system was broken. The recruiter performed his job well, José applied, was accepted, and journeyed to Santa Cruz to meet the professors who would influence his life.

José's parents moved to California from Tepatitlán, Mexico--the same province in which María Gutiérrez grew up--twenty-five years ago. They raised José and his three younger brothers in East Los Angeles, an environment not especially noted for producing top scholars. However, three sons have thus far gone to college, which José attributes primarily to his parents. "My parents are very supportive of our education, but they don't try to influence our studies in any way," he says. "A lot of students I know who want to UCSC didn't finish school, but because of family problems, not intellectual problems. I was lucky to have a family that supported me."

José began his UCSC career in psychology, then switched to sociology. "In his junior year, he switched again, to history, in which he received his degree in the summer of 1987 from Oakes College. "I found that history, more than psychology or sociology, gave me a lot of freedom to think about my world, its problems, and my role in solving them," he says. "But I don't limit myself to one field. I use sociology, psychology, anthropology and other fields as much as possible to view the world."

Orozco's thesis on Marx examined how revolutionary theory, tactics and practice interact with one another in the context of social revolution. After winning the Mellon, he decided to attend Harvard University, which has an outstanding program in Latin American history, his probable field of concentration. He is also interested in African history.

"There's a real contradiction between the Western world and the Third World," he says. "My interests in Latin America and Africa are based on the progression of this contradiction throughout history, and the stage we're in today."

José's academic concerns extend to his future as a professor as well. "As he wrote in his fellowship statement of purpose: "To what extent have Western intellectuals and academics bartered away life, and in the process their respect for human- ity, for an almost insatiable thirst for objective facts? Has 'knowledge for knowledge's sake' become the modern academic's understanding of his task?"

For his part, José intends to fight that trend. "When I hit upon one or two good professors who were interested in the truth and in sharing it with their students, it really spurred me on," he says. "I love to teach--interacting with students is very exciting. I'm looking forward to those dynamic interactions."

Announcements

J aime E. Rodríguez, professor of history at the University of California, Irvine, has been elected to the twenty-five member Council of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. According to the Smithsonian, "for over one hundred and forty years the advice of the most eminent scholars and scientists has guided the Smithsonian Institution in the development of its activities for the advancement of knowledge and popular understanding in art, history and science. The Smithsonian Council acts as a continuing forum for such advice, with distinguished representatives from fields of research and public service of importance to the Institution. The Council's discussions help to illuminate wider areas of choice in cultural and intellectual affairs."

UC Santa Barbara Assistant Research Anthropologist Mary O'Conner has been awarded a Fulbright grant to teach and conduct research in Oaxaca, Mexico, during the 1988-89 academic year. She will be a fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies and Research in Social Anthropology in Oaxaca, where she will teach a course on the Mayo Indians of northwest Mexico and conduct research focusing on the communities of Oaxaca, Jalisco, and Michoacan, the source of many Mexican immigrants to the Santa Barbara area.

Victor F. Fuentes, professor of Spanish and Portugese at UC Santa Barbara, has won the Letters of Gold (Letras de Oro) literary prize in the essay category for his submission on the famous Spanish film director Luis Bunuel. Sponsored by the University of Miami and the American Express Co., the prize is the most prestigious literary award in America for writers in Spanish who reside in the United States. In his essay titled "Bunuel: film y literatura," Fuentes shows the relationship of Bunuel's early surrealistic films of the late 1920s, in which he collaborated with artist Salvador Dali, and the works of Hispanic writers of the same period.
UCSD 1988-89 Fellowships Announced

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, has announced the winners of its ninth residential fellowship competition. Since 1980 a total of 156 scholars and non-academic specialists on Mexico have been awarded Visiting Research Fellowships by the Center, of which 76 have come from Mexico and other Latin American nations. The fellowship selection committee consisted of twenty-one leading Mexican and U.S. scholars representing the disciplines of Anthropology, Economics, History, Sociology, and Political Science. Those awarded 1988-1989 fellowships include:

Rafael Alarcón (social anthropologist, El Colegio de Jalisco), "Implementación y impactos de la Simpson-Rodino Immigration Act of 1986."

Arturo Borja (political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Duke University), "Development of the Computer Industry in Newly Industrialized Countries: The Case of Mexico."

Maria Lorena Cook (political scientist, Ph.D candidate, U.C. Berkeley), "Organizing Dissent: The Politics of Opposition in Mexican Unions."


María Teresa Koreck (anthropologist, University of Chicago), "The State Against Society: The Mexican Revolutionary State and the Implementation of the Agrarian Reform."

Wilson Pérez Núñez (political scientist, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas), "Ten Years of Industrial Planning in Mexico: An Evaluation."

Keith Pezzoli (Ph.D. candidate, urban planning, UCLA), "The Politics of Land Allocation in Mexico City: The Case of Ajusco."

Keith Rosenblum (journalist, Arizona Daily Star), "The Anatomy of Mexico's Regional Newspapers."


Arturo Sánchez Gutiérrez (political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Azcapotzalco), "Development of the Mexican Political System during the 1950's."

Frans Schryer (social anthropologist, University of Guelph, Ontario), "Language, Education and Ethnicity in Huasteca Nahua Communities (Hidalgo)."

Enrique Semo (historian, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), "Mexico: Roots of Authoritarianism and Democracy, 1810-1928."

Ilán Semo (political scientist, Universidad Nacional de México), "Crisis in the Caribbean and U.S. Policy toward Mexico."

Stephen Stamos (political economist, Buchnell University), "Mexico's Economic Crisis: Beyond Debt and Instability."

Lynn Stephen (anthropologist, Northeastern University), "Weaving Changes: Zapotec Women and Community Development."

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


Peter Ward (urban geographer, University of Cambridge), "The Recent Development of the Mexico City Metropolitan Area and Its Insertion into the World Economy."

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is accepting applications for fellowships to be held during the year beginning July 1, 1989. An application packet and additional information should be requested from Graciela Platino, Fellowship Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies D-010, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

The Center's Visiting Fellowship program is supported by grants from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

CALL FOR PAPERS

VIII Meeting of Mexican and North American Historians
San Diego, October, 1990

The Joint Organizing Committee of the Conference of Mexican and North American Historians issues a call for papers for its VIII meeting, to be held in San Diego in October of 1990. The Joint Organizing Committee has decided to limit the meeting to the quincentennial in 1992. The title of the conference, "Five Centuries of Mexican History," emphasizes this broad orientation. In keeping with this general theme, proposals are particularly welcomed for papers or full panels that deal with the contrast between the Old and the New World and with the continuing question of Mexico's integration into the modern world system, with the country seen as a case study of larger historical processes. The reciprocal impacts of Europe on Mexico and of Mexico on the rest of the world form a central focus of this concept. Suggested themes are questions of imperial or state structures; international relations, or politics; aspects of environmental change; material life, and culture in the broadest sense; and themes of traditional interest in Mexican history, such as the Conquest, the Enlightenment, war and foreign intervention, foreign investment, and so forth. The Committee is particularly interested in proposals emphasizing the comparative, the connective, and the structural. Considering the location of the conference, topics dealing with Mexico-United States relations, questions of immigration, and border problems are of special interest. All writers are encouraged to include some treatment of the bibliography and historiography concerning their topics. Papers specifically devoted to critical historiography on any theme are especially welcomed. Given the thematic emphasis on Mexico's relationship to the rest of the world — past, present, and future — contributions which deal comparatively with Mexico, the United States, and Canada, or with Mexico and other areas of Latin America, or with the North and South, are encouraged, as are interdisciplinary approaches and the work of scholars outside the field of history.

This is the first general call for Papers. It is requested that all those interested in the conference send the Joint Organizing Committee their suggestions for topics within the general themes outlined in this Call. All suggestions and recommendations should be sent no later than February 1, 1989, to:

Professor Eric Van Young
Department of History, D-004
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92092

The Joint Organizing Committee will meet on February 10-11, 1989 in Tijuana, Baja California, and will issue the final Call for Papers for the meeting of October, 1990.

CONVOCATORIA

VIII Reunión de Historiadores Mexicanos y Norteamericanos
Octubre 1990

El Comité Conjunto para la Reunión de Historiadores Mexicanos y Norteamericanos invita a la presentación de trabajos para su VIII reunión, que se llevará a cabo en San Diego, California, en octubre de 1990.

El Comité Conjunto ha decidido vincular esta reunión a la conmemoración del V Centenario en 1992. El título de la reunión, "México en el medio milenio," abraza esta amplia perspectiva. De acuerdo con el enunciado general, se busca primordialmente la propuesta de trabajos o de sesiones completas que traten del contacto entre el Viejo y el Nuevo Mundo y del tema de la integración de México al sistema del mundo moderno, visto como un estudio de caso de procesos históricos más amplios. Los impactos mutuos de Europa en México y de éste en el resto del mundo constituyen el enfoque central de este concepto. Los temas que se sugieren son los referentes a estructuras imperiales o estatales, relaciones internacionales, políticas internas, transformaciones del medio ambiente, vida material y cultura en su sentido más amplio, y temas de interés tradicional de la historia mexicana, tales como la Conquista, la Ilustración, guerras e intervenciones extranjeras, invasión extranjera, etcétera. El Comité está interesado particularmente en propuestas con enfoques comparativos de relación y estructurales. Dado el énfasis temático en las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos, como asuntos de inmigración y sobre problemas fronterizos. Serán especialmente bienvenidos los trabajos que invisen comentarios sobre la bibliografía y historiografía relativas a sus temas. Los trabajos específicamente dedicados a la crítica historiográfica sobre cualquier tema tendran de particular interés. Dado el énfasis temático en las relaciones de México con el mundo, se anima a presentar todos los trabajos comparativos, o aquellos que tengan que ver con temas de las áreas que rodean a México, los Estados Unidos y Canadá o México y otras áreas de América Latina o sobre el Viejo y el Nuevo Mundo, así como los enfoques interdisciplinarios y los trabajos de academias de otras áreas serán también bienvenidos.

Esta ha de considerarse como la primera Convocatoria general. Regárenos a los interesados no hagan saber sus opiniones y sugerencias de temas dentro del esquema general antes del 15 de febrero de 1989.

La correspondencia se deberá enviar a la Presidente María Teresa Franco, a la siguiente dirección.

Comité Mexicano de Ciencias Históricas
Apartado Postal 21-972
04000 México, D.F.

El Comité Conjunto de Historiadores Mexicanos y Norteamericanos se reunirá los días 10 y 11 de febrero de 1989 en Tijuana, Baja California, y emitirá la Convocatoria definitiva para la reunión de 1990.
Funding Opportunities

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH PROGRAM

The National Research Council announces the 1989 Resident, Cooperative, and Postdoctoral Research Associate Programs for research in the sciences and engineering to be conducted on behalf of thirty federal agencies or research institutions. Approximately 450 new full-time Associateships will be awarded on a competitive basis for research in chemistry, earth and atmospheric sciences; biology, environmental sciences; and mathematics, space and planetary sciences; and physics. Most of the programs are open to both U.S. and non-U.S. nationals, and to both recent Ph.D. degree recipients and se

Applications to the National Research Council must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1989. April 15, and August 15, 1989. Initial awards will be announced in March and April. Information on specific research opportunities and federal laboratories, as well as application materials, may be obtained from the Associate Programs (BR425A-D2), Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. Tel: (202) 334-2760.

LATINO PUBLIC POLICY FELLOWSHIPS FOR 1989

The Inter-University Program for Latino Research and the Social Science Research Council announce their 1989 Grants Competition for Public Policy Research on Contemporary Hispanic Issues. Grants will vary from small individual awards to support for collaborative research projects. Awards will range from $20,000 to $30,000. Priority will be given to the following themes: children and youth at risk; culture and economic behavior; political organization and empowerment; minority policy initiatives and their impact on Latino communities; and other topics specific to the Latino community. For additional information contact Raul H. Chavez, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, Tel: (212) 616-0280, or Harriet A. Ronca, Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, Student Services Building 4, 1st Floor, Austin, TX 78712, (512) 471-1817.

URBAN UNDERCLASS RESEARCH FUNDING

The Social Science Research Council announces three new fellowship and grant programs that will be offered in 1989 to support research on the Urban Underclass. The programs aim to encourage research on the structure and processes that generate, maintain, and exacerbate the conditions and consequences of persistent and concentrated urban poverty in the United States. Undergraduate Research Associates who have an institutional financial support of up to $5000 per student to support research conducted by undergraduate students in collaboration with faculty and/or advanced graduate students. (Up to five undergraduates may receive support in connection with a single project.) Dissertation Fellowships provide financial support of up to $20,000 for full-time research directed toward the completion of the doctoral dissertation. Postdoctoral Grants provide up to $37,500 to support research by scholars with a Ph.D. or comparable research experience. Application deadline: January 10, 1989. For further information and application materials please contact the Social Science Research Council, Research on the Urban Underclass, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158, Tel: (212) 616-0280.

FORD FOUNDATION MINORITY FELLOWSHIPS

The National Research Council plans to award approximately twenty-five Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities in a program designed to provide opportunities for continued education and research in research for Native American Indians and Alaskan Natives, Black Americans, Mexican Americans/Chicanos, Native Pacific Islanders, and Puerto Ricans. Awards in this program will be made in the behavioral and social sciences, humanities, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, and biological sciences, or for interdisciplinary programs comprised of two or more eligible disciplines. Awards will not be made in professions such as medicine, law, social work, library science, and such areas as business administration and management, communications, health sciences, journalism, and education. Tenure of a fellowship provides postdoctoral research experience at an approximate not-for-profit institution of higher education or research of the Fellow's choice. Application deadline is January 13, 1989.

All inquiries concerning application materials and program administration should be addressed to the Fellowship Office, GR 420A, Social Science Research Council, 620 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418. Tel: (202) 334-2860.

MURAL ARTISTS PROGRAM

The Social and Public Arts Resource Center (SPARC) has received a contract from the City of Los Angeles through the Mayor's Office to produce nine murals in the city of Los Angeles in 1988 and 1989. These murals will be placed at sites citywide and will employ community youth and professional artists during their production. This program was inspired by the SPARC Great Wall Mural Project and, in addition to urban beautification, is intended to teach interested youth painting skills and instill local community pride. Artists who wish to be considered for this program are invited to submit twenty slides of their work and a resume to SPARC, 685 Venice Blvd., Venice, CA 90291. Tel: (213) 822-9590.

UC PRESIDENT'S FELLOWSHIPS

The University of California has announced the fifth annual competition for the President's Fellowship Program. The Program offers postdoctoral fellowships to enhance the competitiveness of outstanding minority and women scholars for academic appointments at major research universities, such as the University of California. Fellowships are for one academic year, beginning July 1, with the possibility for renewal for a second year. Research may be conducted on any of the University's nine campuses. All application materials must be received by January 5, 1989. Awards will be announced in April, 1989.

For additional information and applications contact the President's Fellowship Program, University of California, Office of the President, University Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel: (415) 643-6507.

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE AMERICAS

The Geological Society of America will continue its annual research awards program in 1989. The primary role of the research grant program is to provide partial support of master's and doctoral thesis research for graduate students at universities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America. Grants are intended as an aid to a research project, not to sustain the entire cost. Grants are awarded only to individuals at the graduate level of study. All applications must be submitted by February 15, 1989. Application forms and additional information are available from the Research Grants Administrator, Geological Society of America, 300 Pershing Pl., P.O. Box 140, Boulder, Colorado 80301. Tel: (303) 447-2020.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS PROGRAM

The University Research Expeditions Program (UREP) is a program which provides funds and field assistance for University of California research while promoting public involvement and understanding of the University's research role. Faculty members or staff researchers from any UC campus are encouraged to apply for full or partial funding of projects in any discipline which can incorporate UREP volunteer participation. Proposal and application deadline is March 18, 1989 for projects intended for November 1989 through April 1990. For further information and grant proposal forms contact: University Research Expeditions Program, University of California, Office of the President, 1400 High Street, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel: (415) 642-6586.

There is a common belief that today's efficiency in food production is due to modern agricultural technology. This may be true, but it implies that all other agriculture is inefficient and low yielding, and that is an assertion that several scholars have been challenging recently. Gene Wilken has been foremost among them, and this new book helps to clarify many misconceptions about traditional approaches to food production.

To produce food you need plants, soil, water, light, and farming techniques. Since the beginning of agricultural time, humans have been experimenting, modifying these factors to improve yields and to decrease labor input. Thus, agriculture today really is the summation of successful experiences throughout the millennia. Farmers have contributed, from all corners of the world, to the success of our food production through their great diversity of plants, methods, structures and tools.

Unfortunately, appreciation of the history of agriculture is not shared by the modern world, which sees only the newest advances in plants (techniques, methods, tools and structures) without understanding their constraints or origins. Modern agriculture has been developed at experimental research stations and other research institutions. Its successes and failures are well documented and incorporated into the educational process for the training of new professionals and scientists and eventually appear in the fields as 'the received wisdom.'

In contrast with this, traditional agricultural approaches continue to be followed by the greater majority of farmers in the world's massive tropical regions. These farmers use a great variety of plants and technology combining the old and the new, the efficient and the wasteful.

The real problem with traditional agriculture is that modern science has paid little attention to it. Documentation is fragmentary at best, and the subject almost never is included in the educational process. Gene Wilken's book is, therefore, not only an excellent contribution to this field, it is a long-awaited one.

The volume is well organized and could be an excellent textbook for a course on traditional agriculture in the tropics of Mesoamerica, as well as a critical reference for any researcher interested in the topic. The book is organized as a catalogue of management practices of the major environmental factors: energy, soil, slope field surface, water, climate and space. Unfortunately, management systems such as chinampas and terraces are discussed in several different chapters, and this may disappoint some readers, but the index can help those interested in this approach.

The chapters are well balanced and informative, with very good references. The content is based on the author's field experience, and his illustrations are a valuable complement to the text. The quality of the photographs is acceptable, considering that most of the images probably began as color slides.

The chapter on soil classification would have been enhanced by a discussion of the outstanding Yucatecan Maya classification system of soils. Wilken's two examples, from Tlacola and Guatemala, which are based on his own research, are very interesting. But the addition of the Maya classification could have enriched the fascinating field of soil taxonomy. And I think the last chapter, on traditional resource management, would have been strengthened by some discussion of the potential of traditional knowledge exchange and transfer, and some comments about the experiences of others who have attempted such work in, for example, the tropical chinampas.

Nonetheless, the final chapter includes many statements that could be the basis of lively classroom discussion, such as, "If technology includes not only equipment but also social organization and procedures, then the traditional world can offer its own examples of complex and specialized technologies that would be quite inappropriate for other societies."

One of the most intriguing challenges the world faces today is the provision of food for its growing population. A major paradox exists in this challenge: the surplus of food in some regions in contrast with the staggering hunger of others. Good Farmers is an important book in a field which is not well understood but which holds tremendous potential for the improvement of world-wide agricultural production. Traditional agriculture was the support of past cultures which reached higher population densities than those in the same locations today. Looking to this agricultural past that still lives through the farmers of the Mesoamerican tropics may help us meet the needs of the future.

- Arturo Gómez-Pompa

Gene Wilken is a geographer at Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Arturo Gómez-Pompa is Professor of Botany and Plant Sciences at the University of California, Riverside.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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The UCLA Latin American Center and the University of California Con- sortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) are pleased to announce the publication of BorderLine: A Bibliography of the United States-Mexico Borderlands. Nearly 9,000 entries in English, Spanish, and other Western European languages encompass all major academic disciplines as well as popular subjects such as travel, recreation, folk and domestic arts. In addition to books and journal articles, it includes government publications, conference proceedings, maps, photogra phs, and video cassette recordings. Most of the cited works have appeared since 1980, although some earlier materials are also listed. This publication is a hard-copy version of the electronic on-line database developed over the last several years by the UCLA Latin American Center, which also has produced the Hispanic American Periodicals Index (HAPI). The Center plans to update the file on a regular basis and to provide researchers upon request with on-line printouts of new material.

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Mexican Politics in Transition. 
Edited by Judith Gentleman. 
(Westview Press, 1987, pp. 320, cloth, $36.50) Contributors examine, 
from various perspectives, the facts 
and significance of political reform in 
Mexico. The effectiveness of this 
political response to recent develop-
mental and financial problems is 
analyzed through examination of the 
changing roles of established orga-
nizations.

Nueva Vizcaya: Heartland of the 
Spanish Frontier. By Oakah L. 
Jones, Jr. (University of New Mex-
ico Press, 1988, pp. 360, cloth, 
$32.50) Details the civil, military, and 
ecclesiastical administration of New 
Spain’s northern frontier and the 
conflicts between this administration 
and central Spanish/Mexican au-
thority. Examines the evolution of 
Indian relations, economic activities, 
and territorial expansion of the re-

Escalating Disputes: Social 
Participation and Change in the 
Oaxacan Highlands. By Philip C. 
Parnell. (University of Arizona Press 
- PROFMEX, 1988, pp. 175, cloth, 
$25.00) Study of the complex inter-
action between local customary law 
and village politics, and state gov-
ernment and its legal system during the 
rapid economic changes of the 
1970s and 1980s. Explores how vil-
lagers select the symbols and arenas 
for the expression of disputes and 
organize politically to resolve them.

Memoirs of a Mexican Politician. 
By Roderic A. Camp. (University of 
New Mexico Press, 1988, cloth, 
$22.50, paper, $11.95) A 
documentary novel that melds fiction 
and historical fact. Recent Mexican 
history is presented through the 
thoughts and actions of a composite 
figure distilled from the author’s 
many interviews of public figures, the 
official political pronouncements of 
these individuals, and his knowledge 
of the details of their back-
grounds and careers.

Who’s Who in Mexico Today. By 
Roderic A. Camp. (Westview Press, 
1988, pp. 190, cloth, $45.00) A 
bibliographical dictionary of more 
than 500 contemporary public fig-
ures in Mexico. Vital statistics about 
each individual are provided along 
with specifics about his or her edu-
cational, elective, governmental, and 
professional backgrounds.

The Monterrey Elite and the 
Mexican State, 1860-1940. By Alex 
M. Saragoza. (University of Texas 
Press, 1988, pp. 258, cloth, $30.00) 
The first major historical study of the 
"Grupo Monterrey," led by the Garza-
Sada family, that transformed Mon-
terrey into a premier industrial center 
in Mexico during the early 1900s. An 
examination of the origins of the 
Monterrey elite and the ideas, beliefs, 
and vision that set the Monterrey 
elite apart from and often against the 
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