Common perceptions of the "publish or perish" adage of the academic world imagine the scholar writing for other specialists in obscure, esoteric journals or possibly as a textbook author, but still within highly specialized fields and intended only for equally specialized colleagues or dedicated students. Regardless of the extent to which this is true, neither the view of the public at large nor the academic community includes the academic as a writer of fiction.

But Alejandro Morales, of the University of California, Irvine, is both a professor of Spanish and Portuguese and the author of four published works of fiction. Since joining UCI in 1974 and the publication of his first novel in 1975 Morales has managed to bridge the perceived separation between scholarly work and fiction.

Spanning academic theory and literary practice also has meant connecting a variety of other seemingly disparate entities. Morales's novels bridge differences of language, culture, history, and areas of research. 

_Caras viejas y vino nuevo_ (1975) and _La verdad sin voz_ (1979) were written in Spanish. The third novel, _Reto en el paraíso_ (1983) is composed of English and Spanish segments, and Morales's latest work, _The Brick People_ (1989), is entirely in English. Morales explains that he considered the subject matter and intended audience for each work

(continued on page 4)
Guest Editorial

The Chicano Intellectual Tradition: Towards the Fifth Century

Here I was surrounded by old books, beautiful examples of the earliest printing in the New World. Some went back to the beginning of printing in the Americas. There were manuscripts, too, hundreds and hundreds of them, the personal archives of the leading figures in the history of Mexico and Texas. I had to pinch myself to realize that I was not dreaming. It all seemed so wonderful.

Carlos E. Castañeda, Librarian of the Genaro Garcia Collection, University of Texas, 1927

Possibly one of the greatest misconceptions about Chicano historiography is that the widely published intellectual writings by Chicanos are of recent vintage, traceable only over several decades. This assumption is in part supported by the large and growing body of contemporary published materials by and about Chicanos, especially within the past fifteen years. However, the more progressive view that Chicanos have a documented and unbroken history in both print and nonprint records throughout the Southwest is one which is shared by a number of scholars. Through their efforts, there is emerging a panoramic view of the history of Chicano literature as a body of work which had its genesis in the Mexican Southwest during the sixteenth century and continues to the present.

Since this view of Chicano historiography points to four hundred years of literary tradition, it was essential to unearth documentary evidence of this productivity existed in the American Southwest and was available for those seeking to study the Mexican experience in the United States. In fact, not only was the Hispanic experience (inclusive of non-Chicanos) being documented, but through the painstaking work of such Hispanic scholars as Carlos E. Castañeda, many important archival and manuscript sources were identified and subsequently preserved.

But, one might ask, if this Chicano literary tradition is as long-lived as it is claimed to be, why has it not gained much more visibility and stature within the broader orbit of American literature? The historical records do indicate that there was no shortage of works by talented Hispanic writers who were active throughout the Southwest. Including scholarly volumes and innumerable corridos, religious plays, folktales, and poems. For the most part, they were written in Spanish and not noticed and their works unanalyzed. Why?

One reason is the presence of a dual language in much of the literature, which largely relegated its study to Latin American and Mexican literati. Many of the written works penned and published in the Spanish language were disregarded. There was a similar disinterest of scholars in one another and strong disposition towards the European literary tradition. The long history of ignoring Chicanos was not due to a perceived linguistic obstacle. But it may also be attributed to the sociopolitical polarization which resulted from a rejection of the Chicano in and by the United States. At the beginning of the twentieth century, despite the growing fascination with the Southwest and even with Hispanic folklore and culture in general, bibliographic inquiry by a host of Anglo historians continued to ignore the presence and role of the Chicano. They failed to recognize the importance of chronicling the

Chicano experience within the dominant society. Bibliographies prepared in order to track all the writings of United States and state histories were largely biased toward an Anglocentricity. It is fascinating that this bias was noticed and later archival collections in this country, but also drove the pursuit of documents found throughout Mexico, Cuba, Spain, and France. In many instances documents which would have been extremely enlightening to Chicano scholars were left out. In the decades that followed, many of the bibliographies generally retained these ethnocentric tendencies. And when references pertinent to the Chicano appeared, they often suffered from the "siesta-festas" syndrome, or that which I consider a folktale of the English language. Libraries are one of folklore curiously.

Librarians during this period could have played a more significant role in cultural history, but generally neglected to collect and preserve the materials being generated by the Chicano community. Since there was ample material throughout the Southwest, librarians could have collected much more extensively to reflect the dynamics and prolificacy which existed in the Chicano community, evidenced not only by publications but also the written materials, such as ephemeral and primary sources. It is known, for example, that there were a considerable number of handwritten documents produced throughout the Southwest, and not only along the border with Mexico. In fact, over 500 were published within the past decade. While many of these were short-lived, there was no shortage of successors. Within the archives that existed in conventional libraries there was symptomatic of the environmental and organizational context in which their librarians operated. Language towards things Chicanos was indicative of the psychiatric and less-than-friendly attitudes and the institutional discrimination with documenting the activities of an English-speaking-dominant society. Archival institutions pressed forward with ambitious programs to acquire and collect the documents and manuscripts produced by the predominantly Anglo

male elite. The oral tradition which was so important to Chicanos, the newspaper poetry, and ephemeral publications that vetoed much of their intellectual energies never made it to the shelves of libraries, and much of it was missing from special collections.

There were some noteworthy precursors to Chicano archival and manuscript collections, developed under the rubric of Latin American and Spanish American, or Southwestern collections. The interest of the University of Texas goes back to 1897, when several of its researchers undertook a project of copying manuscripts in Mexico's Archivo General de la Nación. Only a few years later in 1900 Herbert Eugene Bolton began teaching the University's first Latin American history courses, leading to the purchase of the Genaro Garcia Library. This in turn generated a commitment to Latin American studies expressed in the present day Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection. The Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley has a pre-1900 period for its California collection and has acquired materials which reflect the Chicano experience. And the Huntington Library's Western American collections are notable.

There are many Chicano footprints strewed throughout America, Southwestern, and California collections which unfortunately have been missed by researchers of the Chicano experience. The large historical archives may indeed have found some degree of visibility in what can be considered to be Chicano materials, thus allowing their inclusion in the collections of the Southwestern or Latin American orbit. But it is certain that these were not originally defined as being Mexican American or Chicano and were not acquired through some systematic design for their inherent value in depicting or documenting the Chicano experience.

During the 1940s and 1950s collecting agencies began to move towards acceptance of the "Mexican American" phenomenon. But it was not until the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s that there were a more programmatic and conscious effort to building American ethnic research collections. Despite the scholarly and university campuses throughout the West and Southwest, the "movimiento" spewed, driven by Chicanos, students' frustration with discrimination, disenfranchisement, and widespread institutional neglect. Emerging student activist organizations propelled the movement, demanding curricular and programmatic attention to the history and culture of the Chicanos.

The outcome of this youth militancy was the establishment of Chicano Studies departments, programs, and Chicano research centers in the 1980s. As the programs became institutionalized, it became evident that these centers had barely scratched the collections which would be needed to support the teaching and research needs of the new Chicano scholars. Chicano library programs emerged largely through student-initiated efforts and were located within academic departments and cultural centers. As Chicano collections evolved there were also a few which were incorporated into the campus library system by developing acquisitions programs to collect research and reference materials to support the needs of the Chicano Studies programs.

Those university collections which advanced the farthest did so by securing access to the sophisticated archives of the Chicano academic infrastructure on their campuses. Within a few exceptions, the development of Chicano collections has been stressed the acquisition of current monographs and serials with which to support curricular and research needs. One barometer of the increased acceptance and maturation of Chicano research has been the number of Chicano Scholars and mainstream publishers which are providing outlets to new scholars of Chicano studies. Another indicator has been the publication of many new Chicano reference sources including bibliographies. In the development of Chicano academic institutions, and the increasing international attention to this field. Since the late 1970s, however, the depth
and breadth of contemporary Chicano research have increased so much that much more demand has been brought to bear upon primary source materials.

Chicano studies is continuing its evolution. One exciting new trend is a generation of scholars expanding upon and refining previous investigations. In other cases researchers are rejecting some of the old scholarship and seeking new paradigms, thereby creating a need within their discipline for a new corpus of research, a need which can be satisfied only by turning to the primary sources.

The present status of American archives and manuscripts is thus a problematic one when viewed within the Chicano context. A major effort will be required to provide the presently skewed representation of American culture as reflected in many of this country's libraries and archival institutions. There may be something more than anecdote to the remark by a Chicano scholar who once stated that the most extensive collection of documents on the Chicano Movement is likely to be found within the walls of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The prospects for development of contemporary Chicano archives and manuscripts are exciting and the opportunities do exist. But it is the view of this writer that effective collection development in this field will come about only through the involvement and cooperation of scholars, archivists, and librarians. Institutions will be in a better position to conscientiously define their collecting goals and evaluate their options for meeting those goals within the larger context of some kind of collective plan. In this way, the next hundred years will produce a better-documented history of Chicanos than has been the case up to now.

Salvador Guereña

Bridges (continued from page 1) and decided they called for such an arrangement. "My first reaction was to deal with barrio life in ways that they had to be presented in the language of the barrio. Moreover, my primary audience was the Mexicanos, the Puerto Ricans, the United States and in Mexico. The third book represented such a strong move into two cultures and a set of sets that both languages had to carry the message. Simons Brick Factory, the subject of the latest novel, was a distinctly Anglo organization although it depended exclusively on a Mexican-immigrant working population. The time and place of the story is the transition period in California, when "Mexican and Spanish" changes to "America and English." I wanted the language to reflect that change and, because it is a history of many social and economic conditions of Southern California, I wanted to make sure it was available to an audience that should be made aware of local history." In addition to the historical aspects of these novels, Morales explores the clash of cultures and the accommodation often demanded of their characters, but not always realized. He portrays these conflicts in raw, violent, and explicit language and action that seem to be real and exaggerated at the same time. The often fragmentary, rapidly changing kaleidoscopic imagery and dialogue force the reader to senses rather than merely read, to understand the setting and action. Morales argues that as much as the reader may find them disconcerting, it is just such conditions which propel some of his characters to act the way they do. Both plot and style reflect the changing values, threats to traditions, and cultural instability of the times and places that Morales explores.

Several reviewers of Morales's first two books (available in English translations as Old Faces and New Wine, Maize Press, 1981 and Death of an Anglo, Bilingual Press, 1989) believe that Morales has earned distinction as part of an important tran- slation in the recent development of Chicano literature, leading to a new generation in Chicano literary efforts which differs in subject and style from Chicano writers of the 1960s.

Morales reacts uncompromisingly to stereotypes and categorizes by proposing the primary object for his own fiction. "The real value of minority literature is to allow the major- ity to examine society to see itself in the literary or fictional mirror. All ethnicity literature in the United States has done this. Further, I have recovered an ignored or lost history that contains the valuable contributions of many people in the development of our society -- to understand our tendency to develop historical amnesia, if you will. I am a writer concerned with and interested in my ethnicity, and I write about it. But for me this is in no way a limitation. Describing a writer's terms of reference or her ethnic background might be useful in certain instances, but I want to avoid definitions or characterizations in these terms. This phenomenon exposes another facet of Morales's efforts to link his fiction with broader issues. "Each of my novels is based on some person or incident. And with each one I became more interested in grounding the story on more detailed research, more facts, and less on strictly my own imagination. This brought me to consider The Brick People." Morales spent his early life in the Simons brickyard and then watched as it disappeared piecemeal along with the recognition of its place in the social fabric of the area. "Not only is the story a recording of my family's history in a composite form, but it documents a significant feature of the human relationships between Mexico and the United States. Many of the people who worked in the Simons had moved their entire families from Mexico with the express goal of coming to stay, live, and work." For his research Morris assembled a small group of students, devised interviewing schedules, and began interviewing surviving residents of the Simons. "We have hours and hours of personal reminiscences, stories, rumors, verifiable facts, and a solid basis for the story of the life and times of a company town within a town within a city." The team re-

What is the author trying to tell me? Or why are certain things expressed the way they are? The writer has already had to ask and somehow re- solve such questions. That experi- ence is invaluable in assisting stu- dents. Morales is considering putting one of his books on an op- tional student reading list, but he has not used any of his books as as- ignments. "This might be one way to actually hear where you have suc- ceeded or not as a writer. Newspaper and magazine reviews usually are quite limited to general com- ments. Few writers have the oppor- tunity to see or hear their work dis- cussed in any great detail. Morales's first book was pub- lished by Editorial Joaquín Mortiz, a Mexican firm. The early experience of not "meeting the current needs" of either mainstream publishing houses or the minority presses has led Morales and colleague Robert Boies to venture into another sphere not the usual domain of the academic -- establishing a small and selective publisher of their own. "There are many good writers with important stories to tell who just cannot get their work published," notes Morales. "We wanted to do something about that. So we started Pacheco's Press to help meet this need. At this juncture we have published two out- standing authors and hope in the future to be able to produce four to six new books a year. Because we are small and very committed to

Alejandro Morales

stereographic study -- each part of the picture and nearly every informant led to more parts and additional people. Morales recalls the mixed feelings of all the people in locating still more information. "We finally stopped with what we thought was a thorough job. Shortly after the book was reviewed in the local press, I received any number of calls from people who had missed or didn't know about all, or at least some of, the still additional information and leads to ever widening circles of connections." Morales's university obligations include teaching, as well as scholarly criticism and exposition of literary theory. "I studied literature to be- come a better and more know- ledgeable writer. I began from the point of view that I did not think I could write literature if I had not done some things myself. I now feel more comfortable as a critic, simply because I have the background to develop as a critic -- a self-critic, to be sure, but a critic none the less." From similar considerations, Morales believes he can now provide a more balanced picture of literature for his students. "Students fre- quently address me with issues that the writer must resolve early in every project. When students ask,
Universitywide News

New UCR Faculty Increase Mexican Research Focus

Three recent faculty additions at UC Riverside provide the campus with an increased research focus on Mexico and offer the student interested in Mexican or Mesoamerican expanded instructional and training opportunities.

Robert Patch, a specialist in the political and economic history of Yucatán, begins his second year in the History Department. He characterizes his particular interests in Mexico as "the development of political organizations in the Yucatán. Within the history of Central America and Mexico, from the colonial period to the present, changing access to land and labor resources has resulted in forms of political and economic power unique to the region. Yucatán offers additional evidence for the overwhelming diversity of land tenure and labor systems throughout the entire region." Patch came to UCR from the University of Yucatán, where he taught colonial Latin American history at the graduate level. He says of the expanding program at Riverside, "We currently offer instruction and graduate student guidance through the master's degree in Latin American history, and plan in the very near future to be able to continue it through the Ph.D."

New to the Anthropology Department this fall are Scott Fedick and Karl Taube, two archaeologists who have conducted fieldwork in the lowland Maya regions of Mesoamerica and who are particularly interested in the unique relationships between the Maya and their environment.

Fedick outlines his general research goal by noting, "The prehistoric Maya were doing something right that we do not yet quite understand. They were able to support a population density, throughout the area, much higher than it is today and they did so for several centuries and more effort in house construction, corresponding to greater permanence of these settlements. At some point, these changes became the basis of Maya civilization. That is, a labor force could be applied to relatively large-scale construction or agricultural projects. More than simply organized or specialized labor though, the Maya developed forms of management that reflect a highly sophisticated understanding of the environment - an understanding that permitted sustained growth for centuries. Taube approaches the same general questions from a more literary or artistic point of view to understand actual social or political organization. "The Maya left us an incredibly rich and detailed accounting of their life and times. Our task is not only to read and understand it but to infer from it what the Maya believed, how they organized their knowledge, and the assumptions they made about their world." The region now faces severe environmental and population pressures that somehow the Maya managed. If we knew more about how they accomplished this, we could offer some immediate and possibly long-term solutions to the people of the region."

Fedick's investigations have centered on interpreting archaeological data with respect to technology, subsistence systems, and settlement patterns. "We can see some of the adjustments the Maya made both to increasing population and the diversity of their environment. Early farmers lived beside their individually cultivated fields, which were the most productive sites in the area. As the population grew and more and poorer land needed to be brought under cultivation, settlement patterns shifted. The average person lived further and further from the fields, lived in closer proximity to others, and invested greater time in house construction, corresponding to greater permanence of these settlements. At some point, these changes became the basis of Maya civilization. That is, a labor force could be applied to relatively large-scale construction or agricultural projects. More than simply organized or specialized labor though, the Maya developed forms of management that reflect a highly sophisticated understanding of the environment - an understanding that permitted sustained growth for centuries. Taube approaches the same general questions from a more literary or artistic point of view to understand actual social or political organization. "The Maya left us an incredibly rich and detailed accounting of their life and times. Our task is not only to read and understand it but to infer from it what the Maya believed, how they organized their knowledge, and the assumptions they made about their world."

Maya. Their exciting and challenging tasks are to focus all these contributions as they relate to various parts of the understanding of a complex people and their civilizations, and to start to analyze Maya society from a regional view rather than only a temporal one or a site-specific one. The Maya area is composed of many diverse regions. Each presented the Maya with special problems which they seem to have solved in specific ways. The challenge is to understand this level of detail as well as the overall rise and development of a civilization.

From his perspective as professor and chair of the Department of Anthropology, David Kronenfeld says of these new faculty, "Our department and the campus have made a serious commitment in a direction that has been a goal for some time. At the department level we wanted to develop a stronger Mexican research focus and we felt it had to be within our existing interests in the broad topic of ecology. These interests fostered, in recent years, interdisciplinary research, cooperation, and resource development that has been fruitful, is exciting and promising, and represents a vitality of UCR that is uncommon in most university settings. Our program has tried to take advantage of these conditions by offering to students instruction diverse enough to meet their cross-disciplinary interests. Now we can offer the additional dimension of a concentration in regional studies that builds on this campus's previous strengths. We believe that advanced study at UCR is more a process of the student's developing wide interests and expertise than it is a one of predetermined courses of study. We encourage negotiation and discussion about student interests, course work, and participation in other department offerings. This idea is another reason that prospective students should consider advanced study at Riverside or, at least, consider inter-viewing various departments here in which the student may find applicable guidance and assistance."
The University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) invites proposals from teams of 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 1989 program is 'Binational Security,' exploring issues which involve or call for interaction between, or joint action by, the United States and Mexico. The term, "binational security," is defined here in its broadest sense, to include not only military defense, but all those economic, social, political, and environmental issues for which each country has developed internal policies which impact upon the security or integrity of the other country. The program seeks to address how U.S. and Mexican security interests intersect and conflict in such areas as global environmental change and transboundary natural resources; economic security; scientific research and technology; migration; and Central America; and the roles that the media, corruption, and perceptions of policy-makers and the public of both countries play in influencing national policies. How can Mexico and the United States pursue joint interests while each country at the same time protects its individual borders, cultures, economies, and national integrity?

Proposals are invited for the preparation of a chapter-length manuscript addressing a national security issue from the perspective of pairs of UC and Mexican scholars from any discipline. The papers are expected to analyze current issues from the pragmatic viewpoint of suggesting policy. It is the intent of the UC MEXUS Critical Issues program to facilitate the contribution of U.S. and Mexican academic communities to reasoned national and binational action. Grantees are expected to present their findings and policy recommendations at a conference of international proportions in July of 1990. Manuscripts will be published in a collected volume by UC MEXUS.

Proposals must be jointly developed and presented by pairs of UC and Mexican scholars. Upon request and prior to the proposal deadline, UC MEXUS will assist in the identification of appropriate counterparts in either country. Up to eight grants of $10,000 per pair will be awarded to support release from teaching, research assistance, travel for consultation, and other expenses necessary to the collaboration.

Application forms and complete information are available from UC MEXUS, or Dr. Roberto Sánchez R., Depto. de Estudios Urbanos y del Medio Ambiente, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, B.C. (telephone 30-00-45 or 30-00-46; mailing address P. O. Box L, Chula Vista, CA 92012, U.S.A.). Proposals must be submitted through the home campus of the UC investigator. The deadline for receipt of proposals is December 1, 1989.

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

UC MEXUS NEWS, Fall 1989

UCSD 1989-90 Fellowships Announced

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego has announced the winners of its tenth annual residential fellowship competition. The fellowship selection committee consisted of 14 leading Mexican and U.S. scholars representing all of the social science disciplines and history. The 18 scholars awarded fellowships for 1989-1990 are listed below, along with their academic affiliations and project titles.

Kirsten Appendini (economist, El Colegio de Mexico), "Basic Food Supply Strategy in Mexico: The Role of Peasant Agriculture."

Othón Baños Ramirez (sociologist, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán), "The Decline of the Collective Ejido, 1940-1988."

Marcello Carmagnani (historian, University of Torino, Italy), "The Formation and Financing of the Modern Mexican State, 1857-1911."

Miguel Angel Centeno (sociologist, Ph.D. candidate, Yale University), "The New Collectivities: Public Policy and Political Elites in Mexico."

Vikram K. Chand (political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University), "The Reawakening of Civil Society in Contemporary Mexico."

Fernando Corlés Cáceres and Rosa Maria Rubalcava Ramos, (sociologists, El Colegio de Mexico), "Development Strategies and the Distribution of Wages and Incomes in Mexico, 1970-1988."

Dan Doyle (anthropologist, Ph.D. candidate, University of California, San Diego), "Rhetoric and Opposition in Contemporary Mexican Politics."

Joe W. Foweraker (political scientist, University of Essex, England) "Linkages between Popular Movements and Institutional Change in Mexican Politics."

Manuel García y Griego (historian and demographer, El Colegio de Mexico), "Impacts of the 1966 Immigration Reform and Control Act on U.S. and Mexican Labor Markets."

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo (sociologist, Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley), "Gender Differences in Mexican Undocumented Migration and Settlement in California."

Akihito Koldo (sociologist, Ph.D. candidate, Johns Hopkins University), "The Impact of U.S.-Japanese Competition on Mexican Maquiladora industries."

Juan Molina Horcasitas (political scientist, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and Ph.D. candidate, University of California, San Diego), "Mexican Electoral Behavior in Comparative Perspective."


Pedro Pérez Herrero (historian, Universidad Complutense de Madrid), "Space and Power in the Formation of the Independent Mexican Nation, 1765-1864."

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

Cathryn L. Thorup (political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard University), "Domestic Interest Group Politics and Conflict Management in U.S.-Mexican Relations."

Antonio Yúñez Naude (economist, El Colegio de Mexico), Evolution and Prospects of Agricultural Trade between Mexico and the United States."

Carol Zabin (economist, Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley), "The Social Process of New Migration from Oaxaca, Mexico."

In addition, the following individuals will be Guest Scholars in Residence at the Center for this academic year:

Sophie Body-Gendrot, political scientist, Université Blaise Pascal, Paris; research on "Impacts of Immigration on Inter-ethnic Relations."

Miriam L. Campenella, political scientist, University of Torino, Italy; research on "Political Decision-making in Subregional Economic Regions."

Barry Carr, historian, La Trobe University, Australia; research on "The Impact of the Great Depression on Labor and Peasant Mobilization in Central America and the Caribbean."

Luin Goldring, sociologist, Ph.D. candidate, Cornell University; research on "Impacts of the Simpson-Rodino Immigration Act on Immigrant Social Networks."

Philip Herrmans, anthropologist, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium; research on "School Performance and Integration Problems of Immigrant Children."

Luis Orenstein, economist and political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; research on "Macroeconomic Policies and Political Networks."

UC MEXUS NEWS, Fall 1989

Issue 25, Fall 1989
ECONOMIES OF THE SOCONUSCO REGION OF MESOAMERICA

Ancient Trade and Tribute

By Barbara Voorhies

A study of changing economic relations in a colonial town. The extent to which all households obtained economic and political systems through long-distance exchange is impressive. This emphasizes the degree to which the region was linked into a world economy, probably through cash production of cacao. I was pleased to see the full consideration of the colonial period in this book; all too often archaeologists stop arbitrarily at western contact, thus missing the opportunity to trace economic and social changes into the historical period.

This book is an important contribution to our knowledge of a little-studied region in Mesoamerica and how its economic and political systems were transformed through external contact and domination. I am particularly impressed methodologically by the close integration between the historical and archaeological sources seen in the papers by Gasco and Voorhies. For cultural work, the book offers an important case study of the long-term process and economic base of social change. It deserves serious attention from both Mesoamerican scholars and those interested in general processes of cultural change.

Timothy Earle
Barbara Voorhies is professor of anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Timothy Earle is professor of anthropology at the University of California, Los Angeles and Director of UCLA's Institute of Archaeology.


cal study of changing economic re-


cations in one colonial town. The extent
to which all households ob-
tained economic and political sys-

tems through long-distance exchange is

impressive. This emphasizes the degree
to which the region was linked into a world
economy, probably through cash production

of cacao. I was pleased to see the full
consideration of the colonial period in
this book; all too often archaeologists
stop arbitrarily at western contact,
thus missing the opportunity to
trace economic and social
changes into the historical period.

This book is an important contri-
bution to our knowledge of a little-
studied region in Mesoamerica and
how its economic and political sys-
tems were transformed through ex-
ternal contact and domination. I
am particularly impressed methodological-
ly by the close integration between
the historical and archaeological
sources seen in the papers by
Gasco and Voorhies. For cultural
work, the book offers an impor-
tant case study of the long-term
process and economic base of so-
cio-cultural change. It deserves seri-
ous attention from both Mesoameri-

Announcements

Three researchers from UC
Davis and one from UC Berkeley
comprise a team interested in the
survival strategies of various indig
gous groups in California. The
team, headed by principal inves-
tigator Michael C. Smith, professor
of community studies and chair of
the Department of Applied Behavioral
Sciences at UC Davis, has received
a $143,000 grant from the California
Policy Seminar to study how five
different immigrant groups manage
to adapt and survive in their adopted
homeland. Other members of the
team include Bernadette Tarallo,
lecturer of sociology, and George
Kagay, professor of community
studies and several Asian American
studies, both at UC Davis. The fourth
member is Mary Rosamond, a UC
Berkeley Regents' fellow and visiting
scholar at UC Berkeley.

Over the next three years the
Agroecology Program at UC Santa Cruz
will receive $312,000 from the
Education Foundation of America
to develop a grant and informational
programs about alter-
native agricultural systems for
farmers, researchers, policymakers,
and consumers. According to Karen
Gliessman, director of the Agro-
ecology Program and associate profes-
sor of Environmental Studies, this
grant, along with $50,000 each year
from the University of California's Di-
vision of Agricultural and Natural Re-
sources, will permit the Santa Cruz
Program to broaden its scope to in-
clude researchers in biology,
chemistry, sociology, community
studies, and other disciplines.

Two University of California
graduate students received Summer
Research Fellowships from the Cali-
fornia Institute for Rural Studies and
have now completed the field work
portion of their projects. Teresa
Figueres, a UC Santa Barbara an-
thropology student, studied the
Oaxacan community in Arivin, Cal-
fornia under the direction of Juan
Vicente Palerm. Jorge Lizarraga, a
student in geography at UC Berke-
ley, studied the movement of Cali-
fornia agriculture across the border
into northern Mexico and the use of
agroquemias under the direction of
Richard Walker.

Frank J. Talamanes, professor of
biology at UC Santa Cruz, was
chosen by the Hispanic Caucus
Executive Committee of the Ameri-
can Association for Higher Educa-
tion to receive an award for his
"Outstanding Leadership and Contri-
bution to Education in the Hispanic
Community."

Salvador Güereza, associate li-
brarian and unit head of the Collec-
tion of Chicano/Mexican Studies at UC
Santa Barbara, was elected to a four-year
term on the governing council of the
American Library Association, the
oldest and largest library organiza-
tion in the world.

UC Irvine's Department of
Spanish and Portuguese is the
sponsor for the Sixteenth Chicano
Literary Contest. This annual event is
designed to promote Chicano liter-
acy and is open to all residents of the
United States who are Chicano or
who strongly identify with the Chi-
cano movement. Selections from the
winning manuscripts will be pub-
lished in the Contest's annual an-
thology. Entries must be postmarked by January 8, 1990. For additional
information contact The Chicano Lit-
erary Contest, Department of Span-
ish and Portuguese, University of
California, Irvine, CA 92717. Tel.
(714) 856-5702.
Funding Opportunities

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS - UC SAN DIEGO

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego is accepting applications for Visiting Research Fellowships for the academic year beginning September 1, 1990. Since 1980, the Center has hosted more than 170 Visiting Fellows from fourteen different countries. Fellowships are offered at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels, for research and writing on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), Mexican history, U.S.-Mexican relations (including Immigration studies), Mexican international economic and political relations in general, and larger comparative or international political economy projects that have a substantial Mexico component. Mexican-based researchers wishing to study some aspect of the field will be especially encouraged to apply. Applications from journalists, public officials, and other non-academic professionals are also welcome. Students seeking admission to the Ph.D. program in any of the social sciences or history at UCSD for Fall, 1990, may also apply for a fellowship from the Center. Each Fellow is expected to spend at least the Fall semester in residence at the Center. Summer fellowships are not offered. Applications must be received by January 1, 1990. Awards will be announced in February. Application materials should be submitted to: Camille Phalen, Fellowships Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-210), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037.

GEOLICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH GRANTS

The Geological Society of America is accepting proposals for its 1990 research grants program. The primary role of this program is to provide partial support of master's and doctoral thesis research for students at universities in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America which offer graduate degrees in earth sciences. Grant requests are evaluated on the basis of the quality of the proposed investigation, as well as its potential for promotion of the science of geology. Applications must be submitted on forms before February 15, 1990. For current application materials or additional information, contact Research Grants Administrator, Geological Society of America, 3200 Peachtree Place, P.O. Box 9140, Boulder, CO 80301. Tel. (303) 447-2020.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS PROGRAM

The University Research Expeditions Program (UREP) provides funds and field assistance to University of California researchers worldwide. Support is provided by selected members of the public who utilize the research costs through their tax-deductible donations and contribute their own skills and time as short-term field assistants. UREP funds can be used for short or long-term field research, as seed money for new research, to continue ongoing projects, to supplement other grants, and to support graduate students or additional staff. Applications are reviewed on a priority basis. The deadline for proposals is February 15, 1990. Awards are made on a priority basis. Additional information or application forms can be obtained from Richard. J. Rehrig, UREP Coordinator, University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616. Tel. (916) 752-2731.

BERKELEY MINORITY FELLOWSHIPS

Minority women or men who hold a doctorate or professional master's degree in architecture, city planning, or related design fields are invited to apply for a new postgradu-
ate fellowship at the University of California at Berkeley. The goal of this program is to help Berkeley's College of Environmental Design recruit recent graduates, underrepresented minority scholars for ladder-rank faculty appointments. Final application deadline is January 2, 1990. Details of this program is January 12, 1990. Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418. Tel. (202) 324-2872

FULLBRIGHT QUINCENTENARY POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS IN SPAIN

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has announced its competition for Quincentenary Postdoctoral Fellowships in Spain for U.S. Researchers. Applications are encouraged from the social and natural sciences, humanities, fine arts and letters. Preferred projects are those that promote greater knowledge of the development of the United States and Spain during the past five centuries. Application deadlines are from two to ten months during August 1990 through July 1991. Application deadline is January 2, 1990. For information and applications contact the Program Officer, Spain Quincentenary Fellowships, CIES, 2400 International Drive, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20008-3907. Tel. (202) 688-6243.

ROCKEFELLER PROGRAM IN THE HUMANITIES

The Institute of Latin American Studies, the African and Afro-American Studies Research Center and the Benson Latin American Collection of the University of Texas at Austin have announced a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship Program in the humanities on "Historical Foundations of Ethnic Relations in Latin America and the Caribbean." This fellowship program seeks to explore the historical and current effects of ethnicity in Latin American society by inviting scholars to explore pertinent issues and processes in collaboration with scholars at the University of Texas through two week-long residencies at the Benson Latin American Collection. The program is open to all junior and senior North and Latin American scholars for study in any area of the humanities. Application deadlines for the first year of the program is February 15, 1990. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to: Ms. Pat Boona, Rockefeller Program in the Humanities, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712. Tel. (512) 471-5251.

Meetings

MATERIAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Healthful Mothers, Healthful Babies, Healthy Nation is the title of the Southwest Regional Conference of the Healthy Mother, Healthy Baby Coalition to be held in Phoenix, Arizona, January 18-19, 1990. The conference will focus on the theme "Model Maternal and Child Health Programs in the Southwestern Region." Within this general topic areas to be discussed include, "Model Maternal and Child Health Programs in the Southwestern Region." Within this general topic areas to be discussed include, "Model Program Maternal and Child Health Programs in the Southwestern Region." Within this general topic areas to be discussed include, "Promoting Action for Teen Health," "Teenage Pregnancy and the Male Role," "Perinatal Nutrition," and "Commitment to Prevental Care Awareness." For additional information or registration contact Alina Peña, State Coordinator, SARI, 112 S. Main Street, Tucson, Arizona 85701. Tel. (602) 776-5800.

SACNAS CONFERENCE 1990

The Society of Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science (SACNAS) will hold its 1990 conference at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, January 6-8. Technical symposia and education workshops will focus on science education, and opportunities in the sciences, and information on application to graduate schools, fellowship and grants. Applications are available on the University of California, Irvine. Tel. (714) 856-2286.

HISPANICITIES TO MEET AT UCI

The University of California, Irvine has selected as the site of the 1992 meeting of the Association Internacional de Hispantistas. The Association is interested in the shared interest of its members in all aspects of Spanish and Spanish-American literature, history, and linguistics. The next triennial meeting at UCI will also entertain presentations related to the Quincentenario del Encuentro de las dos Americas. Participation in this organization is limited to its active membership, which may be obtained for a fee of $30.00 for three years. To receive Association announcements and membership fee information contact Antonio Cairella, Department of Hispanic and Italian Studies, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. For specific program information write to Seymour Minton, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.
New Publications

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego has announced new publications. These titles may be obtained from the Center, D-101, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037.

Mexico's Alternative Political Futures. Edited by Wayne A. Cornebill, Judith Gentleman, and Peter H. Smith. (Monograph Series, #30, 1988, pp. 427, paper, $25.00)

Twenty essays written by an international panel of scholars which analyze recent political events in Mexico and examine the possible directions these events suggest for various elements of national organization, housing, and urban development. Contributors: Segovia, author and city, politics in various Mexican cities.

Spain's Empire in the New World: The Role of Ideas in Institutional and Social Change. By Colin M. Mackintosh. (University of California Press, 1988, pp. 238, cloth, $35.00) Examines the theory and practice of Spain's empire in the New World. Argues that the monarchical oligarchy continually adjusted its notion of a successful empire as it responded to shifting political power and economic interests in the colony, and that as a result the Latin American colonial heritage is one of political flexibility and compromise rather than a system of rigid centralism and authoritarianism.

Where the Dove Calls: The Political Ecology of a Peasant Comonos Community in Northwestern Mexico. By Thomas E. Sheridan. (University of Arizona Press, 1988, pp. 250, cloth, $29.95) An ethnography of a small rancher-farmer community which records the constant struggle of adaptation to the local environment within external economic and political constraints. Focuses on the household as the basic unit of description and analysis.

Apaches at War and Peace: The Jicarilla Apaches, 1750-1968. By William B. Griften. (University of New Mexico Press, 1988, pp. 209, cloth, $35.00) A detailed outline of the administration of the Jicarilla Apaches from first contact with the Spanish to the present, focusing on the policies of government, settlement, and development that have shaped the Jicarilla Apaches' history and cultural identity.

Revolution on the Border: The United States and Mexico, 1910-1920. By Linda B. Hall and Don M. Coeber. (University of Nebraska Press, 1988, pp. 216, cloth, $35.00) The political and military events of the period are described, as are the effects of the Mexican Revolution on the United States, focusing on the border region.

Breaking Boundaries: Latin Writing and Critical Readings. Edited by Asunción A无人-Delgado, Elisa Ortega, Nina M. Scott, and Nancy Saporta Sternbach. (University of Massachusetts Press, 1989, cloth, $40.00) Explores themes in, theoretical approaches to, and literary criticism of Latin American literature. Contributions are by leading scholars, focusing on the diversity and richness of Latin American literature.


The Keepers of Water and Earth: Mexican Rural Social Organization and Irrigation. By Kjell E. Engen and Scott Whitfield. (University of Arizona Press, 1989, pp. 240, cloth, $30.00) A study of agricultural development in the Tehuacán Valley of Puebla. Focuses on the role of the state in providing infrastructure and services, and the impact of these efforts on the local economy and society.

Entrepreneurs and Politics in Twentieth Century Mexico. By Roderic A. Camp. (Oxford University Press, 1989, pp. 300, cloth, $35.00) The book examines the political and economic changes in Mexico, focusing on the role of entrepreneurs and political leaders in shaping the country's economic and political development.


Help us maintain an efficient mailing list. Please use this form to correct your mailing address. Use also to add or delete subscribers to the UC MEXUS NEWS.

MAIL TO: University of California
UC MEXUS
141 Wals Riveside Hall
Riverside, CA 92521

Help us maintain an efficient mailing list. Please use this form to correct your mailing address. Use also to add or delete subscribers to the UC MEXUS NEWS.

Name __________________________
Address _________________________
City-State _________________________
Zip Code-Country ____________

CUT HERE

☐ Change of Address
☐ Add to mailing list
☐ Delete from mailing list

25
Where North Meets South: Cities, Space, and Politics on the United States-Mexico Border. By Lawrence A. Herzog. (University of Texas Press, 1989, pp. 304, cloth, $24.95) From the perspectives of urban geography and politics, this study proposes the "transborder metropolis" as a way to describe the development of city-regions along the U.S.-Mexico border. The term and the entities reflect, to some degree, a shared geography, history, and economy. At the same time, the author notes the enormous cultural and structural differences separating them which cast uncertainty on how borderland problems and opportunities will be managed by either country in the future.

A History of Hispanic Theater in the United States: Origins to 1940. By Nicolás Kanellos. (University of Texas Press, 1990, pp. 328, cloth, $35.00) Charts the development, achievements, and traditions of Hispanic theater in U.S. cities where playwrights, performers, directors, and impresarios found supportive populations. Playbills and photographs gleaned from public and private archives and interviews with performers and authors uncover the vitality of this mostly unrecorded theater.

Shamrock and Sword: Saint Patrick's Battalion in the U.S.-Mexican War. By Robert Ryan Miller. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1989, pp. 248, cloth, $24.95) An account of the responses of Mexico and the United States to the desertion of the San Patricios from the U.S. Army to Mexico during the war between the two countries. The incident exemplifies the very different views held in Mexico and the U.S. not only of this conflict, but of many of the subjects and questions confronting these countries in more recent times.

Let There Be Towns: Spanish Municipal Origins in the American Southwest, 1610-1810. By Gilbert R. Cruz. (Texas A&M University Press, 1989, pp. 312, cloth, $24.95) Assesses the importance of Spanish town settlements, differentiated from presidios and misións, as part of the colonial attempt to implant in North America the linguistic, social, religious, and political values of the crown. Reviews the form of civil government (cabildo) in towns and how it contributed centuries later to the distinctive character of American Southwest cities.

NOTE
The announcement of the 1989 UC MEXUS Chicana/Chicano Studies Grants in the previous issue inadvertently omitted the participation of Denisa Segura, UC Santa Barbara, in the project directed by Beatriz Pesquera, UC Davis. We regret the oversight.

UC MEXUS NEWS
Editor, Kathryn L. Roberts
Associate Editor, Richard J. Walsack
Assistant Editor, Yvonne P. Tevis
Published by the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS). Director, Arturo Gómez-Pompa.

UC MEXUS NEWS is published quarterly by the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS), 1141 Watkins Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521 (714) 787-3519. © 1989 by The Regents of the University of California. Second class postage paid at Riverside, CA 92521.

UC MEXUS NEWS Editorial Board: Edgar W. Butler (UCR), Chair; Jaime E. Rodriguez (UCI); and Irwin P. Ting (UCR)

University of California
UC MEXUS
1141 Watkins Hall
Riverside, CA 92521