Redefining Poverty in California: Public Policy and the Mexican Rural Poor

By Kathryn Vincent

By definition of the U.S. government, California’s rural communities are free of poverty. Just look at the Census Bureau’s records for 1960 to 1990. Using Census data, the U.S. Department of Agriculture identified counties with persistent poverty rates of 20% or more. In maps made from the data, entrenched poverty in nonmetropolitan areas of the United States is drawn starkly in black southern communities, in those of the Alaskan and northwest natives, in white Appalachia and in the Hispanic Southwest. But California’s official poverty map is blank.

A casual drive off the California freeways to wind through the state’s rich agricultural valleys contradicts the map’s statistics by revealing towns and settlements thoroughly mired in poverty. Typically unseen and uncounted, California’s rural poor, overwhelmingly of Mexican origin, are invisible both to their fellow Californians and to policymakers. For although California’s rural communities are increasingly destitute, with deteriorating infrastructures and inhabitants struggling to survive, their populations are so small in relation to nearby metropolitan areas that they are statistically invisible.

This anomaly, according to Juan-Vicente Palerm, is only one reason why California’s rural towns are unrepresented when public programs are implemented to identify or alleviate poverty. Palerm’s research, begun at UC Santa Barbara and continuing from his new position at the University of California’s Riverside campus, has followed the transformation of California’s agricultural communities as they reflect massive changes in the state’s enormously successful agricultural industry. Because the effects of these changes are more prevalent in the context of the overall evolution of rural communities in the United States over the past twenty years.

California’s rural poor are rendered invisible by a combination of bureaucratic process, ignorance, and apathy. Projects designed to collect information about rural poverty too frequently define “ruralness” and “poverty” on the basis of county data. In most regions of the United States, coun-

Inside

Academic Challenge (editorial) 2
Sierra San Pedro Mártir 7
Divided Waters (review) 22
Latinos in California 9
Border Briefing 10
Mexican Health 12
Announcements 17
1995-96 UC MEXUS Grants 13
New Publications 24
Net Notes 21

(See Poverty, page 4)
Editorial
By Juan Vicente Palerm

Mexico and the United States: The Challenge to Academic Institutions

Mexico and the United States have lately engaged in a curious and disconcerting relationship. At one level, the integrating energy of NAFTA and an increasingly globalized economy are bringing the economic and financial sectors of the two countries into an era of convergence. At another level, however, the segregating powers of nativism, racism, xenophobia and mistrust are stubbornly dividing the peoples of the United States and Mexico. It is in the tension of these conflicting forces that the binational academic community must define and fulfill a humane and far-sighted role which helps to bridge the two countries and peoples together as true partners.

The Promise of Economic Integration

1994 began with great promise for U.S.-Mexico matters of all kinds. The North American Free Trade Agreement was completed, not only closing the gap of stagnation and confirming the pre-existing economic relationship of the two countries, but also, formally opening a new era of binational cooperation and conciliation. Mexico and the United States have been, at least in theory, on the path to economic and political integration.

Yet, the promise holds a hidden contradiction. The Mexican government, which for decades has been characterized by a culture of political corruption, and the United States, which has a history of economic and political subjugation, both are moving toward a future of greater economic and political integration. The challenge is to ensure that this integration is beneficial to both countries and their peoples.

In the midst of such exciting international developments, I considered, and then accepted, the position of director of the University of California Institute for Mexico and the United States. The welcome challenge to academic business and to institutional change was one very much in line with my professional background and personal interests.

The University of California, particularly proud of its foresight in establishing a UC-MEXUS in 1989 and supporting it through both Mexico and California’s lean years, was ready to expand the Institute’s mission and its resources in the light of the days opening around: trade, science, development, culture, education.

Such felicitous expectations, however, were short-lived. With the Chapeco Rebelion, Mexico entered a period of political turmoil and economic collapse which, despite recent improvements, still has not ended. Slammed by one disaster after another for more than ten years of austerity and sacrifice, Mexican optimism and enthusiasm have been greatly diminished. Most important, the country is suffering deeply, the gap between the very rich and everyone else has widened drastically. The poor, becoming poorer, are losing hope as public services become scarce and, in some cases, even nonexistent.

The United States, however, is in a position to take advantage of the poverty and political instability in Mexico and to benefit from the economic integration that NAFTA represents. The United States has a huge market and can provide valuable resources to Mexico, including education, technology, and capital.

The Role of Academic Institutions

The question today is how U.S. academic institutions concerned with Mexico, such as UC-MEXUS, can continue to advance their agendas and engage in the new relationship in the new reality. As governments and businesses act in greater harmony to achieve effective economic integration, we observe that the academic and scientific institutions remain as they were. The United States and Mexico are not making significant progress.

Some notable efforts to organize and finance collaborative projects among North American researchers have only partially succeeded in this regard. Many institutions established for the purpose of fostering joint approaches to mutual problems have, unfortunately, not thrived in the international environment energized by NAFTA. The same vigor and vision that characterized the governmental and business relationship are rarely found in the scientific relationship.

The border is a critical test of what can be accomplished in an arena where the commonality of interests is absolutely clear. Next, scientists and scholars need to accelerate ongoing research in an area critical to U.S.-Mexico priorities. They need to mobilize their research resources and bring them to bear on the issues that affect Mexicans and Americans. They need to present their research findings in useful ways. They need to know and understand each other's institutions and develop new ways to integrate their academic and scientific understandings. And they need to actively seek and receive the support of their governments and the international community in those endeavors. Even as the anti-Mexico rhetoric surrounds us in the United States and spurs the border, I am confident that leaders in business, philanthropy, and public policy across the border are building cross-border ties and moral imperative to continue to work for a better future in Mexico and the United States.

Academia enjoys, still, a singular advantage. The academic community holds the key to the future of Mexico and the United States. It stands to gain from the economic integration and to benefit from the political integration. And, as students still learn from and are inspired by the work of scholars and teachers, the United States and Mexico can continue to build on this legacy.

Juan Vicente Palerm
Director of UC-MEXUS

In this new setting, UC-MEXUS will, for its part, undertake every possible opportunity to move forward with programs to support U.S.-Mexico collaboration in every topic, not only for the good of the academic community, but also to strengthen the future of Mexico and the United States. I urge colleagues in both the United States and Mexico to join in these efforts by mobilizing the binational academic community to meet the challenges of the North American integration.

We're back!

As many of you have repeatedly reminded us, the UC MEXUS NEWS has been absent from your in-boxes for a while. While the Institute was undergoing a transitional period, UC MEXUS now has a new director, an expanded mission, and new offices at the University of California Riverside. With this issue, the UC MEXUS NEWS resumes its former twice-yearly publication. Thanks for waiting for us!

UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996

UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996
Non-metro Counties with Persistently High Poverty 1960-1990
(dark coloration indicates high rates of poverty)

Guadalupe: Profile of a California Community. Located in the agricultural area of California's Salinas Valley, Guadalupe is a small city with a population of about 2,500. The community has a rich history, dating back to the early 1900s when it was established as a farming community. Guadalupe is known for its rolling hills, picturesque fields, and close-knit community. The town is surrounded by a variety of agricultural activities, including the production of berries, vegetables, and fruits. Members of the town are proud of their heritage and work hard to preserve it for future generations.

Poverty
(continued from page 1)

"non-metropolitan, rural, and remote" as they are classified by the Census Bureau. The term "non-metropolitan" refers to areas outside of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) or metropolitan statistical areas that are not part of any MSA. The term "rural" refers to areas outside of urbanized areas (UA) or urban clusters. The term "remote" refers to areas outside of remote areas or rural areas.

Geskin in California, as in much of the rest of the country, are traditional family farms and the successful towns that centered and sustained them. Many larger agro-industrial corporations have joined in the development of low-income rural areas to attract the public's perception of the nation's rural poor. California's Depression-era farmworkers joined in the country's image of rural poverty such powerfully represented by the figures in southern sharecroppers, Appalachian farmers, and black tenants. The inclusion of California's farm workers in the inventory of the nation's rural poor, and more importantly, in the national political agenda of the 1930s and 1940s was due, in no small measure, to the powerful literary and filmic images generated by John Steinbeck and the photography of Dorothea Lange. That image, however, even when the presence of the farmworkers is acknowledged, the composition of the communities which house them is not well understood. Likewise, the challenges farmworkers still face and the essential services, their youthfulness seen from secondary schools, and the communities frequently lack the basic infrastructure, often because they now need to enable mobile workers to organize, protect, and improve community improvement projects. Inadequate due to a lack of labor, there is a work force, and the efforts to keep a low profile, the inhabitants of California's farm-worker settlements are greatly undercounted by censuses and readily disregarded by county bureaucrats. Low wages, dises...
"Cities, as we know, have become congested, especially in low-income barrios which have traditionally served as ports of entry for rural-to-urban migrants. Barrios in California's major cities are overcrowded, dirty, and dangerous places suffering from gangs, violence, and drugs. Moreover, the restructured urban economy no longer offers jobs that hold great advantages over the informal economy terms of wages, benefits and stability. It is not that agricultural employment has improved greatly, but rather that the quality of urban employment has deteriorated precipitously. In comparison, rural towns have become attractive, safe havens for immigrant families. As the proverbial revolving door slows, the immigrant population is beginning to amass in the state's agricultural environment."

"In June 1996, a fire in northern Baja California's Sierra San Pedro Martir consumed approximately 6,000 hectares (15,000 acres) of pine forest some 12-18 km. north of Mexico's National Astronomical Observatory. The fire was active for a week before it grew sufficiently in size for personnel at the Observatory to request help from Mexican State and Federal agencies. There followed one of the few attempts at fire fighting in the Sierra San Pedro Martir. U.S.-style organized fire suppression has never been practiced in Mexico's forests."

"Mexican firefighters were unable to control the fire's progress and began to consider assistance from U.S. agencies. Left with the decision for such an expensive proposition, the National Institute of Astronomy (the institution responsible for the Observatory) in Mexico City contacted us at UC Riverside and the Centro de Investigación Científica y Educación Superior de Ensenada (CICESE) because of our ongoing research on fire ecology in the Sierra San Pedro Martir. Together with the Director of the National Institute of Astronomy, we revisited the fire history in the area of the current burn."

Conservation of Baja California's Sierra San Pedro Martir

By Richard A. Minnich and Ernesto Franco Vizcaíno

This small event in the fire history of the Sierra San Pedro Martir highlights the potential role of U.S. scientists in the design of conservation policies for the Sierra's long-term protection. Located approximately 80 miles southeast of Ensenada, the spectacular mountain range is home to the largest population of the peninsular race of desert-dwelling mountain sheep (Ovis canadensis crennieri), an endemic rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss mackenzii), and a rare, endemic mountain cypress (Cupressus arizonica). The Sierra also forms part of the former range of the giant California conifer (Gymnocalycium californicum). Although the conifer was locally extirpated a half-century ago, the area is under consideration as a site for the reintroduction of this endangered species.

The Sierra San Pedro Martir's mixed-conifer forests are unique to Mexico, representing its only diverse Mediterranean-climate woodland. Until the 1970s, the Sierra's isolation insulated the region from conventional fire-management practices. As a result, its open, park-like forests present a living reminder of "natural" 19th-century woodland in Mexico's Interior and the U.S. southwest. The mountain range now provides a singular laboratory for comparative and experimental studies which inform fire management policies for protected areas and national forests in other regions of the Sierra, and other regions with similar forests. However, rapid population growth in the region is challenging the Sierra's unique environment. While logging, ranching, and agriculture in traditional cattle-grazing practices thus far have not led to wholesome environmental destruction, conservationists and researchers familiar with the area have expressed concern that policies for fire suppression may be established before potential conflicts over land and resource use are identified. Determining appropriate policies must involve both local and national groups, however. A portion of the Sierra surrounding the Observatory has national park status, and indigenous K'iliwa and ranching settlements in the area depend upon the area's natural resources for their way of life. Benefits of the Sierra have also been part of the Sierra's ecology for centuries. Researchers caution that pressures to intensify or replace present forms of land use will disrupt long-standing interactions and jeopardize local economies. This circumstance makes the Sierra an ideal site for the establishment of a biophere reserve under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB) and Mexico's national committee for this program (MAB-México). The biophere reserve concept allows for the integration of human activities with conservation practices and strongly encourages the development of interdisciplinary research programs from which to establish conservation and area management. The Mexican model (la modalidad mexicana), in particular, calls for the participation of local communities and people and institutions in conservation activities. However, the development of such research toward regional socio-economic concerns. Initial studies in the Sierra San Pedro Martir on vegetation dynamics, wildlife, soils, geology, archaeology and cultural history have been conducted by Michael G. Barbarro from UC Davis, Joaquina Sosa Ramirez from CICESE, Jesus Avila from Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Mexicali, and Jack Burk from California State University at Fullerton with funding from UC MEXUS, the U.S.-
Latinos in California

Resources to support Latino research programs in the University of California have been specifically directed by the Office of the President of the University in an announcement dated May 1, 1996. The allocation was made by the University in response to the recommendations of the "SCRI-43 Report," The Challenge: Latinos in a Changing California, prepared in 1989 by a task force appointed, at the request of the California State Legislature, by then-President David P. Gardner. The task force called for greatly increased research to support research in critical subjects, such as education, immigration, health, criminal justice, and community development, while working to build strong infrastructures at the campuses for local support of research and to train a new generation of scholars working in Latino topics.

Since 1996, Latino research funds totaling more than $2.5 million have been allocated by the University of California. These resources have greatly intensified Latino research productivity in the system. On October 30 and 21, 1995, the University of California Committee on Latino Research convened the conference "Latinos in California," with the support of UC MEXUS, to highlight the research undertaken by University of California faculty and students as a result of funding allocations from the Committee. The conference brought together a diverse community of scholars, public policy makers, representatives of the media, and research-oriented foundations for the purpose of defining the state of Latino research and demonstrating continued support of a vigorous Latino research agenda in the University of California.

Understanding California's Latino population, especially in the context of the extraordinarily diverse society that California has become, is essential to the resolution of many challenges the State now faces. Californians must also understand that the realities of life for large segments of the Latino population of the State imply society's acceptance of standards which are inconsistent with our civilization, our ethics, our humanity and our hopes for the future. It is time for the State to acknowledge the needs and potential of its Latino population, for they are imperative to California's growth and advancement.


A complete inventory of activities sponsored by the University of California through the Committee on Latino Research is presented in the 100-page publication, Latinos in California: Report of Activities (1995) funded by the University of California Committee on Latino Research and available through UC MEXUS. Additional copies of the full color 39" x 20" conference poster featuring the work of Judith Baca may be ordered at a cost of $13, shipping in the continental United States included. Quantities are limited. Make checks payable to Regents of University of California and mail to UC MEXUS.

Conference poster based on Judith P. Baca mural

MICHAEL CARPITTI

UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996

UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996
Briefing to Congress: The Border Environment

Mexican and U.S. researchers are increasingly concerned about environmental conditions in North America, leading UC MEXUS to deepen its focus on international environmental issues, particularly as they relate to agriculture, pollution, natural resource management, and conservation. Public interest has been heightened as well due to the high visibility of environmental alterations arising from the development, rationalization, and implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The need for U.S.-Mexico collaborative research specifically applied to border environmental issues is clear. Toward this end, UC MEXUS organized a briefing to Congress in Washington, D.C., on May 29, 1996, entitled "Environmental Implications of U.S-Mexico Economic Development." The briefing was sponsored by Congressmen George E. Brown, Jr., and Ken Calvert and highlighted the work of eight faculty members from UC and Baja California campuses. The researchers focused on border issues, ranging from ecological to social considerations. UC Riverside Chancellor Raymond S. Orbach moderated the session. Following are excerpts from the researchers' presentations.

For plants, animals, fish and insects, the U.S.-Mexico border is a transparent line that transects a complex ecological and social region. The Californias of Mexico and the United States contain many highly altered and threatened ecosystems as well as others that, while less affected, are nonetheless at risk.

" drink-border Wildlife Conservation: Issues for the Californias."

-- DANIEL W. ANGELL, professor of wildlife, fish, and conservation biology, University of California, Davis

The Upper Gulf of California, often called the Sea of Cortez, is a region abundantly endowed with endemic species. This ecologically diverse and dynamic area harbors two well-known examples of endangered species: a popular fish called the totoaba and a small, charismatic porpoise known as the vaquita. The area requires extensive research to identify, document, and study other native mammals and fishes to determine whether they can survive under current threats of environmental degradation and overfishing in the Upper Gulf.

"The Upper Gulf of California: A Rich and Dynamic Bighand Re- serve."

-- SAÚL ALMEZA-BEPESZ, professor of ecology and former director of the Center for Investigation Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico

Two distinct fire management systems have been employed along the international boundary for the past 100 years. In California, U.S., fire control has been stringently enforced while in northern Baja California, Mexico, no fire control has been exercised. These divergent practices in comparable terrain comprise a unique century-long natural experiment in fire management.

"The Use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to Evaluate Chaparral Fire Regimes in California/Baja California Border Region."

-- RICHARD A. UNDERHILL, associate professor of geography in the Department of Earth Sciences, University of California, Riverside

The U.S.-Mexico border is a thriving industrial corridor linking both countries through twin cities and production plants. Expert-oriented assembly plants, known as maquiladoras, while stimulating economic growth in Mexico, have sparked heated debates regarding the consequences of this work for the workers' health. Since maquiladoras employ large contingents of young women, the debate centers largely on women.

"Managing Transnational Water Resources."

-- HELLEN INGRAM, Warmington Chair, School of Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine

The economies of the Imperial and Mexicali Valleys are entirely dependent on an exotic source of water supplied by the Colorado River. In this hot, arid climate, poor people, especially south of the border, spend a much larger part of their income on water and energy than do people in more hospitable climates.

"Biological Studies of Groundwater and Water in the Salton Trough."

-- WILFRED A. ELDERS, professor emeritus of geology in the Department of Earth Sciences and research geologist in the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California, Riverside

The water consumed in Mexicali comes from two sources—the Colorado River and drilled water wells—for an annual total of 2.39 million acres feet. Part of this water is used in the Mexicali Valley for agricultural and urban purposes, and the rest is sent to Tijuana through the Colorado River-Tijuana aqueduct. The principal problem of the water from the Colorado River is its salinity. Although the revised binational water treaty of 1973 specified salinity of the water at 800-1200 milligrams per kilogram, the remaining chemical components were not addressed. As a result, by 1992 the municipaliticas of Mexicali had many difficulties in treating the water to make it potable, due to critically high levels of sediments, small fish, and other pollutants.

"Engineering Perspectives on Water and Energy Issues along the Border."

-- MARGARITA QUIRINIEZ-NUEZ, director, Instituto de Ingeniería, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexicali, Mexico

The border is not the accidental result of the geographic point where two opposite worlds collide with one another. As often explained, the U.S.-Mexico border region is the product of new forms of economic organization and economic growth based on binational cooperation and integration that find fertile ground for development in the border milieu.

-- At the Crossroads: Immigration and the New Rural Americans."

-- ANTONIO PALMA, director, UC MEXUS, and professor of anthropology, University of California, Riverside

Northwestern view of the Colorado River Delta from the Gulf of California to the Salton Sea

Nasa, May 14, 1992
Social Dimensions of Health in Mexico

Sociocultural influences on health in Mexico are not always recognized, although factors such as economic status, occupation, and gender all play a role in an individual's well-being through differential access to medical care or the amount of research and information available regarding his or her particular ailment. Research on these issues often gets lost among the proportionally larger number of purely medical, epidemiological, or nutritional studies on Mexican health. Arthur Rubel, professor emeritus of anthropology at UC Irvine, and UC MEXUS convened the conference "Social Dimensions of Health in Mexico" on February 22 and 23, 1996, in Riverside, California. The meeting brought together scientists and physicians from both sides of the border to exchange ideas and experiences, to learn about new advances in their field, and to plan a comprehensive research agenda for addressing Mexican health issues. The topics covered included domestic politics and reproductive decisions, aging, ethnic health, chronic illness care, child mortality in rural Mexico; magaibiders effects on worker health; and breast and cervical cancer in Mexican and Mexican-American women.

New Appointments to the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee

UC Provost and Senior Vice President C. Judson King has appointed David J. Sanchez, Jr. to chair the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee. Professor Sanchez, assistant vice chancellor and professor of family and community medicine at UC San Francisco, has served on the Advisory Committee since 1986. He succeeds John R. Whitney, professor emeritus of food science and technology at UC Davis, who was honored at the Committee's May 6 meeting for ten years of devoted service to UC MEXUS.

Other recent appointments to the Advisory Committee include Juliane Burton-Carvajal, professor of literature and chair of the Latin American Studies Program at UC Santa Cruz; Carolee H. Browner, professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences and Anthropology at UC Los Angeles; and George E. Brown, Jr., U.S. Representative from California's 42nd Congressional District. Congressman Brown is a graduate of UC Los Angeles and has been a member of the House Science Committee since 1965 and the Committee on Agriculture since 1973. During the 102nd and 103rd Congresses, he served as Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The UC MEXUS Advisory Committee advises the president of the University of California and the UC MEXUS director about broad issues, goals, and University-wide programs of UC MEXUS, and represents UC MEXUS in both academic and public arenas. The Committee includes at least one member from each of the nine campuses of the University, at least two members from Mexican academic institutions, and others from the government, philanthropic, or corporate communities.

UC MEXUS Announces Grants for 1996

Faculty Grants

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce the award of 26 grants totaling more than $236,000 in 1996 for support of faculty research, collaboration, institutional conferences and publications, faculty and student research exchanges, creative activities, institutional development, and public education projects. Listed below are the principal investigators, departments, home campuses, and primary collaborators, and project titles.

Gary Aksen - Earth and Space Sciences, Los Angeles (Raymond V. Ingersoll, Los Angeles; John Fletcher and Arturo Martinez-B, Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, B.C.C. Collaborative Research: Tectonic Evolution of the Sierra El Mayor and Surroundings, Northeastern Baja California, Mexico.

Joseph Boisse and Salvador Guerréon - Davidthorp Library and California Lithic Collections, Santa Barbara (Zonye Wang and Victor Alexander Mabel, Santa Barbara; Project Aeronaves: Launching the Royal Chicano Air Force Archives.

Edna Bonachich - Sociology, Riverside (Carol Zabon, Los Angeles). The Political and Economic Impact of Immigrants: The Role of Mexican Heritage Associations in Southern California.

John Borrego and Patricia Zavala - Community Studies, Santa Cruz. Coping with Floods: A Case Study of防止的的Occasion.


Elena Fuente-Antich - Pediatrics, San Francisco. Interpregnancy Interval and Perinatal Outcomes in Mexican-Origin Latino Women.


Michael S. German - Hormone Research Institute, San Francisco (Cristina Fernández-Mojáiz, Liu Keyi, and Lidia Vázquez Pérez, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). Glucocorticoid Regulation of Insulin Production in Primary Culture of Beta Cells.

Fredric C. Gey - UC Data/Survey Research Center, Berkeley. Updating the California Latino/Latina Demographic Data Book.

Ellen B. Gold - Community & International Health, Davis (Alan Buckpitt, Sidney M. Gopin, and Dan Mungai, Davis). Neurotic Effects of Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure in Farm-worker Children.


Richard G. Lesher - Anthropology, Los Angeles (Tomás Pérez Salazar, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). Olmec Impacts and the Development of Inequality on the Coast of Chiapas.


Mildred Mathias Award

UC MEXUS announces the establishment of the Mildred Mathias Award for the top-ranked natural science project in the Institute's annual grants competition. The award commemorates Mathias' lifetime commitment to excellence in science and her contributions as a member of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee from 1986 until her death in 1993. Mathias was professor emerita in botany at UC Los Angeles and well-known and admired for her work throughout the world in tropical botany, horticulture, and conservation. During her tenure at UCLA, Mathias also served as chairwoman of the UC Natural Reserve System, a network of 33 protected areas managed by the University of California as sites for scientific research and conservation. In 1979, UCLA honored her contributions to the university and to science by giving her name to an eight-acre garden of native and exotic plant species and an on-site research herbarium.

John Whitaker, professor emeritus of food science and technology at UC Davis and former chair of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee, remembers Mathias as a "remarkable botanist who searched the world to find new plants and to meet new people." Arturo Gómez-Pompa, professor of botany and plant sciences at UC Riverside and former director of UC MEXUS, also remembers Mathias as having an approach to science that was "магумано." Whitaker notes that Mathias had a steady influence on the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee: "She kept us on track.

The first Mildred Mathias Award recipient will be selected following the 1997 UC MEXUS grants competition. The award will include supplemental funding for activities related to furthering research ties with Mexican colleagues including, for example, meetings, seminars, and lectures in Mexico or hosting a Mexican researcher's stay at a UC campus.

1996 Grants (continued from page 11)

California Pacific Medical Center Research Institute; Jesús Valdés Flores, Indigena Político Nacional); Cellular Mechanisms for the Development of Stenostoma Glaucescens.

Sasa L. Ustun - Land, Air and Water Resources, Davis (Su-Zi Soong, Davis; Saii Miranda Alonso, Arturo Valdés Mazanilla, Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua). The Origins and Evolution of Viscous Precipitation in the Mexican Monsoon Climate Zone Using a Monocycle Atmospheric Simulation Model.


Dissertation Grants

UC MEXUS awarded 14 grants totaling nearly $60,000 to UC graduate students who have passed their doctoral qualifying exams and are undertaking their dissertation research. Grant recipients, projects, departments, home campuses, faculty advisors, and Mexican participants, and project titles are listed below.


Michelle Madison Carabajo - School of Social Science, Irvine (Frank Cucchi). "Service Work and the Commodification of the Body: A Case Study of Hotel Workers in Huatulco, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Andrew Mikolich - Medicine & Epidemiology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis (San A. Gardner). "Economic Impact of Human and Goat Brucellosis (Brucella Melitensis) in Rural Baja California.


Kimm Gerra - Political Science, Riverside (Max Neiman). Local Chicano/Chicana Political Incorporation: Symbolic or Substantive Representation?


Dedre Sessions - Division of Education, Davis (Donald Amstutz). The Social Construction of Scientists: Experiences of Ethnic Minority Students Becoming Scientists.


Victor Manuel Torres - School of Social Sciences, Irvine (Leo Chavez). Choice Behavior Relevant to the Prevalence Experience of Women in Tijuana, B.C., Mexico.

Small Grants

The Small Grants Committee is held three times a year to support special, one-time, short-term needs of researchers not yet working directly with UC MEXUS goals. The 8 recipients of the first two 1996 competitions are announced below.

Scott T. Anderson - Division of Rheumatology, San Francisco (Robert V. Kemp). "An Immunological Component of Tenon's Synovial Immunology.


Jill Felzer - Music, Santa Barbara (Mario Lattiva). "National Conservatory of Music, Mexico City. "La Ostra's Attendance at the UCSB New Music Festival.


Kevin J. Middelbrook - Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Santa Cruz (Leonard Estrada, Los Angeles; Patricia C. Gándara, Davis; David G. Guiteras, San Diego). "Jilote (Jilote) in San Luis Potosí.

U-MEXUS Grants for 1995

In 1995 UC MEXUS awarded more than $200,000 for 24 faculty grants, 9 dissertation grants, and 16 small grants for research related to Mexican studies, United Mexico-US relations, Chicano/Chicana studies, and collaborative research. Listed below are the grant recipients, home campuses, departments, primary collaborators, and project titles. Faculty advisors are included for the dissertation grants.

1995 Faculty Grants


Evaluates by Geographic Information System.

Carroll L. Estes - Institute for Health and Aging, SF. Francisco (Diana Torrez, San Francisco). The Effect of Social Networks on Hispanic Elderly's Social Support System.


Luís E. Guarnizo - Applied Behavioral Sciences, Davis (Carol E. Levin, San Francisco). "Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Incorporation of Mexican Immigrants in the United States.

Barbara Herr Harrington - Community and Organization Research Institute, Santa Barbara (Susan Stinch, Barbara Herr). "A Qualitative Study of Environment in Santa Barbara County.


Enrique Iglésias - Chemical Engineering, Berkeley (Gustavo A. Fuentes Zúñiga and Emmanuel Aro Africanas). "Synthesis of Cetacean Complexes as Cleaners for Petrochemical Processes.


UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996

UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996
Charles E. Lewis - Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Los Angeles (John L. Falany, Onofre Martinez-Maza, and Octavio J. Velasco), Los Angeles; Yolanda Pineda Tinoco, Michoacan for the Salud and contra el SIDA, A.C. (Rodolfo Martino, Alicia Gómez, Asociación Civil de Ayuda para Personas con SIDA, Anarquía Mental and Alberto Treviño, CONSADA MEXICO, HVI Infections and AIDS Education Training for Health Care Providers in Mexico.

Philip L. Martin and J. Edward Tay- ler - Agricultural Economics, Davis. Immigration and the Changing Face of Rural California.


Mary O'Connor - Community and Organization Research Institute, Santa Barbara (Alberto Hernandez-H, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte). Religion and Social Change in Northwestern Mex-

Henry M. Page - Marine Science Institute, Santa Barbara (Robert Legg, Betty Hawkins). Fisheries.

Salvador Gazitúa Carrillo - Political Science, Riverside (Pilar Ponce Noyola, Universidad de Guanajuato). Hispanic Literature in the United States.

1995 Dissertation Grants


J. Giles Waines - Botany and Plant Sciences, Riverside (Francisco J. Barragán-Pérez, Centro de Investigaciones Forestales y Agropecuarias del Estado de Durango). Outcrossing Rats within and between Clones Pools in Common Bean.


1995 Small Grants

Salamon Barzilai-Garcia - Plant Pathology, Riverside (Patricia Ponce Noyola, Universidad de Guanajuato). Video microscopy of Neurospora crassa mutants.

Julianne Burton-Carvalho - Literature, Santa Cruz. The CinemaMedia Project: Mexican Focus.

Julianne Burton-Carvalho - Literature, Santa Cruz (Julia Tuñón Pablos, Instituto Nacional de Antropología, Cultura e Historia: Patricia Torres San Martin, Universidad de Guadalajara). CineSoy Conference: Funding for Transportation for Two Participants.


Y. Peter Chung - A. Gary Anderson Graduate School of Management, Riverside. Pricing Determinants on Developing Country Currencies: Some Evidence from Mexico.

Almada Jacqueline Torinelli - Spanish and Portuguese, Santa Barbara. Language Development in Mexican Americans.

Abel Valenzuela, Jr. - Center for Interdisciplinary Instruction in Chicano Studies, Los Angeles. Adolescent Factors in the Decision to Immigrate and Settle in the U.S. From Los Angeles.

Zaragoza Vargas - History, Santa Barbara. Forging Visions: Mexican American Labor Organizers and Union Struggles during the Great Depression, 1929-1941.


Francis Lozada-Nur - Sociology, California State University, Fullerton. Ramirez-Amador,

Gómez-Pompa Receives the Tyler Prize

Arturo Gómez-Pompa, professor of botany at UC Riverside and former director of UC MEXUS, was awarded the Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement in 1994. He shared the award with H. Robert H. Whittaker, known conservationist and director of the Missouri Botanical Garden. Established in 1973, the Tyler Prize honors individuals and institutions from any nation for outstanding scientific accomplishment in the fields of the environment and energy. The Tyler Prize honors individuals and institutions from any nation for outstanding scientific accomplishment in the fields of the environment and energy. The Tyler Prize honors individuals and institutions from any nation for outstanding scientific accomplishment in the fields of the environment and energy.

Radio Public Service Award

The Agricultural Communicators in Education honored Myrian Grajales-Hall, program coordinator of the Spanish Broadcast and Media Services, Division of Agricultural Communications, at UC Riverside, with the 1996 Radio Public Service Award for a 30-part series of public service announcements on disaster preparedness aimed at Spanish-speaking audiences. The announcements were developed in response to the heavy 1995 rains in Siemens, Napa, and Solano Counties, California regions which have a large Hispanic population. Grajales-Hall was also the recipient of the first Harmony Award, given by the same association, in recognition of the Spanish Broadcast and Media Services' wide variety of Spanish-language programs which promote the acceptance and celebration of diversity and pluralization in today's society.

James E. Meyer Award

The campus Academic Federation granted the 1995 James E. Meyer Award to a faculty member for outstanding achievement in teaching, research and service to Jim Greenhup for his work to improve the lives of migrant farm workers and to increase pesticide safety for consumers. Dr. Greenhup is an agricultural toxicology specialist and lecturer at UC Davis.

Border XXI Program Document

The governments of Mexico and the United States recently released the Bar- dor XXI Draft Framework Document for public comment. The Border XXI Pro- gram is a binational effort for environ- mental protection, improved human health conditions, and appropriate na- tural resource management among U.S. and Mexican federal entities whose re- sponsibilities overlap at the interna- tional border. According to the frame- work document, "The central strategy of Border XXI emphasizes public in- volvement, decentralization of envi- ronmental decision-making through
state and local capacity building, and improved communication and cooperation among federal, state and local government agencies. The Border XXI Project seeks to identify environmental, economic, and social changes that affect the border region, and to develop strategies for addressing these issues in a sustainable and viable manner for the border region.

The framework document outlines the history and objectives of the program, provides valuable information regarding border issues, objectives, and activities; offers an overview of regional projects and issues for the border areas of California/Arizona; and describes the various initiatives and projects which address these issues. A summary of a series of workshops held in the United States is available at www.epa.gov/region9.

Conexión Ejecutiva
A comprehensive, bilingual directory for Mexico, including listings for the country's government, private sector, and press, is available through the Mexican government's Media Information Service, which provides 4,000 listings verified every six months, of cabinet ministries, the congress, congressional commissions, federal agencies, political parties, state government offices, union organizations, embassies, NAFO, and government Internet sites, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and foreign press. The directory also lists major Mexican and multinational corporations, financial institutions, U.S. state trade offices, chambers of commerce, and governmental organizations, law firms, accounting and consulting, and public relations, professional associations, think tanks, labor unions, real estate, and other useful numbers. Sample pages and ordering information can be requested in Mexico City from:

Paradise Publishing, S.R.L. de C.P.
Tel: (55) 252-3502 or 254-3240; fax: 254-3240; e-mail: paxine@paradise.mx.

The cost of an annual subscription is 165 pesos in Mexico, U.S. $50 in the Americas, and U.S. $65 in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Chiapas Scholars Network
Scholars and students whose work concerns the history and society of the state of Chiapas, Mexico are invited to join the newly formed "Red de Investigadores sobre Chiapas/Chiapas Scholars Network." The purposes of the network are to promote contacts among Chiapas scholars across national and disciplinary boundaries; to develop seminars, panels at scholarly meetings, and other kinds of encounters among those whose research concerns Chiapas; to encourage the return of the results of scholarly studies to the state of Chiapas; and to seek ways to communicate the results of investigations of Chiapas' socio-cultural reality to the general public. Those who wish to participate are requested to send their backgrounds and a brief summary of their research interests to: Maria Elena Fernandez-Guillen, Secretary, Red de Investigadores sobre Chiapas, A.P. 297, San Cristobal de las Casas 29200, Chiapas, Mexico; e-mail: melfernandez@montebello.una.mx.

Funding and Fellowship Opportunities

Michael C. Meyer Annual Prize
Scholarly Resources has announced the establishment of the Michael C. Meyer Annual Prize to honor this distinguished historian of Latin America. The prize will recognize an emerging scholar who exhibits the careful scholarship for which Dr. Meyer was noted throughout his career. Scholars who have not previously published a solely-authored academic book are eligible. Only single-authored scholarly investigations of Latin American history, which may incorporate anthropology, political science, U.S.-Latin American relations, and political economy, will be considered, provided they consist of substantial historical analysis. Manuscripts must be submitted between January 1 and November 15 to be considered for the prize, which will be awarded the following spring. The prize consists of a $1,000 award (a $500 cut-off for a subsequent year) for publication of the manuscript by Scholarly Resources in its Latin American Silhouettes series. For further information and submission guidelines, please contact: Richard M. Hoyt, President and Executive Director, Scholarly Resources, 104 Greenhill Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19803-1997; Tel: 1-302-527-8977; e-mail: edit@scholarly.org.

Social Science Research Council Awards for International Migration
The International Migration Program of the Social Science Research Council offers grants to support research on international migration and to present the results of that research. The program is funded by Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to foster interdisciplinary research that will advance theoretical understandings of immigration to the United States, the processes of settlement, and the outcomes for both immigrants and native-born Americans.

Proposals that address the economic, sociocultural, and/or political contexts, processes, and consequences of international migration are encouraged. The one-year dissertation fellowship supports full-time doctoral dissertations related to the study of international migration. The fellowship provides stipend, travel, and research expenses and salary over a period of 12 months. Applicants must be affiliated with a U.S. academic or research institution during the time of the award. The research planning grants are aimed at fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, including meetings, conferences, workshops, preliminary investigations, and other activities. The application deadline for the fellowships and grants is June 14, 1997. For further information contact: Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Tel: (212) 377-2700.

Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies Researcher-In-Residence Program
The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies invites applications for a Visiting Research Fellowship and for a Visiting Guest Scholar Fellowship for the 1997-98 academic year. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and art) and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies with a substantial Mexican component will also be considered. Special emphasis will be given to research examining the political, institutional, and foreign policy implications of North American economic integration; international arrangements and production strategies that promote participatory and socially responsible Mexico-U.S. exchange; and Mexican immigration and U.S.-Mexican relationships, including the role of political parties, power sharing, and new patterns of state-society relations in Mexico's transition from authoritarian rule. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 10, 1997. For further information and application materials, please contact: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA 92037-0516; Tel: (619) 534-4503; Fax: (619) 534-6447; e-mail: wames@ucsd.edu.

Inter-American Foundation Fellowships
The Inter-American Foundation offers fellowships programs for field research in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean to graduate students in the United States. The fellowship program welcomes candidates from all disciplines; preference is given to those whose careers or research projects clearly demonstrate the greatest potential within the following institutional priorities of the Inter-American Foundation: 1) mobilizing local, national and international resources for grassroots movements through partnerships among public, private, non-profit, and public sectors; 2) promoting local development; and 3) building local capability. Deadlines for proposal submission are: February 26, 1997, for the Summer Research Program at the doctoral level; February 20, 1997, for the Field Research Program at the master's or pre-dissertation level; and March 1, 1997, for the U.S. Graduate Study Program for Latin American and Caribbean citizens. The IAF application process is restructured from previous years, and some submission deadlines may be subject to change. Interested applicants are urged to contact IAF for updated information: IAF Fellowship Programs, Inter-American Foundation, 901 N Street Street, Arlington, VA 22203; Tel: (703) 841-3800.
National Association of Hispanic and Latino Studies

The National Association of Hispanic and Latino Studies announces a call for papers for its national conference on February 11-13, 1997, in Houston, Texas. Abstracts, not to exceed two pages, can be submitted for themes related to any aspect of the Hispanic Latino experience. Subjects may include, but are not limited to, literature, demographics, history, politics, economics, education, and health care.
Divided Waters: Bridging the U.S.-Mexico Border
By Helen Ingram, Nancy K. Laney, and David M. Gillian,

The first chapter of the book discusses the consequences for border regions of the worldwide trend of economic globalization and resulting environmental degradation. The authors conclude (page 9) that, "Environmental problems have become so large that they can be intelligently discussed and dealt with on only a scale that transcends national boundaries." The second chapter discusses the historical background of Ambos Nogales and the development of its "border culture." Perhaps the most striking aspect of this history is the rapid growth of population on the Mexican side in recent years (26,000 in 1936 to 108,000 in 1996). This is largely due to the Border Industrialization Program (BIP), initiated in 1965, which led to the development of 75 foreign-owned assembly plants or maquiladoras, now employing 17,000 workers out of a total labor force of 39,000 in Nogales, Son.

Chapters 3 and 4 deal with the physical characteristics of the area and with water quality and quantity issues in both communities. Although the border is an arbitrary line at right angles to the topographic and hydrographic basins of Ambos Nogales, an enormous discrepancy in water availability can be found in the supply and quality of potable water and disposal of wastewater across the border.

On the Sonoran side, much of the development accompanying the rapid population growth has occurred in squatters' settlements, or colonias, on the steep sides of the hills surrounding Nogales Wash; many have no access to water or sewer systems. Those lacking water hook-ups either obtain their water from mobile water trucks or buy bottled water. The costs of this informal supply, in terms of money, time and inconvenience, are too high for the poorest members of the community. Typical families in Nogales, Arizona, spend less than 1% of their monthly household income to obtain water, whereas the poorest families in Nogales, Sonora, using water trucks (pipeda) to fill 55 gallon drums, spend more than 20% of their monthly household income on water.

Fifty years ago persistent flooding problems in Nogales Wash, aggravated by untreated sewage flowing across the border, resulted in nine deaths and medical action. Funding channelled through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Water Commission (IBWC) permitted construction of an international flood control project in 1961. The first international wastewater treatment plant for Ambos Nogales was built 2.4 km north of the international border. By 1972 a new sewage treatment plant was needed and it was built 14.4 km north of the border. Growth was so rapid that the necessity for a new plant was recognized already in 1976, and after protracted negotiations, construction began in 1989. In 1991 its operational costs were US $1.72 million, split 45/55 percent between Mexico and the United States. Since then, growth of the region's population has continued and sewage discharge capacities have become a serious problem. The effluent also has exceeded limits on pH, nitrates, mercury, and other heavy metals, all of which are suggested to come from the maquiladoras.

Chapter 5 discusses the confusion and contradiction of laws, administrative practices, and political incentives concerning environmental issues. Ecosystem interaction and fragmentation are of particular concern. The chapter concludes with the observation that "the border region is an ecological hot spot, with a mix of biomes and many unique wildlife species. It is a treasure, and it is threatened by the same physical processes that support the large-scale development that has occurred." The conclusion is a call to action to preserve this unique environment.

“Borders have powers of magnification. Problems, including pollution and poverty, become more difficult to solve at borders. Conflict or cooperation among neighbors along borders becomes the key to whether the region is in equilibrium or drifts toward more instability. At borders trends appear in bold relief, making them easier to recognize and interpret.”

While this edition is an excellent discussion of the socio-political aspects of the environmental situation at Ambos Nogales, it leaves me asking, "What specific recommendations do the authors offer for improving the physical aspects?" Hand in hand with making incremental improvements in institutional, political and financial settings, we need to develop and implement reliable plans for mitigation of sources of pollution, and incremental improvements to the water supply, waste treatment, and flood control. Perhaps we need an additional book more than a second edition. Meanwhile, Divided Waters is a timely book which should be of interest to anyone concerned with environmental issues along the international border between Mexico and the United States.
New Publications

Publications announced below are not distributed by UC MEXUS. They may be ordered directly from their respective publishers or through booksellers.

A Place in El Paso: A Mexican-American Childhood

Chicana/Chicanos at the Crossroads: Social, Economic, and Political Change
Edited by David R. Maciel and Isidro D. Ortiz. University of Arizona Press, 1230 North Park Avenue, Suite 102, Tucson, AZ 85719. Tel: (520) 621-4411. 1996, 274 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $16.95. Multidisciplinary collection of essays on development in the conditions, fortunes, and experiences of Chicanos since the late seventeenth century.

Chicana Creativity and Criticism: New Frontiers in American Literature
Edited by Maria Herrera-Sobek and Helena Maria Viramontes. University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113-1591. Tel: (505) 277-2346. 1996, 364 pp., paper $17.95. Updated, second edition of 1988 volume of original poetry, prose, criticism, and visual images which documents the continuous growth of literature by and about Chicanas. The artists feature new works, female sexuality, and social injustice, gender roles, and the contributions of critical theory.

The Writings of Carlos Fuentes
By Raymond Leslie Williams. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1996, 208 pp., cloth $24.95. An intensive study of the themes of history, culture, and identity in Fuentes’ work, with particular emphasis on his novel Terra Nostra.

Luiseño High School Graduation: Defining the Odds
By Harriet D. Ryan and Tony Falbo. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1996, 280 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $19.95. First complete English translation of Luiseno’s La Huella de alta California, written in 1851, which recalls events from 1823 to 1846, including California’s territorial transition from Mexico to the United States.

De la Vigilia Fértil: Antología de Poetas Mexicanos Contemporáneos
Edited by Julian Palley. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and University of California, available from the author, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717; (714) 494-0991. 1996, 316 pp., paper $8.00. Anthology of selected poems of 26 Mexican women writers.

From the West: Chicana Narrative Photography
Curated by Chon Noriega. University of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50606, Seattle, WA 98145-5066. Tel: (206) 343-4505. 1996, 88 pp., paper $19.95. Photographic exhibition from the Mexican Museum, which compiles six Chicana artists’ perceptions of the West in the context of Mexican American or Chicano history, the history of photography, and the political and cultural construction of the West as the United States.

La Independencia de la América Española
By Jaime E. Rodríguez O. Fondo de Cultura Económica, Carretera Picacho Autovía 227, México, D.F. 14200. Tel: (55) 5572-0000. 1996, 368 pp., paper $15.95. A new interpretation of the process of independence in Spanish America, focusing on political and social processes. Argues that independence was not an anti-colonial popular revolt but part both of a political revolution in the Hispanic world and the disintegration of the Spanish monarchy as a result of the French invasion of the peninsula.

Indians into Mexicans: History and Identity in a Mexican Town
By David Frye. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1996, 280 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $19.95. First comprehensive English translation of Luiseno’s La Huella de alta California, written in 1851, which recalls events from 1823 to 1846, including California’s territorial transition from Mexico to the United States.

Latino High School Graduation: Defining the Odds
By Harriet D. Ryan and Tony Falbo. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1996, 280 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $19.95. First complete English translation of Luiseno’s La Huella de alta California, written in 1851, which recalls events from 1823 to 1846, including California’s territorial transition from Mexico to the United States.

By Timothy J. Dunn. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1996, 256 pp., cloth $35.00, paper $14.95. Examines the political and practices of the U.S. Immigration and Drug enforcement policies in the border region during 1978 to 1992 in relation to the strategy and tactics of the Pentagon doctrine of “low-intensity conflict.”

Paths of Life: American Indians of the Southern and Northern Mexico
By Thomas E. Sheridan and Nancy J. Parezo. University of Arizona Press, 1230 North Park Avenue, Suite 102, Tucson, AZ 85719. Tel: (520) 621-4411. 1996, 334 pp., cloth $45.00, paper $17.95. Portraits of fifteen Native American groups of Arizona and northern Mexico, which explore how they have defined and redefined themselves in response to changing natural and human environments.

Mexican Politics in Transition: The Breakdown of a One-Party-Dominant Regime
By Wayne A. Cornelius. Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California at San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92039-0518. Tel: (619) 534-1260. 1996, 296 pp., paper $11.95. Discussion and analysis of recent trends and upheavals in Mexican politics following the ratification of NAFTA and the return of President Salinas de Gortari.

Mexican Series of Note
Series of the Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora, Publicaciones, Plaza Valdés Gómez Santos 12, San Juan, México. México 93730.

EUA: Sus Nuevas
By Rafael Tovar de Álvarez. 1994, 183 pp., paper $35.00.

EUA: Una Nación de Naciones
By Angela Mayanes and Elisa Bedia. 1993, 227 pp., paper $35.00.

El Teatro Norteamericano
By Alfredo Michi, 1995, 213 pp., paper $35.00.

Series of the Universidad de Bemorucamianica, Publicaciones, Pazo de Pao, de la Reforma, 28100, 01210 México, D.F. Tel: (55) 292-1786 or 723-1152, e-mail: publica@unam.mx.

COLECCION TEPEHACOTOC:
Santa María Tecuaneca: Furturisca y México

San Jerónimo Amanaco: Un Pueblo en Traslación de Santa Fe

San Juan Tezalal

COLECCION ESTUDIOS REGIONALES:
La Integración Social de la Chontala: Un Andihdist Regional en el Triángulo de los Ríos

Un Plan de Desarrollo Regional: El Bajo Apa en Honduras
1995 Publications

During 1995, UC MEXUS received many intriguing publications for announcement in the NEPS. Due to space limitations, only the publisher’s information is listed.

Answered Prayers: Miracles and Miragens along the Border

The Architecture and Sculpture of Oaxaca, 1550-1980s

Biotechnology in Latin America: Politics, Impacts, and Risks
Edited by N. Patrick Perezro and Ana Karina Galvo-Pereiro. Scholarly Resources, 104 Greenfield Avenue, Wilming- ton, DE 19895-1897. Tel. (302) 772-8357. 1995, 229 pp., cloth $45.00. (paper $14.95)

César Chávez: A Triumph of Spirit

The Challenge of Institutional Reform in Mexico

Decades of Betrayal: Mexican Repatriation in the 1930s

The View from Yalalahu: 1993 Archeological Investigations in Northern Quintana Roo, Mexico

Defending the Land of the Jaguar: A History of Conservation in Mexico
By Lane Simonian. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233, 1995, 328 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $19.95.

¿Emiliano Zapata?
Revolution and Betrayal in Mexico

Identities in North America:
The Search for Community

Images from the Underworld: Naj Tunich and the Tradition of Maya Cave Painting
By Andrea J. Stone. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233, 1995, 360 pp., cloth $45.00.

Immigration Reform and U.S. Agriculture

Mexican American Youth
Organization: Avance-Garde of the Chicano Movement in Texas
By Armando Paez. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233. 1995, 296 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $16.95.

Mexican Political Biographies
By Roderic A. Camp. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233. 1995, 652 pp., cloth $55.00, paper $24.95.

Prospero’s Daughter: The Prose of Rosario Castellanos
By Joanna C. O’Connel. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233. 1995, 288 pp., cloth $35.00, paper $17.95.

Mexico’s “War” on Drugs:
Causes and Consequences

The Natural History of the Soil in Ancient Mexico

Oil, Banks, and Politics: The United States and Postrevolutionary Mexico, 1917-1925
By Linda D. Hall. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233, 1995, 240 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $17.95.

Painted Books from Mexico

The Peredex of the Mexican State: Reclaiming Sovereignty from Independence in NAFTA

Political Recruitment across Two Centuries of Mexico: 1884-1991
By Roderic A. Camp. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78714-7819. Tel. (512) 471-7233, 1995, 304 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $17.95.

Political Reformism in Mexico: An Overview of Contemporary Mexican Politics

Los Pastores: History and Performance in the Mexican Shepherd’s Play of South Texas
By Richard R. Flores. Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 1600, Harvard, VA 22070-0600. Tel. 1-800-782-4512. 1995, 214 pp., cloth $49.00, paper $15.95.

UC MEXUS NEWS Fall 1996
Illustrations in this Issue

The botanical drawings in this issue are from the 1907 and 1925 editions of *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture* by Liberty Hyde Bailey. As professor of horticulture at Cornell University and founder of the University's herbarium, Bailey was a prolific writer and compiler of botanical reference books which included descriptions of California agricultural products and commercial cultivation. The captions to each illustration are included below.

Page 1: Vitis californica.

Page 2: One of the early California missions, where were the early promoters of horticulture on the western coast—San Juan Capistrano.

Page 6: Avocado.

Page 7: Pinus ponderosa.

Page 8: Acorns of various Oaks.

Page 14: Opuntia Engelmannii.

Page 16: Long-podded forms of Phaseolus vulgaris.

Page 17, center: Pots of various sizes. All are "standard" pots except the rimless one on the right, which is a "rose pot."

Page 17, bottom: A bushel box. Useful for fruits and vegetables.

Page 18: Grapefruit—The Marsh.

Page 19: Strawberry nubbin.

Page 20: Bearing habit of the almond.

Page 21: Edible heads of artichoke.

Page 27: Date Palms at Old Town, San Diego.

---

**UC MEXUS NEWS**

Editor: Kathryn Vincent
Associate Editor: Andrea Kaus
Editorial Board: Maria Herrera-Sobek (UCI); Jaime E. Rodriguez (UCI), and Irwin P. Ting (UCR)

UC MEXUS NEWS is published by the University of California Institute for Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS); Juan-Vicente Palerm, director. All correspondence should be sent to 3324 Olmsted Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521; telephone (909) 787-3519; fax (909) 787-3856. Copyright 1996 by The Regents of the University of California. No article may be reprinted without permission of the publisher. Second class postage paid at Riverside, CA, USPS 131.

The illustration on page 12 is by Julio de la Fuente, from *Pensamiento Antropológico e Indigenista de Julio de la Fuente*, Instituto Nacional Indigenista.

The map on page 23 is from the book reviewed on that and the previous page: *Divided Waters: Bridging the U.S.-Mexico Border* by Helen Ingram, Nancy K. Lane, and David M. Gillilan, 1995, University of Arizona Press.

Printed on recycled paper

---

*University of California*

**UC MEXUS**

3324 Olmsted Hall

Riverside, CA 92521