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UC-CONACYT Agreement:
Toward a Binational Academic Community

By Andrea Kaus

Richard Atkinson, president of the University of California (UC), and Carlos Bazdresch Parada, director general of Mexico’s Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT), have signed an Agreement of Cooperation embracing the concept of binational collaboration and setting forth ways to achieve the two institutions’ common goals in training the next generation of scholars and scientists. The accord reflects a prevalent viewpoint among members of the international research community: Collaboration in education, science, and scholarship between two countries strengthens more than bilateral relations; the synergy leads to ideas that would not be discovered in isolation, to the resolution of problems of critical importance to the people of both nations, and to enhanced understanding of different and overlapping cultures.

The Agreement is particularly significant given the dwindling resources for academic endeavors in both countries and the waves of xenophobia and mistrust that often threaten to pull the people of California and Mexico apart. “For many Americans, the nuclear threat has been replaced by control of the U.S. southern border as the nation’s foremost security issue,” says Juan-Vicente Palerm, director of UC MEXUS. “Many Mexicans, in turn, deplore the encroachment of American culture on virtually every aspect of Mexican life.” Yet the forces of free trade increasingly bind the two nations and their people together in the market and work place. Palerm emphasizes that the vigorous economic interaction the two nations enjoy should be replicated in the academic environment.

In fact, the importance of academic training and development for a nation’s economy has been underestimated and underemphasized in current discussions of national and international economic agendas. Atkinson, however, points out that economic research over the last 25 years indicates that a nation’s investments in research and development can be linked positively to economic productivity and growth. The Agreement thus accentuates and intensifies the general mandate of UC MEXUS to bring together the intellectual communities of the United States and Mexico, free from political agendas and for the betterment of both nations. UC MEXUS developed and negotiated the Agreement to underscore the scope and importance of UC-Mexico interaction and to ensure that collaboration continues and expands despite unsupportive political and public attitudes. Palerm emphasizes that “more than ever we need an independent intellectual com-

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I am especially enthusiastic about today’s agreement because I have been a long-term observer of CONACYF. I served as director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the late 1970s, and there were frequent exchanges between individual from CONACYF and NSF to discuss CONACYF’s organization and its future. In 1980, NSF and CONACYF entered into the first agreement in history between the United States and Mexico on science and technology. I signed on behalf of the United States at a ceremony in President López Portillo’s office here in Mexico City. President López Portillo was the sponsor of the agreement, and with clarity of hand, we can see what a major step that agreement was and how many productive collaborations have flourished as a result. In the intervening years, I have had many other interactions with CONACYF: individual exchanges related to physics and engineering at the University of California, San Diego, as well as discussions that led to debt exchanges between UC and Mexico. It has been a great pleasure to see CONACYF grow into a tremendously important organization that will do much to guarantee the quality of education and research in Mexico.

Several weeks ago I had the opportunity to have lunch with President Clinton, during which we talked at some length about the plans that are being laid between UC and CONACYF. He was very interested and asked me to convey the nature of these plans to his Science Adviser and his Secretary of Education. So you can be assured that on the U.S. side this event is not being viewed as just a University of California venture, but also as an important venture for the United States.

I am both pleased and honored, therefore, to be here for the signing of this agreement. Today marks a new chapter in a long history of collaboration between the University of California and various universities in Mexico, a very special chapter that represents a great step forward. Political winds may shift and diplomacy may fail, but one of the enduring characteristics of the academic community is that we share a common language and a common cause. Whatever the ebbs and flows of politics between our two nations, I hope—that this agreement will stand as a foundation on which we can continue to build collaborative efforts.

Finally, this occasion would not be complete without some words of thanks to those in both Mexico and California who have worked so hard to make today’s agreement a reality. I want to express my appreciation to Dr. Carlos Bazdresch, the director of CONACYF, and to his fine group of directors and their staffs. I also want to recognize the indispensable contributions of the Council of Graduate Deans of the University of California, and particularly the dedicated efforts of Clifford Atkinson, Claudia Mitchell-Kernan, and Joe Cerny, who led the Council in its work on the UC-CONACYF agreement. Dean Jean-Pierre Mileur, Dean of the UC Riverside graduate division, deserves our gratitude for his contributions to the development of the agreement in the context of graduate education in the University of California. And we owe a special debt of thanks to Juan Vicente Palenm, director of UC MEXUS, for the vision, thoughtfulness, and perseverance that he has brought to shaping and shepherding this agreement from beginning to end. This is a great day for the University of California, for CONACYF, and for our two nations. It is now my pleasure to join the director general of CONACYF in signing this historic agreement.

Richard C. Atkinson is the president of the University of California.
A Choice for Understanding

Today we at CONACYT and the Universidad Autónoma de México have the honor of signing an Agreement of Cooperation with the University of California. This ceremony marks the successful culmination of a great effort of negotiation in which many people and various institutions participated. The primary beneficiaries of this effort will be the Mexican students who, with the aid of this agreement, will have greater opportunities to study and learn at the University of California. We recognize in the University of California an institution of high academic quality, with excellent graduate programs, and we therefore welcome advanced research in many diverse fields of knowledge. We are speaking, of course, of a world-class university.

CONACYT will benefit as well because, based on this agreement, it will be able to help more young Mexicans obtain access to the best and most advanced training in the sciences and humanities. Our institution will be able to carry out more effectively its mandate to encourage able young Mexicans to receive training at a very high level.

This agreement will also provide an appropriate avenue by which the University of California can realize its goals to teach and disseminate science and receive in its classrooms a greater number of highly qualified Mexican students.

Likewise, the academic communities of California and Mexico will gain opportunities to undertake their scientific work with the signing of this agreement. The participation of the Mexican students in this program will lead to greater academic exchange and better understanding of the work of both communities, which surely will expand the possibilities for productive collaboration.

It is clear that all of these activities will contribute to the advancement of public education in both countries. In addition, with this signing, an already long tradition of academic collaboration between the University of California and the Mexican scientific community will continue. This is a fact clearly visible in the long list of names.

Without a doubt, our accord is a small step; to some it may seem to be insignificant. However, it has a greater—perhaps immense—goal: the defense of human solidarity. What better end could we seek?

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Transplant Research for Brain Disorders

A good example of the productive direction collaborative work may take can be found in the scientific pathways followed by René Drucker Collin of UNAM's Faculty of Medicine. Drucker Collin was the student of Raúl Hernández-Peón, a pioneer in neurophysiology in Mexico and the first Mexican researcher to collaborate with the UCLA neuroscience group, developed by Horace B. Magoun, that later became the Brain Research Institute.

During the early 1970s, Drucker Collin spent time as a visiting professor in James McGaugh's laboratory at UCI, working with McGaugh and his colleagues on the neurochemical regulation of sleep. In 1980, Drucker Collin received a Guggenheim Fellowship and took a sabbatical to continue his research in Los Angeles, dividing his time between UCLA and the Veterans Administration, and became a research scientist at the Brain Research Institute, where he collaborated with Dennis McGinty and Barry Sherman as part of Carmen Clemente's research group.

While at the Brain Research Institute, Drucker Collin attended a lecture about brain tissue transplants presented by a researcher from the National Institutes of Health. This area of research, in its infancy at the time, involved tissue transplants to restore brain functions impaired due to lesions or other injuries. Intrigued, Drucker Collin spent several days in Washington, D.C., to learn about the medical ethics involved in brain tissue transplants, and he combined this line of investigation with his research on circadian rhythms, which he had begun in 1981.

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Transplants (continued from page 3)
tain track of daily cycles of time, i.e., the animal's "biological clock." He found that transplants of fetal hypo-
thalamic tissue into the area of the brain that controls the suprachiasmatic nucleus—the brain area which contains the biological clock function in all mammals, could reverse the area of the adult that used to be normal because the animal's biological clock shifted.
In 1984, it occurred to Drucker Cohn that the symptoms related to the dysfunction of circadian rhythms produced by brain lesions were similar to those found in patients with Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's disease is characterized by the progressive degeneration of the area of the brain that produces dopamine. The resulting chemical imbalance in the brain produces a wide range of neurological symptoms, including muscle rigidity, tremors in the arms and legs, slowness in initiating movement, and loss of balance.
Yet the brain is not the only source of dopamine; the adrenal glands, which sit over the kidneys, also produce a chemical similar to dopamine. Researchers anticipated that adrenal tissue transplanted to the brain could increase dopamine production there, but prior experimentation in Sweden with this kind of transplant had been unsuccessful. Using a groundbreaking grafting procedure, Drucker Cohn and his colleagues in Mexico City performed two transplants on Parkinson's disease patients, anchoring adrenal medullary tissue to the area of the caudate nu-
 cleus in the area of the brain that normally produces dopamine. Both patients showed marked improvement in their abilities to move freely and speak within half a year of the operation. One of the advantages of the procedure was that it involved an autograft: the source and destination of the tissue was within the body, thus eliminating the possibility of tissue rejection and lowering the risk the patient.

That, instead of the transplanted tissue itself producing dopamine, it stimulates the regeneration of the body's own dop-
 amine production system, a hypothesis that remains to be tested. In subsequent research, the adrenal gland transplants have not been as universally successful as hoped. Approximately 30 to 40 percent of Parkinson's disease patients receive benefits from the procedure. Some researchers have now turned their attention to fetal tissue transplants, also with mixed success. At present, Drucker Cohn is looking at the possibilities for culturing transplant cells to make the process simpler and further reduce the risk of the operation to the patient. He has found that adrenal medullary tissue taken from the kidneys of organ donors can be "grown" in vitro. These cells-called chromaffin cells—can be differentiated into neuron-like cells and then transplanted to Parkinson's disease patients via a simple procedure. The preliminary results, says Drucker Cohn, are encouraging; early tests show an improvement in parkinsonian symptoms. In retrospect, Drucker Cohn feels that the greatest benefit of the first transplant of adrenal gland tissue was that it captured the imagination of other scientists and precipitated a new era of transplant research. McGaugh affirms that Drucker Cohn and his colleagues "did some of the truly pioneering work investigating the effects of transplanting tissue into the brains of Parkinson's disease patients. His re-
search findings strongly stimulated interest in this research area throughout the world and also in the use of transplants in at least other neurologic diseases." McGaugh points out that the lineage of Mexico-UC collaboration in neuro-
physiology continues, as colleagues directly or indirectly influenced by Drucker Cohn have come to UCI as postdoctoral researchers or visiting scient-
ists. According to Clemente, nearly 50 brain scientists from Mexico have carried out research at the UCLA Brain Research Institute and more than a dozen of the Institute's professors have spent time in Mexico with Mexican scientists. In his presentation at the UC- CONACYT gathering, Clemente commented on his own 16-year collaboration with Raul Hernandez-Peon, Drucker Cohn's proctor, on the brain mechanisms responsible for the behaviors of the Mexican pupils. Clemente linked his findings to the historical links forged between Mexico and the United States throughout this century, by many others, particularly Palmer Naultal, Manuel Gamo, Paul Taylor, and August Fregie. Naultal, born in San Francisco in 1857, was primarily interested in Mexi-
can archaeology and ethnology. She lived in Mexico from 1902 until her death in 1933. She is perhaps best known for the discovery and publication in 1902 of a Zapotec manuscript, called the "Codex Naultal," by the Peabody Museum, and for her furthermore, the inclusion of an addendum of the entire group of exchange.

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When there are problems it is easy to blame a neighbor or foreigner. It is easier to isolate others and avoid the effort needed to understand and accept those who are different. But this attitude is foolish. Many centuries of experience show that few of those who seek to isolate themselves are able to do so, and when they do, they impoverish themselves unnecessarily.

-Carlos Bazdresch

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engineering at the Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados (CINVESTAV), in San Nicolás de los Garza, professor of plant pathology at UC Riverside. The work of these scientists illuminates the dynamics and potential of broad collaboration and re-
veals the fertile ground it offers for the often serendipitous circumstances that lead to new discov-
eries.

Roots of UC-Mexico Collaboration

Further presentations during the signing ceremony were given by digni-
taries and representatives from UC and from academic and government agencies in Mexico and the United States (see the accompanying sidebar for the full pro-
gram of participants and presentations). Each of the speakers observed that deep roots support scientific collaboration and scholarly exchange between the two UC campuses and Mexico. Specifically, Palerm recalled the historical links forged between Mexico and UC Berkeley throughout this century, by many others, including Zelia Maria Naultal, Manuel Gamo, Paul Taylor, and August Fregie. Naultal, born in San Francisco in 1857, was primarily interested in Mexican archaeology and ethnology. She lived in Mexico from 1902 until her death in 1933. She is perhaps best known for the discovery and publication in 1902 of a Zapotec manuscript, called the "Codex Naultal," by the Peabody Museum, and for her further contributions to the study of Mexican art. Naultal also participated in the development of the department's advisory council for many years, and she was an honorary professor at Mexico's National Museum of Anthropology.

Gamo, one of Mexico's foremost anthropologists, assisted Franz Boas and Naultal in setting up the Interna-
tional School of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Mexico City at the beginning of the century. Gamo's research in the 1920s and 30s with Paul Taylo,
professor of anthropology at UC Berkeley, was undertaken under the auspices of the then recently-established Social Sciences Research Council and represents the first systematic study of Mexican migration to the United States, says Palerm. Their publications, in-
cluding Mexican Immigration to the United States (Gamo, 1930), The Mexican Immigrant: His Life Story (Gamo, 1931), Mexican Labor in the United States (Taylor, 1930), and A Spanish-Mexican Peasant Community: Arandas in Jalisco (Mexico, 1931), are considered classics in the field today. As director of the University of California Press in 1961, Fregie was an active promoter of a major effort by the Association of American University Presses to translate and publish the sci-
cific and literary works of Latin America, particularly Mexico. Fregie's initiative was to recognize scholarly excellence in Latin America, such as the writings in Mexico of Octavio Paz, Agustín Yáñez, Víctor Villada, José Vasconcelos, and Severiano de la Cueva, among others, heretofore una-
known in the United States and to rectify a neglect that "has become dangerous as well as foolish." Most important, Fregie actively sought Mexican collaboration in this en-
deavor and established an international committee including Mexican scholar-
s, artists, and representatives of Mexican academic press to assist in the selection and transla-
tion of important publications.

The UC-CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation is intended to emulate and build upon the active efforts of these and other Mexican and UC researchers who have worked to encourage scholarly and scientific exchange and to es-

date a binational academic community. Palerm affirms that "it is the re-
search and researchers who are foremost in the text and intent of the accord. This is their Agreement." Fostering Future Collaboration

The UC-CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation is grounded not only in the long historical and intense contempo-
raneous spirit of scientific and scholarly

For further information regarding CONACYT, the University of Cali-
ifornia, and funding, fellowship, and research opportunities associated with the UC-CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation, please consult the following web pages:

CONACYT (http://www.conacyt.gob.mx)
UC Office of the President (http://www.ucop.edu/)
UC MEXUS (http://www.ucr.edu/ucmexus/ mewshome.htm)

The full text of the Agreement is available on the UC MEXUS web page.
Cell Wall Synthesis

The synergistic collaboration of Salvador Barnicki-Garcia and José Ruiz-Herrera broke a barrier in conventional microbiology research. The two scientists attended the same graduate schools, obtaining their M.S. degrees at the Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN) in Mexico City in the late 1950s and their doctorate degrees at Rutgers University in the early 1960s. After graduation, Barnicki-Garcia accepted an academic appointment in plant pathology at UC Riverside, and Ruiz-Herrera returned to Mexico to begin his distinguished academic career as a professor of microbiology at IPN.

In 1973, Ruiz-Herrera spent a year in Barnicki-Garcia’s laboratory at UC, where they began to look at the development of cell walls in fungi. The resistance of the cell wall as what gives form to the cell and serves as the final protective barrier between the cell and the outside environment in many organisms, such as bacteria, fungi, algae, and plants. “A tree (imagine a septic system!),” says Ruiz-Herrera, “remains upright thanks to the strength of its cell walls.” The paper that was written on the wood furniture in which we relax or on which we eat, all are strong because they possess the remains of old cell walls.

Ruiz-Herrera and Barnicki-Garcia were interested in understanding how living cells operate. Most biological research is concentrated on the operation of the cell center, the nucleus, and the structure and role of genes and proteins. Yet comparatively little is known about other structures, particularly the surface structures of cells.

Working with yeasts of the fungus *Mycos rouxii*, the two scientists developed a technique to synthesize cell wall microfibrils in vitro. Microfibrils are the skeletal components and main ingredient in the cell walls of most fungi, algae, and higher plants and are composed of cellulose in plants and of chitin in fungi.

Using cell membrane fractions of *M. rouxii*, Ruiz-Herrera and Barnicki-Garcia isolated the wall-manufacturing enzyme, chitin synthetase, in a transparent solution. When an activated sugar and other ingredients normally found in the cell were added to the solution, the enzyme linked the sugar molecules into long chains which aggregated into parallel bundles or microfibrils. Even to the naked eye, the process was apparent. Within minutes of adding the activated sugar, Ruiz-Herrera and Barnicki-Garcia could see that the enzyme solution became turbid as a fibrous precipitate formed. Subsequent electron microscopy revealed that microfibrils were similar to a piece of cell wall.

The results of this research were first published in 1974 in *Science*, arousing the interest of the international scientific community. Barnicki-Garcia and Ruiz-Herrera’s discovery represented the first time that a cell wall had been synthesized in vitro, in the absence of a living cell. The purification of chitin synthetase and the demonstration of its role in cell wall synthesis also led them to discover, with the help of Charles E. Bracker, professor of plant pathology at Purdue University, that the enzyme was contained in subcellular microsomes called chitosomes within the cell. The chitosomes allow the enzyme to negotiate the “traffic” in the cell and arrive at where it is needed for cell wall synthesis. In 1983, Barnicki-Garcia, Ruiz-Herrera, and Bracke received the Ruth Allen Award for their research leading to the discovery and elucidation of chitosomes and their function. The award honors outstanding contributions to the science of plant pathology, and Ruiz-Herrera and Barnicki-Garcia were the award’s first Latin American recipients.
New UC-CONACYT Postdoctoral Fellows
CONACYT recently selected five scholars and scientists to receive postdoctoral fellowship support at UC campuses as part of the UC-CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation. The fellows are listed below, including their graduating institution in Mexico; host UC professor, department, and campus; and research area.

Gerardo Aguileo Hernández, Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana; (Jay S. Siegel, Chemistry, San Diego); Interacciones Polares en Anillos Aromáticos.

Ieya Cortés Abud, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; (Edith B. Allen, Botany and Plant Sciences, Riverside); Microbial Responses to Nitrogen Eutrophication.

Rubén Flores Mendieta, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados; (Aneeth Manohar, Physics, San Diego); Heavy Quark Effective Theory.

Alejandro Mungaray Lagarda, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; (James Wilkes, Latin American Studies, Los Angeles); Modalidades de Subcontratación de los Micro y Pequeñas Empresas de la Frontiera Norte de México.

José Pérez Salazar, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados; (Enrique Rozengurt, Medicine, Los Angeles); Role of MAP-Kinase in Agonist Mediated Cytokinesis Organization and Tyrosine Phosphorylation (Erwin K. Fung, Chemistry and Biochemistry, San Diego).

Marcelo Antonio Reyes Santos, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados; (Philip M. Yager, Physics, Davis); Chemos Photoactivation as E31.

Jalil Salinas Chavira, Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua; (Richard Zahn, Animal Science, Davis); Digestibilidad In Situ y Degrudación Ruminal.

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naturally through mutual interests and in conditions of academic equity, they also meet the agreement’s goal of serving as an “umbrella” for the acquisition of institutional and economic support. The Agreement commits UC and CONACYT to several joint initiatives, including efforts to enroll and support an increased number of qualified Mexican graduate students in the University of California’s doctoral programs; new postdoctoral and faculty research exchange programs; and joint support of collaborative research projects. An additional and critical underpinning to the Agreement is that all UC graduate programs now are considered “preferred programs” or “programas de excelencia” by CONACYT, giving added priority to students’ applications for graduate study at a UC campus.

The effects of the Agreement have been immediate. Five CONACYT postdoctoral fellows have been selected to carry out their research at UC campuses. UC MEXUS recently issued a joint UC-CONACYT call for proposals to encourage UC and Mexican collaborative research projects. An advisory committee is being formed to oversee and advise the Agreement’s progress, co-chairs by Jaime Martinez, CONACYT Deputy Director for Science, and Palen. Committee membership will include three academics and/or scientists from Mexican institutions and three from UC. Finally, UC campuses are preparing to receive an increasing number of CONACYT-funded graduate students and to develop the selection processes to determine which will receive joint UC-CONACYT support under the Agreement.

Paths for International Exchange “Science has always been universal,” says Ruiz-Herrera, “but fundamentally with respect to the diffusion of results.” He points out that an increasing number of scientific projects are undertaken by multi-institutional and multinational groups because “it is ever more difficult for a single researcher to accumulate all the basic knowledge and methods necessary to solve a scientific problem.”

This is the sentiment behind the UC-CONACYT Agreement, coupled with the understanding that, while knowledge and scholarship may span the border, economic and academic opportunities do not. The levels of funding for science, technology, and education are not equivalent in Mexico and the United States, and the Agreement allows better access for Mexican students and researchers to the benefits of these funds in California. Consequently, Mexico has developed an extraordinarily high caliber of researchers and scholars, albeit within a small academic population, and the Agreement sets up the framework for UC faculty and students to benefit from their experience, knowledge, and ideas to break new research frontiers.

Conference on Global Migration

The subject of human migration . . . includes large questions of public policy involving issues of national prosperity and human rights which are now being settled with little or no help from the social sciences. It presents problems that reach beyond the frontiers of any one nation, and many of its research problems are of international and transnational dimensions. It involves questions of fundamental import to the scientist as well as the human point of view. At one point or another it cuts across the boundaries of all departments within the social science group. . . . With regard to Mexican immigration . . . adequate inquiry is urgently needed. This is our most important immigration problem today; and in certain sections of the country, notably in California, it is a very exigent problem.

— written on December 18, 1926 by Edith Abbott, chair of the Social Science Research Council’s Committee on Scientific Aspects of Human Migration.

The U.S. Congress recently allocated a 28 million dollar increase, from 3.1 to 3.4 billion dollars, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service’s (INS) budget for fiscal year 1998, providing the INS with a budget now larger than that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As part of this financial vote of congressional confidence, more INS resources are being placed on the U.S.-Mexican border, helping to define the U.S. agency as “the gatekeeper of the line,” according to Gustavo Mohar, minister of migration affairs for the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D.C. The line to which Mohar refers is not only the physical border, it is also the boundary between political ideologies, economic disparities, and social needs, and the tangible manifestation of a history of misunderstandings between the United States and Mexico.

Yet trying to stop the flow of migration is futile as well as expensive effort, says Keith Griffin, professor of economics at UC Riverside. "Migration is a response to a host of powerful market forces. Sending more troops to patrol the borders is about as fruitful as spitting into the wind.”

Mohar and Griffin spoke in sessions of the conference "Mexico and the United States in the Context of Global Migration," held at the Mission Inn in Riverside, California, on October 24 and 25, 1997. The conference, organized by UC MEXUS in collaboration with the Conference of the Americas International Economic Conflict and Cooperation Group, was convened to address the questions and issues surrounding the movement of workers across international boundaries and to examine the salience of international phenomena to the specific case of integrated U.S.-Mexican populations and economies. Additional conference sponsors included the UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation and the UCR Center for Ideas and Society.

Migration cannot be seen only in terms of demographic changes, says Stephen Calabrese, professor of economics at UCR and co-chair of the conference, but must be understood as well within its historical, political, and social context. Jean-Vicente Palen, conference co-chair and director of UC MEXUS, adds that "migration flow is something unique to the U.S.-California border, but part of a larger worldwide process that we need to understand better." Palen refers to a 1993 United Nations report indicating that in 1992, 100 million people lived in a country other than their nation of origin, 50 million more than the number reported in 1989.

In his opening presentation, Mohar outlined some of the myths surrounding international immigration with respect to Mexico. For instance, he noted the common perception that Mexicans make up the majority of the undocumented labor force in the United States. In fact, only half of the undocumented workers in the United States are from Mexico, while roughly 70 percent to eighty percent—ninety-nine percent in some locations—of the undocumented workers removed by the INS are Mexican. Mohar was quick to point out Mexico’s own blindness to the plight of migrants within its own borders, despite the evidence of increased violence against workers and their families as they travel north. However, Mexico policy-makers perceive international migration to be a bilateral issue, as opposed to the U.S. perception of immigration as a national issue, and this leads to strong disagreements over appropriate approaches and policies on either side of the border.
Civil and human rights must be the legal rights. We—lawyers and others—need to take the
same risks as those required by workers. ... We do it not for their humanity, but for our own humanity.
—Julie A. Su

Additional presentations and commentaries during the first day of the conference were given by Susan B. Carter, professor of economics at UC Riverside; Richard C. Saito, professor of economics and history at UC Berkeley; Sethuraman L.N. Rao, director of the Technical and Evaluation Division of the United Nations Population Fund; Don Villarejo, executive director of the California Institute for Rural Studies; Richard P. Appelbaum, professor of sociology at UC Santa Barbara; June Nash, distinguished professor of anthropology at the City College of New York and Graduate Center, Agustín Escobar Latapí, researcher at the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social; and Richard Flacks, professor of sociology at UC Santa Barbara.

Maria Echaveste, developer of the White House Office of Public Liaison and a former director of the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, gave the keynote address at the end of the conference's first day. Speaking on "Immigrants, Public Policy, and the White House," Echaveste hit on some of the emotional flashpoints that surround immigration issues, including whether current congressional trends are intended to protect jobs for welfare recipients or to limit legal immigration. She pointed out that after decades of labor migration to the United States, the country still has no strategy for incorporating immigrants into society. President Clinton's new initiative on race and pluralism is intended to explore how immigrants will have a stake in U.S. society today. "It is the issue of how we become Americans," said Echaveste, herself the daughter of Mexican immigrants who worked in the fields of central California. "Do we even know what mainstream America is anymore? We have images, but everywhere these images are shattered. That is, the heartland isn't exactly what we thought it was.... Yet even if the stereotypes never existed, these are the images we have in our heads. The challenge is to make this country live up to its ideals."

The second day of the conference concentrated on the U.S.-Mexico relationship, including current and projected labor trends and demand for labor in the United States, the impact of Mexican migration on the Mexican communities that workers leave behind, and the new Mexican-immigrant communities in rural and urban areas of the United States. Participants highlighted the current political tensions between California and Mexico. Hector Delgado, faculty member in the Sociology Department at UC Irvine with a joint appointment in the Chicano/Latino Studies Program, reminded that Mexican immigrants and labor in the United States. Roberto Melville, an anthropologist at CIESAS, initiated the joint project to bring Gamo's research into the arenas of current academic debate regarding Mexican U.S. migration and to provide heretofore unpublished material in Spanish about the early twentieth century migration and repatriation for the Mexican intellectual community. Participating researchers in the project include Juan Vicente Palerm, director of UC MEXUS and professor of anthropology at UC Riverside; Debra Weber, professor of history at UC Irvine; and Mike Walsh, visiting researcher at CIESAS and graduate student in anthropology at UC Berkeley.

The Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS) and UC MEXUS have entered into a collaborative agreement for research and academic exchange. At the center of this agreement is an ongoing project to re-examine and publish in Spanish the work of Manuel Castelazo Collada, Mexican American's foremost anthropologists. In the 1930s, Gamo wrote some of the seminal works on Mexican migration and labor in the United States. Roberto Melville, an anthropologist at CIESAS, initiated the joint project to bring Gamo's research into the arenas of current academic debate regarding Mexican-U.S. migration and to provide heretofore unpublished material in Spanish about the early twentieth century migration and repatriation for the Mexican intellectual community. Participating researchers in the project include Juan Vicente Palerm, director of UC MEXUS and professor of anthropology at UC Riverside; Debra Weber, professor of history at UC Irvine; and Mike Walsh, visiting researcher at CIESAS and graduate student in anthropology at the New School for Social Research of New York.

In the 1920s, the Social Science Research Council invited Gamo to participate in a research program on Mexican migration to the United States. Gamo issued the research results in the early 1930s with a pair of volumes written in English: Mexican Migration to the United States and The Mexican Immigrant: His Life Story. The first volume focused on the overall conclusions of the project, while the second contained over sixty biographies of Mexican immigrants. While these works were well received and highly regarded by the intellectual community in the United States, they were little known by the Mexican public.

The CIESAS-UC MEXUS project plans to issue in Spanish the two volumes of Gamo's research on Mexican migration under the auspices of CIESAS' publishing house, The Mexican Immigrant: His Life Story will include a complete set of Gamo's original interviews with Mexican immigrants; the documentation of these interviews in Spanish is housed in a collection at UC Berkeley's Bancroft Library. The new editions of Gamo's work should be of interest to U.S. readers interested in discovering cultural and political attitudes towards Mexican migrants, but they have special importance for Mexico: CIESAS has received a grant from CONACyT, the Mexican National Council on Science and Technology, to support fieldwork, archival research, and student training components of the project.

The dissemination of Gamo's books in both countries provides a timely opportunity to examine the historical circumstances and political relations related to migration and repatriation. An important segment of Mexican politicians and intellectuals intervened in the design and implementation of migration legislation, colonist plans in irrigated areas, and diplomatic strategies to define the relationship between Mexico and the United States in the 1930s. An understanding of past adversities gives strength to present considerations of the dilemmas that migration and repatriation issues pose for the governments and citizens of both countries.
Mexican Graduate Students at UCD

The Mexican graduate students at UC Davis have organized a campus association that offers collegial relationships, a representative voice, and opportunities for local, national, and binational public service. Most of MGSAs's current members are working on research topics related to agriculture and environmental science. The Davis campus is well known in Mexico for its excellence in agricultural and environmental programs, and UCD faculty are active in encouraging collaboration with Mexican researchers and institutions. MGSAs's faculty advisor is John Whitaker, professor emeritus of food science and technology and former chair of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee, exemplifies Davis's Mexico connection. Throughout his career, Whitaker has established ties with Mexican institutions by conducting research in Mexico, facilitating Mexican student research and training, and giving scientific presentations at Mexican institutions. Many of the MGSAs students say that their selection of the Davis campus is due, either directly or indirectly, to Whitaker's presence and academic links in Mexico. "His keen interest has been experienced by many generations of Mexican students," Whitaker says.

The majority of the Association's members receive fellowship support from CONACYT (Mexico's National Council on Science and Technology), but representation to CONACYT is not MGSAs's defining purpose. Rather, the group gives Mexico a presence in the campus community and provides a stronger connection between California and Mexico.

Since its founding, MGSAs has also actively represented its members' interests with respect to both academic and public issues. The Association has addressed such diverse topics as CONACYT funding, incorporation of campus departments into CONACYT's list of programs of excellence, the treatment of Mexican nationals in California, the economic situation and the job market in Mexico, and the possibilities for collaborative projects between Mexican and U.S. universities. MGSAs members have met with campus authorities, officials from Mexican universities, and visiting groups of scholars from Mexico. Eduardo Garrido Ramirez, current MGSAs president and graduate student in plant pathology, says that one of the association's most important functions is to provide information about the campus and community to prospective students from Mexico. Through the Office of Services for International Students and Scholars (ISIS) at UCD, the association sends information to interested Mexican students and offers them membership applications upon their arrival at the campus.

As part of its main focus on promoting a strong academic environment that will benefit its members as well as the UCD community, MGSAs has developed an annual spring colloquium series. The colloquia serve as an open forum where Mexican students present their research projects to the campus community. The presentations focus on how the work may contribute to Mexico, and the regular meetings foster a scientific and scholarly ties to the campus that will remain after the students graduate and return to Mexico.

The planned 1998 spring colloquium will host José Sorah oluşan, 1997-1998 Tinker Visiting Professor at Stanford University's Center for Latin American Studies and former director of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, who will speak on biodiversity and research and policy trends in Mexico.

In the future, MGSAs members hope to connect with other universities to form a network of Mexican graduate students in California and the United States. "The Association's benefits are not immediate," says Edna Ramirez Valdez, a founding MGSAs member and now postdoctoral researcher in food science and technology. "Its importance to its members is not what they get from it, but what they give to it." For further information about the Association, contact: MGSAs, P.O. Box 292, Student Activities Center, South Hall, University of California at Davis, Davis, CA 95616, web page: http://pub web.ucdavis.edu/documents/mgsa/index.htm.

UC Davis

The UC Davis campus was founded in 1905 in the University Farm, where students from the first UC Davis in Berkeley learned the latest in agricultural methods and technology. In 1922, in conjunction with the UC Davis College of Agriculture, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture was awarded to students completing the Davis program. The campus's own College of Agriculture was developed a few years later, followed by the establishment of California's only School of Veterinary Medicine in 1948 and the College of Letters and Science in 1951. By 1959, Davis was declared a general campus of the University by The Regents. Today, the campus also includes the College of Engineering, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, and the Graduate School of Management. The campus supports numerous laboratories, extension centers and special off-campus facilities, such as the UC Davis Medical Center (Sacramento), Veterinary Medicine Teaching and Research Center (Fultet), Bodega Marine Laboratory (Bodega Bay), College of Engineering's Applied Science Department (Livermore), and the UC Davis Washington Center.

The campus is surrounded by open space, including some of the most valuable agricultural land in the world. Sacramento, the state capital, is 15 miles to the east, and San Francisco is 72 miles to the south. Students compose a large portion of Davis's population of 33,000, making the city one of the state's few remaining "college towns." The majority of the Association about the campus can be found on its web site, http://www.ucdavis.edu, and by writing to the Admission Office, UC Davis, Equal Opportunity, and individual departments at UC Davis, Davis, CA 95616; U.S.A.; tel. (530) 525-8282; e-mail: sisasucdavis.edu; http://www.ucr.edu/ on apiUrl/UCD.html.

Source: 1997-98 UC Davis General Catalog

The Royal Chicano Airforce

The California Ethnic and Multicultural Archives (CEMA) at UC Santa Barbara's library has completed a project to provide physical, bibliographic, and electronic access to an extraordinary collection of graphic art. The archive of work by the Royal Chi- cano Air Force (RCAF), an artistic collective, was organized with the support of a 1996 UC MEXUS grant to Joseph A. Rosado, University librarian at UCSB, and Salvador Giererella, CEMA's director, for "Proyecto Aereoes: Launching the Royal Chicano Air Force Archives." The RCAF collection at UCSB includes 4,147 cataloged visual arts slide images and 422 silk-screen prints which are readily available to the academic community. The collection also houses non-graphic RCAF information such as administrative and personnel records, grant applications, news clippings, correspondence, exhibition descriptions and flyers, photographs, creative writings, and miscellaneous publications.

"These are unique and invaluable resources that will attract seminal research and scholarship, especially in the field of Chicano art history," says Giererella, the person responsible for overseeing the archival project. Giererella points out that the RCAF archives have already been used for a spring quarter honors seminar in Chicano art history at UCSB. The seminar focused entirely on the work of the Royal Chicano Airforce.

The Sacramento-based RCAF was founded in 1969 by José Montoya, Esteban Villa, Juaninishi V. Orozco, Ricardo Favela, and Rudy Cuéllar. Montoya and Villa knew each other through their involvement in the Mexican American Liberation Art Front and the California College of Arts and Crafts. At the height of the Chicano movement, both were hired as professors at California State University, Sacramento, where they enjoyed the creative freedom to initiate programmatic exchanges between the university and the barrio community. The Barrio Art Program, for instance, required university students to enter the surrounding communities, including senior centers, to teach art courses.

In 1972, the RCAF created the non-profit Centro de Artistas Chicanos, which developed a number of Sacramento community programs and resources, including: La Nueva Raza Books, Asociación de Azarín (an automotive repair garage), RCAF Danzantes (cultural dance venue), Barrio Art Program, and the RCAF Graphic and Design Center. By 1977, the Centro de Artistas Chicanos and Breakfast for Nitos Program (a community non-profit program that fed children before school) joined forces to create the Cultural Affairs Project, which further funded many community services.

The RCAF is best known for its mural paintings, poster art production, and individual artistic contributions. Originally called the Rebel Chicano Air Force, the RCAF was often confused with the acronym for the Royal Cana- dian Air Force. In good humor, RCAF capitalized on the misunderstanding and adopted the name of the Royal Chicano Air Force, complete with representative icons of a World War I aviator and business-like bi-winged planes. The RCAF Archives complement the work of CEMA's Proyecto CAR- LADF (Chicano Art Resource Information Development and Dissemination), the archival cataloging of visual arts slide images. Together, these projects document the visual art production and social history of important Chicano art collections in California. An online searchable database of the RCAF collection is available at the CEMA website: http://www.library.ucsb.edu/speccoll/coma.html.

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Clinton Awards National Medal to Luis Leal

Luis Leal, professor of Chicano studies at UC Santa Barbara, was awarded the National Humanities Medal by President Clinton and the First Lady during a White House ceremony on September 29, 1997. The president personally selected Leal and nine other distinguished Americans to receive the medal, which replaces the Charles Frankel Prize in the Humanities. Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the new award recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the public's understanding of history, literature, and other humanities disciplines.

Leal is a pioneering figure in Chicano literary history and Mexican short fiction criticism. A UCSC faculty member since 1970, Leal is internationally renowned for his research concerning Mexico, Latin America, and the Chicano experience. He is the author of 16 books, including *A Brief History of the Mexican Short Story*, which is viewed as a landmark work in Chicano literary scholarship. In 1988, he received the Distinguished Scholarly Award from the National Association for Chicano Studies in recognition of his lifetime achievement, and in 1992 he was awarded the Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle, the highest honor granted to foreign citizens by the Mexican government.

"Receiving the National Humanities Medal is a great honor not only for me but also for the University's humanities programs as well as for the Department of Chicano Studies and the Center for Chicano Studies at UCSC. At the same time, it is a recognition of the value of Chicano Studies as a discipline," said Leal.

UCSB Chancellor Henry T. Yang notes that Leal's "work has epitomized the very best in humanities scholarship and writing. This recognition from the White House is a wonderful tribute to a true visionary and a genuine national treasure." UCSB established an endowed chair in honor of Leal in 1989. The only position of its kind in the nation, the Luis Leal Endowed Chair in Chicano Studies was founded with a $390,000 endowment of contributions from individuals, corporations, and the Mexican government. Professor Maria Herrera-Sobek became the first scholar named to the chair last year. In 1996, UC MEXUS co-sponsored UCSB's Fifth Colloquium on Mexican Literature, "El Cuento Mexicano, Homenaje a Luis Leal," a binational event which celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the publication of Leal's *Breve Historia del Cuento Mexicano*.

Leal continues as a major force in the field of Chicano and Mexican literary history. He recently contributed a chapter entitled "Beyond Myths and Borders in Mexican and North American Literature in Common Borders: Uncommon Paths: Race, Culture, and National Identity in U.S.-Mexican Relations" (1997, Jaime E. Rodríguez O. and Kathyn Vincent, editors, published by Scholarly Resources). This collection of essays is based on conference presentations from the UC MEXUS program "Critical Issues in U.S.-Mexican Relations."

Arturo Gómez-Pompa Receives 1997 Chevron Conservation Award

Arturo Gómez-Pompa, professor of botany at UC Riverside and former director of UC MEXUS, was one of five professional recipients of the 1997 Chevron Conservation Awards. Established in 1954 and sponsored by the Chevron Corporation, the Chevron Conservation Awards program is one of the nation's oldest privately sponsored recognitions for conservation achievements. It honors the environmental accomplishments of organizations, professional, and volunteers whose efforts help protect air, water, land, and wildlife resources.

Born, raised, and educated in Mexico, Gómez-Pompa has dedicated his academic career to studying, teaching biology, tropical botany, conservation, ecology, ethnobiology, and the land-use practices of local inhabitants in tropical ecosystems. He has been a faculty member at UCSC since 1968. He first alerted the alarm about the potential environmental crisis facing the world's rainforests in 1972 with an article in Science which drew attention to the then-emerging impact of tropical forests as non-renewable resources requiring immediate preservation efforts. The article has been described by many scientists as a seminal work on the issue.

Since then, Gómez-Pompa has continued his research on tropical forest conservation and management, working specifically toward finding alternative and equitable approaches for the long-term protection of tropical biodiversity. Most recently he led a group of Mexican conservationists to establish the El Eden Ecological Reserve in the Mexican state of Quintana Roo. The reserve is Mexico's first privately-owned protected area dedicated to research in biodiversity conservation and management. Gómez-Pompa has also been instrumental in the development of Mexico's Tropical Forest Action Program, which seeks to integrate local-level productivity and concerns with national and international conservation goals.

"As one of Mexico’s most prominent voices for conservation, Dr. Gómez-Pompa has been effective both as an informed critic of government policies and as an advisor working within the government to preserve Mexico's biological legacy," said UCR Chancellor Raymond L. Orbea. "He has created new initiatives and institutions for science, conservation and education that serve as models for nations with limited governmental resources for environmental protection and large populations of low-income people living in endangered tropical regions."

Bustamante Elected to UN Expert Working Group on Migration

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has elected Jorge A. Bustamante to the 15-member group of intergovernmental experts on migrant rights. The working group was established to identify existing obstacles related to human rights for migrants throughout the world and to elaborate recommendations for the UN General Assembly in 1998. Bustamante, member of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee and former president of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, already serves on the five-member Commission in the representation for Latin American and Caribbean States. Founded in 1947 to draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission has been active in monitoring compliance with human rights law and investigating alleged violations of human rights. In recent years, the Commission has placed added emphasis on the protection of economic, social, cultural, and cultural rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living.

Gutiérrez Selected as Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar

Ramón A. Gutiérrez, professor of history and ethnic studies at UC San Diego, will lecture and participate in informal discussions at 10 U.S. colleges and universities over the academic year as part of a 1997-1998 Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar. An authority on Latin American history, Colonial Mexico, and Chicano and American Indian history, Gutiérrez's lecture topics include *Beyond Black and White: New Models of Race in the United States; Space, Time, and the Chicanos Experience; and Crucifiction, Slavery, and Death: The Indian Slave Experience in New Mexico.* Gutiérrez will travel to UC Santa Barbara, Kanan State, Fairfield, and Bucknell Universities; the Universities of Notre Dame, New Hampshire, and Oregon; and Augustana College (Illinois); City College of the City University of New York; and Wheaton College (Massachusetts). Gutiérrez holds the UCSD Chancellor's Associates Chair in Ethnic Studies and is director of the university's Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity. He is the author of the award-winning book, *When Jesus Came the Cows Moved West: Marriage, Sexuality and Power in New Mexico, 1848-1864."

The Phi Beta Kappa Visitor Program, sponsored by the Washington, D.C.-based Phi Beta Kappa Society, is designed to enhance the intellectual life on campus by encouraging the exchange of ideas between visiting scholars and the resident faculty and students.

Latinos in the U.S.: Call for Papers

Latin American Perspectives is issuing a call for papers for a new publication, *Latinos in the U.S.: The Politics of Racial Identity*, as the first volume in a series to be published by Sage. The aim of this series is to provide an understanding of the study of racial and ethnic identity to other significant contexts. The editors are soliciting articles pertaining to the following topics: theories of ethnicity, identity and racial formations; Latino student politics; Latino activism and Third World politics; the construction of gender and a gendered critique among Latinos; the "Hispanic" generation and the birth of an "entrepreneurial class" among Latinos; modernism and Latinos; the construction of migrant experiences; and the construction of localized community and group formation identity.

The concept for the Sage series follows from the work initiated by the late Fred Lopeno, who edited a prior journal volume entitled *The Politics of Ethnic Construction: Hispanic, Chicano, Latino.* The series editors plan to proceed by borrowing a handful of articles from the original journal volume, soliciting articles from authors with expertise in selected areas, and opening up the series to new manuscripts. Submit manuscripts no longer than 25 pages of double-spaced text by May 1, 1998, to Managing Editor, *Latin American Perspectives*, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92513-5703. The review process is 1-2 years. (909) 787-1917. ext. 1571; e-mail: lapa@ucllnr.edu; website: http://ucllnr.edu/~ana/papers.html. Please submit five copies, a cover sheet. Manuscripts may be in English, Spanish, or Portuguese.
Summer Nahualt Institute
Yale University will offer a 1998 summer language program in Nahualt that includes intensive language training in modern Nahualt, lectures and discussions led by prominent scholars in the field of Nahualt language and New World cultures, and oral practice with native speakers. The program will be held from June 15 through August 7, 1998 at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, and involves three hours of class instruction per day complemented by at least five hours of language laboratory and additional activities per week. The cost is $2,500. The course is open to qualified undergraduates, graduate students, and independent scholars. For further information contact Nahualt Summer Language Institute, Council on Latin American Studies, Yale University, P.O. Box 20260, New Haven, CT 06520-2026. Tel. (203) 432-3422; e-mail: latin.americas@yale.edu.

Conoza Sus Raices/ Know Your Roots
Dolan Earleq, press director of Trees Press and retired, is still working faculty member in pharmaceutical chemistry at UC San Francisco, has compiled and edited a map that provides the contemporary location of indigenous populations in Mexico and Central America. The map, Conoza Sus Raices/Know Your Roots: 20th Century Map of the Indigenous Peoples of Mexico & Centromerica, identifies the indigenous groups by language, but also notes that lineage or descent is emphasized as the prime consideration of ethnicity: "Persistence of an indigenous culture depends upon continued observance of many traditions, only one of which is language." First published in 1995, the map represents an ongoing project which is constantly revised and reissued. Copies are available from Trees Company Press, 49 Van Buren, San Francisco, CA 94113; tel: (415) 314-8352. The cost is $3.00 plus postage for the general public, with a 20% educational discount, and a 50% discount for Native Americas/indigenous persons or groups.

Border Academy
The University of Arizona Mexican-American Studies and Research Center is offering the Border Academy, an intensive, two-week program that will examine the political, economic, and social issues shaping present-day life on the border, to be held June 21-July 4, 1998 at the Biosphere 2 Center in Arizona. The title for the 1998 program is "The U.S.-Mexican Borderlands Under Pressure: Conflict, Cooperation, and Cosmopolis." The Academy is organized around a series of lectures, exhibits, panel discussions, field trips, and performances, covering topics such as the historical and contemporary perspectives of the border region, the impact of migration and immigration, economic development and environmental degradation, drugs and crime, social, literary, and artistic perspectives, and the binational frontiers in national and global perspectives. For additional information contact University of Arizona, Mexican American Studies & Research Center, P.O. Box 210233, Tucson, AZ 85721-1123; tel: (520) 621-7551; Fax: (520) 621-7666; e-mail: mug@arizona.edu; web site: http://msrc.arizona.edu/1998march.

Protected Areas Management Course for Latin Americans
Colorado State University will offer the ninth annual Special Short Course in Protected Areas Management for Latin Americans from July 8-August 9, 1998 in Fort Collins, Colorado. The course is designed for professionals and technicians from Latin America. It will be given entirely in Spanish and will have a strong focus on the management of protected areas in the rural/ regional development context, including "buffer zone" management. The course involves extensive interaction of the participants with local resource users and the various local, state and federal agencies as well as the collaborating private conservation and other citizen groups responsible for natural resource management in specific problem settings. The deadline for applications is April 20, 1998. For additional information contact Dr. George N. Wallace, Dept. of NRT, 228 Forestry Bldg., Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80521-1549; Tel: (970) 491-1565; e-mail: george@picen.cnr.colostate.edu.

New UC MEXUS Advisory Committee Appointments
Recent appointments to the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee include Guillermo Fernandez de la Garza, executive director of the U.S.-Mexico Foundation for Science (USMFS); Michael M. Mullin, director of the Marine Life Research Group at UC San Diego; Kurt C. Organista, associate professor at UC Berkeley’s School of Social Welfare; and J. Edward Taylor, professor of agriculture and resource economics at UC Davis. The four researchers are now part of a thirteen-member committee which 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. Mullin’s research interests include population dynamics of zooplankton, interannual variability in the California Current System, and fisheries oceanography. He is also the director of the UC component in the California Cooperator Fisheries Investigation, a 50-year-old program which interacts closely with Mexican agencies and institutions, particularly in Baja California, with respect to the status of the salmon fisheries. Organista’s research encompasses Chicano/Latino psychosocial problems, acculturation and adjustment of ethnic minorities to American society, minority health and ethnic identity, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and AIDS and depression in Latinos. His current focus is on AIDS/HIV education and prevention among Mexican migrant laborers in the United States, including assessments of farmworkers’ knowledge and perceptions regarding disease transmission and prevention practices, as well as the development and design of intervention programs within the migrant population. Taylor’s research concentrates on population (with an emphasis on migration), interannual variability in the California Current System, and farm labor. He has developed household farm modeling techniques to study a range of economic problems in less developed countries, which he is currently applying to the examination of the impacts of NAFTA and agricultural policy reforms on migration and incomes in village and town economies in eight Mexican states. Fernandez de la Garza has a distinguished career in electrical engineering and energy research and served as executive director of Mexico’s Instituto de Investigaciones Electrónicas from 1976 to 1991. He currently holds the USMFS, a non-profit binational organization founded in 1992 to promote, support, and encourage U.S.-Mexico research collaboration in science, technology, engineering and public health. UC MEXUS facilitated the initial development of USMFS’s structure with the goal of strengthening national capacities for effective international scientific and technological cooperation between Mexico and the United States.

Postdoctoral Fellows at UC MEXUS
The recipients of the UC MEXUS 1997-1998 postdoctoral research fellowship are Brian D. Haley and Andrew Grant Wood. The two scholars will undertake their one-year research residencies at the UC MEXUS Universitieswide Headquarters at the Riverside campus. The residences offer opportunities for new scientists and scholars to undertake research in topics of special interest to UC MEXUS and participate in research development programs intended to strengthen UC MEXUS and priority areas. Haley’s research at UC MEXUS will synthesize the critical theoretical implications of the last decade of empirical studies in California’s rural communities related to the intensification of agriculture and the growing presence of Mexican immigrants and transnational migrants as farm workers. The project will start to formulate a new rural community paradigm that addresses the crucial global/local nexus of relations and dynamics of ethnic relations, culture, and identity construction in rural California communities. Haley received his Ph.D. in Anthropology at UC Santa Barbara in 1997. His dissertation, "Newcomers in a Small Town: Change and Ethnicity in Rural Californi,

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UC MEXUS Grant Awards for 1997

Faculty Grants

The UC MEXUS grants program supports projects that lead to the development of major, long-term collaborations with strong potential for extramural funding; binational conferences and publications; significant advancement of scholarship; new creative works; innovative binational instruction or new intercampus courses; public service programs in Mexico or in the United States; strengthening of academic and research capabilities of UC and Mexican institutions; and/or postgraduate and graduate training. Following the 1997 competition, 26 grants totaling $256,777 were awarded to the following researchers:


Inés Hernández-Avila—Native American Studies, Davis (Stefan Varese, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública). Genetic Structure and Reproductive Isolation in the Sea Urchin (Arbacia inaccurrata).


Judith Justice—Health Policy Studies, San Francisco (Cristina Van (Glascoe, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte). Crossborder Health Initiatives: Fostering Collaboration.

Harry K. Kaya—Nematology, Davis (Jaime Ruiz-Vega, Instituto Nacional Autónoma de México). Entomopathogenic Nematodes for Biological Control of White Grubs.

Ruth Minkman—Sociology, Los Angeles. Urbanization Among Latino Immigrants in Southern California.

Carlos Martín—Theater, Riverside (David Olgún, El Milagro Ediciones). Antología de Teatro Chicano.


Harley Shalen—Institute of Industrial Relations, Berkeley (Francisco Zapata, El Colegio de México). Advanced Manufacturing and Industrial Relations in the Wake of NAFTA.


James Thompson—River Library, Riverside (Myra Anderson, Charles Baldwin, Carlos Rodríguez, Riverside; Amelia Chavez, Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada; Cecilia Ayala Valdez, Centro de Educación Técnica y Superior, Mexico). Foro Transfronterizo de Bibliotecas/Transborder Library Forum (Foro TILF).

Robert O. Valdez—Health Services, Los Angeles (Juan de León P. Quintanilla Rodríguez, Secretaría de Salud y Desarrollo Comunitario, U.S.-Mexico Health Professional Exchange.

Mildred Mathias Award

The 1997 recipient of the Mildred Mathias Award for the top-ranked natural science proposal in the UC MEXUS grants competition is the project “Assessment of Artisanal Fisheries of the East Coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico” submitted by Graham E. Forrestor, assistant professor of Biology at UC Los Angeles. Forrestor will collaborate with Ernesto Chávez Ortiz, Mauricio Ramírez-Rodríguez, and Alejandro Villa Arce from the Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciencias Marinas in La Paz, Baja California Sur, and with Miguel A. Cáceres and Rubén de la Rosa Farceno from the Instituto Nacional de Pesca. Mark A. Steele, a UCLA postdoctoral fellow in biology, and Sean Anderson, a UCLA graduate student in biology, complete the research team. The researchers plan to define the extent and effect of artisanal fisheries in the Gulf of California between Santa Rosalia and Los Cabos, Baja California, and to identify the potentially impacted species in this area. The term “artisanal fisheries” refers to small-scale fisheries that use diverse gear to exploit multiple species, have little effective infrastructure to preserve and distribute their products, and that fish with little reliable data or knowledge about the stocks. The researchers observe that “the lack of knowledge about fishing efforts is second only to the lack of knowledge about the consequences of that fishing. The impacts of artisanal fisheries in the Gulf of California are especially poorly understood—yet they account for 20% of Mexico’s annual fishery production.” The research will work in cooperation with local fishermen to collect catch and population information on three economically valuable fish species (gulf gurnard, leprous gurnard, and red snapper), and, in addition, will conduct short-term evaluations of the selectivity and efficiency of different fishing methods and gear used by artisanal fishermen.

Small Grants

The Small Grants Competition is held three times a year to support special, one-time, short-term needs of researchers undertaking projects related to UC MEXUS goals. The recipients of the Spring and Fall 1997 competition are listed below.

Donald G. Buhl—Biology, Los Angeles. Recognition of Biodiversity in the Mexican Icospoena.

Pedro Castillo—History, Santa Cruz. The Rosalia Evans Leiters.

Scott L. Felder—Anthropology, Riverside. The Interdisciplinary Study of Watergrass Complex at the El Edén Ecological Reserve, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Dissertation Grants

UC MEXUS awarded 13 grants totaling $37,450 to UC graduate students who have passed their doctoral qualifying exams and are undertaking their dissertation research. Grant recipients, departments, home campuses, faculty advisors, and project titles are listed below:

- **James R. Hunt—Civil and Environmental Engineering, Berkeley (Juan Antonio García Aragón, Carlos Díaz Delgado, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México).** Tonic Trace Metal Dynamics During Reservoir Operation.

- **Ruth Milkman—Sociology, Los Angeles (Kim Voss, Berkeley; Mariam Wells, Davis).** Immigrant Labor Unionism in California (Jennifer M. Aragon, UC Berkeley; Mariam Wells, UC Davis).

- **Jane S. Norbeck—School of Nursing, San Francisco (Julio Ferraz, Pilar Berdah, Phyllis Hinds, San Francisco).** Development of a Primary Health Care Intervention for African-American Women in Urban San Francisco (Lisa M. Berdah, UC San Francisco).


- **Niranjala J. K. Tilakaratne—Phylogenetic Sciences, Los Angeles (Allen J. Tobin, Los Angeles; Simon Benkovsky, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México).** Regulation of GABAA Ion Channels by a Model of Synaptic Plasticity: The GABA withdrawal syndrome.

- **Christina Marie Jimenez—History, San Diego (Eric Van Young).** Power and the Urban History of Mexico, 1890–1940.


- **César Iván Pérez—Music, San Diego (Brian Fennelly).** PATHS II: Tres Cuatros (Song of Bereavement).


- **Jaime Cárdenas—History, Los Angeles (Janice Reif).** National Identity and Mutilambarí Identity: Ethnicity, Citizenship and Gender in the Twentieth Century.


- **Eleanor Zucker—Anthropology, Los Angeles (Karen Brodkin).** Community Formations As Constructed in Narrative by and about Young, Employed Women in Quintana Roo, Mexico.

- **Joseph Bösse—Davidson Library, Santa Barbara (Salvador Gómez).** SCR-43: Prospects Araneus. Launching the Royal Chicano Air Force Archives. The archives of the Royal Chicano Air Force, an artistic collective based in Sacramento, were converted and preserved in a format that provides physical, bibliographic and electronic access via a Chicano cultural arts collection in the California Ethnic and Multicultural Archives. Researchers now have available a collection guide, series descriptions, a catalog of silk-screen prints, a catalog of slides, and a searchable database at www.library.ucsb.edu/services/ceml.html.

- **Edna Bonacich—Sociology, Riverside (Carol Zabin, Luisa Escalas Barandiaran).** SCR-43: The Political and Economic Empowerment of Immigrants: The Role of Mexican Hometown Associations. The research analyzes the responses of members of Mexican immigrant "home town associations" in Los Angeles to the passage of Proposition 187 and other manifestations of anti-immigrant sentiment. Home town associations (also known as clubs or mutual aid societies) are organizations of Mexicans with common cultural ties to the same community in Mexico and are one of the few expressions of truly grass-roots civic organizing among the almost two million Mexican immigrants living in Los Angeles County.

- **Barbara Herr Harthorn—Center for Global Studies Research, Santa Barbara (Susan Stovich, Santa Barbara).** Farmworker Health and Environmental Justice in Santa Barbara County. An ethnographic study of a community-based partnership to provide outreach health care for tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment among rural farm workers in Santa Barbara County.

- **Richard G. Usery—Anthropology, Los Angeles (Timothy Hauk, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México).** Obiec Impacts and the Development of inequality on the Coast of Chiaspa. An archaeological field project on the Pacific coast of Chiaspa, Mexico, to examine the origins of institutionalized political inequality in ancient Mexico between 1400 and 900 B.C.

- **Kenny Mock—Sociology, Los Angeles.** scratching the surface: A look at the use of smartphones among middle school students in urban Los Angeles.

- **Marta L. López—Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, Madera County Cooperative Extension (Lucia Kaiser, Davis).** Our Farming is our Identity—A Workshop on the Health and Nutrition of Latinos. A series of workshops to showcase the revised USDA Food Guide Pyramid video and educational curriculum for use with Mexican-speaking adults, primarily of Mexican descent.

- **Mary O'Conner—Community and Organization Research Institute, Santa Barbara (Alberto Hernandez, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte).** Religion and Social Change in Northwestern Mexico. Research the contemporary causes and consequences of conversion from Catholicism to Evangelical Protestantism among residents of the Mayo valley of northwest Mexico.

- **Abel Valenzuela, Jr.—Cesar E. Chavez Center, Los Angeles (Alfredo Vásquez, Mauro Bautista, Maria Cardona, Carmen Cisneros, Carlos Torres).** SCR-43: Adolescent Factors in the Decision to Immigrate and Settle in the U.S.: Evidence from Los Angeles. Study of the different roles adolescents play in assisting immigrant households in settling in their new locations, including the children's influence in major familial decisions.

**Reports Received**

Reports of activities supported by UC MEXUS convey the broad scope of interdisciplinary and collaborative research undertaken by UC and Mexican researchers. Recently concluded projects by UC investigators and their collaborators are listed below. "SCR-43" refers to the California Senate Concurrent Resolution 43, which inspired funding made available by the Office of the President of the University through the UC Committee on Latin/Latino Research for work in the area of Chicana/Chicano Studies. For additional information on the listed projects, please contact the principal investigators directly. Campus addresses are listed on the last page.


**Carolyne L. Winters—Anthropology, Berkeley.** Style and Stone Technology in Ancient Mesopotamia. A study of the technological processes involved in the creation of Olim landscape sculpture and a comparison of these processes with those of the Maya.

**Ron N. Haines—Epidemiology, Davis.** Reproductive Health of Female Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. Comparison of pregnancy outcomes and menstrual cycle patterns among migrant farmworkers, migrant non-farmworkers, and non-employed women in northern California.
Funding and Fellowship Opportunities

UC MEXUS 1998 Call for Proposals

UC MEXUS announces its 1998 grant competition for scholarly and scientific activities in the following subject areas: Mexican Studies (studies of Mexican history, society, politics, cultures, arts, and economy); United States-Mexico Relations (contemporary and historical studies of the economic, political, demographic, and cultural interactions between Mexico and the United States); Chiicana/Chicano Studies (the history, society, and culture of the Chicano population and its relations with Mexican and Mexican immigrants in the United States); and collaborative research. The Institute annually provides funding for developing projects conducted by UC researchers or research teams; small grants for special, one-time, short-term needs; and dissertation research awards for UC graduate students. New for this year are the UC MEXUS-CONACYT Grants for Collaborative Projects available to teams of UC and Mexican researchers for basic and applied collaborative research, instructional development, and public service and education projects that apply research to public issues. The joint grant program was established under the UC-CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation in Higher Education and Research on July 25, 1997. The deadlines for applications are April 6, 1998, for the UC MEXUS and UC MEXUS-CONACYT Grants Programs; April 17, 1998, for the UC MEXUS Dissertation Research Grants; and February 27, July 1, and October 30, 1998, for the UC MEXUS Small Grants. For further information and application forms, please consult the UC MEXUS web page at www.ucr.edu/ucmexus or contact: Kathryn Vincent, Assistant Director, UC MEXUS, Universitywide Headquarters, 3314 Olomita Hall, University of California, Riverside, Ca 92521; tel: (909) 787-3351; fax: (909) 787-1856; e-mail: Kathryn.Vincent@ucr.edu.

Indigenous Research Center of the Americas Fellowships

During this academic year the Indigenous Research Center of the Americas (IRCA) will offer individual fellowships of four months each to two fellows from North America and two from Latin America as part of the Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowship for Indigenous People of the Americas. IRCA is an interdisciplinary research program at UC Davis committed to the study of and by indigenous people and to the understanding of their culture and history within the growing processes of globalization. The fellowship for the October, 1998—June, 1999 program, “Reinventing Indigenous Politics: Community and Autonomy in the Era of Globalization,” offer an opportunity for indigenous and non-indigenous intellectuals—scholars, professors, community activists, journalists—with experience in the field of Native American studies, to pursue the study of social issues on hemispheric, regional, and local levels. The deadline for applications is April 30, 1998. For further information contact: IRCA Fellowship Program, Native American Studies Department, One Shields Avenue, Hart Hall, University of California, Davis, CA 95616; fax: (530) 752-7097; e-mail: irca@ancpac.ucdavis.edu; web site: http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/irca.

Meeting Summary

The Midwest Consortium for Latino Research

The Midwest Consortium for Latino Research (MCLR) seeks papers and panel proposals for the fourth Midwest Conference. "Issues, Challenges and Successes: Latinos and Latinas in the Midwest," to be held at Indiana University-Bloomington on August 20-23, 1998. Conference topics include but are not limited to public policy; health; education; humanities, literature, and the arts; and Latinos in the sciences. Possibilities for roundtable discussions include topics that address the tenure process; linking universities and communities; scholarship and activism; Latino mentoring; and faculty/student recruitment and retention; and the university environment. For further information, contact Julian Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1106; tel: (517) 432-1117; fax: (517) 432-2221; website: http://www.jri.msu.edu.

From Policy to Pedagogy

The UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute’s Annual Conference will be held on March 27-28, 1998 at the Holiday Inn, Santa Cruz. This year’s theme is “From Policy to Pedagogy.” The conference is an opportunity for researchers and practitioner-scholars to address the challenge of preparing students while meeting the demands of increasing enrollment and growth to provide leadership with respect to social, bilingual, and linguistic differences. Conference topics include instructional outcomes for language minority children; acquisition of language, literacy, and cognitive skills of language minority children; policy issues affecting the schooling of language minority children; and the social context of inter- and intragroup relations for schooling for language minority children. For additional information regarding the conference, contact: Lorraine Cruz, UC LIRI Events Coordinator, University of California, Linguistic Minority Research Institute, Bldg. 402, Room 223, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9490; tel: (805) 893-2250; fax: (805) 893-8615; e-mail: liran@islands.arts.ucsb.edu; http://film.net.ucsb.edu/conf/98/98.

National Association for Ethnic Studies

California State University, Fresno has been selected as the host for the 26th annual conference of the National Association for Ethnic Studies to be held March 25-29, 1998. The conference theme is “Multi-Ethnic Communities: Planning for the 21st Century” and will explore ethnic relations from a national and global perspective. For further information, contact Dr. Robert S. Mikell, African American Studies Research Center, California State University, Fresno, 2225 East San Ramon Avenue, Fresno, CA 93740-0106; tel: (209) 278-2915; fax: (209) 278-2233; e-mail: robmikell@csufresno.edu.

New Publications

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

At the Crossroads: Mexican Migration and U.S. Policy

Edited by Frank D. Bean, Rodolfo O. de la Garza, Bryan R. Roberts, and Sidney Weintraub. Rawman & Littlefield Publishers, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706, Tel: (800) 452-6420, 1997, 330 pp., cloth $62.50, paper $22.95. A collaboration that brings together the expertise of Mexican and U.S. scholars, the chapters in this book consider the circumstances and key issues that influence policy choices available to the United States and Mexico as the two countries wrestle with immigration issues.

Modernity and the Architecture of Mexico

Edited by Edward R. Burian, University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233, 1997, 240 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $19.95. Nine essays by noted architects and architectural historians cover a range of topics from broad-based critical commentaries to discussions of individual architects and buildings.

The Unbroken Thread: Conserving the Textile Traditions of Oaxaca

Edited by Kathryn Klein. Getty Trust Publications, 1200 Getty Center Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90049-1681. Tel: (800) 233-3411, 1997, 176 pp., cloth $55.00. Published in Spanish and English editions, the book presents anthropological research, ancient and present-day weaving techniques, analyses of natural dyes, and discussions of ethical and practical considerations involved in working in Latin America to conserve the materials and practices of living cultures. It includes 145 color photographs.

The Presidency and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain: A Documentary History, Volume 2: The Central Corridor and the Texas Border, 1785-1876

Edited by Diana Hadley, Thomas H. Naylor, and Marilith K. Setzler-Miller. University of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Avenue, Suite 102, Tucson, AZ 85719-4410. Tel: (520) 621-1441, 1997, 565 pp., cloth $65.00. This part of the multivolume documentation of the Spanish Empire’s institutional and military history along the northern frontier of New Spain extends the study to presidial territory in the territory comprised by Nueva Vizcaya, New Mexico, and Texas.

The True Poet: The Art of Marfa Iglesias

Curated by Elizabeth Ferrer. Published by Americas Society Art Gallery; distributed by University of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Avenue, Suite 102, Tucson, AZ 85719-4410. Tel: (520) 621-1441, 1997, 127 pp., paper $29.95. A detailed biography of Mexican modern artist María Izquierdo (1902-1955) is
The Fight in the Fields: Cesar Chavez and the Farmworkers Movement

By Susan Ferriss and Ricardo Sandoval, Harcourt Brace & Company, Trade Department, 6227 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, FL 32827. Tel: (407) 345-4001, 1997, 350 pp., cloth $25.00. An expansive volume to a PBS documentary about Cesar Chavez, the book offers a biography of Chavez and carefully documents his role in mobilizing migrant farmworkers in their fight for social justice. The documentary video is available from The Fight in the Fields, Department A, Box 320, Sparks, NV 94332-3200.

Raices mis raices, no coarse siempre encerrados, me sirven de alhóndiga

—Francisco X. Alarcón

Laughing Tomatoes and Other Spring Poems

The Mexican National Army, 1822-1832

By William A. DePalo, Jr., Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, John H. Lindsey Building, College Station, TX 77843-4354. Tel: (906) 826-8911, 1997, 296 pp., cloth $39.95. The first English-language study of the Mexican national army from its genesis in 1822 to mid-century, this book focuses on how the army of the new nation developed as an institution.

Myths of Ancient Mexico

By Michel Graulich, translated by Bernard R. Ortiz de Montellano and Thelma Ortiz de Montellano, University of Oklahoma Press, 1085 Asp Ave., Norman, OK 73019-0445. Tel: (405) 325-5111, 1997, 392 pp., cloth $32.95. The author summarizes and analyzes the stories concerning the origin of the common and the legendary histories of the Aztecs and the Toltecs in the context of similar material from other Mesoamerican cultures.

Color and Cognition in Mesoamerica: Constructing Categories as Vantages

By Robert E. MacLaury, University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7213, 1997, 592 pp., cloth $85.00. Drawn from interviews with 900 speakers of some 116 Mesoamerican languages, this book provides a sweeping overview of the organization and semantics of color cognition in modern Mesoamerica.

Laughing Tomatoes and Other Spring Poems


The Terrace of the Machine: Technology, Work, Gender, and Ecology on the U.S.-Mexico Border

By Dyna G. Piko, University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233, 1997, 412 pp., cloth $45.00, paper $19.95. This interdisciplinary work explores the complex intersections of technology, class, gender, and ecology in the transnational milieu of Mexico's maquiladoras.

Women and Social Movements in Latin America: Power from Below

By Lynn Stephen. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233, 1997, 352 pp., cloth $37.50, paper $16.95. This comparative study explores six cases of women's grassroots activism in Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil, and Chile, including revealing interviews with activists, detailed histories of organizations and movements, and a theoretical discussion of gender, collective identity, and feminist anthropology and methods.

I carry my roots with me all the time rolled up. I use them as my pillow.

—Francisco X. Alarcón

Laughing Tomatoes and Other Spring Poems

The City of Mexico in the Age of Díaz

By Michael Johns. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233, 1997, 176 pp., cloth $25.00, paper $14.95. Drawing on diverse sources, the author examines work, taste, violence, architecture, and political power during the formative era of Porfirio Díaz. In so doing, the book examines how the Mexican national character was shaped and was shaped by the capital city.

Mexico Megacity

By James B. Piek and Edgar W. But- ler. Westview Press, 5300 Central Ave, Boulder, CO 80301-2877. Tel: (303) 444-3541. 1997, 429 pp., cloth $85.00. Applying modern techniques of geographic information systems and spatial analysis, the book describes and analyzes growth, change, and spatial patterns in Mexico City, looking at urbanization, population, marriage and fertility, health and mortality, migration, environment and housing, social characteristics, the economy, labor force, and corporate structure.

The Fragmented Novel in Mexico: The Politics of Form

By Carol Clark D'Lago. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233, 1997, 296 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $17.95. The author examines fragmentary literature in the twenty-first century Mexican fiction that reflects the social and political fissures within modern Mexican society.

Rolando Hinojosa and the American Dream

By Joyce Glover Lee. University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 1135, Durham, NC 27703-1336. Tel: (919) 563-2742. 1997, 224 pp., cloth $19.95. In this fifth volume of the Texas Writers series, Rolando Hinojosa is treated from the perspective of his place in the mainstream of American literature and with his attempts to write works that speak to a larger and more diverse audience, rather than from the perspective of his place within the world of Texas-Mexican literature.

The Origins of Mexican National Politics, 1880-1847


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The Circuit: Stories from the Life of a Migrant Child
By Francisco Jiménez. University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111-1591. Tel: (505) 277-2346. 1997, 112 pp., paper $10.95. Twelve autobiographical stories follow the travels of a migrant child through the circuit, from picking cotton and strawberries to toppling cacti, over a number of years.

Based on a True Story: Latin American History at the Movies
Edited by Donald F. Stevens. SR Books, 104 Greenhow Avenue, Wilmingtong, DE 19803-1897. Tel: (800) 772-8937. 1997, 239 pp., cloth $50.00. Using the art of film as a tool to look at Latin America's past, this collection of essays on popular feature-length movies combines history with discussion of dramatic cinema and examines how film has portrayed the region from the late fifteenth century to the present.

LBJ & Mexican Americans: The Paradox of Power
By Julie Leininger Pyler. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1997, 392 pp., cloth $45.00, paper $24.95. An overview of Mexican colonial architecture and its attendant sculpture from Mexico's viceregal or colonial period (1523-1821). The author examines the diversity of the built environment, and the challenge of adapting local architectural traditions to European designs, while buildings in the pueblo often included prehispanic indigenous elements.

Olmec to Aztec: Settlement Patterns in the Ancient Gulf Lowlands

Poster Art from the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema/Cartel de la Época de Oro del Cine Mexicano: Posters from the Agustíache Archive of Mexican Cinema
Curated by Rogelio Agrasánchez, Jr. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1997, 200 pp., cloth $40.00. Reproductions of over 200 posters, in full color, from the holdings of the Agustíache Archive of Mexican Cinemas, the largest private collection of Mexican cinemas in the world, with an extensive bilingual introduction by film critic and historian Charles Ramírez Berg.

Architecture and Its Sculpture in Viceregal Mexico
By Robert J. Mullen. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1997, 286 pp., cloth $45.00, paper $24.95. An overview of Mexican colonial architecture and its attendant sculpture from Mexico's viceregal or colonial period (1523-1821). The author examines the diversity of the built environment, and the challenge of adapting local architectural traditions to European designs, while buildings in the pueblo often included prehispanic indigenous elements.

Beautiful Flowers of the Mazapilotea: Life Histories of Women Workers in Tijuana
By Norma Iglesias Prieto, translated by Michael Stone with Gabrielle Win- kne. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1997, 128 pp., cloth $20.00, paper $9.95. Originally published in 1985 as La flor más bella de la mazapilotea by the Secretaría de Educación Pública and Centros de Estudios Fronterizos de México (now El Colegio de la Frontera Norte—COLEFI), this book contains a descriptive analytic study conducted in the late 1970s, based on interviews the author conducted with more than fifty Mexican women who work in the assembly plants along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Donjuan's Expedition
By John Taylor Hughes. Texas A&M University Press, 11814 John H. Lindsey Building, Lewis Street, College Station, TX 77843-4334. Tel: (806) 628-8911. 1997, 224 pp., paper $16.95. First published in 1947 and now reissued during the 150th anniversary of the U.S. Mexican War, the narrative recounts the events of Hughey's cavalry regiment, the Missouri Mounted Volunteers, on its march from Fort Leavenworth, present- day Kansas, down the Santa Fe Trail, to invade Mexican territory in Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango.

Border Matters: Remapping American Cultural Studies
By José David Salavízar. University of California Press, P.O. Box 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel: (510) 642-4562. 1997, 298 pp., cloth $40.00, paper $16.95. This book explores the complex and sometimes contradictory relations between Lyndon Johnson and Mexican Americans.

La Fuerza de la Brisa: Un Estudio del Poder en la Vida Cotidiana de los Trabajadores Tomateros del Occidente de México
By Gabriel Terres. Published by the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS) in collaboration with the National University of Mexico, 1997, 316 pp., paper $22.00 U.S., $415 pesos. This study provides a detailed history of three rural Spanish communities during the implementation of agricultural modernization and industrialization programs in the 1970s. The author focuses on three agricultural regions in Spain—Galicia, Castilla, and Andalucia—to indicate the contradictory and dissimilar results of modernity programs imposed by the State during this period and to document the emergence of a new rural sociality.

Aticor y Trabajo: Tecnologia de los Siglos XVII y XVIII en el Actual Estado de Morelos
By Beatriz Scharrer Tumm. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Instituto de Cultura de Morelos, and Miguel Angel Porrúa, available from CIESAS, Publicaciones, Hidalgo y Morelos, Tlapan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F.; Tel: (52) 655-0047, 1997, 213 pp., paper $54 pesos. Two essays that provide a historical perspective of the famous Indian rebellion of Cuautia, Chiapas, in 1712. The first essay explores the social context in which the rebellion arose, and the second essay explores the motives of the participants in the rebellion.

Working Papers and Journals
Ventana Abierta, Revista Latina de Literatura, Arte y Cultura
Centro for Chicano Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. An independent journal founded with the goal to offer a forum for communication among Latinos who wish to express themselves in Spanish.

La Vista de Texas: Un Estudio del Poder en la Vida Cotidiana de los Trabajadores Tomateros del Occidente de México
By Beatriz Scharrer Tumm. Published by the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Instituto de Cultura de Morelos, and Miguel Angel Porrúa, available from CIESAS, Publicaciones, Hidalgo y Morelos, Tlapan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F.; Tel: (52) 655-0047, 1997, 385 pp., paper $102 pesos. This book examines the production and traf- fic of tobacco in New Spain, focusing on the methods and culture surrounding its transport.

La Vista de Texas: Un Estudio del Poder en la Vida Cotidiana de los Trabajadores Tomateros del Occidente de México
By Beatriz Scharrer Tumm. Published by the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Instituto de Cultura de Morelos, and Miguel Angel Porrúa, available from CIESAS, Publicaciones, Hidalgo y Morelos, Tlapan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F.; Tel: (52) 655-0047, 1997, 385 pp., paper $102 pesos. This book examines the production and traf- fic of tobacco in New Spain, focusing on the methods and culture surrounding its transport.

Center for Chicano Studies Working Paper Series
Immigration and Migrant Farm Workers in the Santa Maria Valley, California. By Juan-Vicente Palerm.

"We Want Our Town Back!": Honking Disruption and Exclusion. By Brian Haley.

Hustling Presences: Race, Trauma and the New Western History. By Carl Gutiérrez-Jones

It's Her Body: It's Definitely Her Right. By Lucíaыми/Manuela/Lucíaами/Manuela. By Beatriz M. Pescara.

These five papers are publications of the Chicano/Latino Working Poor Project, Center for Chicano Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Tel: (805) 893-3935. Due to the large number of requests for the papers, there is a minimal cost for reproduction and postage.

A Latina Review of President Clinton's NAFTA Package

Part 2: The North American Development Bank (NADB), The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and The U.S. Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP). By Angela Acosta, Ricardo Cas- tanon, and Mary Jo Marin.

The two reports are available for $15 from the William C. Velásquez Institute. New Mestiza Initiatives, California Off- fice, 1712 W. Beverly Blvd., Ste. 201, Montebello, CA 90640. Tel: (213) 728- 2706.

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Rewriting History: Perceptions of Mexico and the United States

Two new collections of essays from the UC MEXUS program—"Critical Issues in U.S.-Mexican Relations" and "Common Border, Uncommon Paths"—are available from Scholarly Resources, Inc. The Critical Issues Program, supported by a major grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, brought together Mexican and U.S. humanists and social scientists to examine the myths of U.S.-Mexican relations and the continuing implications of misunderstood histories of the two nations' interactions. Edited by Jaime E. Rodríguez O., professor of history at UC Irvine, and Kathryn Vincent, assistant director of UC MEXUS, the new books are drawn from papers presented at the fourth and fifth Critical Issues conferences: "Rewriting History: Perceptions of Mexico and the United States," held February, 1997 at El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, San Antonio del Mar, Baja California, and "Myths in U.S.-Mexico Relations," held in June, 1992 at UC Riverside. The two events were co-sponsored by Mexico's Program for Mexican Communities Abroad.

The volume Common Border, Uncommon Paths: Race, Culture, and National Identity focuses on racism and nationalism in U.S.-Mexican relations and examines representations of Mexicans and Americans in literature, culture, and social expression. The companion volume, Myths, Misdeeds, and Misunderstandings: The Roots of Conflict in U.S. Mexican Relations, emphasizes the Mexican perspective of the two countries' relationship and looks at the stereotypes, myths, and half-truths that obscure much of the discussion on conflict between Mexico and the United States.

To order contact SR Books, 104 Greenhill Avenue, Wilmingtong, DE 19803-1897; tel: (302) 772-8571; fax: (302) 654-3871; e-mail: marken@scholarly.com. Outside the United States, call (302) 654-7713.

Myths, Misdeeds, and Misunderstandings

278 pp., cloth, $45.00

Contributors
1. "It Takes Two to Tango," by Jaime E. Rodríguez O. and Kathryn Vincent
2. How Relations between Mexico and the United States Began, by Virginia Guadalupe and Jaime E. Rodríguez O.
3. The Colonization and Loss of Texas: A Mexican Perspective, by Josefina Zazola Vázquez
4. The Colonization and Independence of Texas: A Tejano Perspective, by Jesús P. de la Peña
5. The War between the United States and Mexico, 1846-1848, by Thomas Benjamín and Jesús Velasco Márquez
6. Conflict and Accommodation in the U.S.-Mexican Border, by Manuel Cabezales-Ramírez and Oscar J. Martinez
7. The U.S. Government Versus the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1917, by Bertha Ulloa
8. The United States and the Mexican Revolution, 1921-1950, by Robert Freeman Smith
9. Mexican Immigration in U.S.-Mexican History: Myths and Reality, by María T. García
10. Undocumented Migration from Mexico to the United States: A Legal or Labor Issue? By Jorge A. Bustamante


U.S.-Mexican Boundary according to the 1832 Treaty

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UNDERSTANDING THE UC SYSTEM

Great information about the University of California nine-campus system is available on the worldwide web. See the following home pages for details about the UC system, individual campuses, academic departments, research programs, faculty, researchers, and admissions:

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