One Hundred Years of Cinema: Redefining Mexicanidad

By Andrew G. Wood

Cinema is the most powerful means of poetry, the most real means of the unreal.
—Apollinaire

With their remarkable capacity to document events and capture the imagination of viewers, film and television have engaged audiences all over the world. However, falsely at times, these media channel images and information that tell us much about ourselves and our society. Surpassing newspapers as the most popular means by which the arbitration of social and political meaning takes place, film and television have come to play a leading role in determining how people imagine themselves as part of a larger national “community.” Acting as a powerful stage on which questions of identity, culture and power are mediated, film and television continue to serve as important sites for negotiating social change.

Recent discussion regarding the influence of film and television on Mexican national culture has been particularly dynamic, as scholars consider the ways Mexican cinema has attempted to create a national sense of mexicanidad—producing ideas, images and associations of what it means to be Mexican. The significance and scope of this cinematic search for identity is nothing new, however. Carlos Monsiváis was the first to underline the relationship between film and national identity in a number of essays dating from the 1970s, as in the following commentary on México de mis amores (1978):

What can be recovered from the Mexican cinema? The answer lies beyond the mere enumeration of artistic works. In the first place we should consider it . . . a creator of signs of identity: tastes, idols, and myths. . . . The national cinema has enraptured and manipulated [audiences], but without a doubt it has also managed to note and create customs, organize and invent traditions, and nourish in one way or another the diverse social groups that inhabit Mexico.

If indeed the social and cultural dynamic generated by Mexican national cinema is an ambivalent one, it is in large part because film has been used by elites as a tool to

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Guest Editorial
By Keith Griffin

Nine Good Reasons to Love Labor Migration

We live in a liberal world where governments are compelled to work their magic, except for one curious exception: There are free flows internationally of manufactured goods and services, free flows of technology and intellectual property rights, and free flows of capital. Yet the flow of labor is severely restricted, and the rich countries are becoming more liberal but less liberal.

This makes no economic sense at all. Greater international labor mobility—particularly of low-skill—would benefit everyone, host countries and sending countries alike. To paraphrase Elizabeth Barnett Brownning, "Migration, how do I love thee? Let me count the ways.

"I will give you nine ways in which greater freedom of migration would be beneficial:

1. It would raise total output and incomes in the rich, host countries.
2. It would increase efficiency in the use of the world's resources all around, in rich and poor countries.
3. It would increase the supply of entrepreneurs and reinvigorate the sclerotic economies of Western Europe and Japan and help to sustain growth in North America.
4. It would stimulate the creation of small businesses.
5. It would increase savings, investment, and human capital formation in the rich countries.
6. It would accelerate the pace of innovation.
7. It would increase the flow of remittances to poor countries; thereby,
8. Accelerating the growth of per capita income in both groups of countries. Think of the growth of Western Europe in the 1960s, the growth

in the Middle East in the 1970s and, for that matter, the growth in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. All of these periods of rapid growth were fueled by large-scale immigration.

9. Finally, for those of you who are worried about social security entitlements in your old age, immigration will alleviate the economic problems associated with the aging population in rich countries.

What, then, is the problem? Why all the fuss? The advocates of restricting the mobility of labor usually fall back on three arguments.

Migration, as it is claimed, increases unemployment. This is not true. First, most migrants enter low-wage occupations that are not attractive to the indigenous population. That's true, but they often do not compete directly with local labor. Second, a high proportion of migrants create their own jobs by becoming self-employed. Third, and most important, by stimulating growth, migration reduces unemployment rather than increases it.

Migration, it is claimed, increases inequality. It is indeed plausible to argue that, in the host country, immigration lowers the wages of some categories of low-skill labor and accentuates inequality, but the quantitative effect is slight. In particular, the huge rise in inequality in the United States in recent decades has almost nothing to do with immigration. More important, if one is seriously concerned about increasing equality, one should welcome measures that create more liberal labor markets internationally, because, from a world perspective, migration reduces global inequality rather than increases it.

Migration, it is claimed, increases the tax burden. While this may be true at some times and in some places, in general this proposition is false. Most migrants are of prime working age. They are neither very young nor old. They therefore place few demands on public education, public health services, or state old-age pensions. In fact, on balance, migrants tend to pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits. The fiscal prudence among us should be warm advocates of free labor markets.

But whether you support or oppose greater freedom of movement, there is not much that can be done about it. Migration is a response to very powerful market forces. Sending more troops to patrol the borders is about as fruitful as spitting in the wind.

The incentives to migrate are strong. The measures to nullify the incentives are costly and ineffective. The pragmatists among us might well ask, "Why waste resources trying to prevent what is good for us when we know that, in any case, we are bound to fail?"

I conclude, then, that fewer restrictions on immigration would benefit everyone, that the alleged harmful effects of migration can easily be debated, and that policies intended to prevent immigration into this country merely squander taxpayers' money. It is hard to imagine anything more foolish.

Keith Griffin is professor of economics at UC Riverside and an internationally recognized expert on migration.

Cinema

As a scholar of history of film in the Americas, Julianne Burton-Carvalj more than a decade ago observed the power of cinema in negotiating matters of cultural identity. "Many citizens of Latin America..." he writes today, "recognize the cinema as an inseparable vehicle for the assertion of cultural identity and the preservation of difference," she wrote. Today, Burton-Carvalj suggests that much of the film produced during the next millennium will increasingly reflect not only the tension between assimilation and difference within the national context, but also the "ongoing struggle between nationalized and transnationalized 'modes of being' occasioned by globalization."

Julianne Burton-Carvalj's extensive work as a historian, critic, and teacher of Latin American film has done much to foster the growing appreciation of how the politics of film and society have been changing throughout the Americas. She has led UC Santa Cruz's development into a vibrant center for the study of Mexican and Latin American cinema.

"Oh My Love, What a State You've Put me in!" Poster Art by Ernesto Garcia Cabrera, 1910.

Since the 1970s, film studies around the world have developed vigorous historiographical, theoretical, and methodological traditions based upon advances in the many sub-fields that cinema studies encompasses, including history, sociology, semiotics, psychoanalysis, international relations, economics, and the newer fields of gender studies, cultural studies, reception studies, performance studies, and queer studies. This ferment... is one of the most energizing aspects of contemporary film studies.

—Julianne Burton-Carvalj
that discuss the study, history, politics, business, aesthetics, production and reception of Latin American cinema in Mexico. His essays are sophisticated treatments of the many ways audiences interpret film, television, and video.

Carlos Monsiváis’s Rostros del cine mexicano is an elegant book that covers the study, history, politics, business, aesthetics, production and reception of Latin American cinema in Mexico. His essays are sophisticated treatments of the many ways audiences interpret film, television, and video.

Another Monsiváis project that connects on the correlation between Mexican cinema and constructions of mestizaje is titled Dias seguidos del cine nacional. Playful by design, Dias seguidos is actually a novelty bound set of ten flâneur films celebrating the 35th anniversary of Mexico’s National Filmoteca. For such of the booklets, Monsiváis selects a brief sequence from a different feature film. Thumbing through the pages, the reader is treated to a micro-screening of scenes from classic Mexican films. Recently Verso Press published a collection of Monsiváis’s essays on popular culture in the volume Mexican Postcards (1997).

While the work of los Reyes, Tuñón, García Canclini and Monsiváis represents some of the higher-profile publications on cinema being produced in Mexico, scholars based in the United States also have been extremely active in developing new perspectives in film criticism. A 1994 UCLA publication titled The Mexican Cinema Project, edited by Chon Noriega and Steven Hassan, offered a welcome retrospective on both classic and contemporary films. Recent efforts, including one focusing on avant-garde cinema, give further indication of what Mexican visual culture can tell us about the past as well as the future.

Cine Mesperale: Voices of the Mexican Avant-Garde

Testifying to the diversity and richness of Mexican film history is another collaborative project which features a wide range of avant-garde Mexican media arts curated by filmmaker Jesus Lerena and Rita González. Titled Mesperale Cinema, their project is called "The Mesperale agenda" is one which seeks to redefine film history by challenging stereotypes about Mexicans and Mexican film history.

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funded by a host of institutions in Mexico and the United States, including a 1997 small grant from UC MEXUS which brought Mexican videographer Ximena Cuevas to UC San Diego in January 1998. Currently "on tour" to locations in California, Texas and Mexico, the show examines over sixty years of innovative media arts in Mexico. Presenting a number of largely unknown or forgotten experimental works to North American audiences, Lerner and Gonzalez' work significantly expands our appreciation of Mexican experimental cinema history. Their agenda is one which seeks to redefine film history by challenging stereotypes about Mexican art while at the same time exposing the public to the work of lesser-known Mexican artists. As a result, Ciné Mesoamerican necessarily complicates our sense of Mexican cultural history by calling for a serious consideration of films produced outside the film industry mainstream.

Beginning their retrospective with films by Mexican artists in the early 1930s, Lerner and Gonzalez write that in contrast to the better-known "Golden Age" of Mexican cinema from the 1940s and 1950s, Mexico has also produced another cinema, one dubbed here with the neologism the Mesoamerican Cinema. Distributed

nivel experimental cinema catalogue

Director Antonio Reymo's film El Despojo (1965) portrays a choice between two equally tragic choices for the protagonist (the victim), his wife and child.

veals an important social dynamic—one which has existed largely in opposition to the so-called producer/viewer consensus of Golden Age national cinema. With the second century of film-making now well underway, the current work of Lerner, Gonzalez and Burton- Carvajal, among a cast of many others, is contributing to the making of a new era in film studies. Their work adds to a growing body of research that—in a manner fully conscious of Mexico's cinematic past—examines critical questions of nationalism, ethnicity and gender in contemporary cinema. Given the tumultuous events of the past one hundred years in Mexico, the future of Mexican film studies should prove exciting—if not downright controversial—in the next century.

Andrew G. Wood is a postdoctoral research assistant at UC MEXUS. He received his doctorate in Latin American History at UC Davis in 1997. He is the author of "Viva La Revolución Social: Postrevolutionary Tempest Protest and State Housing Reform in Veracruz, Mexico," recently published in Ron Pine and James A. Bauer's edited volume Cities of Hope: People, Protests, and Progress in Urbanizing Latin America (Westview Press, 1998). A musician as well, Wood has a longstanding interest in film and music. He currently works on The Intimate Hour: The Life and Music of Agustín Lara, a biography of the popular Mexican musician and his influence on midcentury popular culture.

Crossing the Border

Poor Mexico and poor United States! So far from God and so close to each other!

Carlos Fuentes

Using this modified version of Fornes Diaz's saying, Gustavo Moreh, minister of migration affairs at the Embassy of Mexico in Washington, D.C., issued a challenge to the bina
tional research community: Use your knowledge "to provide policy makers in both countries with the means to understand and deal with the difficult issue of Mexico-U.S. migration," he asked. Moreh was the keynote speaker at "Crossing the Border: Understanding Mexico-U.S. Migration," an intensive forum co-sponsored by the World Af
airs Council of Inland Southern California and UC MEXUS on April 14, 1998 at the Mission Inn in Riverside, California.

"Crossing the Border" was part of a national tour, coordinated by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the World Affairs Councils, following the U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission's release of the report, Bin
ational Study on Migration Between Mexico and the United States. The study presented the findings of a Mexico-U.S. research team commis
sioned with the intent of providing a clear, factual, and comprehensive analysis of the migration phenomenon. A team of twenty independent researchers, ten from each country, reviewed existing research, generated new data and analyses, and undertook site visits to consult with migrants and the residents of receiving communities. The findings of the study raised the question of migration and resulted in a report by diplomatic, immigration, and research agencies of both the Mexican and U.S. governments as well as non-governmental organizations concerned with migration issues. The regional forums, organized to present the report's findings, brought immigration issues into focus for interested members of the general public. The Riverside event was one of four such meetings in California but unique in its inclusion of a panel of outside experts to pro
vide commentary and opinions regarding the report from various perspectives.

In the first panel discussion, Sidney Weintraub, a political econom
ist at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and a member of the Mexico-U.S. Binational Commission, presented the team's conclusions, with additional commentary from Bruce Beardsley, diplomat in residence at UC Los Angeles. Key findings, listed in a written summary of the report, included: U.S. employment demand and well-established employer networks attract Mexican migrants; public opinion in Mexico shows serious sensitivity to the issue of migration; Mexico migration to the U.S. appears to have peaked; U.S. consumers benefit from migrant labor; and Mexican migrants are less likely to take welfare than similar natives.

Commentaries and responses to the binational study's findings were presented at the event by a second panel, comprised of Jesus-Vicente Palermo, director of UC MEXUS and professor of anthropology at UC Riverside; Michael Kearney, professor of anthropolo
gy at UCR; Robert Nava, director of governmental and community relations at UC Riverside and member of the Riverside Unified School District Board; Milly Treviño-Sauceda, founder and executive director of the Organización en California de Líderes Campesinas, Richard Steck, director of the Institute of Business and Economic Research and professor of economics and history at UC Berkeley; and Susan R. Carter, professor of economics at UC Riverside. The second panel praised the re
port's goal of providing factual documentation of migration trends and its comprehensive, binational approach. However, speakers pointed to short
comings in the report and its conclusions. These included omissions of in
depth consideration of historical processes of migration from Mexico and other countries and their effects on U.S. society and local-to-national economies.

Among the most contested conclu
sions of the report was the prediction that migration was likely to decline over the next fifteen years. In his keynote address, Mohar pointed to disparities between the two countries in their level of development. The report claims that migration rates will drop if birthrates in Mexico continue to decline, if the Mexican economy continues to recover and grow, if this situation creates new job opportunities for Mexican nationals, and if U.S. workers start supplying labor for the U.S. jobs now filled by Mexican migrants. "That is a lot of 'ifs,'" said Mohar. "What do we do in the meantime?"

Mohar challenged the research community to give the United States and Mexico ways to understand and deal with migration issues: "For good or for bad, we will always be neighbors." The key question is how to achieve eco
nomical mobility, he said, while still pro
tecting basic human rights and dignity. People come to the United States to work and they work hard. "How can this basic reality be made legal?" he asked. The Binational Study on Migration Between Mexico and the United States is available from the Ministry of Migra
tion Affairs at the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D.C.; tel: (702) 728-1642.
Academic Accord: UCR and UAM Sign Agreements

UC Riverside and the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos (UAME) have signed a General Agreement of Cooperation and three specific research accords for institutional and research collaboration in the areas of entomology, nematology, and computer science. UCR Chancellor Raymond Orbach and UAM Rector Gerardo Avila García signed the accord on May 15, 1998 to cultivate a UCR visit to the UAM campus in Cuernavaca, Morelos, facilitated by UC MEXUS. The delegation from UCR—more than 20 members, the deans of the College of Engineering, the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, and University Extension, the director of UC MEXUS, and professors from computer science, nematology, entomology, and political science—spent several days in Morelos and toured the UAM campus in Cuernavaca and its research field station in the Sierra de Juárez.

The UCR-UAM agreement reaffirms a 1985 accord between the two institutions. Based on the research association of Avila García, then a professor of biology at UAM, with Manuel Mundo-Oceáno, a nematologist at UCR, the earlier agreement provided the institutional framework for Mundo-Oceáno to undertake nematology surveys in Morelos and work with Avila García. Today, the two institutions have formalized their research focus at UAM. The continued collaboration led to a series of UAM-UCR visits, beginning in 1995, to determine the feasibility of establishing the two universities’ association.

Under the direction of James Baldwin, professor of nematology at UCR, and Oscar Dorda, professor of biology at UAM and director of the Centro de Educación Ambiental e Investigación Sierra de Huautla (CEAIMISH), the new nematology agreement sets out specific plans to build upon UCR and UAM’s respective strengths and interests. The accord will strengthen UAM’s nematology research program and include collaborative studies on the role of nematodes in ecosystems, surveys to discover new nematode species, and assessments of potential biological control agents for parasitic nematodes. The program is designed to contribute to UAM’s nematode taxonomic collections—among the largest in the world and a focal point for research collaboration with other institutions—as well as develop a complementary collection at UAM.

In entomology, the specific agreement for collaboration involves research toward the management of whiteflies in Mexico and the United States. Coordinated by Thomas Perring, professor of entomology at UCR, and Eduardo Aranda, professor in the Biological Control Laboratory at UAM, the project goals are to determine the distribution of whitefly species and their natural enemies in agricultural and horticultural areas of Morelos and to examine current methods, with both synthetic materials and natural products, currently used for whitefly control. This information will be combined with concurrent research on alternative methods of biological control and treatment thresholds for various agricultural commodities to develop area-wide integrated pest management programs in Morelos and California. Perring and Aranda’s already active research collaboration in this area was recently awarded a 1998 UC MEXUS-CONACYT grant.

The agreement for computer science, under the direction of Thomas Payne, chair of the department of computer science at UCR, and Alejandro Ramírez Solís, director of the sciences at UAM, sets out specific plans for both undergraduate training and collaborative research groups. The assistance of John Azzaretta, dean of University Extension at Riverside, has played a pivotal part in the design of the student exchange for this program, and student will earn a licenciatura degree—an undergraduate degree offered in Mexico—in computer science at UAM. Undergraduate students in Morelos will undertake their first two years of their four-year program at UAM and the second two years at UCR. The agreement also provides the potential for developing a graduate program of study at UAM.

The actively evolving and enthusiastic exchange between the two universities is evidenced by a subsequent UAM visit to UCR on June 8-11, 1998, only three weeks after the agreement was signed. Composer of symphony composer Avila García, Ramírez Solís, Ivan Ortíz Blake, professor of physics and coordinator of Programa de Mejoramiento del Profesorado (PROMEP), René Santovenia Arredondo, Académia Secretary, Rodolfo Arezo Coria, director of computing, Javier Sánchez Mondragón, director of the Center of Engineering, Rafael Peláez Aburto, director of telecommunications, Fernando Ramírez Torres, director of the faculty of agricultural sciences, María de Refugio Trejo Hernández, researcher in the Environmental Biotechnology Laboratory, and Ana María Chávez Gallardo, director of the school of humanities, the UAM delegation met with researchers and administered tests from financial and student information systems, the Rivera library, the College of Engineering, the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University Extension, agricultural sciences, computer science, soil microbiology and biochemistry, environmental biology, anthropology, and political science.

Building on the structure of the joint agreed upon research metric, faculty and administrators from both universities participated in a lively exchange regarding potential future associations between the two institutions in both administrative and research areas. Possibilities for collaboration and student exchange at UCR and University Extension include courses and programs in environmental, horticultural, and turfgrass management; bioremediation; library sciences and services; and rural development, with a specific focus on migration studies. UAM already has an active program in planning and rural development, supported by the Organization of American States, involving research and student exchange in other Latin American countries. In turn, UAM expressed specific interest in ways to link the university to the private business sector, similar to how UCR has built its connections to the Riverside business community and regional agricultural and technological enterprises.

El Cine en México
http://www.lmcine.gob.mx
The web page of Cinema México, founded by a group of distributors and curators and co-ordinated by the Mexican Film Institute. The site provides information on the film industry (producers, distributors, and exhibitors), services (National Film Commission and Chairubuco Astcena Studies), training (film schools and training centers), films, and short films.

The Cineforum Project is a non-circulating research archive located at UC Santa Cruz and dedicated to the study of Latin American film and video. The site includes comprehensive information pertaining to the archive’s holdings, such as an annotated bibliography on Latin American film and video under construction.

Mesperimateral Cinema
http://www.geocities.com/~mesperimaterial/index.html
A catalog of essays about the Mesperimateral film series, a collection of avant-garde works that “fall between the cracks” of mainstream popular film in Mexico. Includes screening schedule and movie clips.

Pacific Film Archive
http://www.bampfa.berkeley.edu/main.html
Located at UC Berkeley, the Pacific Film Archive is an internationally recognized center for the exhibition and study of film and one of the largest film archives in the United States. The website includes access to over 12,000 film notes from past exhibitions, calendars, a searchable database of ephemera and clippings, a teachers’ workshop, and information about kids’ programs.

Aztcena Films
http://www.aztcca-films.com/hom.htm
A Mexican enterprise dedicated to the dissemination of Mexican film. This impressive website includes a searchable database and information on Mexican film history (by year and decade), directors, actors, producers, photographers, musicians, and editors.

Latin American Cinema Home Page
http://www.films.ucg.edu/humanities/human.html
Based at the University of Georgia, the website provides links to a variety of web sites on Latin American cinema, including U.S. Latino cinema.

110 años de Cine Mexicano
http://www.mip.iteam.mx/dci/cine/anniv/cine_mex.html
A new site that covers the history of Mexican film. It is divided into four sections, corresponding to periods in film history: De Porfirio Díaz a "Vamos con Pancho Villa"; Por fin: La Época de Oro; Después del 68: El Cine del Sexenio de Echeverria; and Coda: "Principio y Fin." The site also includes images, biographies of actors and directors, and information on literature about Mexican film.
Review

By Charles F. Walker

By Charles F. Walker

Earthquakes serve as common reapers in the Mexican press. We often read about "terremoto", "sismo", "shock", and similar terms to refer to shaking although not completely unexpected terms of events in politics, as well as in entertainment and sports. Journalists are attracted to these terms for several reasons. They are vivid words that convey a sense of urgency and sudden change. Furthermore, they are quite literal metaphors in that parallels between natural disasters and politics stand out. In both cases, many people will claim after the fact that they recognized warning signs: they knew the earthquake (or the political shake-up, divorce, or firing of the coach) was imminent. Subsequently, everyone argues about the causes for natural disasters and the bombshells in the news. But there is another reason for frequent use of seismic terminology in the Mexican press: the startlingly high number of earthquakes that strikes this country.

Los Sismos en la Historia de México is a beautiful, accomplished book that provides over 700 pages of information about the frequency and significance of earthquakes in Mexican history. It centers on a highly detailed register of thousands of earthquakes from the Pre-Hispanic period through 1912. Using codices and chronicles, researchers uncovered approximately fifteen (in some cases it is difficult to discern whether different sources are referring to the same earthquake) in the fifteenth century, while, thanks to the abundant sources, they identified more than a thousand in the nineteenth. Yet the book is much more than a rigorously researched and well-presented catalogue. It also includes important introductory essays by the editors, Virginia Garcia Acosta and Gerardo Suarez Reynoso, and more than fifty illustrations. These introductions, the 580 pages of entries, and the indexes all testify to the amount of research required to complete such a volume. To track down the disasters, a team of scholars examined newspapers, chronicles, almanacs, travel accounts, scientific reports, historical works, and a variety of primary sources in archives and libraries in Spain and throughout Mexico.

In his short prologue, Gerardo Saiz stresses justifies studying earthquakes. Citing Comte’s ("To understand a science it is necessary to know its history"), he first emphasizes the need for scientists to approach their subject historically. He then notes the benefits for social scientists in examining the series of disasters that have struck Mexico as well as the reactions by authorities and the populace. While we can hope that individual and even policy-makers take advantage of this publication, social scientists and historically astute curiosity seekers will likely be the primary audience. In her fifty-page introduction, Virginia Garcia Acosta, a leading figure in the social scientific analysis of natural disasters, discusses in great detail the methodology used by the research team. In doing so, she not only tells a compelling story about seemingly obscure researchers, but presents a valuable review of Mexican historical literature. The reader comes away with admiration for the collaborators’ efforts and thus confidence in the catalogue itself.

Organized chronologically, the entries include the area of the earthquake, relevant facts, poignant quotes about the earth moving, people dying, and miracles occurring, and the citation. A few examples will indicate the curious stories to be found. The Anales de Tlatelolco tell us that in 1455 “there was also an earthquake and the land cracked and the man-made islands (cholula) collapsed, and people hired themselves out to one another due to hunger.” In 1513, according to the Telleriano Codex, “there were so many birds going from east to west that they blocked the sun and when a few of them were caught, they didn’t have inroads but instead the cavities of their bodies were full of sticks and garbage.” In 1545, Father Jerónimo de San Cristóbal de las Casas blamed an earthquake on the “parvenus Christians” who plotted against the Bishop. A 1603 earthquake in Oaxaca prompted builders to adjust their methods, changing to lower and wider walls. In 1768 we see scientific analysis when a commentator noted that the earthquake made it impossible to cross the church. Of opposite directions he proved this by showing that clocks with pendulums swinging from north to south and from east to west both stopped. In the nineteenth century, authorities discussed sanitation and expressed concern about disasters, crime, and society. Readers can quickly find information about a specific place or time, or simply search for delicious anecdotes. More systematic readings, of course, are possible.

Many topics come to mind when analyzing the different earthquakes over time. The book provides excellent material for a history of miracles. Virtually every disaster prompted discussion about why some people or buildings were saved and others were not. In many cases, prophecies or courage in the midst of the earthquake could lead to veneration and even sainthood. In 1609, a large earthquake encouraged the people of Coahuila to hasten their search for a patron saint. A Franciscan told the doorman of the city council that San Felipe would be a good patron. After the council members selected that saint, they searched for the Franciscan to no avail. Many believed that San Felipe had presented himself to the doorman. Architectural historians will find a great deal in this book, as the earthquakes continually changed the face of Mexico, modifying styles and techniques. In fact, one art historian, Pál Kelman, uses the term “earthquake baroque” to discuss disaster-influenced architecture in colonial Mexico. The 1985 earthquake in Mexico City, which stimulated the creation of this catalogue, demonstrated the relationship between natural disasters and politics. Many “new social movements” date from this disaster. The earthquakes registered in this text also play a role in the state. Scholars in a number of other fields can benefit from Los Sismos en la Historia de México, including the history of science, the Church, and of urbanization.

Funding Opportunities

The California Program on Access to Care

The newly established California Program on Access to Care (C-PAC) has issued a call for proposals for FY 98-99 to support applied policy research projects and issue papers on topics related to health care access for California’s low-income populations. C-PAC was established through the California Policy Seminar to apply the best available university-based expertise to policy questions of direct interest to state government officials on topics related to access to care for low-income populations. Researchers from California academic institutions may apply. Generally, proposed projects must be conducted within a six-months period. C-PAC will primarily support research specific to California policy issues related to health care access rather than major new empirical projects. Applicants may propose to conduct secondary data analysis or seek supplemental funding for on-going projects. The deadline for receipt of grant proposals is September 1, 1998. For further information, contact Gil Oeda, Project Director, California Program on Access to Care, University-wide Headquarters, CPRS, 1550 Addison Street, 6120, Berkeley, CA 94710; tel. (510) 643-3145; (international) 011-415-643-9793; e-mail: cpac@ucop.edu; web site: http://www.ucop.edu/cpac.html999.
**Announcements**

Luis Leal Elected to Elite Academy of Spanish Language

UC Santa Barbara literary scholar Luis Leal has been elected to the North American Academy of the Spanish Language, an affiliate of the prestigious Royal Academy of Spanish, Conferring on the basis of scholarly achievement and stature in the humanities, membership in the organization is reserved for those intellectuals whose work has greatly advanced the study of Spanish letters throughout the world. Leal, professor of Chicano studies at UCSB, is a pioneer in the fields of Chicano literary history and Mexican short fiction criticism. "It's very satisfying to know that we have been recognized in this way. I believe honors such as this are a reflection of the outstanding work that is now common among scholars of literature in Spanish," said Leal.

Caroll Estes: A Woman “Who Could Be President”

Caroll Estes, the founding director of UCSB's Institute for Health & Aging and professor of sociology in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, School of Nursing, was honored by the League of Women Voters of San Francisco for her outstanding accomplishments. Estes was one of four women so honored at the organization's "Women Who Could Be President" luncheon on April 13, 1998 in San Francisco.

Estes earned her Ph.D. in Sociology from UC San Diego. She has held several key health and social policy advisory positions at the local, state and federal levels. In 1997, as a research analyst for the U.S. Social Security Administration, Estes prepared recommendations for revisions to the research and evaluation component of that organization. Her expertise in the sociology of health and aging includes duties as vice president of the Older Women's League and membership in the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. Two of Estes' research projects - "The Role of Health in the Retirement of Mexican Immigrant Workers" and "The Effect of Social Networks on Hispanic Elders' Social Support System" - have been supported by grants from UC MEXUS.

**Culture Y Cultura Exhibit**

Marking the 150th anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the end of the U.S.-Mexican War, the Autry Museum of Western Heritage is presenting the exhibit, *Culture Y Cultura: How the U.S.-Mexican War Shaped the West*, from May 2 to September 7, 1998. The exhibit looks at the historical, social and cultural influences of the treaty and the legacy that continues to shape communities of the West even today. For further information about the *Culture Y Cultura* exhibit, contact the Autry Museum of Western Heritage, 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027-1502 (Toll-Free: 1-800-662-2532; web site: www.autry.org).

**Refugio Rochin To Head New Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives**

Refugio L. Rochin, director of the Julian Samora Research Institute and professor of agricultural economics and sociology at Michigan State University (MSU), has been appointed the first director of the Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives. Rochin will take up his new post in August, where he will oversee a variety of projects to encourage Smithsonian designed to increase awareness of the role and contributions of Latinos to the history and culture of the United States. The Center was established by the Smithsonian's board of regents in May, 1997 and will be located in the Smithsonian Institution Building—known as the "Castle"—on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

"Our aims are modest, to bring the Smithsonian the best representations possible of Latino history; culture and contributions and to inspire a positive awareness of Latinos in the United States," said Rochin. "Our challenges are immense. Not only is the Latino population growing, it is increasing with considerable diversity. I look forward to converting our challenges into opportunities for Latinos."

Rochin is professor emeritus of agricultural economics at UC Davis, where he served three times as director of the Chicano Studies Program. He was named director of the Julian Samora Research Institute in 1994. The institute, affiliated with the Midwest Consortium for Latino Research and the Inter-University Program for Latino Research, is a research center which focuses on social-historical issues of Latinos. While at the Institute, Rochin founded the Rural Latinos Studies Network. His research has been concentrated at his Michigan residence. His interests include American entertainers in the Southwest, the rural poor, and immigration and settlement in the Midwest.

**Colorado River Exhibit in Mexican**

"We found a channel into which two rivers entered...we named it the Ancón de San Andrés (San Andrés Inlet) and El Mar Bermego (The Vermillion Sea), because it is and because we arrived on his day." —Francisco de Ulloa, Spanish explorer, 1539

"If you have tasted water from the Colorado, more than blood a grand history flows through your veins." Taken from a Caxcayopí, this sentiment exemplifies the theme of a new exhibit, *Colorado River: Water of Life, currently at the Museo Universitario de la Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México*. The exhibit describes the transformation of the Colorado River from a historical and anthropological point of view, with particular focus on the changes and consequences for the river habitat as a result of human intervention. Themes within the exhibit include the Colorado River's formation; original inhabitants, explorers, and settlers; transportation routes using the river; the use of water for regional development; species diversity in the riparian habitat; dam construction; U.S.-Mexico water distribution; and guardianship of the water resource. The exhibit will remain at the Museo through the end of September, 1998. For further information contact Claudia Shroeder, Museo Universitario, Av. Reforma y Calle L, Col. Nueva, Mexicali, B.C., tel: (65) 52-57-15; tel/fax: (65) 54-19-77.

**San Martin Collection Established at USC**

The University of Southern California's Center for Bernardi and Latin American Studies announced the establishment of the San Martin Collection on June 9, 1998. The collection, named after the South American liberator, General José de San Martín (1778-1850), is comprised of books that document 19th century intellectual and cultural movements of several South American countries and specifically the life and achievements of General San Martín. Although best recognized for his heroic exploits and honorable leadership of the emancipation movements of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, San Martín also donated funds and books that helped establish the national libraries of Chile and Peru. He was quoted saying "I have founded that it indiscriminates the sacred rights which form the essence of free men."

USC's newest collection at the University Libraries was made possible by a gift from Mario Pazo, president of the San Martín Society of San Fernando Valley. The Boeing Company, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Latin American Studies, in founded in 1985, contains historical, political, theological, scientific, and literary works written in Latin America, some dating to the 17th century.

**UCSB Adds Vasquez Papers to Ethnic Archives**

Artist Eugenio Vasquez has added his personal papers to the California Ethnic and Multicultural Archives (CEMA) at UC Santa Barbara. CEMA's archivists collect primary resource materials, such as the personal papers of Vasquez, to ensure that future scholars researching the history of 20th century California will have access to information on the experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicano/Latinos, and Native Americans.

"Vasquez, a printer and muralist based in Orange, California, is recognized as one of the pioneering artists in the Chicano art movement. His works are held in numerous collections, including the Laguna Beach Museum of Art, the Bowes Museum of Cultural Art in Santa Ana, California and the Hunt-Wesson Foods Corporate Collection. Among the 22 murals he has created in Orange County are an 85-foot piece at the Orange County Transportation Center in Santa Ana and another commissioned by Disney for the Magic Kingdom's Davy Crockett Food Center. Included in CEMA's Chicano/Latino component are the papers of Oscar Zeta Acosta, author of *Autobiography of a Brown Buffalo* (1972) and *The Revelt of the Cockroach People* (1973); Luis Valdez, author of El Teatro Campesino and author of Zoot Suit; and poet and writer Ana Castillo, who received the 1993 Carl Sandburg Literary Award for "fiction for the novel titled *So Far From God*.

**UCSF Study on Inter-Pregnancy Intervals and Infant Health**

The length of the interval between a woman's pregnancies has an important role in the health of the subsequent baby, according to a new UC San Francisco study of Latina and white women in the United States. The study was undertaken by Elena Puentez-Afflick, assistant professor of pediatrics at UCSF, and Nancy Hessol, epidemiologist and project director at UCSF's Bay Area Research Consortium on Women and Health. The study includes data from UC MEXUS. The findings show that either a short or long interval is linked to low birth weight, while an intermediate interval is not. Small newborns are at increased risk of illness during the critical first few weeks of life as they adjust to life outside the womb. Previous studies have looked at inter-pregnancy studies in African-American and white women, but this is among the first studies to focus on Latinas.

"We were not surprised to find that a short period of time between pregnancies is related to low birth weight in the succeeding newborns, but the connection with a long interval was unexpected," said Puentez-Afflick. The study used 1991 birth information from the database of the National Center for Health Statistics. Data for a group of 150,000 Latina women of Mexican-origin was compared to a corresponding group of white women, which served as a control. Short inter-pregnancy intervals were defined as six months or less; intermediate intervals were between 24 and 35 months; and long intervals were those over 35 months. The length of the interval probably is not a risk factor on its own for having a smaller baby, Puentez-Afflick emphasized, but it can be related to several biological and behavioral factors that play a role in maternal health, which in turn influences newborn status.

**UCSF Study on Inter-Pregnancy Intervals and Infant Health**

Intervention programs — even at the highest levels of contraceptive failure — were not always an effective option among at-risk Latina students in California, according to a study by Kerri Larson, a researcher at UC Santa Barbara's Graduate School of Education; Russell Rumschick and Margaret Scanlon, of UCSF's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The study found that either short or long intervals were linked to low birth weight, while an intermediate interval was not. Small newborns were at increased risk of illness during the critical first few weeks of life as they adjust to life outside the womb. Previous studies have looked at inter-pregnancy studies in African-American and white women, but this is among the first studies to focus on Latinas.
berger, professor of education at UCSB, High Mehan, associate director of the Center for Research on Educational Equity and Teaching Excellence at UC San Diego, and Patricia Gan- danan, professor of education at UC Davis and director of the Education Policy Center of the Linguistic Minority Research Initiative, conclude that the state should increase funding for such programs and call for rigorous evaluations of existing pro-
gress in their report "Capturing Latino Students in the Academic Pipeline." The study was funded by the UC Latino Policy Research Program, ad-
ministered by the California Policy Seminar in Berkeley.

Homer Aschmann's Research Consolidated in Alumnus' Book

The late H. Homer Aschmann, one of UC Riverside's founding faculty mem-
bers, was known as an intellectual giant and extraordinarily interesting personality to those who knew him best. However, his disdain for self-promotion and his wide-ranging scholarly interests in the many sub-fields of geography tended to conceal wholesale recognition of his work. Now, UCR alumnus Martin J. Pasquale (Ph.D. '77) has consoli-
dated some of the best of Aschmann's publications in The Rocking Land-
scape: Homer Aschmann's Geography, published by The Johns Hopkins Uni-
versity Press. The 445-page book includes articles on geographical aspects of the regions of Southern California, Baja California and Latin America, as well as such broad topics as wilderness, southwestern Indians, vegetation and place names.

Aschmann, who died in 1992 at the age of 72, was an authority on arid lands. He used a deep understanding of cultural geography, anthropology, climatology, and ecology to explain how arid land-
scapes evolved. He was known particularly for the exhaustive field research that underpinned his studies, much of it conducted in Baja California. "Homer Aschmann's contribution to the under-
standing of Baja California is probably his greatest and lasting legacy," Pasquale said. "Now a second and third generation of geographers are studying Baja California and building on Aschmann's work." Aschmann was Pasquale's major professor when he arrived at UCR in 1970 to pursue Ph.D. studies in geography.

Border Pact Online Network

The Consortium for North American Higher Education Collaboration (CONAHEC) announced the establish-
ment of the Border Pact Online Network at http://www.wisc.edu/education/ borderimpact.html. The network, other higher education institutions and community organizations now have access to a bi-

ingual electronic network that enables them to connect and coordinate their efforts to establish binational academic projects and exchange relevant information on the Internet. The database-driven tool is part of the Border Pact initiative, a cross-border partnership that brings together 65 higher education in-
stitutions from Mexico and the United States with the purpose of affecting so-
cial change in the borderlands. Institu-
tions and NGOs interested in collaborat-
ing in the areas of service learning, border curriculum development, building and funding education initiatives; community issues; environment; health care; urban infra-
structure; education development; and other border-related issues are encouraged to register in the database and participate in the discussion list.

CONAHEC, a non-profit organization funded by the Ford Foundation, fosters collaboration among higher education institutions in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. According to Francisco Marrosoelo, director of CONAHEC, the education and human resource markets in North America are global-
izing at a phenomenal rate. It is there-
fore crucial to establish a strategic part-
rnership among universities, national associations, foundations, government agencies and corporations in order to increase and improve joint action in higher education.

Collaboration on Teacher Education Studies Sought

The Fundación Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de Educación (SNTE) for the Cultura del Maestro Mexicano, A.C., an educational research and training center based in Mexico City, is looking for institutional partners interested in the development of joint research on education trends in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Potential themes for collaboration include: 1) the mainstream dominant culture in teacher education and how to reflect ethnic di-

versity and needs in core curriculum; 2) federal (decentralization) versus centralization of educational organization (compulsory and teacher educa-
tion); 3) the nature of teacher educators' work in Mexico, Canada and the United States; and 4) teacher union trends in the three countries. For more information contact Pardino-Salvi, Fundación SNTE para la Cultura del Maestro Mexicano, A.C. Miler y Penado 228, Col.

Microfilm Collections Available from Scholarly Resources

Several sources of archival material are available to scholars of Mexico or Latin in California and the United States from Scholarly Resources. The Prince-

ton University Latin American Microfil-

m Collection, consisting of periodicals, serials, brochures, fliers, and posters, provides immediate access to primary sources in Latin America. The microfil-

m set covers Mexico (including the works of Miguel Almendros and Avila Camacho, constitutions 1824-1980, the Revolu-

tion, the nationalization of the petroleum industry, and church materials. The set is comprised of 35 rolls at $2,975.

A second microfilm collection of the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) Archive of Latin Americana holds ephemera and serials relating to socioeconomic and political conditions in Latin America from the 1960s through the 1980s. The publica-
tions generally provide the ideological perspective of left wing, progressive, and human rights issues, but documenta-
tion of the political right, the military governments and the church is included. The greatest strength of the collection is that it includes primary sources that were not expected to be discovered and provides ma-
terial that was present only in limited primary sources in research libraries. The Mexico collection is comprised of 16 rolls of microfilm for $1,520.

A third microfilm collection, FBI File on Cesar Chavez and United Farm Workers, reveals details regarding the investigation of Cesar Chavez and the UFW as a subversive group. The records are roughly chronological in or-

ganization. The set consists of 2 rolls, with guide, for $170. For additional information contact Scholarly Re-

sources, Sales Department, 194 Green-

wich Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19805-

1897; tel. in the United States: (800) 772-8537; tel. outside the United States: (302) 654-7711.

Meetings

1848/1898@1998:

Transhistic Thresholds

In 1998 the anniversaries of two moment-
ous landmarks in world history con-
verge: the sesquicentennial of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the centennial of the 1898 Spanish-
American War. The Hispanic Research Center at Arizona State University (ASU) will convene the conference "1848/1898@1998: Transhistic Thresholds" on December 9-11, 1998 at the campuses of ASU. At this optimal moment, the conference will reflect upon and discuss the history and cumu-

lative impact into the present of 1848/1898 on the United States and the world. Preconference workshops will be held on December 8, 1998 and con-

memorative events and Mariachi Masses are planned for December 12.

The conference coordinators invite pro-

posals for papers, panels, art or other exhibition materials, research for the scholarly book, or materials for the CD-

ROM. The scholarly participation of researchers, educators, and government and other officials residing abroad, with special emphasis on Mexican-Americans in the Caribbean, the Philippines, Hawaii, and, Guan-

am, can be strongly encouraged. The deadline for the submission of an abstract for a conference paper or panel is September 16, 1998; the date for submission of written papers for the book or materials for the CD-ROM or for mailed pre-registration is October 12, 1998. The preregistration fee is $100; registration after October 12

will be $125. For additional information con-
tact 1848/1898@1998 Conference, c/o Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 87702, Tempe, AZ 85287-3702; fax: (480) 965-

0315; e-mail: 1848/1998@con-


Texas-Mexico Border Health Symposium

The U.T. System's Texas-Mexico Bor-

der Health Coordination Office (TMBHCOC) in conjunction with Texas Alianzas for Human Needs (TAFHN) will hold the Fifth Biennial University of Texas System Texas-Mexico Border Health Symposium and Prospective Health and Education Service Integra-

America Without Borders: Collection of Alternative Video Work

The Video Data Bank recently released America Without Borders/Andresina Sia Frontiera, a new collection of alterna-
tive video work by and about Latin Americans. The collection includes works by artists from Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and the United States and features artists such as Guillermo Gómez Pelayo, Coco Fusco, Nela Ochoa, Ximena Cuencas, Sergey Goldberg, and Carlos Trinick. The works in the series examine notions of history, culture, power, gender, sexuality and politics, using strategies ranging from mass media critiques to poetic and metaphorical narra-

tives. For rental or purchase information contact Video Data Bank at the School of the Art Institute of Chi-

tago, 112 S. Michigan Avenue, Chi-

cago, IL 60605; tel. (312) 345-3550; e-

mail: info@vdb.org.
IV Congreso Creación Feminina

The Fourth Congress on Female Creativity will be held at the Universidad Central de Bayamón, Bayamón, Puerto Rico on November 16-20, 1998. The conference theme is "100 Years of Transculturalization: The Impact of U.S. Counter-power on the Development of Talent in Hispanic Women since the Spanish American War." Conference sessions will include topics that explore the development of the professional woman in Hispanic-American culture under U.S. sovereignty. Conference registration will be $225. For further information contact Dra. Lorenza Santos Silva, Aparador 1725, Bayamón, Puerto Rico 00950-1725; tel: (787) 736-1010 ext. 2014; fax: (787) 740-2200; e-mail: creacion98@uamap.pr.edu, http://www.uamap.pr.edu/~creacion98/.

Richard Minnick—Earth Sciences, Riverside (Ernesto Franco, California State University at Monterey Bay; Horacio de la Cueta and Celerino Montes, Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, Baja California). Fire Management in Mediterranean Ecosystems Workshop. Proceeding of a workshop to provide information on fire ecology research to state and federal authorities responsible for the management of Baja California's Mediterranean-type shrublands and forests. The workshop served to open a dialogue regarding the effect of 100 years of fire suppression in California compared to the ephemeral conservation of natural resources in Baja California without fire suppression.

Stephen J. Trejo—Economics, Santa Barbara (Edward Funkhouser, Santa Barbara). SCR-43. Mexican-Origin Women in the U.S. Labor Market. Relies primarily on microdata from the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses. The project analyzed the labor force attachment and wage structure of female immigrants to the United States, with particular attention paid to Mexican-origin women. For purposes of comparison, similar analyses were undertaken for immigrant men.

Dissertations

Scott Thomas Anderson—Medical Anthropology, San Francisco, Berkeley. Growing Old in the Barrios: A Study of elderly residents in a Tarascan village in Michoacán to describe medical conditions in rural Mexico, including the future role of the ejido, innovation and adaptation in the countryside, and strategies to improve resource use and promote new forms of agricultural production and marketing. Three edited anthologies based on the papers presented at the Guadalajara conference will be published by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

Lindsay H. Allen—Nutrition, Davis (Olga P. Garcia Obregon, Sybilie Bunch, Davis). Improving Iron Absorption from Mexican Diets. The project developed a computer algorithm to predict dietary iron absorption from an existing Mexican food intake survey and tested it against the effects in human subjects of absorbable and inorganic iron absorption from typical Mexican meals.


Fredric C. Ge—UC Davis, Berkeley (Jonathan Cohen, Zachary Elkins, Jon Stiles, John Oliver, Berkeley). SCR-43. California Latino Demographic Data Book. An update of a demographic data set and publication to include recent census data and information on Latino use of public services. The current publication provides a detailed look at California Latinos, their origin, demographic history, income and labor force participation, economic activity, and participation in social welfare programs.

Philipp Maritn—Agricultural and Resource Economics, Davis (J. Edward Taylor, Davis; Agustin Escobar Latapi, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología, Occidental). SCR-43. Immigration and the surface aquifer system. The study discusses cost-effective and culturally acceptable means for determining the processes and interventions and explores the effectiveness of natural treatment processes for contaminants in surface water, sediment, and groundwater.


Ramona L. Pérez—Anthropology, Riverside. Molding Our Lives from Clay: Redefining Gender and Community Identity in The Artisan Pueblo of Santa María Atzompant, Oaxaca. The research explores and analyzes how negotiations of gender are influenced, and at times governed, by the social practices and physical space of community and how, in turn, this affects the politics of women's involvement in economic, social, religious, and political spaces.

William Rhet-Marsal—Anthropology, San Diego. Setting In: New Indian Communities and the Transformation of Citizenship in Mexico. Based on a study of indigenous migration and resettlement in the San Quintin Valley in Baja California, the dissertation examines the conflict between Indian practices and citizenship rights in Mexico and the development of new types of citizenship identities for indigenous peoples.


UC MEXUS Grant Awards for 1998

Faculty Grants

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce the award of 13 grants totaling more than $130,000 for the 1998 grant competition supporting faculty research. Faculty grants support projects that lead to the development of major, long-term collaborations with strong potential for extramural funding; binational conferences and investigations; significant advancement of scholarship; new creative works; innovative binational instruction or new intercampus courses; public service programs; strengthening of academic and research capabilities; and graduate student training. The grant recipients are listed below, including principal investigators, departments, home campuses, primary collaborators, and project titles.


Giuseppi Bernardi—Biology, Earth & Marine Sciences, Santa Cruz (Lloyd T. Findley, CIAD, Unidad Guaymas), Genetic Diversity of the Sea of Cortez Fishes and the Origin of Disjunct Populations.

Richard S. Criddle—Molecular and Cellular Biology, Davis (Alfonso Gardás Bejar, director of the division of temperate zone food technology and physiology at the Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo (CIAD), Coahuila, and Jaime J. Martínez Téllez, and César H. Rivera Figueroa, researchers at CIAD, to develop a potential supplemental tree crop for farmers in Chihuahua, Mexico. The project will use physiological methods, based on calorimetry, to identify and select superior-growing Pawonia trees from seedling populations for use in plantations in Chihuahua. Pawonia trees have rapid growth, do not require intensive cultivation practices, can be used as border plants for other crops, and have a high market value for specialty cultivation purposes. These characteristics, as well as the potential of the trees to adapt to the desert climate, make them potential candidates to become a supplemental crop area for farmers. If the project’s findings indicate that this would be good feasibility, the researchers also will identify which sites are suitable for commercial growth of Pawonia and specify specific trees to be cloned for commercial growth at each commercially accessible site.

The Mildred Mathias Award was established in 1997 to commemorate Professor Mathias’ lifelong commitment to excellence in science and her contributions as a member of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee from 1986 until her death in 1995. Mathias, professor emerita in botany at UC Los Angeles, also served as chairwoman of the UC Natural Resources System. The award includes supplemental funding for activities related to advancing research ties with Mexican collaborators.

California State University at Fresno, Hoyd-bhu Le, Davis, Francisco, Reliability of the Spanish/English WHO CIDI in a Population.


J.A. Staples—Evolution and Ecology, Davis (Hugh Drummond, UNAM; Claire Doutrelant, Centre d’Ecologie Functionnelle et Evolutive, Provence Bases of Habitat Selection in a Colonial Seabird.

UC MEXUS-MONACATY Grants

1998 marked the first competition for this grant program established under the UC-CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation in Higher Education and Research (July 25, 1997). UC MEXUS and CONACYT equally finance the collaborative grants program, which supports teams of UC and Mexican researchers in basic and applied collaborative research, institutional development, and public and service education projects that apply to public issues. The primary objective of the program is to enable the establishment of several collaborative initiatives with the potential for creating permanent linkages between UC campuses and Mexican institutions that will grow and continue with the support of other institutional and extramural funds.

UC MEXUS and CONACYT awarded 26 grants totaling $71,000 for the 1998 competition. The principal investigators, departments, home UC campuses and Mexican institutions, principal collaborators, and project titles are listed below.


Peter Armstrong, Molecular and Cellular Biology, Davis, and Francisco Vargas, Biotecnología Marina, CIAD (Gloria Yépez-Plascencia, Teresa Gollals-Galvan, CIAD)—Isolation and characterization of the immune defens protein α2-macroglobulin from the White Shrimp (Peneaus vannamei).

Stanley Brandes, Anthropology, Berkeley, and Martha Judith Gámex, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM (Sandra Nichols, Berkeley)—Process of recreation and creation of new identities among the grape farmers of Napa and Sonoma Counties.

Cathy J. Busby, Geological Sciences, Santa Barbara, and Javier Heleane Es- camilla, Geologia, CICESE—Sequencing Stratigraphic Studies in Baja California, Mexico.

Kenneth Cameron, Earth Sciences, Santa Cruz, and Fernando Ortiga- Gámez, Instituto de Geología, UNAM (Roberto López, Santa Cruz/UNAM; Duncan Keppee, Luigi Solari, UNAM)—IPF Geochronology of Basement Rocks Exposed in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Edward Caswell-Chen, Nemotology, Davis, and Remigio A. Guzmán-Palma, Instituto de Fitosanidad, Colegio de Postgraduados (Emelia Zavala- Mejía, Colegio de Postgrados)—Spatial Analysis of Meloidogyne Species and Racer in Tomato Producing Regions of Morelos State, Mexico.

Marc A. Deshusses, Chemical and Environmental Engineering, Riverside, and Sergio Revah, Ingeniería Química, UAM-Iztapalapa (Richard Aura, ORSTOM-French Scientific Research Institute for Development in Cooperation)—The WCAM-Biogas Collaboration Project.

John Froines, Environmental Health Sciences, Los Angeles, and Mariano Enriquez Cebralán García, Farmacología, Centro de Investigación y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN (Wendie Robbins, Los Angeles; Victor Borja, IPN)—Characterization of Pesticide.

The assignment of acronyms for institutions, organizations, and agencies is common practice in Mexico. The full names for those acronyms used in the awards announcement include:

CIAD—Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo
CICESE—Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior en Ensenada
CIAN—Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social
IPN—Instituto Politécnico Nacional
UAM—Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
UAN—Universidad Nacional Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

Use and Expatriate in a Mexican Agri-cultural Community Using a Geo-graphic Information System.

Arturo Gómez-Pompa, Botany and Plant Sciences, Riverside, and Eberio Novelo Maldonado, Laboratorio de Ficologia, UNAM (Ana Luisa Anya, Sergio Palacios, Rosa Luz Taver, UNAM)—The Effect of the Perilopism of the Samanu at El Edén Ecological Reserve (Quintana Roo, Mexico) as a Biodiversity Evaluation Site.

Norman F. Haard, Food Science and Technology, Davis, and Josafat Ma- rina Espinosa Braker, Investigación y Potenciación de Alimentos, Universidad de Sonora (José Luis Cadenas, Universidad de Sonora)—Proteolytic Enzyme Activity in the Mantle and Hepatopan- creas of Amo Praesulcule (Gastropoda, Discaceae).

John Heraty, Entomology, Riverside, and Robert Jones, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (Michael Gats, River- side)—A Preliminary Survey of the Hy- metoptera (Insecta) of El Edén Ecol- ogical Reserve, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Ann Hirsch, Molecular, Cell and Developmental Biology, Los Angeles, and Federico Sánchez, Instituto de Biotecno- logía, UNAM (Michelle Lu, Luis Cardenas Torres,
New Publications

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

As if Jesus Walked on Earth: Caravaca, Soriano and the Mexican Revolution
Tel. (800) 772-8937. 1998. 372 pp. cloth $35.95, paper $22.95. A collection of written and visual sources that document the cultural development of colonial Latin America. The text looks at the thoughts and actions of a wide range of people who were making choices and decisions, pursuing imaginary ideals, misrepresenting each other, experiencing disillusionment, absorbing new pressures, breaking rules as well as following them, and employing strategies of survival which involved both recollection and opposition.

Urban Elections in Democratic Latin America
Edited by Henry A. Dietz and Gin Shulse. SR Books, 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, DE 19804-1987. Tel. (800) 772-8937. 1998, 328 pp., cloth $30.00, paper $18.95. The contributors analyze the electoral process in ten Latin American countries, including an examination of how the elections have either paralleled or diverged from national election patterns. Each essay begins with an introduction to the country and city in question, followed by a close examination of the electoral experience at the local level.

Undocumented in L.A.: An Immigrant's Story

The Independence of Spanish America:
A Documentary History

born to Die: Disease and New World Conquest, 1492-1650
By Noble David Cook. Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Avenue, Port Chester, NY 10573-4930. Tel. (800) 872-8742. 1998, 266 pp., cloth $15.95. The contact of the Old and New Worlds, beginning with the first voyage of Columbus, resulted in biological as well as cultural exchange. The consequence of the humanoid population dominance of the Europeans was catastrophic for the Americas, the Americas before the sword could be unsharpened. The book challenges the Black Legend, which attempts to place all of the blame for the injustices of conquest on the Spanish, to demonstrate how all Old World peoples carried, in their blood, the seeds of the destruction of American civilization.

Spanish Cinema: Heterotopias and Hybridities
By Alfred Artega. Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Avenue, Port Chester, NY 10573-4930. Tel. (800) 872-7422, 1994, 194 pp., paper $16.95. An exploration of the crossing of literary and social forces—whether linguistic, political, or poetic—that forms the context for being Chicana. The author examines the aesthetics and sociopolitical underpinnings of coloniality and postcolonial Mexican and Chicana literature.

Myths and MisPerceptions: Changing U.S. Elite Views of Mexico

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longing the transnational period between Spanish colonialism and Mexican nationalism, the book demonstrates the constructed meanings of culture, community, and ecology, and discusses both the colonizing policies to which peasant communities were exposed and how they developed to adapt to and resist them.

Indián Women of Early Mexico
Edited by Susan Schroeder, Stephanie Wood, and Robert Hackstott. University Press of Mississippi, 4100 28th Ave., N.W., Norman, OK 73069-0500. Tel. (520) 677-7475, 1997, 504 pp., cloth $29.95. Neither silent nor invisible, women in early Mexico were active participants in their societies and critically influenced the direction history would take. This collection of essays by leading scholars in Mexican ethnology examines the life experiences of Indian women in preconquest and colonial Mexico.

Latin American Childbearing in East Los Angeles
By Pamela L. Erickson. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel. (512) 922-3205. 1998, 216 pp., cloth $39.50, paper $19.95. The author draws on both quantitative data and case histories to trace the pathways to motherhood for Latin/American teens, looking specifically at the situations, relationships, and perspectives of teen mothers enrolled in programs at Women's Hospital in East L.A. She describes culturally appropriate intervention efforts and assesses the limitations of prevention programs in institutional settings such as schools and clinics.

Señora Rodríguez and Other Worlds
By Martha Cerda. Translated by Sylvia Jiménez-Anderson. Duke University Press, P.O. Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660. Tel. (919) 687-3650. 1997, 328 pp., cloth $35.95, paper $16.95. The book examines the social process of peasant class formation and the cultural persistence of Indian communities during the late colonial period between Spanish colonialism and Mexican nationalism.
with the fantastico and phantasmagoric in a collection of loosely related anecdotes, stories, sketches, and epiphanies.

Mexican Murals

By Desmond Rochfort. Chronicle Books, 85 Second Street, Sixth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103. (Tel. (415) 357-4470, 1998, 200 pp., paper $27.50. Featuring over 100 reproductions of murals found throughout Mexico as well as in such American cities as Detroit, New York, and San Francisco, this book chronicles the careers of David Alfaro Siqueiros, Diego Rivera, and José Clemente Orozco in the context of post-revolutionary Mexican society and culture.


Edited by Rosa Pino and James A. Baer. Westview Press, HarperCollins Publishers, 1000 Keystone Industrial Park, Exton, PA 19341-4527. (Tel. (800) 242-7717, 1999, cloth $67.00, paper $22.95. Unlike urban geographies or political histories, the chapters of this collaborative volume focus on the people of Latin American cities, especially the working women and men who were faced with the ramiﬁcations of rapid urban growth and social change. Chapter on Mexico include “Mexico City: Popular Classes and Revolutionary Politics” by John Lear and “Viva la Revolución: Postrevolutionary Tenant Protest and State Housing Reform in Veracruz, Mexico” by Andrew Grant Wood.

The Second Conquest of Latin America: Coffee, Nitrogen, and Oil during the Export Boom, 1850-1930

Edited by Steven C. Topik and Allen Wells. University Press of Kansas, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. (Tel. (800) 352-1208, 1998, 200 pp., cloth $25.00, paper $13.95. The book focuses on the impact of three key export commodities—coffee, bananas, and oil—to illustrate the relationships among the environment, natural and human re-

sources, and the world economy. The authors analyze the ﬁrst time that Latin America embraced export economies in the context of similar strategies currently in vogue.

Notable Latin Americans: A Biographical Dictionary

By Matt S. Meier with Conchita Franco Serri and Richard A. Garcia. Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881. (Tel. (203) 225-5080, 1997, 448 pp., cloth $60.00. A compilation of 127 men and women who have immigrated to or been born in the United States and have made major contributions to American life and culture. Cubans Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and others of Spanish, South American, Central American and Caribbean heri-
tage—more than one-third of them women—represent 35 ﬁelds of endeavor and all 50 states.

Approaches to the Historical Archaeology of Mexico, Central and South America

Edited by Janine Gare, Greg Charles Smith, and Patricia Fournier-Garcia. Institute of Archaeology Publications, UC Los Angeles, Box 51510, Riverside, CA 92520-5100. (Tel. (909) 657-2222, 1998, 400 pp., cloth $59.95, paper $19.95. The contributors examine the relationship of the past and present. In Mexico to the past century of J.U.S. involvement—from the rural rebellion of the 1840's through the 1940's to the 1980's in Chiapas.

Naive Resistance and the Pix Colonial in New Spain

Edited by Susan Schroeder. The University of Nebraska Press, 312 North 14 Street, P.O. Box 80448, Lincoln, NE 68504-0484. (Tel. (402) 472-3381, 1998, 200 pp., cloth $45.00, paper $19.95. The seven contributors to this volume examine episodes of rebellion of native peoples in colonized New Spain, ranging from Nuevo Vizcaya, Oaxaca, Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Mexicali Island and spanning the last two centuries of Spanish rule.

The Flower in the Sun


Gorging Mexico: 1821-1835

By Timothy E. Anna. University Press of Nebraska Press, 312 North 14 Street, Lincoln, NE 68588-0484. (Tel. (402) 472-3381, 1998, 200 pp., cloth $35.00, paper $19.95. The ﬁrst interdisciplinary study of the Chicana Art, Resistance and Afﬁrmation (CARA) exhibit, which toured major museums around the United States in the early 1990s. Alicia Alvaro looks at the exhibit as a cultural test in which the Chicana community afﬁrmed itself not as a “subculture” within the United States but as an “alternate” culture in opposition to the exclusionary and homogenizing practices of mainstream institutions.

Mexican Americans in the 1980s: Politics, Policies, and Perceptions


Health and Social Services among Internal Labor Migrants: A Comparative Perspective

Edited by Antonio Ugalde and Gilberto Cárdenas. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. (Tel. (800) 352-3205, 1998, 176 pp., paper $25.00. The articles in this collection focus on the common concerns and problems in the provision of social and health services to immigrants in the European Union and the United States.

Chicana/Ciudad de Mexico: Monografías de una nueva generación: Picture City/ Landmarks of a New Generation

Edited by The Getty Conservation Institute. Esquela Escultórica (Sculpture Space) by René Garro Wong, age 13.
I can touch something far off in the distance.

—from Touching the Distance

TOUCHING THE DISTANCE

By Brian Swann, illustrated by Maria Rendon.

Paperback: $19.95. A photographic collection of Mexican City images taken by young photographers, ranging in age from 13 to 17 years old, as part of the Landmarks Campaign of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI). Originating from a Los Angeles community-based GCI project, the campaign now includes similar photographic essays in Cape Town, Mumbai, and Paris, as well as Mexico City. In each project, youths from diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds have photographed personal landmarks as well as designated heritage sites and have been asked to comment on the landmarks' relevance to their own and other people's lives.

The Color Blind: California's Battle to End Affirmative Action

By Lydia Chávez. University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel.: (510) 643-2840. 1998, hardcover, cloth $24.95, paper $16.95. Going behind the mass media coverage surrounding the passage of California's Proposition 209, the book narrates the complex underlying motivations and maneuvering of the people, organizations, and political parties involved in the campaign to end affirmative action in California.

Video and Film

The Party Line

Written, produced, and directed by Mario Barrera. Cinema Guild, 1697 Broadway, Suite 506, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 725-5322. 1996, 26 min., institutional and/or home use copies available. Supported in part by a UC MEXUS grant, this short fiction film provides a humorous examination of Chicano identity and acceptance through the protagonist's fantasies meeting reality following a call one evening to a phone sex service.

La Carreada: Rodeo a la Mexicana

Written, produced, and directed by Olga Najera-Ramirez. KTEH-TV, Pioneer Services: La Carreada Team, 1585 Schaffenberg Road, San Jose, CA 95117-2426. Tel.: (408) 771-KTEH. 1997, 27 mins., $19.95 for California residents, $17.95 for non-California residents. Based on five seasons of ethnographic research, this documentary provides a window on how the notions of Mexican identity on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border are articulated through the traditions and performances that comprise the charreada, an event similar to U.S. rodeo demonstrating expert skills in horsemanship and managing cattle. Film production was supported in part by a UC MEXUS grant.

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THE AGERMANCHIS FILM ARCHIVE
Part of the 7 Vicios
Poster Art by Antonio Vargas Brienes. 1931.
Understanding the UC System

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The Mexican cinema poster images featured in this issue are reprinted with permission from the Agrasánchez Film Archive, 3305 Lazy Lake Dr., Harlingen, TX 78550, the largest private collection of films, posters, and other paper memorabilia pertaining to Mexican cinema in the world. The Archive’s posters are the subject of a recent publication, Poster Art from the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema, curated by Rogelio Agrasánchez, Jr., and with text by Charles Ramirez Berg, University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Tel: (512) 471-7233. 1997, 200 pp., cloth $40.00.

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