Science and Policy in ‘The Hollow of God’s Hand’

By Kathryn Vincent

UC MEXUS began nearly five years ago to draw the plans for a project that would bring the work of UC researchers and their Mexican collaborators to bear on a host of critical issues related to water in the U.S.-Mexico border region, particularly in the Colorado River watershed. The area of focus defined by the UC MEXUS Border Water Project coincides with the upper half of the basin-like Colorado Desert, earlier named in Spanish La Palma de la Mano de Dios (the palm of God’s hand). The Colorado Desert spans the Californias, connected north to south from Needles to the River’s mouth at the upper Gulf of California, and along the Gulf’s west bank to a point south of the Bahia de Los Angeles, just above the line that divides the Mexican states of Baja California and Baja California Sur.

The upper Gulf of California or, as it is also called, the Sea of Cortez, has been a place of special interest to UC MEXUS. Since the creation of UC MEXUS in the early 1980s, the Institute has been sponsoring the research of UC marine scientists, ecologists, earth scientists and wildlife biologists working in the Gulf. But the University’s involvement long precedes UC MEXUS grants. The Gulf once was a place of spectacular biological richness, physical intrigue, and scientific fecundity and a seemingly limitless source of fish for food, for commerce, and for sport. It is home and nursery to an enormous diversity of life, including endemic and endangered species. And it is seriously threatened today: its stocks in severe decline, its estuaries denuded by years of uncertain water flows from the Colorado, its small fishing communities nearly starved out of business.

The upper Gulf of California is the only place known to harbor the most endangered marine mammal on earth, a small porpoise called the vaquita, or little cow, officially identified and named less than fifty years ago by a UC scientist, Kenneth Norris and his colleague William McFarland. Indeed, the first one they saw was dead—Norris came across its skull on a San Felipe beach. In the mid-sixties evidence emerged that associated the vaquita’s scarcity with the proliferation of fishing nets in the gulf. It was not until 1985 that scientists were able to examine intact, fresh specimens—seven animals that had drowned in the nets! By 1992, the fate of the mysterious, severely endangered vaquita hit the UC MEXUS agenda together with that of the ubiquitous dolphins of the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

The deaths of both officially were considered to be “incidental” to the economic demands of fishing for food and for sport.

(See Salton Sea, page 4)
Guest Editorial  
By Daniel W. Anderson

Saving More than the Salton Sea

The Salton Sea and its associated environs have been an arena since its accidental creation over almost a hundred years ago. Once the Rio Colorado Delta region—which spans more than 3,000 square miles—was possibly the richest and most diverse wetland system in all of western North America. The explorers who documented the region early in this century spoke of its richness in their classic works, such as Godfrey Sykes' *The Colorado Delta and Aldo Leopold's A Sand County Almanac.*

In its first 75 years, fishermen considered the Salton Sea to be a mecca for sportfishing, it was a paradise for waterfowl hunters and bird watchers and a spectacular and critical refuge for migratory birds. The Salton Sea became an important connecting link in the Pacific Flyway system that hosts migrating waterfowl along much of the west coast of the Americas. The Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, in its early days, was one of the "jewels" of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

I still consider the Salton Sea to be a secret treasure. The basin is surrounded by spectacular scenery that can be enjoyed in rare solitude. Ornithologists recognize the area as a prime focus for avian biodiversity—a fantastically array of migratory birds pass through in every season. The Salton Sea remains a rich and interesting site for bird watchers and in fact has become one of the very few remaining wetlands on the southwestern Pacific Flyway.

(’The Salton Sea is a rather violent place, just a bit terrifying—and a bit reassuring. A place of abundant life in the midst of barren desert; a place of regeneration and rebirth, but also a place of bitter uncompro mising struggle and competition. The fabulous green fields, producing crops, yields second to none on earth, have been wrested from the wasteland by prodigious human effort, but in the attempt to exploit there have been necessary protections.


Do we have to take it all?

If the Sea dies, where will the birds go? One state legislator was recently quoted by the L.A. Times as suggesting that the Sea's importance as a link on the Pacific Flyway is over-stated. State Senator Jim Costa, who chairs the Senate Water Committee, perpetuated a common misunderstanding when he observed that birds were able to migrate before the Sea was closed, and that they should be able to find another place to stop if the Sea disappears. But the accident that created the Salton Sea occurred when the Colorado Delta region was much more diverse, rich, and uncontrolled than it is today. And California's wetlands, from the klamath Basin, through the Central Valley, along the coasts of Alta California and through the Delta region of Baja California, have been reduced by more than 90% in this century. The Salton Sea's importance has increased in direct, even exponential, proportion to the decline of other habitats, and if the Sea disappears, there would be few other places for the birds to rest, feed, and breed.

The Sea is so troublesome that it's easy to understand why some would throw up their hands in despair and let it go. The consensus of ecological, political, and economic problems associated with the Salton Sea and Rio Colorado Delta today seems insurmountable. The dilemma arises, however, from a long history of neglect and self-interest involving the control and use—or misuse—of water in the region. Solving the current environmental problems will take no less time than it took to create them. It will take much more commitment. But if we don't get started now, I am afraid our grandchildren will not look favorably upon us. In fact, I'm dubious at the generation before mine, the one that began the ending of the wealth of natural regions we once had in the Southwest.

What's really going on here?

The goals of Salton Sea remediation have never really been clear. Much of the current effort appears to be driven by economic interests, and the suggested benefits of shoreline development are a Pandora's box that will exacerbate already critical environmental problems, water shortages, and water quality. While the region's agricultural activity will continue to draw workers to the area, I don't think it's a good idea to promote the basin as a new destination for people seeking retirement homes and high-impact recreation.

Solutions that promise to dump the problem on Mexico are equally flawed. The often-discussed project that would pump the Sea's salty, nutrient-laden water to the Colorado River Delta threatens further degradation of the Delta and the Upper Gulf of California. I believe that such a scheme would seriously undermine international efforts to restore the Delta region and would threaten a newly established Biosphere Reserve in the Upper Gulf, home to the vaquita, the most endangered marine mammal in the world. We must speak for protection of the resources of the Delta and Gulf in the same way that we must exercise responsible stewardship of the region's resources north of the U.S.-Mexico border. In a regional context, the water exchange solution is completely unacceptable.

So how do we fix it?

If anything is to be done that will be truly effective for the protection of biodiversity and wetland conservation in the Rio Colorado Delta region, it will require a well-coordinated international effort involving both public and private entities. Since agriculture has been the prime beneficiary of water management practice, and the prime cause of the Salton Sea's problems in the past, agriculture must be a part of the solution.

We must admit that the great agricultural universities of California have helped to contribute to many water-pollution problems through their early involvement in the development of environmentally intensive agricultural science—the results of which are so clearly evident at the Salton Sea. But now a new university/industry alliance is beginning to show how methods conducive to both agriculture and nature are possible; prime examples are the habitat joint-venture program in the Central Valley, CALFED in the San Francisco Bay area, and a new binational watershed plan between the United States and Mexico for the upper San Pedro River Basin. The problems caused by past actions are modifying our behavior, however, and they need to be addressed simultaneously in many places in the state and in the nation. In California, four linked areas need immediate attention: the Klamath Basin, the San Francisco Bay Delta, the San Joaquin Valley, and the Rio Colorado Delta region. Of these, the Rio Colorado Delta represents the greatest challenge because of the international nature of the land and physical resources, and the transnational nature of the people and wildlife of the region.

The commitment necessary to achieve remediation of the entire lower Colorado River region will have to be long-term, substantial, cooperative, and creative. Saving the Salton Sea is more than an engineering problem. It's a social, diplomatic, ecological, future-altering opportunity to develop a model for reversing the negative environmental trends caused by irresponsible management of natural resources all over the world in the twentieth century. Probably we don't know yet how to achieve the exact solutions we seek, but we need to stop repeating our mistakes and instead invest our resources and scientific enterprise in an intense, coordinated effort to find new, mutually beneficial, ways to support people and the natural environment.

Daniel W. Anderson is Professor of Wildlife Biology at the University of California, Davis. For more than thirty years he has conducted research on marine birds in the Pacific Flyway, with special focus on brown pelican populations in the Gulf of California and in water-development projects in California. His work in urban ecology has concentrated on contaminant and pollution hazards from agricultural and related practices. Anderson is a member of both the Steering Committee of the UC MEXUS Border Water Project and the UC Mexico-Salton Sea Workshop, sponsored by UC MEXUS and the UC Water Resources Center in October 1998.

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HELEN T. ANDERSON
Salton Sea
(continued from page 1)

A binational conference called “Current
Crisis in Marine Mammal
Management,” was convened in 1992 to consider the
bottlenosed dolphin and vaquita issues.
Arturo Gómez-Pempa, then UC
MEXUS director, observed in his opening
statement that “the protection of marine
mammals is part of an ongoing debate of
great significance to all humanity: the
conservation of nature versus economic
development.” The conference was part of
the Critical Issues in U.S.-Mexican
Relations series organized by UC MEXUS
with the sponsorship of the John D. and
Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.
The result of that particular meeting had
little influence on the tursiops dolphin issue other
than to air it in an exciting and eloquent
binational scientific forum. The loss of
marine mammals in the harvesting of tuna
is a huge global dilemma that seems to be
far more dependent upon diplomacy and
international economic power than on
science for its resolution.

For the Upper Gulf, however, a bit of
magic happened at the meeting, and one
might think the divine (eloves)—another
local nickname for the elusive vaquita—
were at work. The Mexican Secretary of
Fisheries, Guillermo Jiménez Morales,
arrived at the meeting to give the keynote
address and heard the evidence—provided by
U.S. and Mexican scientists, environ-
mental groups, and local fishermen—that
over-fishing was emptying the Gulf
waters of life. Still, the idea persisted that
polluted and insufficient water entering the
Gulf from the Colorado River was
really to blame for the crisis. At the
conference, an ellobiant Mexican marine
ecologist named Said Alvarez-Borrego
persuaded the Mexican minister that the
Gulf’s waters remained rich and clean and
well able to support abundant life, and
that the Colorado River Delta was the key
to environmental health in the entire
transitional region. It was a turning
point. The following year, the Mexican
government and the United Nations
established a U.N. Man and the Biosphere
Programme (MAB) reserve in the Upper
Gulf, with the Delta of the Colorado at its
core.

A transitional regional view of the
U.S.-Mexico borderlands became the
essential geographic framework for the
UC MEXUS border environment pro-
gram. In May 1996, at the invitation
of California Congressman George E.
Brown, Jr. and Ken Calvert, UCR
Chancellor Raymond Orbach led a team
of UC MEXUS researchers in a “border
briefing” held in the packed House
Science Briefing Room (see box on
opposite page). The fast-paced presentations
emphasized the interaction of resources,
people, and wildlife in the border
zone, a line that firmly
connected the seas of the Colorado Desert.
The Sea of Cortez and the Salton Sea
became intricately linked in the
UC MEXUS border water agenda.

The challenges facing the Salton Sea
in many ways recall those of the Gulf,
but they are uglier and harder to solve. The
Salton Sea was created in 1905 by an
accidental diversion of the Colorado River
into the Salton Sink. By the time the
River was contained, a 35-mile-long sea
was formed. The expansion of irrigated
agriculture in the region rolled up the Sea
for irrigation water disposal, now the
Sea’s central water source depends on
agriculture. By the middle of the century
the Sea was host to a thriving water-based
recreation industry and a magnificent
wildlife preserve. As other wetlands
were lost to development, the Sea assumed an
increasingly critical role in the Pacific
Flyway as a home for a huge variety of
migrating birds. Some 380 species of
birds are found in the region, and more
than 75 species breed at the Sea. The
Colorado River’s delta at the upper Gulf of
California is the next-closest link on the
chain.

At the Salton Sea, however, there is
clear evidence that freshening the waters,
and its borders already are closed; indeed,
there is no outlet at all, and the only
significant inflow reaches the Sea after
traversing the agricultural fields of the
Impe-
rial Valley and the swamps of the booming
Mexican border town of Mexicali. Now
fish and birds at the Sea are subject to
unexplained, periodic events of enormous
mortality. Ton’s of fish and hundreds of
thousands of birds have died there in the
last seven years, their carcasses often cov-
ering the beaches in stinking, rotting
piles. Shoreline development is thwarted
by ever-changing water elevations that
can alternately flood structures and agricul-
tural land or strain docks and marinas
in expanses of exposed seabottom. The
water already is 36% more salty than
ocean water, and salinity is steadily
increasing, approaching the point where
the resident species will cease reproduction.
And future water supplies to the region are
sure to diminish; California’s partners
along the Colorado River are demanding the
full measure of their share of its water, while
California is clamoring for more, and
the agricultural industry is learning how to
work with less. Without intervention, the
Sea will cease to exist as we know it, and
cannot possibly will disappear.

What kind of future can be foreseen for
the Salton Sea, and what does it mean for
the lower Colorado River region?
What are the implications for Mexico of
proposed solutions to the Salton Sea’s
problems, and how can UC and Mexican
scientists contribute to the development of
actions that are appropriate in the context of
the biotic realities of the region?
These critical questions were the basis
for the UC-MEXUS Salton Sea workshop
clustered by UC MEXUS together with the
UC Water Resources Center in October 1998.
The workshop was conceived and
conducted within the traditional role of

Environmental Implications
of U.S.-Mexico Economic Development

A UC MEXUS BRIEFING

2318 Science Briefing Room, Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

On May 29, 1996, UC MEXUS offered a program of presentations to members of the U.S. Congress and their staffs on UC and Mexican research initiatives in the Califor-
nia-Mexico border region. Given the alarming environmental trends at the border and their ramifications for international diplomacy and continued economic partnerships,
the briefing provided an opportunity to highlight the caliber and quality of UC faculty
and resources that can be brought to bear on critical border issues in collaboration
with Mexican institutions and colleagues. Included below is the program of presenta-
tions for the day.

INTRODUCTION
Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. & Congressman Ken Calvert
UC Riverside Chancellor Raymond Orbach
Director Juan Vicente Palerm, UC MEXUS

PRESENTATIONS
Dr. Daniel W. Anderson, Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology, UC Davis: “Trans-border Wildlife Conservation Issues for the Californias”
Said Alvarez-Borrego, Department of Ecology, Centro de Investigación Científi-
ca y de Educación Superior de Ensenada (CICESE): “The Upper Gulf of California: A Rich and Dynamic Biosphere Reserve”
Dr. Richard A. Minnich, Department of Earth Sciences, UC Riverside: “Use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to Evaluate Chaparral Fire Regimes in the California/Baja California Border Region”
Dr. Wilfred A. Elders, Professor Emeritus of Geology, Department of Earth Sci-
Dr. Margarito Quijano-Núñez, Institute of Engineering, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California (UABC): “Engineering Perspectives on Water and Engineering Issues along the Border”
Dr. Helen Ingram, Warringham Family Endowed Chair in the Social Ecology of International Cooperation, UC Irvine: “Managing Transnational Water Resources”
Dr. Sylvia Guendelman, School of Public Health, UC Berkeley: “Does Maquiladora Business Conflict with Workers’ Health?”
Dr. Juan Vicente Palerm, UC MEXUS, and Department of Anthropology, UC River-
side: “At the Crossroads: Immigration and the New Rural Americans”
At the UC MEXUS workshop, scientists who worked at the Salton Sea and in the Gulf presented their work in engineering, biology, chemistry, economy, and anthropology. They considered the most likely solutions being raised through the legislative effort, and raised strong concerns about them. The deaths of fish and birds were attributed less to salinity than to disease and the high temperatures in the Sea. Expensive projects such as large-scale water exchange that could control salinity and elevation would not address these factors and thus would not significantly improve the fish and bird mortality statistics. Especially, the scientists who had worked in the region vehemently opposed solutions that might jeopardize the already fragile ecosystems at the Upper Gulf.

Outside of the framework of the legislation, other alternatives were brought to the table for discussion, including one example that seems startling at first look. What if the Sea were allowed to become increasingly saline? The current food chain would be replaced by an algae-based food web by community, or a similar food chain typical of salt lakes around the world. Without fish, the Sea would not be dead, but it would be different.

A breakthrough came when UC Riverside environmental engineer Mark Matsunoto observed, "So far, engineers have been asked to develop solutions that address only salinity and elevation concerns. A broader range of alternatives exists to achieve other environmental goals." From this, the group began to imagine a different approach to dealing with the Salton Sea's problems, one that may completely alter the physical character of the Sea. The shape of the Sea may indeed change if treatment of its problems is conceived creatively and regionally, building upon newly acquired and still-developing knowledge in environmental engineering, habitat restoration, and water resource remediation."

We must find alternative ways to stretch our water supplies that preserve the integrity of aquatic ecosystems.


management of water resources in the region holds serious potential for irreversible environmental damage and human suffering," said UC MEXUS Director Juan-Vicente Palerm as he opened the Salton Sea workshop. "Our major goal is to create U.S. and Mexican scientists to come together, to share their work, and to think creatively about critical water-related issues in the border region. UC MEXUS will continue to fund the collaborative research that leads to new discoveries, and the publications that inform the public about those discoveries, but we've found again and again that the best way to get science into policy is just to put the right people together at the table."

The report of the UC-Mexico Salton Sea Workshop, Alternative Futures for the Salton Sea, is available free of charge from UC MEXUS. For further information about the UC MEXUS program on marine mammals, see UC MEXUS News Number 31, Fall 1993.

Kathryna Vincen has been Assistant Director of UC MEXUS since 1984, when she established the Universitywide Headquarters of the Institute at the University's Riverside Campus. She is editor of UC MEXUS News and has authored and edited books and articles on various topics, including the environment, photography, U.S.-Mexico relations, higher education, and legal issues. Her recent works include (with Jaime E. Rodriguez) a co-edited set of volumes on the history of the U.S.-Mexico relationship, Myths, Misunderstandings, and Common Border, Uncommon Paths, published by Scholarly Resources. A chapter (with Juan-Vicente Palerm and R. B. Vincent) on the treatment of Mexican immigrants in U.S. courts was recently published in Immigrants in Courts (University of Washington Press). She is currently under contract with Texas A&M Press to co-edit with Rodriguez the last work of the late historian Nettie Lee Benson, the founder of the Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas.

The establishment of sound baselines and an ecologically sensitive monitoring program are fundamental building blocks for a long-term coordinated science effort that addresses problems of the Sea in addition to those being dealt with by the current focus on salinity and water level control.

By the fall of 1999, the process established by HR 3267 had cut the number of options for action at the Sea. One mentioned solution would exchange large quantities of Salton Sea water for less-salty water from another source, such as the Pacific coast or the Upper Gulf of California. Control of the imported water would maintain both salinity and elevation at the Sea. Geography seemed to favor the Gulf as the discharge/sink site. But Mexican, and Mexican scientists, were hardly aware of the plan...
Announcements

Mexican Researchers at UC Davis Find Evidence of a Plant Information Superhighway

Beatriz Xocmonte-Cáceres and Roberto Ruiz-Medrano are part of a UC Davis research group that has found evidence of an internal communication system in plants. Xocmonte-Cáceres and Ruiz-Medrano, a CONACYT postdoctoral fellow, received a grant from the National Institute of Plant Biotechnology to study the communication system.

It is already known that certain viruses use a similar system to spread through their infected host plants. In this case, the virus causes the plant cells to produce proteins that transport the viral nucleic acids through the channels connecting neighboring cells known as "plasmodesmata." The pumpkin plant's CPMF1 protein now seems to do the same with RNA. Thus, plant viruses may have evolved the ability to exploit the plant's own pathways for long-distance trafficking of macromolecules.

UCSB Professors Receive Awards for Books on the Southwest

Mario García and María Herrera-Sobek, professors of Chicano studies at UC Santa Barbara, recently were honored for their writings about the lands and peoples just north and south of the U.S.-Mexican border region. The two scholars received Southwest Book Awards from the Border Region Library Association for "literary excellence and enrichment of the cultural heritage of the Southwest." The Association is comprised of library officials and other interested parties in the borderlands of Texas and New Mexico, Sonora and Chihuahua.

García was honored for his book The Making of a Mexican American Mayor: Raymundo L. Telles of El Paso (1995, University of Texas at El Paso), which is his fourth Southwest Book Award. A Mexican American native of El Paso, García was a seventh-grade student in 1957 when Telles became the first person of Mexican descent to be elected mayor of a major Southwest US city. "I remember feeling pride that a Mexican-American was mayor of the city and that he also came from my school," García said. "I think Telles inspired boys of my age to believe that we could also accomplish our goals in life."

Herrera-Sobek was recognized for her work—co-editor David Maciel of California State University, Dominguez Hills, with Culture Across Borders: Mexican Immigration and Popular Culture (1998, University of Arizona Press). The book addresses the depiction of Mexican immigration in popular culture on both sides of the border and includes chapters on art, film, literature, music and humor. "The border seems to be an area very rich in creativity," Herrera-Sobek said. "There is so much humanity going back and forth, so much human suffering and human happiness, it seems to release the creative juices.

New UC/CONACYT Postdoctoral Fellow

Guadalupe Montes de Oca, a 1999 graduate in anthropology from the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City, is the latest scholar to be awarded a UC/CONA-

CYT postdoctoral fellowship. Her fellowship studies added to the growing pool of scholars and scientists to receive postdoctoral support since the signing of the UC/CONACYT agreement in July, 1997.

Montes de Oca will be working with Juan Vicente Palerm, director of UC MEXUS and professor of anthropology, to explore how US law is applied to Mexican immigrants and, in turn, how immigrants use and perceive the legal system. With a background in labor law, Montes de Oca received her master's degree in France where she studied the sociology of industrial work. Her dissertation, Sorgimiento y Desarrollo de Taller de la Industria del Vestido en Una Región Rural del Mexico Central: Una Perspectiva Antropológica, examines the evolution of cottage industries and garment manufacturing in central Mexico in terms of their development from peasant households and society. Most recently, Montes de Oca was a Fulbright Scholar in Residence in Maryland at a consortium comprised of Rocky Mountain College, Fort Peck Community College, Salish Kootenai Community College, and Little Big Horn Community College, where she taught courses on the ethnography of Mexico and undertook fieldwork on Native American communities' articulation with federal welfare programs at the Fort Peck Reservation in eastern Montana.

Hispanic Farm Workers and Car Safety

A new UC Davis study calls for increased attention to driver safety programs for Hispanic farm workers. The study's lead author is Martha Stiles and James Griepshump, law enforcement agencies, Hispanic community groups and public health agencies must work together to design and distribute child safety seats to workers and their families. Stiles, a research associate at UCSD's Human and Community Development Department, and Griepshump, a cooper extension specialist in the same department, suggest three elements to increase overall driver safety—driver educational materials that are culturally sensitive; easy access to car seats; and acceptable, comprehensive training strategies. "The creative and effective use of these elements . . . can and will influence the positive outcomes of any driver-safety program targeted to the large farm-worker population," the researchers say.

Palerm Relocates to UC Santa Barbara

UC MEXUS Director Juan Vicente Palerm has announced that he will return to the UC Santa Barbara Anthropology Department after a five-year term at UC Riverside. Palerm's appointment to the UC Riverside History of the Office of the President will direct an international search for a new director of the Institute. Palerm has agreed to continue his service as director until his replacement has been installed. During Palerm's tenure as director, UC MEXUS' resources for binational academic and research programs grew dramatically with the initiation of such new initiatives as postdoctoral fellowships, the UC/CONACYT Agreement of Cooperation, and the Border Water Project.

Playwright Carlos Morton has been appointed interim associate director of UC MEXUS effective July 1, 1999. Morton, a professor and former chair of the Theatre Department at UC Riverside, will be responsible for the Institute's Riverside campus programs and for the development of systemwide programs. Morton will be assisted in this new role by Palerm as interim director of UC MEXUS.

Juan Vicente Palerm

in the 1993-94 academic year, and as director of the UC Study Center in Costa Rica from 1997-1998.

College and Little Big Horn Community College, where she taught courses on the ethnography of Mexico and undertook fieldwork on Native American communities' articulation with federal welfare programs at the Fort Peck Reservation in eastern Montana.

Farm workers may not realize the dangers they face on the road. Stiles and Griepshump point out that "[H]arm workers and their families believe that drivers are safer on rural roads than elsewhere. Because of the reduced traffic pressures, drivers also tend to relax their safety skills." Yet, in fact, just the opposite is true. Travelers on rural roads in the Central Valley are three times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than on urban thoroughfares, the researchers say. "Special efforts must be made to increase awareness not only of the risk to themselves but to those who ride with them. Cultured considerations are important in designing an approach for this group."

The study is part of an overall campus outreach and research program to aid Spanish-speaking, low-literacy farm workers who work and drive in California. It was funded by NHTSA and the California Office of Traffic Safety and published in the May issue of the journal Accident Analysis and Prevention. As part of the overall project, the researchers overview the development of an educational driver safety game, and they have begun a program of safe-driving training held at farm sites, local centers, and traffic violator schools, among other locations.

The researchers say.
New Immigration Studies Center at UCSD

An academic center for the study of worldwide immigration patterns, the first of its kind on the West Coast, is being launched at UC San Diego. The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS) will be directed by Wayne Cornelius, a political scientist at UCSD and former director of the University's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. The Center will be based at UCSD's Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (BRIPS). According to Cornelius, CCIS will distinguish itself from other immigration studies programs in the United States by maintaining a cross-regional rather than a U.S.-centered perspective. The main intellectual agenda of CCIS will be to systematically compare the U.S. immigration experience—both historical and contemporary—with that of other labor-importing countries, especially in the Asia-Pacific and Western European regions.

Within the United States, the Center will focus on Mexican, Central American, and Asian immigration to California. "A great deal can be learned from such comparative studies," Cornelius said. "For example, there are some striking similarities in the way foreign labor is being used in the agricultural sectors of California and southern Spain, the increasingly structural character of the demand for foreign workers to fill low-skill jobs in both California and Japan, and the utilization of social services by immigrants and refugees in California and Germany."

Remembering a Champion of Binational Cooperative Science

George E. Brown, Jr., U.S. Representative from California's 42nd Congressional District and a member of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee since 1994, died July 12, 1999; At 79, Brown was the oldest member of the House of Representatives and, in his 18-year term, the longest-serving member in California's history. Brown's integrity and uncompromising ideals were cherished by his colleagues. He was well-known for his early vocal opposition to Congress in the Vietnam War in the 1960s, and his unfailing dedication to labor and civil rights issues. Trained as a physicist, he possessed an intelligence and scientific understanding that empowered him in many initiatives in higher education and research. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970 and the Office of Technology Assessment in 1972. During the 102nd and 103rd Congresses, he chaired the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The relationship between Brown and UC MEXUS stemmed from their common interest in advancing collaborative and cooperative science programs with Mexican institutions. In 1991, the Institute worked with Brown to establish the U.S.-Mexico Foundation for Science, a binational, nongovernmental agency that supports and funds U.S.-Mexico cooperative scientific enterprises, with a strong focus on environmental issues in the U.S.-Mexico border region. Guillermo Fernández de la Garza, also a member of the UC MEXUS Advisory Committee, is the Foundation's current executive director.

The President of Mexico, Ernesto Zedillo, was represented by his science advisor, Pablo Radomés, at a memorial service held in Brown's home district. Radomés, now a member of the Board of the U.S.-Mexico Foundation, remembered Brown's strong commitment to the advancement of cooperative scientific enterprises and his "profound humanitarianism." Brown, he said, "will always be remembered as a great friend of Mexico," who shared his dreams and visions for the common future of our two nations.

In the mid 1990s, Brown urged UC MEXUS to look at environmental issues along the California-Mexico border, and especially the problems affecting the Salton Sea. He was particularly concerned that adequate research and research agendas be developed with which political decisions could be informed. At his request, UC MEXUS organized a group of UC and Mexican researchers in a briefing for Congress—supported also by Congressmen Ken Calvert, Jerry Lewis, and Sonny Bono—on the "Environmental Implications of U.S. Economic Development" in the border region. It was the beginning of the UC MEXUS Border Water Initiative that is featured in this issue of the NEWS. The project reflects the belief in the power of sound research, accurately applied, that hallmarked Brown's career. "More than any public servant I have ever known, he understood the culture and the needs of science," said...
Funding and Fellowship Opportunities

2000-2001 Fulbright Awards

The Fulbright Scholar Program offers opportunities for lecturing or advanced research in nearly 130 countries. Grants are available to U.S. university faculty and professionals outside academe, including business professionals, independent scholars, artists, research scientists, applied professionals in technical fields, government employees, journalists, and lawyers. U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications are required. For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Foreign language skills are needed in some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. Upcoming deadlines are November 1, 1999 for international education and academic administrator seminars and January 1, 2000 for NATO advanced research fellowships and institutional grants. For further information contact the U.S. Fulbright Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5B, Box G6WNS, Washington, DC 20008-3089; tel: (202) 685-7877; e-mail: appreque@ciese.org (requests for application materials only); web site: www.cies.org.

International Migration Program

The Social Science Research Council Program on International Migration announces fellowship competitions and a study of international migration to the United States. With funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the program offers fellowships for dissertation and postdoctoral research and for participation in a minority summer dissertation workshop. The goal of the International Migration Program is to foster innovative research that will advance theoretical understandings of the origins of immigrants and refugee flows to the United States, the processes of migration and settlement, and the outcomes for immigrants, refugees, and native-born Americans. The application deadline for the funding opportunities is January 12, 2000. For additional information and application materials please contact International Migration Program, Social Science Research Council, 919 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; tel: (212) 377-2700 ext. 694; e-mail: migration@ssrc.org.

Research on California Policy Issues

Funding is available from the California Policy Research Center (CPRC), formerly the California Policy Seminar, for UC faculty research directly relevant to California policy issues. The deadline is October 4, 1999 for funding starting July 1, 2000. Potential applicants are urged to contact CPRC beforehand for additional information and application procedures. California Policy Research Center, 1950 Addison St., Suite 202, Berkeley, CA 94704-1182; tel: (510) 642-5514; e-mail: cprc@ucop.edu; web site: www.ucop.edu/cprc.

UC MEXUS Artist in Residence or Researcher

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce a new opportunity beginning January 1, 2000 for a residency in art, creative writing, dance, film, music, or theater. One position is available. The selected resident will undertake a one-year period of activity and/or research in the Fine Arts at the UC MEXUS Universitywide Headquarters on the UC Riverside campus. The selected topic must be closely related to the agenda of UC MEXUS. Individuals who have recently been awarded the Ph.D. or M.F.A. at an institution of higher education in Mexico or at a campus of the University of California within the last five years may apply. Applicants are encouraged to discuss their ideas with the program manager prior to submission of proposals, particularly if the proposed activity requires specialized equipment or facilities. The deadline for submission of applications is October 31, 1999. For additional information and an application cover sheet please contact Carola Montes, Associate Director, UC MEXUS, Universitywide Headquarters, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521; tel: (951) 787-3159; e-mail: cmontes@ucr.edu.

Upcoming CONACYT Application Deadlines

El Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT—Mexico’s Council for Science and Technology) offers Mexican nationals fellowships for graduate study, postdoctoral research, and faculty sabatinas in institutions abroad. Under the University of California’s Agreement of Collaboration with CONACYT, students and faculty are especially encouraged to seek affiliations at University of California campuses. Approaching deadlines for CONACYT’s competitions are:

October 23, 1999—for applicants to the Graduate Studies Program (Master’s and Ph.D.) starting in Fall, 2000.

March 1, 2000—for sabatinas research fellowships from July-December, 2000.

For additional information about the programs, calls, and application procedures, please contact the CONACYT website at http://www.conacyt.mx/ or Marlene de la Cruz, International Programs Coordinator, UC MEXUS, 3334 Olmedo Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521; tel: (909) 787-1519; e-mail: marlene.dealeras@ucr.edu.

Meetings

Healthy Aging in the Next Millennium

The University of Texas System Texas-Mexico Border Health Coordination Office (TMHCBO) in Edinburg, Texas is organizing a biannual conference that will focus on gerontological issues in Latino and other populations. The conference will be held at the Sheraton Fiesta and Holiday Inn SunSpree resorts on South Padre Island, Texas, October 20-22, 1999. The conference objective is to bring together professionals in research and practice interested in health implications of a rapidly expanding older population along the border and elsewhere in the United States and Mexico. Topics to be discussed include social, psychological, and cultural issues; chronic health concerns; nutrition and fitness; and policy issues. The conference pre-registration fee is $115, but before September 26, 1999, after which the registration fee is $130.00. For further information contact TMHCBO. The University of Texas—Pan American, 1201 West University Drive, Edinburg, TX 78539-2699; tel: (956) 381-3637; fax: (956) 381-3668.

Global City-Regions Conference

Join policy makers, scholars, business people and community leaders from around the world in Los Angeles for the Global City-Regions Conference, October 21-23, 1999. Hosted by the UCLA School of Public Policy and Social Research, the conference will provide a unique forum for three days of intensive dialogue on global city-regions, the motors of an increasingly integrated world economy and the core of many of the economic and social problems. The conference will provide the opportunity to participate in a free-ranging dialogue among scholars, policy makers and practitioners on vital policy questions in four critical areas: economic development, social welfare, the environmental consequences of urbanization, and governance. Infrastructure and technology issues will be addressed in each of these four areas, which will be explored through a mix of plenary lectures, presentation of papers and associated discussions, workshops and field trips organized by practitioners and community leaders. Keynote speakers include James Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank, and Kenichi Ohmae, international business consultant and author from Tokyo, Japan. Registration for government, non-profit, and academic participants is $300.00. For private sector participants registration is $590.00. For additional information contact Global City Regions Conference, UCLA School of Public Policy and Social Research, 3250 Public Policy Building, Box 951565, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1565; tel: (310) 794-5477; fax: (310) 207-0382; e-mail: globalcities@ucla.edu; web site: www.app.ucla.edu/globalcities.

International Book Fair

The 13th Guadalajara International Book Fair (FIL) will be held from November 27-December 5, 1999 at the Expo Guadalajara Convention Center in Guadalajara, Jalisco. Founded in 1987 by the University of Guadalajara, FIL is one of the most important book fairs in the world. Chile is the featured country for this year’s exhibit, and a selective sampling of the country’s publications with representative literary institutions, major and small press publishers, will be displayed at the convention center. Pre-registration for the book fair is $30.00 U.S. if received before September 20, 1999. Full registration after this date is $40.00 U.S. For additional information and registration forms contact the FIL Promotion Department, A.P. 39-130, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; tel: (52-3) 810-0291; fax: (52-3) 812-2841.

Latin American Congress on Territorial Analysis

For its Twelfth Annual Meeting, the National Network of Urban Research (RNUI) is organizing a Latin American Congress on Postgraduate Training in Territorial Analysis, to be held September 23-24, 1999 in Tijuana, Baja California under the auspices of the Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF). The objective is to compare experiences, methodologies, approaches, reflections, and teaching philosophies, with specific emphasis on such themes as curricular development and modifications, relations between university and private enterprises, the relationship between communities and social organizations, financial problems and alternative funding sources, fluctuations in the numbers of graduates, the effects of globalization and local planning on postgraduate training, relationships among and between universities in Mexico and other countries, the effects of outside evaluation on the development of the field, and the job market. For additional information contact the Meeting Coordinator, Mtro. José Luis Castro, COLEF, Depto. De Estudios Urbanos y del Medio Ambiente, Bk Abelarco L. Roldánz 2925, Zona del Río, 22330 Tijuana, B.C. MEXICO; tel: (66) 313355 ext. 1401; fax: (66) 8102848; e-mail: jcastro@colef.mx.

Iberoamerican Research Network on Globalization and Territory

The Iberoamerican Research Network on Globalization and Territory (RII) and the School of Urban and Regional Planning of the Universidad Autonoma del Estudio de Mexico will convene the Fifth Annual International RII Seminar on September 22-24, 1999 in Toluca, Mexico. The meeting will offer a forum for high level academic discussion regarding globalization and territory, including issues of quality of life, decentralization, new
Disease Prevention on the U.S.-Mexico Border

The Binational EFIPAC Conference, a course on the epidemiology and prevention of vaccine-preventable diseases on the U.S.-Mexico border, will be held September 26-28, 1999, at the Hotel Jardines Juárez in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. The course is sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and hosted by the Texas Department of Health Services, the Mexico Border Health Office, the Pan American Health Organization, the Texas Health Foundation, the Merck Vaccine Division, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, and the Paso del Norte Health Foundation. Designed for physicians, nurses, pharmacists and other health care professionals who provide immunizations or related services along the U.S.-Mexico border, the conference will include discussion of immunization priorities in the United States and Mexico, immunization practices and issues in the border region, and the epidemiology and prevention of specific diseases. The registration fee is $90 before September 29, 1999 and $175 on-site. Registration includes conference materials, breakfast and lunch, continuing education credit, and transportation between El Paso and Juárez. For additional information contact Efren Orozco, Immunization Program, Texas Department of Health, P.O. Box 9428, El Paso, TX 79995; tel: (915) 774-6239.

Edmund C. Jaeger

The line drawings in this issue of the UC MEXUS NEWS come from the illustrations in Edmund C. Jaeger’s many books detailing desert habitats that span the U.S.-Mexico border. Born in 1887 in Loap City, Nebraska, Jaeger moved with his family to Riverside, California, in 1906 and began lecturing on health and temperature issues while attending college. He started his first teaching job in Palm Springs in 1918 and embarked on a lifelong career as an observer and chronicler of the nuances of the surrounding desert environments, particularly of the Colorado Desert. Jaeger graduated from Occidental College in 1918 with a major in zoology and a minor in botany. In 1921 he began teaching biological sciences at the Polytechnic High School in Riverside and the subsequent year became the first teacher of zoology at Riverside Junior College (later Riverside City College), a position he held for thirty years before retiring. Following his retirement, Jaeger served as Honorary Curator of Botany for the Clark Herbarium at the Riverside Municipal Museum until his death in 1983.

During his lifetime, Jaeger was considered to be North America’s leading desert naturalist. He has documented numerous new plant species of the California deserts and was active in promoting conservation policy and the establishment of desert protected areas. By 1957, he and a friend calculated that he had traveled 485,000 desert miles on foot, burro and automobile over a 50-year period. Among biologists, he perhaps is best known for his discovery of a new species of fowl in Naltari’s Pookoon (Philornis naltari), a phenomenon previously unrecorded in birds. He was granted an honorary doctorate from Occidental College in 1953 in recognition of this discovery and his contributions to scientific knowledge through his many books and publications.

Over the course of his lifetime, Jaeger witnessed dramatic developments in the use of the desert and desert resources, particularly in the Colorado Desert. He knew the Salt Pan when the area was dry—just salt beds on the floor of the Salt Pan Sink. Rowe Findley (“The Bitterwater Waters of the Lower Colorado,” National Geographic Magazine, Oct. 1975, pp. 555, 558) describes Jaeger’s account of the creation of the Salt Pan Sea: “I remember seeing the water pour in... The Southern Pacific tried many times to build a bypass around the expending lake, but the water always crossed the tracks again.” Illustration credits are noted on the back page of the NEWS. A compendium of the events of Jaeger’s life can be found in Son of the Living Desert—Edmund C. Jaeger (1887-1983), ecologist, educator, environmentalist, biologist, and philanthropist, by Raymond E. Ryckman and James L. Zackrison. 1998, published by R. E. Ryckman and printed by Lorna Linda University Press. The Riverside Municipal Museum currently features an exhibit dedicated to Jaeger, including unique examples of Jaeger’s field notes, photographs, and research.

Edmund C. Jaeger in Andreas Canyon, 1942. Jaeger had a long-term relationship with the Palm Springs Desert Museum. This photo was taken during a museum field trip Jaeger led into the canyon when he was 45 years old.
Faculty Grants

UC MEXUS is pleased to announce the award of 8 grants totaling $112,615 for the 1999 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 publications; 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 study. The grant recipients are listed below, including principal investigators, departments, home campuses, primary collaborators, and project titles.

Inés Hernández-Avila—Native American Studies, Davis, The Power of Native Language(s) and the Performance of Indigenous Autonomy: The Case of Mexico.

Barbara Herr Harruth—Anthropology, Santa Barbara, The Production of Health Inequality: California Public Health, Mexican Immigrants, and Infectious Disease.

Ronnie D. Lipshutz—Politics, Santa Cruz (Paul Johnston, Santa Cruz), Research on the Emergence of Citizenship among Mexican Immigrants in California.


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. Listed here are the principal investigators, departments, home campuses, primary collaborators, and project titles of the recipients from the Winter and Spring 1999 competitions.

Inés Hernandez-Avila—Native American Studies, Davis, The Power of Native Language(s) and the Performance of Indigenous Autonomy: The Case of Mexico.

Barbara Herr Harruth—Anthropology, Santa Barbara, The Production of Health Inequality: California Public Health, Mexican Immigrants, and Infectious Disease.

Ronnie D. Lipshutz—Politics, Santa Cruz (Paul Johnston, Santa Cruz), Research on the Emergence of Citizenship among Mexican Immigrants in California.


Dissertation Grants

UC MEXUS awarded 15 grants totaling $59,726 to UC graduate students undertaking their dissertation research. Grant recipients, departments, home campuses, faculty advisors, and project titles are listed below.

Manuel Barajas—Sociology, Riverside (Alfredo Miranda), Barrio in Northern California in the Late 20th Century: A Biocultural Case Study of Migration/Assimilation, Labor, Community, and Family.

Erick Bustillos—Sociology, Santa Cruz (Walter Goldfrank), Labor Market Strategies and the Stage Migration of Mexican Migrants.


Ralph Austin—Biological Sciences, Riverside, Community Dynamics and Avian-Association Studies Deduced through Diet Analysis.

Juan T. Robern—Biology, Riverside, Community Dynamics and Avian-Association Studies Deduced through Diet Analysis.


Antonio Carillo—Spanish and Portuguese, Santa Barbara, Early Life in California: Mexican, the U.S., and the Aboriginal Populations.

Arturo Gómez-Pompa—Botany and Plant Sciences, Riverside, Cynoide Toxoid and Domesticated Chusco.


Laura Kramer—Center for Vector-borne Disease Research, Davis, Ecology and Epidemiology of St. Louis Encephalitis Virus in Mexico.
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: Migration, Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior: Mexican Farmworkers in California." The project consisted of an ethnographic study aimed at understanding socioeconomic and cultural determinants of sexual behavior, risk perception, and contraceptive patterns associated with sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The target population was migrant women of Mexican origin who were farm workers in Salinas, California.

Inês Hernández-Avila—Native American Studies, Davis (Stefano Ventes, Davis). Indigenous Intellectual Sovereignies: A Hemispheric Convocation. A US-Mexico Binational Conference. Intellectuals working within the multi- and interdisciplinary fields of Native American and indigenous studies convened at a two-part binational conference to consider these fields from a hemispheric perspective. The first conference took place April 8-10, 1998 at UC Davis, and the second conference was held August 19-21, 1998 in Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico at the Instituto Cultural de Oaxaca.

VHIS(SIDA). HIV Infection and AIDS Educational Training for Health Care Providers in Puebla, Mexico. An HIV/AIDS educational intervention was developed by the project participants to include information and discussion on a wide range of issues, from medical management and early intervention strategies to counseling. HIV/AIDS patients and specific concerns related to women and children. The event was held November 11-14, 1998 in Puebla, Mexico, organized by a small AIDS non-governmental organization, APRENDENDIO A VIVIER, A.C., and attended by 704 participants, the majority of whom were frontline providers of services for people living with HIV and AIDS.

Robert G. McDonald—Nutrition, Davis (Carolyn Alwin, Evince Romero-Oyan, Davis). SCR-43. Nutrition, Health and Service Utilization of Elderly Mexican-Americans. The project aimed to examine the nutritional consequences associated with the use or under-use by elderly Mexican-Americans of nutrition support and education services established by the regulations of the Older Americans Act. Specifically, the study assessed dietary intake in a sample of Hispanic seniors relative to their participation in elderly nutrition programs.

Ruth Milkman—Sociology, Los Angeles (Janet Escala, Los Angeles). SCR-43. Unionization among Latino Immigrants in Southern California. Latino immigrants have emerged as a force for militant unionism in a variety of different occupational settings: building services, hotels, drywall construction, and wheel factories. Yet they are not included in the unionization efforts of large employers. The project analyzes the conditions that facilitate union organization among immigrant Latino workers in southern California, including considerations of why immigrant workers of other ethnicities have not participated extensively in the recent wave of union organizing in the region.

Inês Hernández-Avila—Native American Studies, Davis. The Roots of Dance Aztecas as Chicano/a Cultural (Indigenous) Expression: La Mesas del Santo Niño de Atocha and the Conchero Dance Tradition of Mexico-Tenochtitlan. The study involved ethnographic fieldwork to provide documentary material regarding the Conchero tradition of Mexico City. This material is intended to demonstrate how this tradition not only has sustained itself, but contributed as well to the elaboration of a Chicano/a indigenous consciousness.

Charles E. Lewis—Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Los Angeles (Octavio Villalobos, Thomas Donohoe, Los Angeles; Indiana Torres Escobar, Grupo Poblano de Trabajo en gressions: The Influence of a Critical Media Literacy Curriculum on Chicana and Chicano Community College Students.

Karl James Lorenzen—Anthropology, Riverside (Karla Andreas Tanabe). Recreating the Sacred Landscape: The Ritual Re-use of Cultural Geography among the Late Postclassic Maya.

Joe Bandy—Sociology, Santa Barbara. Border Crossings: Transnational Movements for Alternative Development and Radical Democracy in the U.S. Mexico Border Region. The project used extended interview methods to study how community-based movements for labor and environmental justice along the U.S.-Mexico border—especially in the San Diego/Tijuana area—have interpreted and resisted neoliberal forms of North American economic integration, specifically in the maquiladora sector. The findings of this research suggest that export manufacturing in the region has been linked closely with many rapid changes—increasing urban growth, poverty, human rights violations, environmental injustices, shifting gender relations, cultural imperialism, and distortion of government vis-à-vis corporate capital—that have prompted new community-based labor and environmental movements to offer popular alternatives.

Juan José Gutierrez Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, Santa Barbara. Agrarian Transformation from Below: State Legal Reform, Land Tenure, and Land Rights Movements of Queretaro, Mexico. A comparative analysis of land-related movements, land use, and change related to government policies in three communities in Queretaro, Mexico. The research examines the extent to which local-level responses (in favor or against state reform policies) tie to particular social and tenure patterns can be explained in terms of rural people's different perspectives of the possible consequences of reform, which originate in their own perception of the land in question.

Joseph M. Neri—Geography, Los Angeles. California Dreaming: Operation Gatekeeper and the Social Geographical Construction of the "Illegal Alien" along the U.S.-Mexico Border. The study examines the political geographical context and significance of "Operation Gatekeeper," a strategic plan of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to reduce unauthorized migrant crossing of the U.S.-Mexico border in the area of San Diego, California. Through this examination, the study explores the role played by the U.S.-Mexico border and its concomitant institutions and practices in producing various social geographical identities, most notably of the "illegal alien."
Chicano Art Inside/Outside the Master's House: Cultural Politics and the CARA Exhibition

By Alicia Gaspar de Alba. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819; tel. (800) 252-3206, 1998, 296 pp., 20 color and 58 b&w photos, cloth $35.00, paper $19.95.

Chicano Art in the Face of the Mainstream

By Salvador Guereña

New Publications

Urban Exit: Collected Writings of Harry Gamboa, Jr.

By Harry Gamboa, Jr., edited by Chon A. Noriega. University of Minnesota Press, c/o Chicago Distributing Center, 11030 South Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60628; tel. 612-622-1707, 1998, 568 pp., cloth $74.95, paper $29.55. The art of Harry Gamboa Jr. encompasses photography, video, performance, installation, essays, fiction, poetry, and lesser-known forms of his own creation. Working in the tradition of Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, Gamboa has pioneered multimedia formats for nearly three decades, setting a precedent for the work of artists such as Coco Fusco, Guillermo Gomez-Peña, and Daniel J. Martinez. Gamboa brings together a quarter-century of Gamboa's diverse creations in a visually compelling collection that reveals a rich vein of Chicano avant-garde production reaching back to the early 1970s.

Land of Chumash and Pines: Historical Accounts and Current Status of Northern Baja California's Vegetation

By Richard Minnich and Ernesto Franco Vizcaino. University of California Publications in Botany Vol. 80, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA; tel. (805) 777-4726, 1998, 168 pp., paper $32.00. In marked contrast to California's landscapes of urban sprawl, expansive agriculture, and wildfires, and the promotion of management systems, many landscapes in neighboring Baja California still would be recognizable to early explorers. The authors argue that the vegetation of present-day Baja California is remarkably similar to that observed in the 18th and 19th centuries, and that historical fire and grazing management regimes have done little to alter the region's mediterranean-type shrublands and forests.

La Administración del Territorial y Haciendas en Chihuahua Colonial, 1577-1820

By H. Bradley Benedict. Casa Londea, Londres 182-401, Mexico, DF 06590, 1998, 212 pp., paper $20.00. A running account and analysis of the administration of four successive commissioners during 1767-1820, with special emphasis on the day-to-day management and operations of the Haciendas of Dolores for three decades.

El Agua de la Nación: Una Historia política de México (1888-1946)

By Luis Alboíes Aguilar. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Librería Guillermo Boffi Batalla, La Casa Chate, Hidalgo y Matamoros s/n, Col. Tlalpan, C.P. 14000, México D.F., tel. (55) 658-00-47. 1998, 220 pp., paper $70.00 pesos. The authors reconstructs the path taken by the Mexican federal government to establish itself as the principal regulator of water development, based on original property rights to the nation's key water sources, as well as the privileged use of the resource via the construction of large engineering projects. The political process had profound repercussions for the social and political relations within the surrounding towns, communities and haciendas where water management previously had responded mostly to local agreements and needs. The author takes into account the notable economic and technological
changes that surrounded the hydraulic development projects, including advances in scientific knowledge about water resources, legal considerations, irrigation policies, water supply for urban populations, ground water usage, and agrarian reform.

Letras sobre voces: Multi-lingüismo a través de la historia
By Barcelona Cifuentes. CIESAS, Librería Guillerano Bonfil Batalla, La Casa Chasa, Hidalgo y Matamoros s/n, Col. Tlalpan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F. tel.: (55) 655-60-47, 1998, 344 pp., paper $50.00 pesos. Written in the last half of the sixteenth century, this recovered manuscript provides one of the original sources of historical knowledge of the region.

Círculos de Poder en la Nueva España
Edited by Carmen Castañeda. Miguel Angel Porrua and CIESAS, Librería Guillerano Bonfil Batalla, La Casa Chasa, Hidalgo y Matamoros s/n, Col. Tlalpan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F. tel.: (55) 655-60-47, 1998, 165 pp., paper $100.00 pesos. A wonderful taste of the rich oral tradition of Mixtec legends, fables, and myths based on research and interviews undertaken by the author in Oaxaca. The short narratives are presented both in the original Mixtec and in Spanish.

Aportes a la historia de la Geohidrología en México 1890-1995
By José P. Arreguin Muñoz. CIESAS, Librería Guillerano Bonfil Batalla, La Casa Chasa, Hidalgo y Matamoros s/n, Col. Tlalpan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F. tel.: (55) 655-60-47, 1998, 128 pp., paper $10.00. A panorama of the study and management of groundwater in Mexico over 100 years, including a broad range of subjects, from scientific and technical aspects to sociopolitical and institutional topics related to hydrogeology.

Sucháan, Cantan, Lloran/They Sing, They Cry. Poems for Children from Spain and Spanish America
Translated by Perry Higman. Eastern Washington University Press, 526 5th Street, Cheney, WA 99004-2431, (800) 508-9095, 1998, 88 pp., cloth $25.00, paper $16.00. An offering of poems from the Hispanic tradition that span past and present and from two continents, this bilingual edition provides a widely diversified selection of subjects, forms, and authors—including Rafael Alberi, Federico Garcia Lorca, Félix Lope de Vega, Antonio Machado, Luis de Góngora, Gabriel Mirabal and Pablo Neruda—and invites children and adults alike to delve in the word-play and whimsy of language and poems. Who but Neruda could have written “Odiar a los calentadores” (“Ode to Some Soda?”)

Mito, identidad y ritón: Mexicanos y Chicanos in California
By Mariángela Rodríguez. Miguel Angel Porrua and CIESAS, Librería Guillerano Bonfil Batalla, La Casa Chasa, Hidalgo y Matamoros s/n, Col. Tlalpan, C.P. 14000, México, D.F. tel.: (55) 655-60-47, 1998, 277 pp., paper $138.00 pesos. Based on archival research, interviews, and anthropological fieldwork, the author provides a historical panorama of the struggle of Mexicanos in the United States. The book presents an analysis of different Chicano cultural manifestations such as commemorative days (Cinco de Mayo), dances (Ojo de Agua), and activist movements (el calzadillo de San Bernardo).

Folk Mammalogy of the Northern Pimas
By Amador M. Ren. University of Arizona Press, 1210 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719; tel.: (801) 426-3797, 1998, 309 pp., cloth $45.00. Knowledge about animals by Native Americans of Arizona and northern Mexico is intimately entwined with their way of life—a way of life that is fading from memory. The author describes the relationship of the River Pima, Tobahó O’odham, Pima Bajo, and Mountain Pima to the revered creatures of their environment; how they are named and classified, hunted, prepared for consumption, and incorporated into myth.

Don Luis Leal: Una vida y dos culturas
By Luis Leal, with Vicente Fuentes. Bilingual Review Press, Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 872702, Tempe, AZ 85281-2702, tel.: (602) 965-3867, 1998, 153 pp., paper $16.00. Presented in the format of a conversation between two friends, the book relates the author’s experiences as a “child of the Mexican Revolution,” recalling the entrance of Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata in Mexico City. Leal recounts his life in Chicago from 1927-1945 and later in the Philippines as a soldier in the U.S. Army, and he describes his academic career and contributions to Chichano literature.

Crossing
By Manuel Luis Martinez. Bilingual Review Press, Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 872702, Tempe, AZ 85281-2702, tel.: (602) 965-3867, 1998, 128 pp., paper $11.00. Inspired by a newspaper account of undocumented workers left to suffocate in a refrigerator boxcar outside El Paso, this novel tells a story of thirteen such men who are trapped together in a boxcar while crossing the border from Mexico to Texas. One of the men claims the devil has come for him and is on the train.

The Astonishing Story of the Saint of Cabora
By Brianda Domecq. Bilingual Review Press, Hispanic Research Center, Arizona State University, P.O. Box 872702, Tempe, AZ 85281-2702, tel.: (602) 965-3867, 1998, 302 pp., paper $14.00. Mexican novelist Brianda Domecq provides a fictional re-creation of the life of Teresa Urias, a popular Mexican heroine remembered for her miraculous healing powers at the turn of the century. Urias’s sense of justice and her sympathy for the poor and oppressed drew her to politics, and eventually to the dictator Porfirio Diaz. Exiled to the United States, she continued to heal and inspire until her untimely death.

La Vida Nordeña: Photographs of Sonora, México
Photographs by David Buckelhaller. Essays by Gary Nahman and Thomas E. Sheridan. University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Boulevard NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1951, tel.: (505) 242-9270, 1990, 105 pp., paper $19.95. Fifty-two black-and-white images provide a representative cross-section of Buckelhaller’s massive body of work about Sonora’s Indians, Hispanics, and Mexicans, who, for hundreds of years, have lived in isolation in Sonora’s high mountains, elevated valleys, desert plains, and coastal beaches. The accompanying essays describe the unique cultures of Sonora and explore the value of Buckelhaller’s photography to the reader’s understanding of the region.

Subnational Politics and Democratization in Mexico
Edited by Wayne A. Cornelius, Todd A. Eisenstadt, and Jane Hindley. Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, Publication Sales Office, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037-0310; tel.: (619) 534-1160, 1999, 377 pp., paper $21.95. This volume highlights the growing disjuncture between Mexico’s recently accelerated transition to democracy at the national level and what is happening in the states and local levels in many parts of the country. Drawing on recent field research in ten Mexican states, the contributors show how the increasingly uneven character of democratization in Mexico can be a significant obstacle to the completion of the process in an expeditious and low-conflict manner.

Bread, or Bullets: Urban Labor and Spanish Colonialism, 1850-1898
By Joan Cassarinos. University of Pittsburgh Press, CUP Service Room, 6525. 37th Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611; tel.: (773) 277-2311, 1998, 340 pp., cloth $45.00, paper $19.95. Based on research in libraries and archives in Cuba, Spain, the United States, and the Netherlands, this book provides the first thoroughly documented history of organized labor in nineteenth-century Cuba. It focuses on how Cuban laborers joined together in collective action during the transition from slave to free labor in the last decades of Spanish colonial rule in Cuba.

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Land of a Thousand Dances: Chicano Rock 'n Roll from Southern California

By David Reyes and Tom Waldman.

University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd NW, Albuquerque, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591; tel. (505) 249-7737, 1997, 178 pp., cloth $50.00, paper $18.95.

Chicano rock 'n roll from Southern California enriched the music scene forever with the likes of Chicano Laura Victors, Thre MidNights, Cannibal and the Headhunters, El Chicano, The Brat, and Los Lobos, to name a few. Through interviews and anecdotes, the book tells the story of this uniquely American sound.

Posada's Broadsheets: Mexican Popular Imagery 1890-1910

By Patrick Frank.

University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd NW, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591; tel. (505) 249-7737, 1998, 264 pp., cloth $50.00, paper $24.95. José Guadalupe Posada is one of the most important graphic artists of modern Mexico. The book offers a close examination of his extensive broadsheet work in its original context, portraying the murderers, disasters, revolts, and popular heroes that engaged the attention of the public in Mexico City in the declining years of Porfirio Diaz's dictatorship.

Chasing Shadows: Apaches and Yaquis across the United States-Mexico Border, 1876-1911

By Shelley Bowen Hatfield.

University of Washington Press, 1200 University Ave SE, Suite 400, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591; tel. (505) 249-7737, 1998, 224 pp., cloth $35.00. In the late nineteenth century, Mexico and the United States pursued similar objectives in their Indian policies. They shared agreements that allowed regular troops of both nations to cross the border in "hot pursuit" of Indians. This book examines the military campaigns on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border against Apaches and other native peoples.

Mexican between Hitler and Roosevelt: Mexican Foreign Relations in the Age of Lázaro Cárdenas

By Friedrich E. Schuler.

University of Nebraska Press, 2302 N. 15th Street, Lincoln, NE 68588-0257; tel. (402) 472-4200, 1998, 163 pp., paper $13.95. An examination of Mexico's accelerated movement toward democracy during Ernesto Zedillo's presidency, the book considers the political dilemmas facing the country, the structures and institutions of its traditional political institutions (and how they began to unravel), the evolution of the presidency, and the crucial question of how political parties will cope with ongoing change. The authors also assess Mexico's economic outlook for the medium and long term as well as the politics of its social policy, focusing on poverty and income distribution, social policy since 1982, and the political challenges posed by the decentralization of political power.

Mexican Private Sector: Recent History, Future Challenges

Edited by R. Orland Baute.

Lyne Riemer Publishers, 1800 M St, Suite 414, Boulder, CO 80301-1026, tel. (303) 444-0824, 1998, 252 pp., cloth $49.95. Mexico's private sector continues to confront challenges imposed not only by reforms in the country's economic and political systems but also by demands of the international community for transparency and fair business dealings. This book, scholars and business leaders examine the responses to these challenges, weighing the goals of economic reform against its results, assessing the effect of economic modernization on sectors of the Mexican economy, and evaluating the political, economic, and social prospects for further reforms.

Vicente Fox: Stelios, Retos y Amenazas/Dreams, Challenges and Threats

Edited by Jean Hernández, proluge by Jorge Castañeda. The Center for U.S.- Mexico Studies, University of Texas at Dallas, P.O. Box 804684, Mail Station JO 45, Richardson, TX 75083-8688; tel: (972) 883-6401, 1998, 174 pp., cloth $28.95. Vicente Fox, the current Governor of the State of Guanajuato, is considered to be one of Mexico's foremost political leaders and also a political waver within Mexico's National Action Party (PAN). In this bilingual collection of speeches and statements, including an interview with the book's editor, readers will have an opportunity to review Fox's views on issues concerning federalism and political changes to education and the role of women in development.

Mexican Workers and the State: From the Porfiriat to NAFTA

By Norman Caufield.

Texas Christian University Press, Texas A&M University Press, 1801 N. Lake Shore Drive, John H. Lindsey Building, Lewis Street, College Station, TX 77843-4534; tel. (979) 862-8911, 1998, 224 pp., cloth $24.95. Almost eighty years before implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Ricardo Flores Magón—revered anarchist, Marxist, labor organizer and expatriate nationalist—predicted that if Mexican workers failed to organize and shake off the yoke of capitalism, the nation would soon be dominated by foreign economic interests. In this book, historian Norman Caufield traces the evolution of organized labor from its radical roots during the Mexican Revolution, its present status as a mere pawn in the game of Mexican politics.

Environmental Management on North America's Borders

Edited by Richard Kiy and John D. Wirth.

Texas A&M University Press, 1801 N. Lake Shore Drive, John H. Lindsey Building, Lewis Street, College Station, TX 77843-4534; tel. (979) 862-8911, 1998, 328 pp., cloth $27.95, paper $17.95. The passage of NAFTA has increased the volume of trade among the three nations of North America and concurrently increased the complexity of environmental challenges. This collection of studies provides an introduction to the range of environmental issues on both the U.S.-Canada and the U.S.- Mexico borders and an understanding of the dynamics now transforming North America. The book is divided into two parts, one on case studies involving the United States and Canada and the other on U.S.- Mexico issues.
Chicano Politics and Society in the Late Twentieth Century

Edited by David Montejano. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7189, Austin, TX 78713-7189; tel. (800) 252-2204. 1996, 368 pp., cloth $35.00, paper $15.95. The various protest movements that together constituted the Chicano Movement of the 1960s and 1970s urged a "politics of inclusion" to bring Mexican Americans into the mainstream of United States political and social life. This volume of ten specially commissioned essays assesses the post-movement years, asking what went wrong, what went right, and where we are now? Collectively, the essays offer a wide-ranging portrayal of the complex situation of Mexican Americans in the twenty-first century begins.

Modernismo, Modernity, and the Development of Spanish American Literature

By Cathy L. Jade. University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7189, Austin, TX 78713-7189; tel. (800) 252-2204. 1996, 304 pp., cloth $35.00, paper $15.95. Modernismo arose in Spanish American literature as a confrontation with and a response to modernizing forces that were transforming Spanish American society in the late nineteenth century. In this book, the author undertakes a full exploration of the modernistas project and shows how it provided a foundation for trends and movements that have continued to shape literary production in Spanish America throughout the twentieth century.

Vision in the Desert: Carl Hayden and Hydropolitics in the American Southwest

By Jack L. August, Jr. Texas Christian University, University of California Press, 5120 Royal, Austin, TX 78723; tel. (512) 471-2200. 1997, 462 pp., cloth $29.95. Set in both the arid lands of Arizona and the political backdrop of Washington, D.C., this book documents the life and career of long-time senator Carl Hayden. One of the most powerful figures in the United States Congress, Hayden centered his public service career around water and its distribution, and his achievements are inseparable from the history of the West and the development of arid lands. The book includes mention of Mexican rights and interests in the Colorado River and the Imperial Valley.

From the Bellybutton of the Moon and Other Summer Poems

Written by Francisco X. Alarcon, illustrated by Maya Christina Gonzalez, Children's Book Press, 246 First St., Suite 101, San Francisco, CA 94103; tel. (415) 999-2290. 1990, 32 pp., cloth $13.95. This brightly illustrated book offers a new collection of 22 bilingual poems inspired by Alarcon's recollections of childhood summers in Mexico. With a poet's magisterial vision, Alarcon takes his readers on a trip with his family to visit his grandmother and other relatives, where they hear his grandmother's stories, sample Auntie Reginalda's breakfasts, learn about the keys to the universe, and take dips in the sea. The light-hearted illustrations by Gonzalez perfectly capture the spirit of a summer where "cookers are more colorful, tastes are tastier, and even time seems to slow down."

Journals

Hopscotch: A Cultural Review

Edited by Ran Stavans, Duke University Press, Journals Fulfillment, Duke University Press, Box 90060, Durham, NC 27708-0660; tel. (617) 387-5765. Annual subscriptions, $24.00 for individuals, $50.00 for institutions; add an additional $12.00 for subscriptions outside the United States. A new quarterly magazine that seeks to put Hispanic topics on the media map by becoming a place of candid encounter and departure about Latino issues. The inaugural issue includes articles on Hollywood depictions of Latinos, the pitfalls of the Brazilian Left, Latino perceptions, and the controversy over Spanish.

From the Last Issue

Issue 36 of the UC MEXUS NEWS featured photographs from The Unbroken Thread: Conserving the Textile Traditions of Oaxaca, edited by Kathryn Klein (1997, The Getty Conservation Institute). The names of the textile weavers on pages 16-17 were inadvertently omitted. With apologies, we list the names, where possible, below:

p. 16
left: Juan Sánchez Rodríguez, Santa Ana del Valle, Oaxaca middle: Josefina Jacinto Téllez, San Felipe Usila, Oaxaca right: Florentina López de Jesús, Xochitliahua, Guerrero

p. 17
left: Adela García de Jesús, Xochitliahua, Guerrero right: not named

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The illustrations featured in this issue are reproduced with the permission of Stanford University Press from its editions of Edmund C. Jaeger’s books on desert environments. From The North American Deserts (1957), the drawings on pp. 8, 10, 14, 18, 21, 25, & 27 are by Charles S. Papp and the illustrations on pp. 16 & 19 are by Jaeger. Illustrations appearing from The California Deserts (fourth edition, 1965) are by W.A. Sharp (pp. 15, 22, 26-bottom), Pauline Hearst (p. 26-top), and Jaeger (p. 23). The photograph of Jaeger on p. 14 is from the local history archives of the Riverside Municipal Museum. UC MEXUS thanks James Bryant, Curator of Natural History at the Museum, for additional information regarding Jaeger’s life. The illustrations and maps on pp. 1-7 & p. 17 were created by Associate Editor Andrea Kaus. The map of the Pacific Flyway was adapted from Waterfowl Tomorrow, edited by Joseph P. Linduska, U.S. Department of the Interior (1964, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.).

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