PROFMEX Continues Collaboration With UC MEXUS

Directors of the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX) held their annual board meeting July 22, 1983, at Marina Del Rey, California. This was the first meeting of the full board since PROFMEX received funding from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation in November 1981. Those attending to discuss future plans and to evaluate the performance of consortium activities to date were PROFMEX President James W. Wilkie, Wayne A. Cornelius, Paul Ganster, Louis Wolf Goodman, Colin M. MacLachlan, Oscar J. Martinez, Michael C. Meyer, Clark W. Reynolds, Stanley R. Ross, John W. Sewell, PROFMEX Coordinator Clint E. Smith, Albert Utton, and PROFMEX staffer Rebecca Reynolds.

The meeting opened with welcoming remarks by President Wilkie, who asked Clark Reynolds to give an overview of current United States-Mexico economic, political, and social relations, and the problem of managing interdependence between the two countries.

In his talk, Reynolds noted that effective understanding of the United States-Mexico relationship requires a look at the organic interdependence of the two countries. The U.S. Mexicanists might ask how the systems interact dynamically over time as they are served by flows of various kinds (such as labor, capital, trade, technology, values, ideas, and ideologies) and how these flows alter structures in both the receiving and sending systems in an interdependent way.

The interdependence approach poses very serious challenges as it requires incorporating many different perceptions into the analysis. That is to say, when examining an economic process, such as that between the United States and Mexico, different things are apparent depending upon the examiner’s point of view. For example, Tom Heller of the Stanford Law School has noted that migration flows are perceived in Mexico as a labor market adjustment process and not as a policy problem. The U.S. sees migration as a serious policy problem and does not want to think about labor market adjustment to very unequal wage rates.

These disparate views hold true for studies of the capital flow between the two countries. From the United States point of view the capital flow to Mexico is a market adjustment process. From the point of view of many Mexicans it is a policy problem; it is U.S. American capital threatening to take over the commanding heights of the Mexican economy. Such varied perceptions of capital flows lead to different measurements and different problem-oriented approaches on both sides.

Thus, the question is, how can one at the policy level deal with a situation which is characterized by relativistic perceptions? Reynolds thinks this is possible if policy makers accept the fact that there are different perceptions and different measurements, and if they proceed to look for an array of consensus scenarios for policies that both sides can agree on.

Policy scenarios leading to binational consensus do exist, according to Reynolds, and this means that policy makers must face the need to deal with institutional adaptation, or institution-building in order to manage interdependence. Although it is possible for each country to attempt to manage the U.S.-Mexican relationship unilaterally, it is not likely that such a course would do justice to the full potential for greater symmetry in the relationship, nor is it likely to lead to fully acceptable consensus scenarios.

Reynolds thinks that Mexico and the United States are more involved in working out this transnational management problem now than ever before. Until recently, the United States has not been in a position, with respect to Mexico, in which binational institution building and managed interdependence policy making have been priority items.

Given cyclical economic conditions in both countries in recent years the United States and Mexico now face what Reynolds calls “pathological interdependence.” The two countries have experienced higher costs than might normally have been expected from extremes in interaction provoked by unilaterally imposed policies that respond to domestic economic and social conditions. There are three factors contributing to the extremity of the crisis in the Mexican-United States relationship. All relate to economic policy...
UC MEXUS NEWS

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Editor’s Note: This supplement is a guide directed to new and returning members of the MEXUS community, with emphasis on events and activities taking place in the Los Angeles area. It is intended to provide information that will be of interest to the MEXUS community, both locally and internationally. This issue contains information about the MEXUS Membership Directory, the MEXUS Newsletter, and the MEXUS Conference. The conference will take place from October 24 to 26, and will feature panels on various aspects of Mexican culture and society. The conference will also include a reception and a dinner. The conference is open to the public, and registration information can be found on the MEXUS website. For more information, please contact the organizers. The conference will be held at the UCLA Institute of the Americas. The conference will be held at the UCLA Institute of the Americas. The conference will be held at the UCLA Institute of the Americas.
RMCLAS Meetings Announced

The Rocky Mountain Council in Latin American Studies (RMCLAS) has announced the dates and sites for its 32nd and 33rd annual meetings. Although panels focus on all areas of Latin America, traditionally about half of the program is devoted to Mexican and border topics.

The 32nd annual meeting, hosted by President Susan M. Deeds, will be held at the Tucson Marriott Hotel, February 26-28, 1983. Very favorable rates have been negotiated at $35 for single occupancy and $40 for double occupancy. The continental-banquet will be held at the Front Street Saloon in Old Tucson, the Arizona western movie set, where participants can fully enjoy the flavor of the Borderlands. All those interested in participating on a panel, presenting a paper, or attending the meeting should contact: Susan M. Deeds, Latin American Studies Program, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602) 621-1137.

The 33rd annual meeting, hosted by the University of Montana's Manuel A. Machado, Jr., will be held at the Double Arrow Ranch in Seeley, Montana, September 27-29, 1983. The location is adjacent to the Bob Marshall Wil-
UCSD Fellowship Competition

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD has announced the opening of its 15th annual international competition for predoctoral and postdoctoral Visiting Research Fellowships. Each year the Center invites up to 15 scholars from a variety of disciplines as well as postdoctoral and predoctoral social science specialists on Mexico or issues in U.S.-Mexico relations to spend either 12-months or 3-12 months in residence at UCSD.

Applications for Visiting Research Fellowships to be held during the year beginning August 1, 1984, are now being received. The deadline for most applications is November 15, 1983. Selections will be announced by January 31, 1984.

Fellowship holders pursue individual research and writing projects, organize and conduct research workshops in their areas of specialization, and participate in a weekly Research Seminar on Mexico and U.S.-Mexican Relations.

UCSD Executive Workshop on Mexico's Economic Stabilization

Forty corporate executives, government officials, and scholars met at the Rancho Bernardo Inn near San Diego on June 2-4, 1983, to participate in the fifth annual Executive Workshop on "Mexico's Economic Stabilization: Challenges and Opportunities." Organized by UCSD's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, the workshop was developed as part of the Center's outreach program by its public affairs director, Donald L. Wyman.

The participants discussed current and projected performance of the Mexican economy; foreign exchange, trade, and investment policies; monetary and fiscal policy; and the banking system; problems and prospects in the energy and agricultural sectors; demographic trends and the labor market; the national development plan; and political aspects of the economic situation.

Participants included Abel Beltrán del Río (Mexico Project, Wharton Econometric Forecasts Associates); David Barra (Economic Commission for Latin America); Sergio Gheizigara (Banco de México); Clark Reynolds (Stanford); Luis Chico Parde (Banco Ch.P.H.); Roberto Hernández (Chairman, Acordan, Valley of Mexico); Camacho (Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto); René Villarreal (Secretary of Mining and Industry); Manuel Barrera (Wharton Econometric Forecasts Associates); Luis Casule (the former director of the Sistema Alimentario Nacional de Saskatchewan, Canada); Alejandro (former Secretary of National Patrimony); Barry Carr (The Teble Group); and Lorenzo Mayer (COLMEX). Abel Beltrán del Río discussed the project's spring projections for the Mexican economy, and observed that the emergency program will probably succeed in reducing inflation and stabilizing the foreign exchange market only if it is well in terms of output and employment. He observed that Mexico may be overcommitting with certain aspects of the IMF agreement, an approach that carries potential distortions to the political implications of the agreement. Daversa, in his paper report, observed that the severity of the crisis demands of Mexico's radical change in development strategy, bold and rapid reform, and a greater opening of the political and economic systems.

UCSD Borderlands Urbanization Research and Activities

The top of this page is missing, the text continues as follows:

The border region in the U.S.-Mexico relationship is a complex and dynamic area. The interactions between the two countries are both economic and political, and they have significant implications for the future of the region. The UCSD Borderlands Urbanization Research and Activities program is designed to study these interactions and their implications for the region's development.

UC Students in Mexico with Education Abroad Program

Twenty-one UC students left last month to spend an academic year in Mexico through the auspices of UC's Education Abroad Program (EAP). The EAP Studies Center at the Universidad Autónoma de México (UNAM) and the Department of Economics has been in operation since 1986. The Program begins with a week-long orientation program and a four-week Intensive Language Program (ILP) at UNAM. The program is designed to immerse students in Spanish. P includes classes in grammar, reading, comprehension, composition, oral expression and communication, as well as an introduction to key aspects of Mexican culture and society.

During the academic year, the students take additional courses in the School for Foreigners, and at least one course in the regular university system. Most UC students take classes in the Faculty of Political and Social Science, Philosophy, History, or Economics. All courses are taught in Spanish, a great majority by Mexican instructors trained at UNAM.

In order to participate in the Program, students must be at least juniors, have completed at least one semester of Spanish or the equivalent, and have a 3.0 overall and language GPA. In addition, students interested in the program are a candidate for a selection committee that includes former Study Center Directors, participants, faculty, and campus EAP staff.
**International News**

**A Mexico Focus at the Woodrow Wilson Center**

The Latin American Program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has had since inception a particularly strong interest in Mexico. This is the case despite the Program's policy of not concentrating on any single Latin American country to the exclusion of others. The strength of the interest has been evident not only in the number and variety of Fellows and Guest Scholars who have been in residence at the Program since its inception in 1977. Carlos Fuentes, Sergio Zermeño, and Olga Pellicer de Brody are among the Mexicans who have carried out research in residence at the Wilson Center's "Cas- ter" building on the Mall in Washington, D.C. Wayne Cornelius, Anna Craig, John Purcell, Susan Kaufman Purcell, Cliff Reynolds, Steven Sanderson, and Lawrence Whitehead comprise the list of non-Mexican scholars who have focused their research on Mexico while working at the Wilson Center during recent years. For 1984, a number of scholars have been invited to work on Mexico at the Center by its Director, James Billington. These are Rodrique Camp of Central College (January 1-20), who will be writing on Mexican history and the Mexican private interest elites; Enrique Taracena and the State in Twentieth Century Mexico. Marcozio Carmagni of the University of Turin (May-August), the Finance in the Central Government and the Formation of the Modern Mexican State (1821-1910), and Carlos Tello of UNAM (February-April), on "Responses to the Current Crisis: Latin American Economies in 1980s." Wilson Center Fellows are appointed following an annual peer-reviewed competition. Applicants are evaluated and recommended for fellowships by the Program's Academic Council of nine scholars drawn throughout the hemisphere. The Board Chairman is William Glade of the University of Arizona. For 1983, it is noted that David Fidelis (UCB), Juan Linares (Yale), Leslie Manigarot (Simon Bolivar University, Caracas), Guillermo O'Donnell (Notre Dame, IEPERS), Rio de Janeiro, and CEDES, Buenos Aires, Orrego Vicuna (University's worst blizzard in many Chile), Olgar Pellicer de Brody (COLMEX), Thomas Skidmore (Wisconsin), and Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru). Individuals wishing to apply to Wilson Center fellowships should send inquiries to the address listed at the end of this article.

A second area in which the Program's activities have reflected substantial Mexican interest has been publications. The Latin American Program has published, for the last five years, a Working Papers Series which has by the small grants to interested scholars. The first of these Working Papers, authored by John Purcell and Susan Kaufman Purcell, was published in 1978 and entitled "The Nature of the Mexican State." Subsequently, nine other Working Papers on the United States-Mexico relations, by Richard F. Fagen and Henry Nau on discussion of the trade of Mexican gas to the United States, Thomas Skidmore's comparison of economic stabilization in Mexico with similar policies in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; Lawrence Whitehead's political evaluation of Mexico's 1976-1979 stabilization program, and his second study entitled "Why Mexico is Unravelling—Almost," Steven M. White's analysis of U.S. Mexican land and water disputes, Kevin Middlebrook's paper on political change in Mexico, Douglas Shulman, and Ken Sharkey's Mexican automobile industry; and Sergio Zermeño's paper on the battle for hegemony between the privileged classes and the Mexican state. Scholars wishing to receive copies of these papers may write to the Program at its 1981-1910," and Carlos Tello of UNAM (February-April), on "Responses to the Current Crisis: Latin American Economies in 1980s." Wilson Center Fellows are appointed following an annual peer-reviewed competition. Applicants are evaluated and recommended for fellowships by the Program's Academic Council of nine scholars drawn throughout the hemisphere. The Board Chairman is William Glade of the University of Arizona. For 1983, it is noted that David Fidelis (UCB), Juan Linares (Yale), Leslie Manigarot (Simon Bolivar University, Caracas), Guillermo O'Donnell (Notre Dame, IEPERS), Rio de Janeiro, and CEDES, Buenos Aires, Orrego Vicuna (University's worst blizzard in many Chile), Olgar Pellicer de Brody (COLMEX), Thomas Skidmore (Wisconsin), and Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru). Individuals wishing to apply to Wilson Center fellowships should send inquiries to the address listed at the end of this article.

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UA Border Health Fellowship Program

The University of Arizona's Border Health Fellowship Program, coordinated by Andrew W. Nichols (Family and Community Medicine) is now in its seventh year and continues to expand. Initiated in 1977, the program was designed to provide medical students an international primary care experience and to reintegrate in collaboration with the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS), through the assistance of the University of Arizona. The program assists the IMSS in extending primary care to rural areas of Sonora through its Office of Teaching and Investigation in Ciudad Obregon, Mexican co-ordinators of the program have included Miguel Teramino and others, both past presidents of educational research for the Sonoran IMSS. Most recently, the co-ordinator has been Dr. M. Guerrero.

Under the program, senior medical students travel to Ciudad Obregon where they receive a brief orientation into the IMSS health care system. Following this, they are referred to particular clinics or hospitals in rural Sonora where they carry out basic clinical responsibilities in close cooperation with Mexican medical students and residents. The students from the United States are evaluated by Mexican clinical personnel, and they then prepare formal reports of their experience. Participants in the program have included early career medical students from the University of Arizona. United States medical schools have participated in the six-week course. According to Nichols, the program has provided an opportunity for students to observe and gain experience in a hospital setting.

Additional information concerning this program may be obtained by writing to Andrew W. Nichols, Coordinator, University of Arizona Health Program, Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Arizona, College of Medicine, Tucson, AZ 85724.

**Margaret Daley Hayes** (Senate Foreign Relations Committee), **Steven Lande** (Manchester Associates), **Abraham F. Lovesthul** (The Wilson Center), **Lorenzo Meyer** (COLMEX), **Claire Marks** (Starr- Jon Rosenbaum (Office of the United States Trade Representative). **John Sewell (IDC), PROFEMEX Coordinators for Climate Change (Starr), and PROFEMEX President James Williams (UCLA).

The Program's focus is on Mexico and also involves the research interests of its staff. Louis W. Goodman served from March 1980 to October 1982 as an advisor to the Sistema Alimentaria Mexicana (the Mexican food system). In this capacity, he carried out research on the organization of internal agricultural markets in countries, including improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, and breeding stock. This emphasis continued in the research he is carrying out while on the Program staff. Goodman is currently completing a manuscript on the international improved seeds industry, its organization, and the development options it provides Third World countries.

Richard A. Nucio served in 1981 as a Fulbright Visiting Professor at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico. During that time, he carried out research on U.S.- Mexican relations and continues, at the Wilson Center, his interest in the evolution of U.S. trade policy toward Mexico. Nucio's focus on Mexico was also important part of his research, which continues to focus on the role of trade and investment in the U.S. economy. In his public affairs work, the Program will strive to bring scholars together with key policymakers and representatives of the private sector to enhance a broad-gauged understanding of Mexican issues among a diverse and influential community. In these activities, the Program anticipates active participation with PROFEMEX through the services of its Director, and its Board of Directors of its Pro- gram Secretary.


**UTEP-INAH Joint Study COMO**

In January 1983, Gay Young (Sociology and Anthropology, UTEP), and Beatriz Vera (of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) began an evaluation of the Centro de Orientación de la Mujer Obrera (COMO) in Cuidad Juarez, Chihuahua. The year-long study is being funded by Inter-American Foundation. COMO's central project is an education and training program for women, most of whom are current or former workers in the maquiladora (assembly plants) in Cd. Juarez. Extension of this work has led to UTEP-INAH's involvement in COMO's relationship with several cooperatives, a neighborhood-based consumer cooperative, and a neighborhood-based educational center for young school dropouts. The program has three main areas. First is an assessment of the programming for women workers, and second is an evaluation of the links to both external influences, such as those with the cooperatives, have aided people's education. Nicholos, and the Mexican government in an investigation into the viability of organizational and educational projects. The program makes use of oral histories, field experi- mentation, and documentation, and is conducted in partnership with the COMO staff. Field work will be completed in the summer of 1983, and the final report submitted in the fall.

For more information, contact: Gay Young, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79935.
COLMEX'S Programa México-Estados Unidos

The Programa México-Estados Unidos at El Colegio de México is one of the few institutions in Latin America dedicated to the study of the United States and the United States-Mexican relations. The Programa is a part of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales at COLMEX.

According to the Co-Director of the program, Manuel García y Griego, who was interviewed recently in Mexico City, "the long-term goal of the program is to organize research in order to understand what is going on within the United States that has particular relevance for Mexico." This broader understanding of the United States is viewed by the program as vital for Mexico.

Initially, research by the program focused on Mexican-United States relations and U.S. foreign policy. Particular emphasis has been placed on energy, immigration and trade policies, especially the United States and Mexican responses to Central America. Plans exist for expanding to research topics dealing with United States domestic issues such as economic policy, bureaucratic politics, and ethnicity. Changing national topics include immigration and trade policy are also receiving attention by the program's researchers. The mechanisms that the U.S. has used for dealing with border issues are another of prime concern for the program, ongoing activities of the Programa México-Estados Unidos include publications, lecture and speaker series, and a visiting students program.

The Program is involved in four series of publications. A bibliography of Mexico-United States relations is now being published annually. Directed by María-Claire Fischer de Figueroa, this project is a collection of entries on border-line, the international bibliographic database on the United States-Mexico border region that is maintained at UCLA.

An annual interactive review of relations between Mexico and the United States is now appearing in binational forums. The first of these, entitled México-Estados Unidos 1982 (Mexico, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1982), is a collection of timely articles regarding current and continuing issues.

A book series consists of broad studies. One title has already appeared: José Zoraida Vasquez and Lorenzo Martinez, editors, Mexico and the United States, an Ensayo Histórico, 1776-1980 (Mexico, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1982). Final interest is in the commitment in the United States-Mexico relationships. This project is the aim of the Programa México-Estados Unidos is established in 1979. Former coordinators include Olga Pellicer de Broty and Lorenzo Meyer. Current coordinator of the program, Manuel García y Griego, is a native of New Mexico. After receiving his B.A. at Pennsylvania, he went to COLMEX for an M.A. in demography, and he is now completing the Ph.D. at UCLA in history. His publications include La migración de mexicanos no documentados a los estados unidos (Mexico, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1980) and with Carlos Vasquez as co-editor, Mexico-U.S. Relations: Conflict and Cooperation (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center and Chicano Studies Research Center, 1983. Pp. 504).

For more information regarding the Programa and its activities contact: Manuel García y Griego, Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de México, Camino al Aireco 20, 10740 Mexico, D.F. (005) 568-6033, ext. 312.

Wilkie at UTEP, UH, and Havana

PROFEMX President James W. Wilkie, University-wide Coordinator of UCMEXUS, spoke at the 1983 annual meeting of "Political and Negative Consequences of Mexico's Current Economic Crisis." On behalf of UCMEXUS, he was also honored as a "Special Contributing Member" to the Mexican Embassy in El Paso and Ciudad Juárez. For his efforts, the Federal Marketing department in Mexico, through the action of the two city Embassies, honored him for his "Exemplary Service to the Government of Mexico." The Embassy in El Paso has chosen to send their representative to the Mexican Consulate in El Paso to present the official Mexican Consulate in El Paso:

Stoddard, and Jonathan P. West (University of Oklahoma Press, 1983). ABS also published a semi-annual newsletter, Borderline. C. Daniel Díazman serves as editor. During the annual business meeting, Jerry R. Mahan (ABS) was elected president of the organization and Oscar Martínez (UTEP) was elected vice-president and program chair. David Hopenly was re-elected as editor for the Mexican Journal of Borderlands Studies and Research. Forty-one persons participated in the sessions at the April 1983 meetings held in Albuquerque.

The 1984 ABS meetings will be held April 24 through 28 in San Diego, California, in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association conference. A special session will be held in Tijuana by CEFNOMEX. Those interested in offering a paper or paper as chair of a session should contact by November 16, Oscar Martínez, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79969 (915) 747-5196.

All persons interested in the borderlands are invited to affiliate with ABS. The annual membership fee is $5.00. To join, send a check along with, name, mailing address, discipline, and institutional affiliation to: C. Daniel Díazman, Treasurer, Association for Borderline Scholars, Department of Geography, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115.

New Directions at CEFNOMEX

Over the past several months, the Centro de Estudios Fronterizos de México (CEFONDEMEX) in Tijuana has made considerable progress in expanding and strengthening its various programs. A generous grant from the Ford Foundation has provided for the establishment of a training program for new graduate students, which is designed to reinforce the research and teaching areas of CEFNOMEX.

On July 20, 1983, CEFNOMEX was visited by Mexico's Secretary of Education, Lic. Jesús Reyes Heroles. Accompanying the Secretary were Subsecretario de Cultura Juan José Breiner and Rodolfo Patiño, who was recently appointed to direct the new cultural development program for Mexico's north and south borders. This program was officially launched by Secretary Reyes Heroles during his stay in Tijuana. Other recent visitors to CEFNOMEX included Rafael Segovia, Director of the Centro de Relaciones Internacionales at COLMEX, while in Tijuana, Segovia gave a public lecture and also held a seminar that explored the implications for the border of the recent electoral victories of PAN in Chihuahua. Particular emphasis was given to the U.S.-Mexican elections.

Maria Ojeda has returned to her duties as a professor of international relations at COLMEX. Another visiting scholar who arrived at CEFNOMEX in July is UNAM's Elvira Ramos. Ramos will spend a year in Tijuana as a result of an ongoing UNAM/CEFONDEMEX exchange program.

Finally, Carlos Girardón has joined the CEFONDEMEX staff on a permanent basis. Girardón, an ABS in Urban Planning from the University of Pennsylvania, specializes in border and urbanization and will also be teaching the program at CEFNOMEX.
Comparative Borders Project

“Divided Peoples in a Divided World: A Companion of the Mexican and Nigerian Societies’ Experiences” is the title of a collaborative research project being conducted by A.J. Aswaju and Roger Gravir of the Department of History of the University of Lagos in Lagos, Nigeria. In a recent interview, Aswaju told PROFMEX NEWS that “the choice of Nigeria and northern Mexico as case studies is based on an assumption of basic sameness in two historical experiences.”

A.J. Aswaju

According to Aswaju, the areas of relevance of the Mexico–United States border to the Nigerian situation are several. First, in both cases, the political boundaries constitute a line of cultural contact between two opposing Western European cultures. In the case of North America the division is Anglo/Hispanic, in the African case the division is between the officially English-speaking Nigeria and her fourFrancophone neighboring mainland countries of Bénin (formerly Dahomey), Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. Second, in both cases, the political boundaries are lines that arbitrarily split up pre-existing ethnic and related historical entities. Long-established Hispanic populations were partitioned by the new international boundary, established in 1848 and modified in 1854, between the United States and Mexico. A similar situation is to be seen in Nigeria with the division of the Adja, the Yoruba, and Borgu by the boundary with Benin; the Hausa and Fulani by the Nigerian boundary; the Kanuri by the Chad border; and the Kanembu, the Shugabe, the Mandarins, the Adamawa, the Chamba, the Eko, the Ondo, and others by the Cameroon line.

Finally, although the political boundaries constitute a dividing line and a barrier, other forces intervene against this separa-

tion. Economic disparities, interfacing agricultural production, labor and trade rows, and the management of shared water resources are all unifying forces that could shape and many other issues suggest,” according to Aswaju, that the Mexican–United States boundary, its history and the adjudication of the claims raised by its site of direct relevance to Nigeria whether in relations to her immediate neighbors or within the wider context of the Economic Community of West African States.

A.J. Aswaju holds the Ph.D. from the University Aberdeen and is currently Head of the History Department at the University of Lagos. He is the author of numerous articles and books on West African history and the forthcoming Pioneering African Scholars: Studies in Human Relations across African International Boundaries, 1848-1994 (Lagos: University of Lagos Press). On a recent research trip to the United States and Mexico, Aswaju met with members of UCLA’s Program on Mexico and with the staff of UC MECS as well as with researchers at CEPNOMEX. In El Paso, he consulted with UTEP’s Oscar Martinez and Elwynn Stoddard. In Lima, he met with Stanley Ross and Niles Hansen.

Monterrey Border Urbanization Meeting

The Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM), in Monterrey, Nuevo León, held the “First Binational Symposium/Workshop on U.S.-Mexican Border Urbanization” on June 24-25, 1983. Attended by more than 60 experts from both sides of the border, the symposium set out to identify re-
searchable urbanization-related problems; analytical methodologies, and spec-
ific data needs. Workshop topics ranged from housing markets, to physical integra-
tion, to regional planning methods. Major addresses were delivered by a number of invited speakers. Among these were Niles Hansen (UTA), Jorge Bustamante (CEPA/UTM), Luis Suthez-Villa (UCI), Romeo Flores Cabello (State of Nuevo León) and Carlos Camacho (Instituto de Geografía y Estadística). Themes for the addresses included “Inter-Urban Patterns in the North-South Migration Route,” “Monterrey: Evolu-
tion of Border Urbanization,” and “Private Sector Initiatives and Government Pro-
grams in a Border City.”

Representatives from the Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto pre-

tended the theme of “The Role of the New National Development Plan as it relates to regional development. They also dis-

dussed some of the current statistical and data system plans for each region.

A special address on “Oil Policy and Regional Development” was given by the name of Elio Eliza Berruto, Honorary President of the event.

This symposium/Workshop was orga-
nized and coordinated by Alejandro Barrera and Fernando Quezada of the (ITEST) Mexican research unit (UNET). Plans are underway for follow-up activities resulting from the symposium. Further information may be obtained from Unidad Económica, ITESM, Sucesor de Conesa “U,” Monterrey, Nuevo León, México (Telephone: 50-00-33).

Mexico’s IBAFIN

In 1980, thanks to a generous donation from the Banco Nacional de México, the Instituto de Bienes Financieros A.C. (IBAFIN), was incorporated as a non-profit private institution devoted to training and research on the areas of finance, banking, and socio-economic issues. The charter of the institute calls for it to be active in im-
proving the financial skills and capabilities of individuals employed in decision mak-
ing in the private and public sections of Mexico and to delve into those topics of research that can improve the general appreciation of Mexico’s socio-economic and political features as they affect finan-
cial and managerial decisions.

IBAFIN began its training activities in early 1981. Since then it has graduated four groups of students that have success-
fully completed the requirements to the Specialization in Administration Financials, a post graduate certification program that is roughly equivalent to the United States M.S. degree. Also in 1981, IBAFIN initiated its research programs and began a series of publications that provide a broader forum for this research through the publication of a monthly, refereed, monograph series known as Monografías Financieras. This effort has culminated in some four hundred subscriptions that prop-

er the monographs series with a fairly broad distribution and readership. Contri-
butions to Monografías Financieras have been made by both the institute’s own staff members, as well as by other Mexican professionals.

To date, the following monographs have been compiled and published by the institute:

Roberto Navarrete G. “Estrategias de desempeño para instituciones de intermediación en el mercado de capitales” (vol. i, 1981)

Roberto Barrera S. “Modelo de análisis financiero para instituciones de crédito” (vol. ii, 1982)

Agustín P. Leporretta “La coyuntura económica actual” (vol. iii, 1982)

Luis Rubio F. “Introducción y la tasa de desempleo” (vol. iv, 1982)

Jorge Luis Ortiz M. “Influencia del progreso en el planeamiento” (vol. v, 1982)

Luis Rubio F. “El peaje de la banca extranjera en México” (vol. vi, 1983)

Santiago Barrera S. “Sistemas de puntos para discriminación de alternativas” (vol. vii, 1983)

Roberto Servije “Responsabilidad social y consumidores” (vol. viii, 1983)

Ingel Olta Z. “Perspectivas de la Banca Mexicana de Valores” (vol. ix, 1983)


Glória Rubins V. “Credito al sector inmobiliario” (vol. xi, 1983)

Luis Rubio F. “En torno al objetivo en las empresas poblanas” (vol. xii, 1983)

IBAFIN has a small full-time professional staff made up of nine individuals, all of whom are terminal degree holders in their disciplines. This group is responsible for the institute’s training programs, in addition to serving as the backbone of the research and training faculty. To complement the staff’s skills and discipline base, IBAFIN has developed a broad network of adjunct faculty members who contribute their particular skills and knowledge to both of the institute’s core activities of research and training. The combination of both types of faculty has allowed IBAFIN to strengthen its professional skill base far beyond what is normally found in equivalent institutions.

The essence of the successful inter-

relationship between the full-time staff and adjunct faculty is in the very detailed and participative curricular planning approach that IBAFIN utilizes for its training pro-

grams and in the way in which it invites the participation of adjunct professionals in the research programs. Both of these part-

icipations have provided adjunct faculty members with a much richer in-

volvement in the institute’s activities than otherwise might be possible.

Since 1982, the institute has also been involved in developing a specialized library that today contains some 5,000 volumes in the general collection, and some 400 subscriptions to professional journals, magazines, and other periodi-
cals. A great deal of work has been made in the development of the appropriate recovery sys-
tems, hence, most of the collection— and many articles—can be accessed via card catalogues, and computer-based
systems. IBAFIN has four microcomputers that are used to support classroom and research activities. It also has access to a mainframe computer and to sophisticated data bases through a time sharing service that it has contracted.

IBAFIN has been involved in consulting and has undertaken research for firms and institutions that have required this service. Currently these activities supply significant financial support for the Instituto. Among the topics that have been researched on this basis are the crisis of 1982, the financial sector of Mexico, the future of Mexico’s external sector, the debt crisis of Mexico, and the political perspective of the country. Although, most of this work is confidential in nature, some of its major conclusions are in the public domain or can be obtained by contacting the Instituto.

IBAFIN’s Board of Directors is headed by Agustín F. Legorreta. He has been President of the Board since the Institute’s formation. Under his general supervision the Institute has developed a small general management group. The Institute’s Rector is Alejandro Medina Mora, a distinguished banker who upon retirement was named to head the Institute’s activities. He in turn, has two key collaborators: Roberto Newell G. (Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin) and Luis Rubio F. (Ph.D., Brandeis University), who serve as Vice Rector and Academic Director respectively. It is this small group that is responsible for the professional activities and overall success of the Institute.

Among other members of the professional staff are Pedro Freixas (Ph.D., Stanford), Adolfo Crespo (MPA, Harvard), Miguel Llama (CPT, Instituto Politécnico Nacional), Ingolf Otto (Ph.D., George Washington University, on leave), José Barrera (Ph.D., Ottawa University, on leave), and Adacelia López (MLS, UNAM).

The institute is located in attractive quarters in the south of Mexico City. For more information about IBAFIN contact: Instituto de Banca y Finanzas, A.C., Carmen No. 1, Chimalistac, San Ángel, Delegación Álvaro Obregón, 01070 México, D.F. (905) 550-95-00, 548-31-93, or 548-60-31.

**UTA’s Ross Honored**

Stanley R. Ross, professor of history and coordinator of the Border Research Program and of the Office for Mexican Studies at UTA, received on May 16 the 1983 Medalla de Acero al Mérito Histórico Capitán Alonso de León in ceremonies in Monterrey, Mexico. The medal is presented by la Sociedad Nueveoleonesa de Historia, Geografía, y Estadística for research contributions to Mexican history. The award was given to Ross by Aureliano Tapia Méndez, president of the Society, at its 41st annual meeting in Monterrey.

The following month, on June 14, Ross was elected a corresponding member of the Mexican Academy of History, correspondent of the Royal Academy of Madrid. In a letter of official notification, academy President Edmundo O’ Gorman called Ross’s election “recognition of his merits as a historian dedicated to the study of Mexico’s past.” Ross joins George Kubler (Yale) and Woodrow Borah (UCB) as the only Academy members from the United States.

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