UCR-Mexico Research Center Affiliates With UC MEXUS and PROFMEX

An administrative unit designed to coordinate and encourage collaborative research with Mexico has been formed at UC Riverside. The new UCR-Mexico Center for Collaborative Research brings together 35 Riverside faculty members who are already engaged in social, behavioral, agricultural, or biological science studies in conjunction with Mexico.

The center’s director, Robert D. Singer (Psychology), told UC MEXUS that purposes of the new program are “to further collaborative research and training with Mexico, to host colloquia and conferences dealing with collaborative efforts, and to arrange for exchanges and training of research-oriented graduate students.”

Among the studies that UCR scientists have been exploring with Mexico are issues in education, migration, the economy, pest control, plant pathology, and geothermal energy.

“The intent of the work,” Singer noted, “is to be truly collaborative—the goal is not to study Mexico and Mexicans and to play consultant to a developing nation. Rather, the vision is to work together as Mexican and U.S. colleagues whose joint efforts and contributions are needed to further mutual interests.”

In recent years, the Riverside campus has been active in conducting shared research with scientific counterparts in Mexico. During the 1982-83 academic year, UC MEXUS financed some 10 projects by UCR professors.

The new unit will function within UCR’s Center for Social and Behavioral Science Research, also directed by Singer. Salomón Bartnicki-Garcia, a professor of plant pathology and microbiology, is associate director. An executive steering committee and a Mexican advisory committee will oversee the center’s operations.

Singer said the group also plans to work closely with the Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior (ANUIES), Mexico’s governing body for higher education, and with PROFMEX. Singer will be cementing ties with Mexican officials during his stay in Mexico City from April through September.

The new center’s roster of participating faculty includes scholars from a wide range of academic departments:

- Plant Pathology: Michael Coffey, Donald Cooksey, Donald Munneceke, Albert Paulus, Joseph Semancik, Peter Tsaao, and Salomon Bartnicki-Garcia.
- Entomology: Martin Barnes, Tom Bellows, James McMurray, Earl Oatman, John Pinto, and Vahram Sevacherian.
- Sociology: Adalberto Aguirre, Edgar Butler, and Jane Mercer.
- History: Leon Campbell and Carlos Cortés.
- Nematology: James Baldwin and Ivan Thomason.
- Anthropology: Alan Beals and Michael Kearney.
- Graduate School of Management: Mark Hansen and James Pick.
- Botany and Plant Sciences: Irwin Ting and J. Giles Waines.
- Geology: Wilfred Elders.
- Chicano Studies: Alfredo Mirandé.
- Literature and Languages: Kemy Oyarzun

Glenn Pound, Special Assistant to the Chancellor and an adjunct professor in Plant Pathology, is also involved in the program.

The new center is unusual in having participation from four colleges at UCR. Humanities and Social Sciences along with Natural and Agricultural Sciences are the most active participants; while Education and Management have some involvement in Mexico-related research. Particularly strong features of the enterprise are the possibilities for cooperation between social and biological scientists and the primary stress on joint research projects with Mexican colleagues.

Recently, UCR became an institutional member of PROFMEX. The Riverside campus joins San Diego State University, Pan American University, and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco, as PROFMEX affiliates.

For more information contact:
Robert D. Singer, UCR-Mexico Center for Collaborative Research, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

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New UCMEXUS Chairman

David J. Sánchez, Jr. has been elected Chairman of the UCMEXUS Executive Committee replacing John Pipperger of UC Santa Barbara. Mr. Sánchez is an associate professor of Family and Community Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco campus. He joined the UCSF faculty in 1989 after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley.

Sánchez served in 1974-1975 as the first Robert Wood Johnson Policy Fellow from the University of California at the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. His key assignments there were with the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee and with Congressman Ed Roybal, member of the House Appropriations Committee. Sánchez has also served on the Institute of Medicine’s Primary Care Committee, as special consultant to the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the National Commission on Health and Vital Statistics, and with the White House Conference on Children’s Delivery of Health Care. Additional service by Sánchez includes work as consultant on migrant health care and education programs in the South West to both the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the U.S. Office of Health and Human Services.

Sánchez has been a major investigator dealing with minority student access to the health sciences and has participated on the University of California Committee on Minority Health Professional Development Program at UCSF. His research has led to numerous publications dealing with the critical questions of access and delivery of health care for urban Hispanic populations and intervention strategies to ensure equal access.

In addition to activities at the University of California health sciences

North American Economics and Finance Association Meetings Announced

The North American Economics and Finance Association (NAEFA), an international association of economists and financial experts, has announced the schedule of its 19th annual meeting. The meeting will be held in Mexico City, July 25-26, 1984. The 1984 Annual Meeting will be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Allied Social Science Associations in Dallas, Texas, December 28-30, 1984. All persons interested in presenting a paper or serving as a chairperson or as a commentator should send their abstracts to: 1) Dr. Edgardo Palacios, Apartado 205-504, C.P. 06900, Mexico, D.F. The deadline for submission of abstracts for either of these meetings is March 31, 1984.

UC MEXUS NEWS

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UC MEXUS/UCLA

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UC MEXUS-PROFEMEX Research Inventory Available

The third annual volume of the International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research is now available. Edited by Ricardo Amatudío Morey and Wayne A. Cornelius, the publication describes 452 research projects about Mexico, either currently underway, recently completed, or scheduled to begin in the near future. The book reports on the investigations of researchers working in ten countries. Their projects are organized into nine major subject headings: Physical Sciences, Marine Sciences, Health Studies, Biological Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Chicano Studies, Border Studies, Mexico and the World (Mexico’s foreign relations, including U.S.-Mexican relations), and Domestic Studies (domestic aspects of Mexico’s history, politics, society, and culture).

In addition to this organization by subject heading (and in the case of Mexican Studies, by subfield as well), the inventory includes an alphabetic index of researchers and another of the institutions where research projects are based; has a subject index comprising over 600 keywords and special terms, includes a glossary of over 100 abbreviations and acronyms, and also lists a usable address for each researcher, reports on sources of funding for research, and lists publications resulting from projects.

The inventory is published by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, in association with the University of California Consortium in Mexico and the United States (UCMEXUS) and the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFEMEX). Volume 3 of the inventory (paperback, 223 pages, $30.00) can be purchased from the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (UC San Diego, Q-076, La Jolla, CA 92037) at the price of $12.00 for institutions and $5.00 for individuals.

From the editor . . .

Readers are invited to submit items for possible inclusion in future numbers of the UC MEXUS NEWS. The stories should be programmatic in nature, typed, double-spaced, and written in press release form. Articles in back numbers of the NEWS should serve as guides for content and style. All Mexican institutions and organizations must be identified by their complete names in Spanish. Authors of Mexico-related books should have review copies sent directly to the NEWS. The deadline for submission of material for the summer number is April 15.

Paul Garstner

UT Austin Conference on Mexico-United States Industrial Strategy and Policy

On April 2-3, 1984, the University of Texas at Austin will host a conference entitled "Industrial Strategy and Policy: Mexico and the United States." It is sponsored by the Office for Mexican Studies of the University of Texas at Austin and the Mexican Sub-Secretary of Commerce. For additional information, please contact: Stanley R. Ross, Coordinator, Office for Mexican Studies, Institute of International Studies, 3-201, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (512) 471-1119.

The UT conference on Mexico-United States industrial strategy and policy is a joint project of the Mexican National Board of the International Economic Forum of the Americas and the Institute of International Studies of the University of Texas at Austin. It is being held in conjunction with two other conferences entitled: "Mexican Industry, the United States, and the Caribbean" and "The Mexican Liberalization and the U.S. Response."
UCSD Workshop on Mexican Military

From March 19 through March 21, 1984, the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies will hold a Research Workshop on the "Role of the Military in Mexican Politics and Society: A Reassessment." The meetings will bring together high-level government and university officials from the United States, Mexico, and Canada. The workshop will be held at the University of Texas, El Paso, on March 21, 1984.

The small group of academic and non-academic researchers who have done background work on this topic will be supplemented by "generalists" on the Mexican political system, and with specialists on the military relations of other Latin American countries. Active military officers from both Mexico and the United States will also participate as discussants. Historical as well as contemporary research on the Mexican military will be the primary focus of this workshop, which is partly intended to stimulate new research on this subject.

The workshop is being organized by William Stan Ackroyd (UAR) and UCSD TICKER Visiting Fellow) and Josefinna Vasquez (COLMEX). The Center's staff researcher is the workshop on the Mexican military, and a chief discussant is the author of this report.

Call For Borderlands Business Manuscripts

The Borderlands Business Manuscript is a call for papers for a special issue of the journal that will appear in the United States. The manuscript should focus on the following topics with an emphasis on theory and applications to the special border environment:

- Accounting
- Business Law
- Computer Information Systems
- Economics/Banking
- Finance/Investments
- Government and Management Theory and Applications
- Marketing Theory and Applications
- Operations Research/Statistics
- Organization Behavior and Theory
- Personnel Management
- The manuscript should follow the University of Chicago's Manual of Style and be less than 15 double-spaced typed pages in length. The deadline for submitting papers is June 15, 1985. For more information, contact: Gilberto de los Santos, Professor of Marketing, Pan American University, 1201 West University, Edinburg, TX 78539 (512) 381-3551.

UCSD Workshop on U.S.-Mexican Regional Linkages

On May 20-22, 1984, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD will host an international conference on "Regional Aspects of U.S.-Mexican Integration: Past, Present, and Future." This re

Comparative Borders Conference at UTEP

A colloquium entitled "Problem Solving along Borders: Comparative Perspectives" will be held at the University of Texas, El Paso, on March 21, 1984. Three sessions will be devoted to this topic: "The United States-Mexico Border"; "Western European Borders"; and "Canadian and African Borders." For more information, contact: Oscar J. Martinez, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968 (915) 747-1916.

Mexican Poets to Visit ASU

The Center for Latin American Studies and the Spanish Section of the Department of Spanish at Arizona State University are sponsoring a colloquium series entitled "The New Poetry of Mexico." The 1984 spring semester is for Mexican poets will visit the campus.

ACRONYMS

For listing of acronyms used, see UC MEXUS NEWS, #5, 1983, p. 20.
Universitywide News

University of California Offers Mexico and Borderlands Research Expeditions

The University of California Research Expeditions Programs (UREP) is currently offering four field expeditions that are concerned with either Mexico or the U.S.-Mexican border region. Participants will serve not only as active members of field teams on scientific expeditions, but also help support important research in the natural and social sciences. In addition, they aid in the continuation of major investigatory projects, enhancing opportunities for Canadian and Mexican scientists to work together in a cross-border fashion.

Three expeditions are planned for the U.S.-Mexican borderlands region. The first, "Rock Art of the Gila River," will be held at Serrano Point, Arizona. Three sessions are scheduled: December 26, 1983-January 4, 1984, February 15-26, and April 11-22. Participants will assist Renee Opperman of UCLA and Tom Hoskinson in documenting the Rock Art of the Gila River through scale drawings, tracings, rubbings, and photography. The team will also include a German scientist that will comprise the Serrano Point site and the small flat plain immediately to the west of it. These fragmentary rock art images and paintings of the Southwest provide an invaluable key to understanding the beliefs and historical traditions of the Indians of the plains. Serrano Point is a particularly rich site not only for the rock art which dates back 2,500 years but also for the unique particular archaeological studies known as geofoms. Together with the professor of rock art, at the site, the fact that one of the geofoms has been shown to be associated with summer and winter activities, it indicates that Serrano Point was once the focus of important ceremonial activities, perhaps of the Kachina or Maya tribes. The contribution for this expedition is $250.

The Chiricahua Mountains in Arizona are the location of a second expedition, "Spooelie Toads Rescued," which is scheduled for July 1-18, 1984. Redfield Rubilafe and Ruben Pernovsky (both UCR) will instruct participants in techniques of censusing and sampling populations of Spooelie, which is so named because of its peculiarly shaped toe. The Spooelie foot toes are able to spend most of their lives burrowed in the desert soil, emerging only at the first summer's rain each March. For the Chiricahua expeditions, members will also be recording observations of night time breeding activities, measuring how the toads have traveled to the site, and determining genetic components of tadpole polymorphism. The team, which will work in a remote and remote setting area at higher elevations, will be based in cabins at the Southwest Research Station in the Chiricahua Mountains. The contribution is $850.

The third research expedition will be located at Mission Nuestra Sefora de la Soledad, in the Salinas Valley of central California. During the Spanish conquest of California, the Franciscan friars established a chain of missions that still survive to this day. Mission Nuestra Sefora de la Soledad is the least visited and least restored of the 21 Spanish missions built during this era. Under the guidance of Paul Farnsworth (UCP), participants will learn to excavate using trowelling, brushing, screening, and survey techniques. Materials recovered during the excavation will be cleaned, identified, and analyzed. The results of their work will be presented during the annual meeting of the California Historical Society.

In addition, the expedition recently received grants from the National Geographic Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the San Diego Natural History Museum. The expedition is expected to begin in September 1984. The contribution for this expedition is $10.

Banexame's Solana Speaks at UCLA

On February 3, 1984, Fernando Solana, Director of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, BANEXAME, addressed a luncheon seminar of UCLAs Business and Public Administration students in the United States. In his address, Solana discussed the Mexican economy, its growth, and the steps that are being taken to sustain the economic growth. He also explained the role of the Mexican government in promoting economic development.

Solana's talk was well-received by the students, who were impressed by his insights into the Mexican economy. The seminar was organized by the UCLA Business School and the Mexican Consulate in Los Angeles.

Another area of concern indicated by Solana was the business and industry

UCLA's Museum of Cultural History Olympic Games Exhibit

In honor of the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, the Museum of Cultural History will celebrate a gallery of the world's cultures. The upcoming exhibit, "The Mosaic Image: The First Twenty Years of the Museum of Cultural History," brings together the latest paintings and photographs from study exhibitions sponsored by the Museum during its short history and simultaneously represent an overview of the Museum's exhibition history. Drawing upon super collections of Mexican, Oceanic, Asian, and African art at UCLA, visit the opportunity to look at fine art and pre-Columbian ceramics from Mexico, ritual masks from the southwestern United States, and Canada, and bronze objects from the southern Nigeria, and textiles from India. To name just a few. The exhibition promises to reflect the wide range of cultural diversity and will have a significant Mexican content.

The Museum of Cultural History was founded in 1953 by Franklin Murphy, then Chairman of the University of California, Los Angeles, to serve the department, study centers, and various research institutions in the UCLA community. As the surrounding community. Past exhibitions have shown on collection from around the world. The Mexico collection is well known and extensive, numbering over 6,000 objects. In addition, the museum recently received a number of bequests from the late Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hill, who have been active supporters of the Museum for many years. The exhibition is the culmination of a 20-year project to collect and present the best of Mexican art and culture. The Museum is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10:00 to 5:00.

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UCI Extension Courses on Mexico

The University of California, Irvine, Extension Division will be offering two courses dealing with Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations. The first course, "Dynamics of the U.S.-Mexican Relationship: Conflict and Cooperation," will be a lecture series addressing topics of major interest to Mexicanists. Five experts from UCI's Center for U.S.-Mexico Studies will address the following topics:

April 5 "The New U.S.-Mexico Ties: What's Changed?" by Dr. Leo Chavez, University of California, Irvine.

Aguirre joins UCI MEXUS Executive Committee

Adalberto Aguirre, Jr., has recently joined the UCI MEXUS Executive Committee as the representative of the Fierstein Institute. A sociologist, Aguirre received his Ph.D. from Stanford University and taught at the University of Wisconsin-Madison prior to joining the UCI Department of Sociology.

UCSF Rural Health Conference

Health care for the rural poor in Mexico and the United States will be the topic of a three-day interconference program to be held in San Francisco, sponsored by UCI MEXUS and the American Association for the Study of the Health of Rural Populations. The conference will be held at the Merchants Exchange Building at 415 Montgomery Street in San Francisco.

For more information on the lecture series, contact UCI Extension at (714) 856-8544. For information on the conference, call Sandra Adams at (714) 656-7129.
During 1986-87, Sweet directed the UC Education Abroad Program (EAP) Study Center in Mexico. While in Mexico, he developed the University of Southern California Study and Field Experience Program (SFE) through which students combine language study with a month’s practical experience in a rural community. At Santa Cruz, Sweet has devoted his energies to teaching Mexican history and encouraging and supervising field study in Mexico. Sweet is a firm believer in practical experience for both students and researchers, and has sought to incorporate this element in UCSB’s program.

UCSC Economics Conference Held

The University of California, Santa Cruz, was the site of a conference entitled “Economic Issues of Concern to Mexico and the United States” from November 10-12, 1983. Sponsored by UCSC’s Seminar in Applied Economics/Public Finance of the Board of Studies in Economics and funded by UC MEXUS, the meetings focused on the economic interrelationship of the Mexican and United States economies. The general perspective of the conference involved rethinking patterns of industrialization in Mexico and of reindustrialization in the United States economies, patterns which have to be adjusted to each other to accommodate mutual interests.

The conference featured five sessions:

- **Labor and Migration**
  - Moderator: Thomas Heiler (Stanford Law School)
  - Papers: Jorge Bustamante (CEFEMEX) and Richard Mines (UCD)
  - Discussions: Juan Diaz-Catedro Ruiz (Bank of Mexico) and Alan Richards (UCSC)

- **Trade, Energy and Structural Change**
  - Moderator: Frank C. Child (UCSC)
  - Papers: Adrian Lajoux (Petroleos Mexicanos) and John Weintraub (UAB)
  - Discussions: Santiago Levy (Boston University) and Joseph Grunwald (Brookings)

- **The Mexican Economy**
  - Moderator: Victor Rodriguez (IIT)
  - Papers: Jorge Bustamante (CEFEMEX) and Lewis Douglas (Brookings)
  - Discussions: Richard Mines (UCD) and Lance Taylor (MIT)

- **Capital Flows**
  - Moderator: Clark W. Reynolds (Stanford) and Daniel M. Schydlovsky (Boston University)
  - Papers: Francisco Gil-Diaz and Albert Fishlow (UCSC)

- **A Conference Summary Up**
  - Moderator: Richard A. Musgrave (UCSC)


For more information on the conference, contact: Peggy B. Musgrave, Center for Mexican Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz 95064.

AHA Meetings Feature Colonial Mexico Discussion by Woodrow Borah

A highlight of the annual meetings of the American Historical Association (San Francisco, December 27-31, 1983) was an open discussion led by Woodrow Borah (UCB) on "Recent and Future Trends in the Social and Economic Historiography of Colonial Mexico." The session was moderated by Peter Bakker (UNAM).

In his opening remarks, Borah noted that access to colonial documents had been improved greatly in the recent years, both in Mexico and in the United States. Local and regional archives has been opened to scholars, some notarial archives being being indexed, the Archivo General de la Nación has been reorganized, and a coherent national archive system is emerging. The film and archival resources has also done much to improve the availability of documents to scholars. However, there are certain types of records, such as business records, that are not available.

There have been impressive developments in the technology of history for colonial Mexico," Borah observed. Advances in methods of archival research (photocopying, microfiche, computer) have been important but developments in intellectual history (historiography) has been equally impressive. It is not possible to do things with statistics that were impossible 25 years ago. Historians of Mexico have tended to adopt these advances, but not to innovate. Borah cited the recent reevaluation of the historical profession to the heads that, that heads suggests too many of the Mexican historians are only interested in conventional historians. The historiography of colonial Mexico is also plagued by ideological pressures from both the left and the right, "only God is infallible—man is always fallible," in underlining the need for flexibility, the need for skepticism of the external truths of ideology. Fortunately, because of the difficulties in working up the material, the colonial historian is less likely to be less plagued by this than other periods (except for the topics of Cortes and Columbus).

Professor Borah discussed the tremendous expansion of higher education in Mexico and the need for critical evaluation of the large number of students in Mexico, often working in teams under the close direction of professors. These teams have been used to the multiple of the monographic literature. Although the amount of historical publishing in Spanish America has grown, however, foreign models has tended to be lower, much useful work has resulted.

Woodrow Borah

In reviewing the various areas of colonial historiography of New Spain, Borah noted that many areas of significant progress as well as areas where much needs to be done. Demographic history, influenced by French and British as well as by the Berkeley school, has accomplished a great deal. Research on epidemics promises good results, but other aspects of demographic history need much more attention. Little is known about family characteristics, (single-and multi-generation), vital rates, race mixture, social mobility, and so forth. Ethnographic research is another bright spot and shows some promising developments towards achieving the goal of understanding the inner workings of native systems.

Economic history offers rich opportunities for further research. The work of Brading, West, and Bakewell is an excellent beginning for mining, but little has been done with many questions such as the world role of Mexican mining. Some substantive work has been done on topics such as long distance trade, but much additional research is required on other topics like trade beyond the northern frontier, domestic trade, markets, structure of trading enterprises and commercial houses, credit, internal transportation, imports and exports, division, labor force structures, working conditions for free and slave labor, taxes, laws and government finance, as well as money, weights, and measure.

Woodrow Borah also raised several questions about other aspects of colonial Mexico that require serious attention. These include:

- **The military, including supply, manufacturing, distribution, and finances**
- **Crime and punishment, which is just beginning to be studied**
- **The role of the frontier in social, economic, and ecological interchanges**
- **Living conditions, housing, and nutrition**
- **Popular diversions, including drinking in the piazzas**
- **Impact of the church as an educational and welfare institution**
- **Various attempts to rescue the empire from the all-classes mayors (Palafox visits in the 1640s and Gálvez in the 1773)**
- **What the common man think as opposed to what ideologies and scholars believe he ought to have thought**
- **Research that includes the comparative perspective is largely lacking.**

In the discussion that followed, Patricia Rice (UCB) stressed the need for continued creativity in the use of statistical sources. All solutions are not to be found in statistics textbooks. Borah concurred, saying that "qualitative treatment is also important for it raises new questions and points to new lines of investigation." John J. TePaske (Dallas) then read the question raised regarding data for economic history. He informed the gathering that a three-volume compilation of statistical statistics is now in press in Mexico and will be available in the near future. The compilation is edited by TePaske and Herb Klein of Columbia University.

Another participant raised the oft-repeated charge that U.S. scholars do not read the literature in the colonial period published in Mexico and vice versa. Borah pointed out that this was easy to overemphasize. Generally, he stated, U.S. scholars are aware of Mexican scholars output. Keeping up with the literature is more difficult for Mexicans because the systems in obtaining material published abroad. However, the better Mexican scholars are able to remember their problem is with Mexican scholars and don’t speak English or French.

Woodrow Borah, a native of Mississippi, is a high school in Los Angeles and then obtained the B.A. and
CEFONEX Symposium on Border Studies

On Friday, January 13, 1984, CEFONEX hosted a provocative symposium on the history and development of border studies in the United States. Charles Loomis, Julian Samora, and Gilberto Cárdenas, representing "Three Generations of Latinos," brought together to discuss the significance of border studies, their personal involvement, and their concept of the discipline. Moderated by CEFONEX Director, General Jorge Bustamante, the event was videotaped by staff personnel to preserve the information and interaction which occurred. A number of attendees, such as Charles Loomis, past president of the American Sociological Association, former head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Anthropology Department at Michigan State University, and presently an adjunct professor at the University of Chicago, is considered by many to be the founder of border studies in the United States. He participated in and contributed to the symposium's discussion, which subsequently formed the basis for a subsequent publication, "The United States: An Ethnic Borderland," with Professor Gilberto Cárdenas, now Dean of the Arts at the University of Texas at Austin, and with Samora, now the Director of the Mexican American Studies Program at the University of Texas, and has since become well known in the field of migration. The continuing success of the symposium, which consisted of an informal discussion moderated by a knowledgeable scholar, facilitated a fruitful dialogue among the three researchers. In discussing the origin of the field and its many contributors, they also examined changing realities, evolving concepts of the border, and the growing importance of border studies for both countries. Moreover, the interaction among the three researchers illustrated the importance of the mentor-student relationship and its affect on the development of research.

From the taped discussions, CEFONEX personnel are developing a video tape that will serve as a teaching tool for border studies and related classes. Another video tape will focus on the border region and its study, using the dialogue of Loomis, Samora, and Cárdenas along with images of the border.

in addition to the discussion led by Borja and Francisco meetings fea-
tured numerous sessions and papers on
Mexican-related topics. Papers included the lo- Jonathan C. Brown (UFL), tional: Business Diplomacy and Jersey Stan-
ford in Mexico and Venezuela, 1917- dard in Mexico and Venezuela, 1917-
1930,aston R. Koppes (UNAM), "Cer-
tlitical in Change in Sociology-
Guidelines", Rodney D. Anderson (Florida State), "Family Structure in Guadalajara, 1821-1927", Paul Ganster (UCLA), "Cultural Ceritn with Miguel A. Rendon (Yale), "Women's work and Family Responsi-
ability", Mexico City, 1780-1850, and Barbara A. Tenenbaum (University of South Carolina, "Economic Develop-
ments and Social Structure in Mexico, 1861-1910."
**UT Austin United States and Mexico Conference**

Cultural, economic, and environmental linkages between the United States and Mexico were examined on November 11-12 at a conference at the University of Texas at Austin. The conference was entitled "The U.S. and Mexico: Ties That Bind," sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and the Institute of Latin American Studies. Paul Blair (Marketing Administration) served as conference coordinator.

The program was opened by remarks from UT Austin President Peter Flawn. Also welcoming the participants and commenting on the binational linkages was William Gleode, director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, and Stanley R. Ross, C. B. Smith Sr. Centennial Chair in United States/Mexico Relations and Coordinator of the Office for Mexican Studies.

In the session on cultural linkages, moderated by Ricardo Rome (History), Tomás Riveras, chancellor of UCR, presented on "Cultural Linkages: A Mexican Perspective." For this session was Oscar Martinez, director of the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies (UTEP).

**Stanford Mexico-Related Conferences**

The Project on U.S.-Mexico Relations at Stanford has recently held five regional group sessions on Mexico-related policy: "Agricultural Trade, Pricing Policy, and Resources," held at Stanford University, September 17; "Policy Issues and Perspectives on North American Natural Gas Trade," held at Stanford on November 2-3; "Linking Policy Research and Small Farmers," held at Centro de Investigación y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Agrícola Regional (CECDAR) in Puebla, Mexico, February 16-19; and "Natural Gas Trade in North America," held at Stanford University, February 24-25.

Roger Norton (Economics, UNAM) discussed "Agricultural Trade, Pricing Policy, and Resource" Working Group along with Celso Castros, sub-director of Mexico's Secretaria de Pregaracion y Presupuesto. Papers presented at the Santa Fe meeting examined particular issues of rural and trade policy as trade in foodgrains, trade in feedstuffs, trade in livestock products, trade in Mexico's domestic policy in dairy products, marketing systems, and trends and issues in U.S. and Mexican policies. San..."}

**De la Peña Visiting Professor at UT Austin**

Distinguished Mexican scholar Guillermo de la Peña is visiting at the University of Texas, Austin, for the fall 1984 semester as part of the Center for Mexican Studies and the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures. His presence will be a major contribution to the academic life of the University of Texas and will enable UT students to receive exceptional instruction in Mexican literature and culture.

**New Institute of Border Studies Holds Sessions in Imperial and Mexican Valleys Peso Davenpolluation Conference**

The Institute for Border Studies (IBS) was established in 1983 on the Imperial Valley Campus of San Diego State University to serve as the local focal point for border-related research in the humanities, social sciences, and professional studies. Alfredo Velasco, faculty director, represents the Institute's director. An urban anthropologist, he teaches anthropology and Mexican American studies.

One of the Institute's primary goals is to foster collaborative research projects between individual and institutional organizations in Baja California. In addition to its research programs, IBS will sponsor colloquia on a broad range of topics related to the border region.

Membership in the Institute is by invitation only, with the participation of all interested scholars in Imperial and Baja California. IBS offers affiliate membership to visiting scholars and student institutions through the Instituto de Investigaciones at Baja California. The Institute also holds an annual conference to discuss issues related to the border region.

The conference included a series of guest speakers followed by panels on topics of major importance. The conference was opened with remarks by David Ballestros (College of Education) and Gilbert Arvizu, Special Assistant for Hispanic Affairs to Governor Deukmejian. Closing remarks were by Diego Murphey. The program included the following sessions:

- "Peso Davenpolluation: U.S. and Mexican Perspectives"
- "Economic and Social Consequences of the Peso Davenpolluation"

Speakers: Gustavo del Castillo (CEPMEX) and Norris Clement (UT San Diego)
Moderator: Alfredo Velasco (IBS)
Panellists: Thalia Gaona (Economics, UASC), Jose Navir (Communica-Relations, Cal State, Northridge), and Diego, Frank Marquez Office of California Relations, and Hector Baro (Economics, UABC), and on long-range topics (e.g., investment in field development, pipelines and other forms of infrastructure) for a "Perspectives on North American Natural Gas Trade" workshop. The conference will also be held on November 11-12 at San Diego State University and the Mexican Valley Campus. Held at the California Institute, the symposium was organized by IBS Director and UT Austin Fulbright Scholar, Alfredo Velasco. The symposium will focus on the current state of the border region and the implications for future research. The conference will feature presentations by leading experts in the field, as well as a panel discussion and a networking event. The symposium is free and open to the public.
The Sculpture of Palenque: Volume I. The Temples of the Inscriptions. Merle Greene Robertson (Princeton: Princeton, New Jersey, 1983). Pp. 115 + 34 illustrations. Cloth $125.00. This is the first of five volumes that will provide a complete photographic record of sculpture and architecture at Palenque, a city that reached splendorous proportions in the mid-twelfth century C.E., and whose influence on the development of the arts and architecture in Central America was immense. The first two books in this series, The Temples of the Inscriptions and The Sculpture of Palenque, are considered essential reading for anyone interested in Mayan art and culture.

Another such conference is scheduled for this fall at the University of California in San Diego. "The purpose of these conferences is to bring together experts from different fields and to encourage interdisciplinary research. The conferences will cover topics such as Indo-Pacific Studies, Navigation and Maritime Economics, and Anthropology and Archaeology.

The Institute for Border Studies welcomes all interested researchers. For more information about the conferences, please contact: Alfredo Velasco, Director, Institute for Border Studies, University of California, San Diego. The conferences are open to the public and are free to attend. The conferences are funded by the National Science Foundation and are co-sponsored by the universities of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The conferences will cover topics such as environmental studies, indigenous communities, and border security.

The U.S.-Mexico border is a complex region, and the conferences aim to bring together experts from different fields to discuss the challenges facing the region. The conferences are open to the public and are free to attend. The conferences are funded by the National Science Foundation and are co-sponsored by the universities of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.
**Older Mexican Americans. A Study in an Urban Roper.** By Kyriakos S. Markides and Harry W. Martin, with the assistance of Ernesto Gómez (Austin: Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, 1983. Pp. 139. Paper $12.95). This monograph is a study of Mexican Americans over age 60 in San Antonio, Texas, based on data generated by a survey instrument and on published materials. Although focused on older Mexican Americans in one city, the findings of this research are relevant to Hispanic populations in other urban areas. Specific chapters of the work deal with "Socioeconomic Characteristics," "Family Structure and Family Relations," "Psychological Well-being," "Health Status and Health Care Utilization," "Religious Behavior," and "The Retirement Experience." Older Mexican Americans is an important contribution to understanding a group that previously was largely ignored in the literature. K.S. Markides is in the Department of Preventive Medicine at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. H.W. Martin is in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio, and Ernesto Gómez is with Centro del Barrio, Inc., San Antonio.

**Professor: Justice by Insurance.** The General Indian Court of Colonial Mexico and the Legal Obligations of the Half Real. By David Peterson Ramirez (Tijuana, Baja California Norte: Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC, 1983. Pp. 740. Paper: Order from: C.H. P.O. Box 2383, San Ysidro, CA 92173, $27.50, including postage). This book, consisting of essays by some 30 authors, offers a useful overview of the history of Baja California, from the earliest days to the contemporary period. The first four chapters treat the peninsular as a unit and discuss geographical characteristics, aboriginal population, Spanish discovery and exploration, and the mission period of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans.

**Justicia y Beneficencia:** The Indian Court of Colonial Mexico and the Legal Obligations of the Half Real. By David Peterson Ramirez (Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press, 1983. Pp. 482. Cloth $45.00). This book is an exhaustive study of a remarkably innovative institution that arose in the sixteenth century in New Spain in response to the conflicts between the laws and customs of Spain and native peoples. The viability of the Spanish courts to effectively handle Indian grievances sparked great concern among Spanish administrators and, on occasion, legal insurrection. The result was the establishment of the General Indian Court, a special jurisdiction vested in the viceroy and a corps of legal adnexes. Payments were made from a small contribution by each Indian — in effect, legal insurance. After chapters on Castilian antecedents, early experience of New Spain, and the establishment of the court, this final chapter discusses the demise of the General Indian Court and what came to replace it.

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Graduate and Research Dean at UCI and a member of the UC MEXUS Executive Committee. Along with Colin M. MacLachlan (Tulane), he is author of *The Forging of the Cosmic Race: A Reinterpretation of Colonial Mexico* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: UC Press, 1980). De los Arcos is director of UNAM’s Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas.

*They Called Them Greasers: Anglo Attitudes toward Mexicans in Texas, 1821-1900.* By Arnoldo de León (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983. Pp. 153. Cloth $19.95). Tension between Anglos and Tejanos has existed in the Lone Star State since the earliest settlements. Such antagonism has produced friction between the two peoples, and whites have expressed their hostility toward Mexican Americans unabashedly and, at times, violently. This work examines the attitudes of whites towards Mexicans in nineteenth-century Texas. The author argues forcefully that many who have written about Texas’ past—including such luminaries as Walter Prescott Webb, Eugene C. Barker and Rupert N. Richardson—have exhibited, in fact and interpretation, both deficiencies of research and detectable bias when their work has dealt with Anglo-Mexican relations. De León asserts that these historians ignored an austere Anglo moral code which saw the morality of Tejanos as “defective” and that they described without censure a society that permitted traditional violence to continue because that violence allowed Anglos to keep ethnic minorities “in their place.”

*An Analytical Dictionary of Nahuatl.* By Frances Karttunen (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983. Pp. 349. Cloth $35.00). This work is an invaluable reference work for scholars of all disciplines whose work requires an extensive and accurate understanding of classical and modern Nahuatl. This analytical dictionary is based on exhaustive compilation and comparison of all the material in Caro tli’s *Arte de la lengua mexicana* and the Tetolcingo dictionary along with other sources including manuscripts in the Bancroft Library at UCB and a dictionary of modern Zacapoaxtla Nahuatl.

The use of these sources has made it possible for Karttunen to indicate both vowel lengths and all explosive glottal stops, making this the first dictionary incorporating knowledge of Nahuatl phonology with its lexical coverage. Each of the dictionary’s entries contains significant additional information, including each term’s canonical morphological form, more complete grammatical data, translations with glosses in both English and Spanish, references to sources, final commentaries, and cross references. Frances Karttunen is a research scientist associated with the Linguistics Research Center of UT Austin.

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