

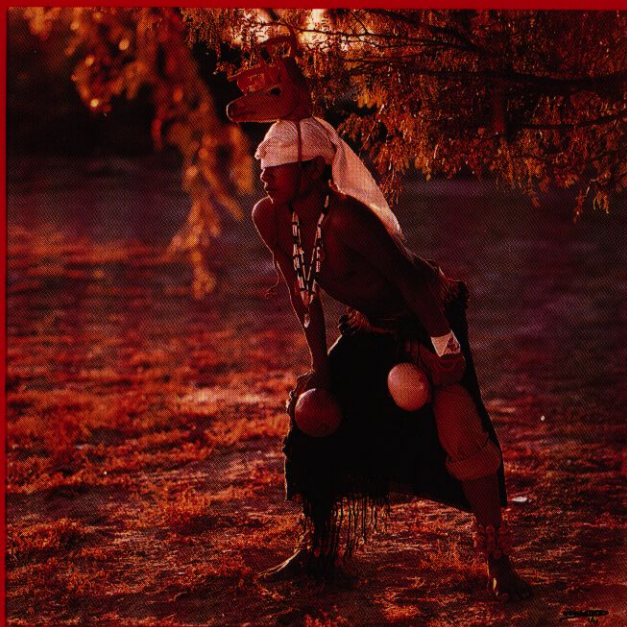
UC Riverside *magazine*



México y la Universidad

ADAMPTD 1/10

Spring 1989



On the Cover

Niño Maya de Quintana Roo, Maya Boy of Quintana Roo. The portrait on the front cover is from a collection of photographs by Adalberto Ríos. A native of Mexico, Ríos lives in Cuernavaca.

In May 1988, the Riverside Municipal Museum presented an exhibit of the photographer's work entitled "Many Faces of Mexico: A Photo-Ethnography." Three more selections from the extraordinary collection appear on the inside covers of this issue of *UC Riverside Magazine*. Photographs are courtesy of the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS).

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Cover Story

- 2 UC MEXUS:** From its Riverside campus home, UC MEXUS supports and promotes University of California research and scholarship related to Mexico and the United States.

Features

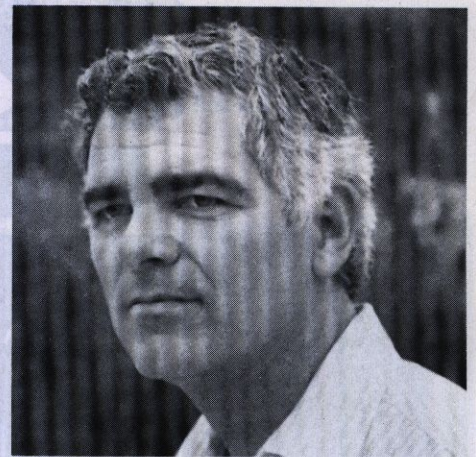
- 8 Collaborative Research Group:** Since 1983 the UCR-Mexico Collaborative Research and Training Group has been encouraging innovative and interdisciplinary approaches to UCR-Mexico research activities.
- 10 Mapping the Future:** The Geographic Information System (GIS) data base facilitates the analysis of important Mexican socio-economic data.
- 13 A Modern Message from the Ancients:** Today's scientists look to the ancient Maya Indians for important clues on resource management in the tropics.
- 16 Gringo Justice:** Alfredo Mirandé attributes unequal treatment of Chicanos by the American justice system to abuse and discrimination against Chicanos since the Mexican-American War.
- 22 Boundless Opportunities:** Mexico's ecology and UCR's resources offer researchers attractive advantages that benefit a range of cooperative agricultural research projects.
- 30 Rivera Library's Literary Treasures:** The library ranks among the top in the country for its Mexican holdings.
- 34 The Osuna Collection:** UCR has more than 400 glass plate negatives that provide a dramatic pictorial record of events surrounding the Mexican Revolution of 1910.
- 40 The Chicano Experience:** UCR studies and programs are examining aspects of the Chicano experience in the U.S.
- 49 Ballet Folklorico at UCR:** The tradition of Mexican ballet folklorico is thriving on campus.
- 52 A Thousand Countries With a Single Name:** Carlos Fuentes' panoramic vision of Mexico is reflected in his writings, reviewed here by Eliud Martínez. Fuentes is among the world's leading writers.

Departments

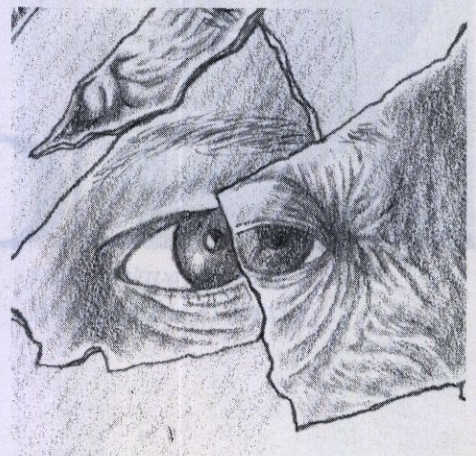
- 60 Viewpoint:** Arturo Gómez-Pompa discusses the ties that bind the U.S. and Mexico and the challenges of solving mutual problems.
- 66 UCR People:** Faculty publications and presentations, appointments and elections, and awards and honors.
- 70 Alumni:** Alumni play key role in the advancement of UCR.



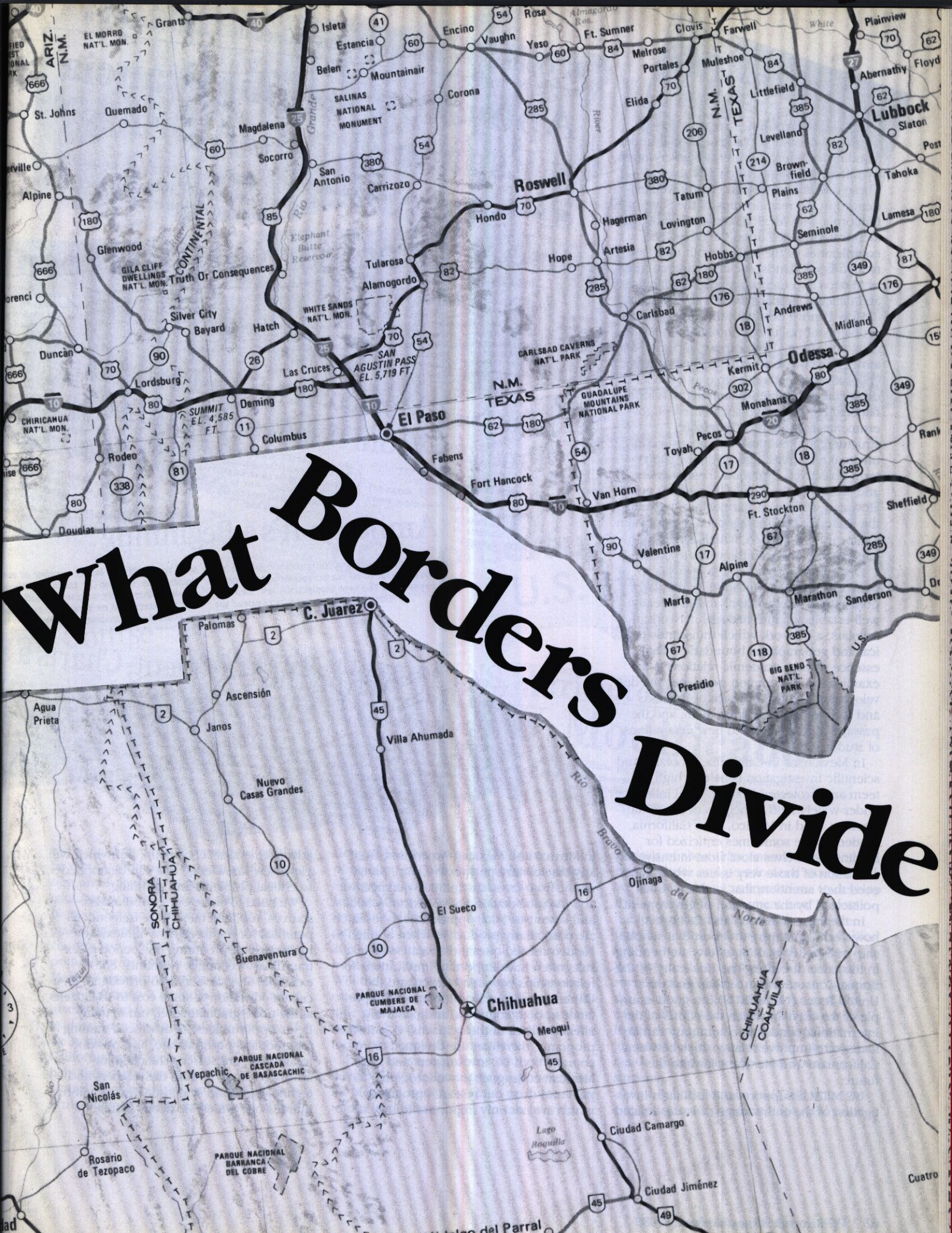
Grand goals to accomplish (p. 2)



Forest fires a natural occurrence (p. 24)



A visionary view (p. 52)



What Borders Divide

Grants, Isleta, Estancia, Encino, Vaughn, Rosa, Ft. Sumner, Clovis, Farwell, Plainview, White, Lubbock, St. Johns, Quemado, Magdalena, Socorro, San Antonio, Carrizozo, Corona, Melrose, Portales, Muleshoe, Littlefield, Abernathy, Floyd, Alpine, Glenwood, Truth Or Consequences, Hondo, Roswell, Tatum, Lovington, Plains, Brownfield, Seminole, Lamesa, Post, Silver City, Bayard, Hatch, Tularosa, Alamogordo, Hope, Artesia, Hobbs, Andrews, Midland, Lordsburg, Deming, Las Cruces, San Agustin Pass, EL. 5,719 FT., Carlsbad, Carlsbad Caverns Nat'l Park, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Odessa, Monahans, Pecos, Toyah, Kermit, Ft. Stockton, Sheffield, Douglas, Rodeo, Columbus, Fabens, Fort Hancock, Van Horn, Valentine, Alpine, Marathon, Sanderson, Big Bend Nat'l Park, Presidio, Marfa, Ft. Hancock, C. Juarez, Palomas, Agua Prieta, Ascension, Janos, Villa Ahumada, Rio Bravo, Ojinaga, El Sueco, Chihuahua, Meoqui, Ciudad Camargo, Ciudad Jiménez, San Nicolás, Rosario de Tezopaco, Parque Nacional Cumbres de Majalca, Parque Nacional Cascada de Basascachic, Parque Nacional Barranca del Cobre, Lago Roquilla, Cuatro.

■ Optimismo moderado en países de Latinoamérica

Apoyaron Japón, Francia y España el "Plan Brady"

■ México, el país más beneficiado con el nuevo esquema, se comentó que ha hecho su parte; toca ahora a los otros países que no recibieron el mismo trato.

But the two countries are divided by economic conditions, lack of mutual understanding, different cultures, and, very often, by differing views of mutual problems. These conditions are particularly well evidenced in the relationships of the State of California with Mexico, and each entity has a critical influence upon the other. The complexities of the separate but intertwined borderlands, societies, and cultures of Mexico and California pose challenging and difficult questions to both governments.

How can we deal with the critical shared problems of pollution, immigration, health care, and drugs? How can we support Mexico's efforts to weather its current domestic crises and strengthen its role as a model of democracy and freedom among developing nations? How can two such different governments, frustrated by language, structural, and cultural differences, vastly unequal resources, and diverging short-term objectives, overcome these barriers and work together toward long-term goals? How can we forge a partnership between the United States and Mexico, and between California and Mexico, which serves both nations now and into the years to come?

One of the many possible answers to these questions is education, particularly postsecondary education, and its already well-established international network of scholars, a network which transcends political and geographical boundaries. The essence of such academic relations is the examination of common problems, the development and transference of methods and technology to address them, and the passage of knowledge to new generations of students.

In Mexico, as in California, scholarly and scientific investigation is held in high esteem and protected from political influence under widely held principles of academic freedom. And in Mexico, as in California, academics are sometimes criticized for holding themselves aloof from intensive examination of those very issues which most need their attention; that is, those issues politicized by the attention of government.

In the case of Mexico and California, however, I am happy to report that scholarship and policy-making efforts are bending in the same direction. The University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) is a good example of the ways in which the efforts of the international academic community can be focused to improve relationships between Californians and Mexicans far into the future.

UC MEXUS supports and facilitates investigation of the entire range of issues related

to Mexico and Mexican-Americans, from any disciplinary perspective, and, particularly, from cross-disciplinary perspectives and in collaboration with Mexican scholars and scientists. Such approaches to research are particularly productive when applied to Mexico-related questions because their results often have important implications for relationships between Mexico and the United States, resolve problems of importance to both countries, and positively affect the lives of their citizens. UC MEXUS programs, therefore, are designed to encourage both UC investigators and their Mexican colleagues to work together to plan and carry out research programs which are not only important to the

advancement of scholarship, but which will yield new knowledge that can be applied to critical problems and planning.

We need to share our educational resources, too, and these have tremendous potential for reinforcement of Mexican higher education during this period of extraordinary economic restraints. For example, Mexico is able to provide an excellent education at small cost to its citizens at the undergraduate level, but in many fields opportunities for advanced training (at graduate, postgraduate, and postdoctoral levels) are scarce. The need for advanced study to train the teachers and technologists and scientists Mexico will require is one which Mexico is unable to

U.S. plants turn Mexico's border

By Jane Juffer

CUADRUZ JUAREZ — Not far from the sprawling industrial park here called Parque Industrial Gema, a city dump smolders with burning plastics. Rusting chemical drums stand off to one side. The dump's neighbors complain that plants from the Parque, most of them U.S.-owned, regularly dump garbage they fear contains toxic waste, which releases noxious fumes when burned.

Jane Juffer, who writes for the Texas Observer, prepared this report for Pacific News Service. Her four-month investigation was supported, in part, by the Fund for Investigative Journalism.

can contractor it hired to design... In January...

presidential agreement the "maquila" turn waste products have poured chemicals in the... the... 7... vic... 5... all... it... the...

The New Mexico: A Multi-Party State Emerges From Ashes of Sanctified Rule

By Carlos Fuentes

On a rainy Friday, Felix Salgado, candidate of the National Democratic

and give it to the official candidate of the PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). By emptying his sacks, Salgado threw a handful of volcanic dust in the face of traditional Mexican politics. His... worked.

ces, compromise will become normal events. For the first time, opposition candidates have been... to the...

Amnesty: It's a Beginning

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has won praise for its efforts to implement the amnesty provisions of the new immigration law, inspiring... will not prove necessary to extend the...

with the qualifying family member or member limiting the breakup of families—although status of other family members, including spouses, will be determined on a case-by-case basis with no guarantee of automatic or quick...

Salinas, Acting the President, Charts a S...

By LUIS RUBIO

MEXICO CITY—Carlos Salinas de Gortari will not take office as the president of Mexico until Dec. 1, but he is already actively participating in the daily governing of the country. Only a fortnight ago he was named as "honorary witness" to an... with labor and the private... the outgoing administration... inflationary program... December...

him badly needed time to organize his administration, design an economic strategy and form an effective governing coalition in his own party and with a fractious Congress. But he probably will not have much breathing space until the economy starts a recovery—something that is unlikely to take place before mid-1990 at the earliest. The conditions for recovery are far from ripe, and are subject to unforeseeable influences.

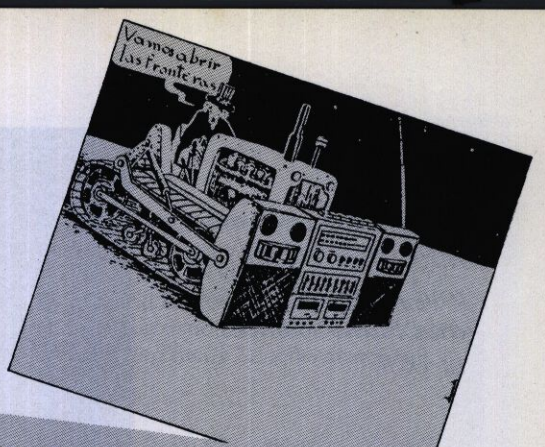
deepen the reforms so that he can have something to show for the last few years.

The De la Madrid administration attempted to carry out a reform gradually, and, while that had the structure of the economy, the... into deep recession persisted... stage of the economic reform... essential...

One of the paradoxes of the Institutional Revolutionary Party...

BOOM IN BAJA

Lower Costs, Consumer Demand Year-Round
Pushing Fruit, Vegetable Production South



into a toxic dump

...ring plants operating un-
win plant program to re-
S. for disposal, the plants
astes down the drains,
ditches, left them in the
and turned them

tion of air, water and soil.*

The maquiladoras are booming; there are now 1,300 along the 2,000-mile border and industry experts say the number is growing at a 25-percent annual rate.

The boom began with the 1982 recession which drove the average wage worker below 50 cents an hour.

Organizado por la Universidad de California Debate en Los Angeles sobre sucesión presidencial

...punto que las cifras oficiales son
...er debido a lo que califico de
...desarrollo se manifiesta, según
...en la ausencia de una cultura
...permite a todos los actores

El investigador del Colmex...
al apuntar que dadas las inconfo-
des que ha desatado el manejo de la
ción presidencial, el único camino p-
ble es el... a la Constitución...
...mediata de...

Reunión en Los Angeles

Por Jorge A. Bustamante

No es raro que aparezcan predicciones de catástrofe acerca de los Estados Unidos.

Yo no estoy de acuerdo en que este tipo de reuniones para discutir la política de México sólo se puedan hacer en los Estados Unidos.

Confronting the Latin debt crisis

AS PRESIDENT Carlos Salinas de Gortari takes office in Mexico, his country is paying out \$9 billion every year in interest and debt service on its \$4 billion foreign debt. At that rate — about 40 percent of its export earnings — Mexico, like other debt-ridden Latin nations,

In THE NATION
By Tom Wicker

A bipartisan commission headed by former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, in a report prepared for President-elect Bush, listed the problems of those nations.

...aro que re-análisis de México en est and designed to help debtor nations improve economic growth — and for market-oriented reforms by those nations. Falling commodity prices, reducing export earnings by developing nations, limited the plan's effectiveness. As a reminder to the World Bank and other lenders and pointedly to...

UCR consortium links Mexico, U.S. studies

By JACK ROBINSON

Acuerdo Entre el INS, Agricultores Programa SAW Modificado

WASHINGTON — Un acuerdo en relación al proceso de aplicación de los trabajadores la (siglas en

bajo".

En octubre, los congresales Fazio y Les AuCoin (demócrata de Oregon) propusieron una modificación a la ley de inmigración.

trámites burocráticos para poder completar el largo proceso de aplicación. Como resultado, muchos inmigrantes en la zona oeste

lidad y de la oportunidad de obtener entrada legal a través de un determinado puerto de entrada.

meet at a time when it is most critical that it be met. At a time that education, technology, and science in Mexico are poised to take a great surge forward, the country is plunged into an economic morass that makes educational expansion within the country very difficult, and diminishes opportunities for foreign study as well. Mexico's promising young students of today—tomorrow's intended teachers and inventors and doctors and engineers, and leaders—are the future of that country. If we want to improve the joint prospects of California and Mexico, then we want to help these young people.

And what about the future of California? It too will rest largely in the hands of its citizens.

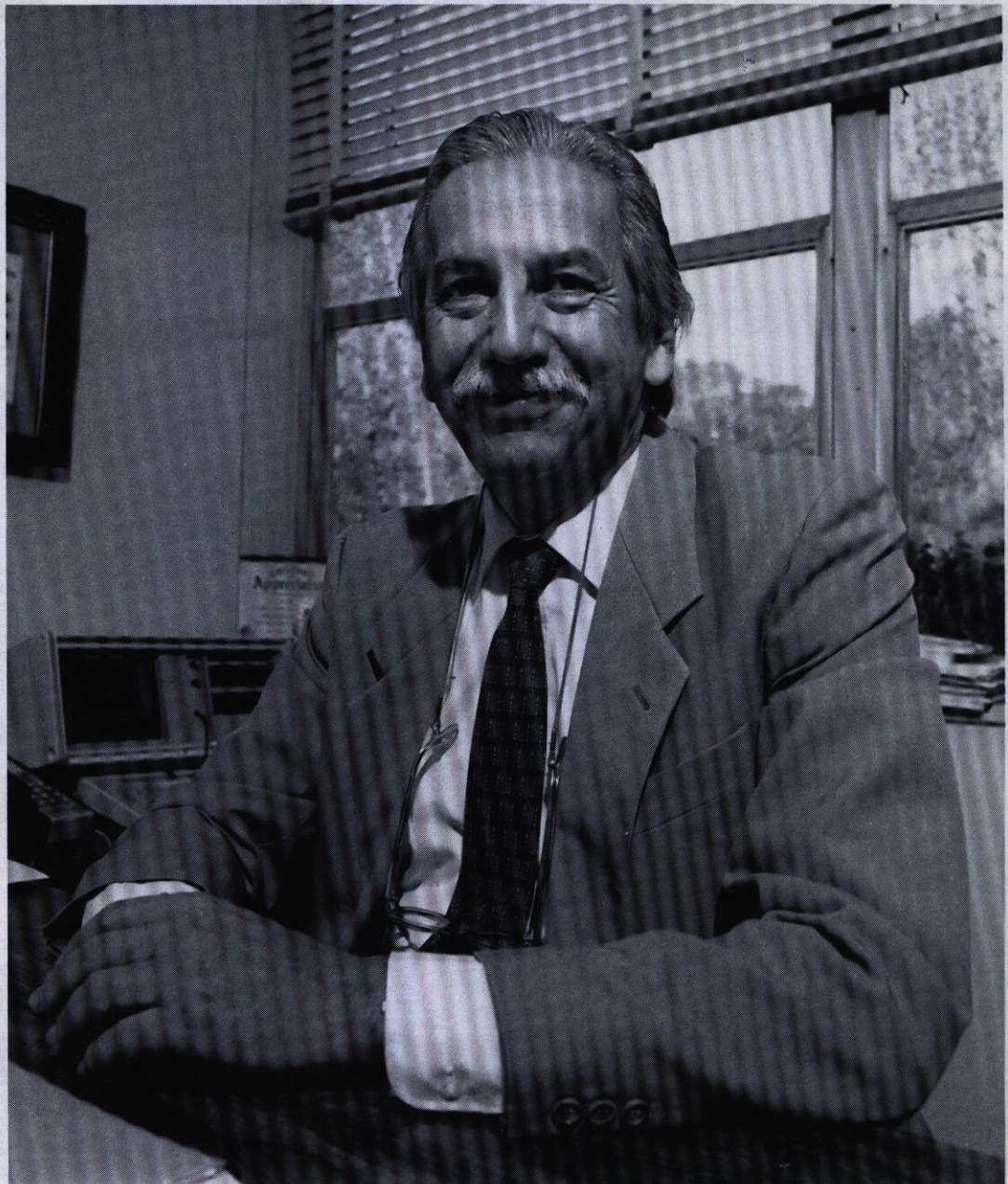
izens of Hispanic origin. The Latino population in California is increasing rapidly, and recent projections indicate that Latinos (most of whom are of Mexican descent in California) will comprise some 35 percent of the state's citizens in the year 2030. What kinds of jobs will these citizens hold then? How well-educated will they be? Will they, or their parents, have been educated in Mexico? Latinos in California at this time generally attain a fairly low level of education. If we fail to educate these students today, we jeopardize tomorrow.

How can we meet these educational needs? First, we can increase opportunities for Mexican students to take graduate study in our institutions. Next, we can provide

periods of short-term, intensive training for postgraduate and postdoctoral study. Third, we can help Mexican institutions to develop the capability to implement new professional-level programs by providing on-site training at their existing faculties. In California, we must continue to seek ways to promote and encourage the educational success of Mexican-Americans, recognizing the common origins of Mexican and Chicano culture. And Mexico can play a role in the development of educational programs which are successful in meeting the needs of California's Spanish-speaking students.

And in both Mexico and California, we can consider as our most important priori-

*Arturo Gómez-Pompa,
director of UC MEXUS
and professor of Botany
and Plant Sciences
at UCR*



Michael J. Elderman

ties education in all of its manifestations—from primary to postsecondary and postdoctoral training, from collaborative research to the transfer of technology and methodology it entails—as we work together to meet the challenges and opportunities which face us.

With this philosophy, UC MEXUS has supported more than 200 collaborative research, conference, curriculum development, and continuing education projects directed by UC faculty. But we receive more than 50 new proposals each year. We have found funding to support a few Mexican graduate students in UC programs this year; but with funding more than 200 per year could be supported. We are seeking funds to begin fellowship programs for postgraduate and postdoctoral research, and for the exchange of senior scholars and

intellectuals, and for conferences to bring together the best minds from academia, the media, and the public sectors of California and Mexico to address the critical issues which confront us.

UC MEXUS has had some success in bringing new vigor and purpose to the University's Mexico-related activities, but there is much to be done. The expectations generated in Mexican institutions by our increased presence must be met. The more than 300 UC faculty members whose work focuses on Mexico, U.S.-Mexico relations, and Mexican peoples demand our support. Yes, there is much work to be done if we are to realize the enormous potential education holds for the strengthening of our relationships with Mexico.

UC MEXUS is, therefore, concentrating its efforts on projects and ideas which hold the

greatest potential benefit to the immediate solution of problems and the establishment of structures which will facilitate such future work. With UC MEXUS support, Californians and Mexicans, teachers and students, and public officials—and often representatives of other countries as well—are working together, each bringing their particular skills, resources, perspectives and knowledge to bear upon important issues.

I believe that if we pursue such work with energy, sensitivity and conviction, it will lead us to long-term improvement of the relationships between the peoples of

California and Mexico. It will help us to overcome the disparities between us, and to transcend those political and cultural and geographical boundaries which divide us. It will even demonstrate an exemplary relationship between a major world power and a developing country. The success of Mexico must be seen as a high priority strategic issue for the United States. The strategic value of Mexico most certainly is recognized in Europe and in Japan. There is a need for a new model among developing nations—a country in which democracy, freedom, justice, and educational opportunity not only prevail, but also foster eco-

nomie, environmental, and social well-being. It is logical that Mexico could be or should be that model. It is my hope that Mexico will indeed become that model, and my conviction that the State of California will reap many benefits as a result.

"Bonds Unite What Borders Divide" originally appeared in UC MEXUS NEWS, Spring/Summer 1987, No. 20/21, and is reprinted here with the permission of Arturo Gómez-Pompa and UC MEXUS.



U.S. President-elect George Bush and Mexican President Dr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, November 22, 1988