

UCLA History 160B

Booklet of Charts on Mexican History

Volume 1

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INTRODUCTION

These charts and articles are to be analyzed critically.

Many charts and articles contradict each other or give varying interpretations for students to interpret.

Many statistics depend vary according to definition of categories, time of the year that the data are gathered, methodology, and purpose of the work.

Government statistics often must be reorganized (as is Frequently done here) in order to deconstruct them so that propaganda can be understood in terms of myth and reality.

PLEASE BRING THIS BOOKLET TO EACH CLASS—WE WILL BE REFERRING TO THE CHARTS AND DISCUSSING THEM.

PLEASE COME TO CLASS WITH QUESTIONS AND OR INSIGHTS ABOUT WHAT THE CHARTS MEAN.

PLEASE POINT OUT ANY CORRECTIONS AND/OR CLARIFICATIONS TO HELP MAKE ANY CHARTS MORE CLEAR—

extra credit is awarded.

JWW

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chart A

Mexico's Place in World Times

<u>Influential Thought</u>		<u>Mexico's "Place"</u>
1300-1700	Commercial Revolution	
1500-1700s	Age of Mercantilism	Colony providing mineral wealth and raw materials ascendancy of Tropical Regions
1500-1563	Catholic Reformation	Mexico bypassed
1600-1800	The Enlightenment	Mexico bypassed
1700s	Agricultural Revolution Ascendancy of temperate regions	Mexico bypassed Mexico bypassed
1760-1860	Early Industrial Revolution	provider of mineral wealth and raw materials
1776	U.S. Revolution	
1789	French Revolution	Leads to accidental Independence
1791	Haitian Revolution	
1810s-60s		Mexican mining declines and Civil War and War with U.S.A.
1800-1930	Age of Anti-Statism and Free Trade (Liberalism)	Same, with dates 1821-1917
1840s-50s	U.S. moves West in search of mineral wealth	Constitution of 1857
1910s	Idea of the Vote Rise of Socialist Thought U.S. Rise to World Power Occupation of Haiti (1915-34) Dom. Rep. (1916-24) Nicaragua (1912-25)	Constitution of 1917 Political Revolution, 1910-1929
	World War I	
1920s	Dollar Diplomacy under Wall Street Model	Land Reform begins
	Reoccupation of Nic. (1927-33)	Mexico pro-Sandino
1930-1980	Age of Statism	Same, defined as 'Neo-mercantilism'
1930s	World Depression Rejection of Wall Street; Fascist and Marxist Models gain; Rise of State Planning	Social Revolution: , 1930-1940 Land Reform right to strike Nationalization of industries State capitalism Political Corporatism Social infrastructure

Chart B

1940s	World War II; Wall Street Model Reappears	Economic Revolution state alliance with capitalists econ infrastructure march to the coasts (refrig.) tourism industry begins
1950s	Cold War Korean Brushfire War	commerical revolution Close U.S.-Mexican relations
1960s	Cuban Revolution Idea of "Balanced" Development Kennedy and Khrushchev Vietnam War Student rebellions	Balanced Revolution Student rebellions Guerrilla movements
1970s	Nixon's "Recentralization"	Statist Revolution Discovery of new oil and gas deposits
1980—	Age of Anti-Statism	Mexico's economic crisis to be resolved by privatization,

1982--

Mexico's 26 Obstacles of Development. Comparative Differences with the United States

- 1) Mexico's Place in World Times (charts A-B).
 - a) Mexico misses out on
Commercial Revolution
Catholic Reformation,
Enlightenment,
Agricultural Revolution,
Technological Revolution
in Europe and in Britains 13 American Colonies
- 2) Geography: (chart 1A-2A)
 - a) Rain fall very diversified.
 - b) Mountain ranges, North to South.
 - c) Only two major sea ports (Veracruz, Acapulco)
 - d) No navigable rivers.
- 3) Loss of Territory (chart 2B-C)
 - a) Gold, oil and silver (California)
- 4) Population decrease (charts 3-4)
 - a) 25 million in 1521 and 1950 both saw 25 million. 1608 equals one million.
 - b) Mission brought disease
 - c) Increasing of mixed population is solution to Mexico's long-term integration (chart 5)
- 5) Crown "taxes" on Mexican Colony 35 times greater than in English Colonies to North
 - a) Depletion of wealth
 - b) Long term decline in GDP/C (gross domestic product per capita)
See chart 6
- 6) Lost Mining Revenue because mines destroyed between 1810 and 1876
- 7) Reconstruction period after Independence delayed by rural chaos--Hacienda is "refuge" for rural families
- 8) Spaniards expelled so loss of
 - a) Intellectuals, managers, engineers
 - b) Flight of Spanish capital
- 9) Weak central government control
 - a) Due to lack of communication
- 10) Disruption of countryside by warring factions
 - a) Disruption of bureaucracy
- 11) Two land systems
 - a) Hacienda
 - b) Ejido
 - c) 50% of usable land to the Church.
- 12) Struggle between Church and State power after liberation.
 - a) The Church ran hospitals, schools, orphanage, which the State tried to run but could not owing to lack of funds or personnel
 - b) Three different judicial systems
- 13) Leading army battles (standing armies)
 - a) Guerrilla Warfare
- 14) Illiteracy
- 15) Little immigration to Mexico
- 16) Culture of domination (always somebody in charge)
 - a) Aztec, then
 - b) Church, then

- c) Generals, then
- d) French Intervention in the 1860s
- 17) No standard weights and measures
- 18) Arbitrary State Intervention
History of corruption and smuggling
- 19) System of bribery (taxes)
 - a. Internal taxes at each state border (*alcabala*) within Mexico increases the cost of goods in California 400 times over the landing price at Veracruz
- 20) Inefficient Legal System
 - No joint stock companies
 - No patent law
- 21) Tradition of learning in Mexico's university
 - by elite
 - by Church
- 22) Mexico invented the "*amparo*"
 - Stops criminals from being arrested, equals U.S. *habeus corpus* before being arrested, not after being arrested
- 23) Accidental Independence
 - Wars began in 1810 by Father Miguel Hidalgo
 - 1808 invasion onward Mexico began a political culture, but not for Independence
 - 1821-1910 was too long to fight all troubles (chart 7B - Liberal vs. Conservative Positions)
- 24) Role of Napolianism
- 25) Napoleonic Code (chart 7A - The Napoleonic Code, 1810)
 - Closed system
- 26) Center-periphery battles (Centralism vs. Federalism)--see chart 7B

JAMES WILKIE

Chavez E

**UCLA HISTORY 171
PROFESSOR WILKIE**

NINETEENTH - CENTURY MEXICO.

I. CAUSES OF INDEPENDENCE:

- There were two phases:
 - First Phase: Regional revolts caused by taking of Spanish crown by the French.
 - Second Phase: When Ferdinand VII re-instated the liberal constitution of 1812 in 1820, "Peninsulares" joined the "Creoles" in calling for independence.
- Longer Historical Perspective:
- * Dramatic quantitative upswings in the late-18th Century:
 - ~ demographic increase, specially among "mestizo" and Indian sector.
 - ~ increase in production and trade related to the international economy.
- * There was economic growth, but little change in the "Per Capita Income" of the colony..
 - + Falling wages
- * Taxation was increased but the money collected was not used in Mexico. It was sent to Spain. The increment of taxes only contributed in putting more stress among the population of the New World.
- * Mexico had achieved a great deal of real independence over the centuries. Political and economic most important.
 - ~ Economic: From 1796-1808, Mexico traded with England instead of Spain. Giving Mexico, its first taste of free-trade.
 - ~ Political: On local level, Americans sector owed the most important commercial enterprises of the country.

Except for the position of Vice-roy or Bishop, Americans could be found in almost any other socio-political position.

- * Rapid change, and rapid population growth, where topped by a multi-faceted crisis in period immediately prior to 1810 .
 - + Crop failure
 - + Famine
 - + Drought

- The Bajío and Hidalgo

- * The "Bajío" refers to the geographical Mexican region in which the early independence movement was focused. (the bajío is located in what is known today as the states of Guanajuato, Querétaro, and Hidalgo).
- * As population kept expanding jobs became scarcer. Subsistence became difficult, and marginalized people--Mestizos and Indigenous--became Miguel Hidalgo's followers.
 - Hidalgo looked for the support of the elites. Elites had no reason to revolt and rejected Hidalgo's ideas. He then turned to the masses.
 - ~ The army became a way of resistance and subsistence since Hidalgo approved the sacking of haciendas.
 - ~ The (army?) was composed by 5000-6000 troops, but in a matter of weeks, it ten-folded to 60,000 followers.
- * In just a few weeks, Hidalgo and his troops reached Mexico City but opted to wait outside. This gave time to the elites (Creoles and Peninsulares) the time to organize themselves. Hidalgo was then caught and decapitated.

- Social Stress

- * Different ethnic picture.
 - ~ Ethnic picture had changed radically, the great expansion in the middle-mestizo level became common as mixing became more pronounced. Race came to have less and less to do with occupation status.
- * Social change
 - ~ The mestizo sector spilled into both Spanish, and Indigenous worlds.
 - ~ Spaniards separated themselves in two groups, those born in Europe (Peninsulares) from those born in the Americas (Creoles).

- Elite Reaction

- * There were two essential reasons why the elites decided to unite forces with the independence movement.

- ~ The pressure from below became increasingly frightening.
- ~ and; the re-establishment of a liberal Monarch in Spain.
- General Agustín de Iturbide (later Iturbide I)
 - * Iturbide spent 10 years fighting against Hidalgo, Morelos, and Guerrero.
 - * He made peace in the year 1820, he decided to unite his forces with General Vicente Guerrero and formulated the Plan de Iguala.
 - * Plan de Iguala consisted in:
 - ~ Making peace among the elites groups.
 - ~ Establishing a Constitutional Monarchy.
 - ~ Making Catholicism the official religion of the new nation.
 - ~ Giving Creoles and Peninsulares equal rights.
 - ~ and; recognizing the mestizo sector as equal.

II. RESULTS OF INDEPENDENCE

- Political
 - * The ex-Spanish colony was left without a King. For 300 years the ultimately authority had been the crown. City-Province identification was re-enforced.
 - * With no King, the rise of regional strongmen--"caudillos"--became the central political force in Mexico
 - Economic Impacts
 - * If armies did not cause damage directly, supporting them spread a heavy cost more broadly.
 - * Destruction of crops and mining apparatus; mining decay by 25%, and agriculture and public revenues by 50% each.
 - * Instability of Independence period leads to drastic restriction of new investment until middle of century.
 - * Loans contracted by governments to finance wars are heavy burden after fighting over.
 - * Shrinking economy reduces tax base of government: constant problems of liquidity and debt result.
 - * Governments have no money for imposing order.
 - * Interruption of trade.
 - Social Aspects
 - * There were close to 60,000 casualties during the war of Independence. (10% of original population).
 - * Inflation could not be controlled.
 - * Many people were moved around the country, and uprooted from their original homes during the war for independence.
 - * Old systems of patronage disappeared with the empire.
 - * The rise of the "caudillos".
 - ~ This is the great age of "caudillos". Immediate post-Independent appearance of "caudillos" foreshadows conflict between locally-based power and centralized power and the related debate over centralism and federalism.
- The strongest "caudillos" could achieve national-level power. Both, "caudillos" and the military, served as patronage systems providing some mobility to "mestizos".

III. OBSTACLES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS.

In the year 1800, Mexico's GNP (Gross National Product) was 1/2 of the U.S., and 1/3 of England's; in 1877 Mexico's GNP equal only 1/10 of the U.S. There were several reasons for this slump.

- Inefficient Economic Organization.
 - * State controlled economy.
 - * Laws to stimulate economic activity were never passed.
 - * There were no Banking, or credit, nor Patent laws
 - * There was no free-trade among the Mexican states.
 - * No enforcement of property rights or contracts.
 - * Corruption.
- Transportation.
 - * Entire economy relied on expensive over-land transportation. There were no canals or railways.
 - * Inter-regional taxes.
 - * A typical commercial center, due to the lack of trains, would have a circumference service of 50 km., compared to 600 km. in circumference of the commercial centers of the United States.
 - * It was not until the "Porfiriato", that the whole economy was revitalize with rail-roads.
- Instability caused by political crisis.
 - Mexican-American war (1847)
 - French Intervention. (Maximilian).
- Micro-Economic Issues.

- * Markets were small
 - ~ Because of the lack of transportation.
 - ~ and; because of the lack of buying power.
- * Scarcity of Capital.
 - ~ Machinery was expensive.
- * Low labor productivity.
 - ~ Primarily agrarian labor force.
- * Because of the manufacturing inefficiency. Manufacturers asked the government to allow monopolies and other kind of protection.

TERMS TO KNOW

CAUDILLOS	PENINSULARES
CAUDILLISMO	PLAN DE IGUALA
CREOLES	PORFIRIATO
HIDALGO	ITURBIDE

Chart H

**Nineteenth-Century Mexico
and Some Long-Term Causes of the Revolution of 1910**

Independence was achieved from Spain in 1821 under conservative auspices in order to prevent a Revolution in politics, economics, and society. Indeed, Revolution would not come until 1910.

A. INDEPENDENCE and ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW NATION

The rise and fall of Iturbide as Emperor following independence cleared the way for the establishment of a new government system.

This new system drew upon the U.S. and French models. Mexico adopted the form of U.S. state and municipal governments and three branches of federal government (legislative, executive, and judicial). States were drawn arbitrarily on the map, often purposefully breaking up traditional regions in order to impose a new order. New state capitals were often more difficult for citizens to reach than travel to Mexico City--solidifying centralism.

From France, Mexico adopted the Napoleonic Code ("Guilty until proven innocent) and the bureaucratic system (with General Directorates and Secretary Generals), as in France. French and Mexican law are highly codified compared to U.S. law which based on "common-sense law." Mexico abolished slavery.

Parties divided into:

Conservatives (centralists)

and

Liberals (or federalists)

The Conservatives were dominated by Spaniards born in Spain [Peninsulares], the majority of the clergy and military, both of which sought to protect their traditional rights (fueros) that let them set and administer their own laws, putting them outside the development of new civil law that the new Mexican Republic was seeking to develop.

The Liberal Party was anti-central government and represented the following groups: Creoles and Meztizos, the middle-class, landowners, professionals, artisans, and a minority of the clergy and military. The Liberals base was especially in the provinces.

The Liberal Party was divided: its right wing, the *moderados* were determined to proceed slowly in ending special privileges; *the puros* (or "pure Liberals) advocated sweeping antifeudal and anticlerical reforms.

Liberals ended tariffs and opened Mexico to foreign goods, wiping out most of what little Mexican industry that had existed.

Conservatives saw the country to be in chaos without central control and policing against bandits and/or military officers who were would-be dictators. Conservatives called for high tariffs to protect and build Mexican industry.

(Note: "19th-century Conservatives" will be called "Liberals" in the 20th century, and "19th-century Liberals" will become "Conservatives" in the 20th century--confusing students who do not understand the phenomena that once "Liberals" gain change they try to lock it in forever and thus become "Conservatives." Because of the onrush of events and ever-new world, national, and local situations, there are no final solutions and nothing can be locked into place forever without becoming irrelevant in the face of new problems.)

Conservatives took power under Santa Anna who ruled Mexico for two decades, 1834 to 1854. Santa Anna sought to prevent the loss of Texas to U.S. settlers:

- The Mexican War. Mexico and the U.S. went to war over Texas. Surprisingly the war ended in Mexican defeat--European observers thought that Mexico with its decades of war and standing army would defeat the USA, which had no real standing army.

- By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), Mexico gave up 53% of its territory, ceding to the USA the future states of Texas, California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and part Colorado.

In 1853, Santa Anna declared that all unclaimed land in Mexico belonged to the central government, recentralizing power in Mexico City as had been the case under the Spanish Vice Roy.

B. LA REFORMA, CIVIL WAR, AND THE FRENCH INTERVENTION

Liberals defeated Santa Ana and the Conservatives to bring to power Benito Juárez, who sought to create a middle-class society of small property owners living under a federal system delegating powers to the states, as in the USA.

The Liberal program was implemented by Benito Juárez;

Juárez's agrarian policy was to implant "middle-class capitalism" in the countryside, at the expense not of the haciendas but of the Indian communities.

Juárez and Lerdo sought to create a rural middle class by

- breaking up the ejidos (traditional communal farms owned by villages, not individuals)
- breaking up Church lands (estimated to cover half of Mexico's land surface).

Juárez's minister Lerdo won legislation to create free the above lands from "communism" that kept them out of the free market.

Liberals not only confiscated Church property but also siezed Church banks, limited the role of priests, and defined nuns and monks as "slaves" to be freed by law.

To establish civil society, Juárez enforced the abolishment of the military and clerical fueros (under which each had its own laws and the power to judge their own members) and established the basis for civilian

dominated society. (The Church's power to register only "legitimate births left the "illegitimate" outside of the possibility of marriage and burial. For "proper" burial, the rich were willing to pay dearly and/or will their fortune to the Church.

Civil Society:

- civil registry of birth, marriage, and death
- equal justice for all with end of military and clerical rights to be free from civil law

Liberals melded the above into the Constitution of 1857.

War of reform (1858-1861)

Conservatives, backed by the Church and much of the military, made war on the Juárez Government. Juárez's government found itself moving around the country to prevent defeat and capture. Eventually the Liberals triumphed

French Intervention (1862-1867)

Conservatives sought France's help to defeat Liberalism and restoring the monarchy, arguing that to be the only way to end the anarchy of continuing civil war, almost constant Since independence.

French troops enter Mexico in 1862 but were turned back in the Battle of Puebla on May 5th, delaying capture of Mexico City until the following year.

Maximilian and Carlotta arrive to govern in 1864 but soon disappointed Conservatives by adopting much of the Liberal legislation, thus losing their base of support.

The end of the U.S. in 1865 meant that U.S. forces could then enforce the Monroe Doctrine, forcing the French to begin withdrawal from Mexico.

When Juárez won over the few-remaining French and the Conservatives who still backed the foreign monarch, he executed Maximilian to warn other foreigners never to try to seize power in Mexico.

Juárez and Lerdo returned to power to implement Liberalism, including freedom of the press.

C. RISE OF PORFIRIO DÍAZ (P.D.) and Creation of the Porfiato

General Díaz (1830- 1911 was, like Juárez, born in Oaxaca) and he became one of the generals who helped Juárez and Lerdo remain in power after Maximilian executed.

In his 1876 "Revolution of Tuxtepec", Díaz seized power in the name of "no-reelection"--a concept he ignored. Except for four years when he put into power a puppet, he ruled until his fall in 1911).

Díaz's Two Terms 1863-1880 Age of industrialization & innovations;

"Bread and the club, " pan o palo." Bandits recruited to become Rural Police established to restore order and keep their own corruption within strict limits. P.D. made Mexico a safe place to travel for the first time since 1809.

But first, P.D. had to end rebellions in support of the exiled president Lerdo de Tejada, who he had overthrown.

Porfirio Díaz (P.D.):

- inherits an empty treasury and invited foreign investment from the USA and Europe to modernize the country.

-pays 4.000.000 in claims to the U.S. mixed claim commission, during the Hayes administration.

-wins U.S. recognition in 1877.

- stops smuggling & opened up 3 more new Mexican consulates along the border.

- once country pacified by rural police using new telegraph lines it was possible to open internal industry and markets, e.g. beer sold nationally begins to replace local pulques and beer needed glass bottles (pulque can't be bottled because continue fermentation causes bottles to explode.)
- P.D. reopens mines, plantation agriculture, and ranching, most of which had been ruined by violence and rural insecurity
- rural sector can now export to cities in Mexico and to foreign countries.
- begins to resolve Mexico City's special health problems that had existed since colonial times. He sought to end flood and diseases. from bad drainage canals.
- "improves" the no-re-election law so that he could serve again after the lapse of one intermediate term.
- installs Manuel González as, in effect, "interim president," who appoints P.D. as Minister of Development; P.D. encourages economic development.
- returns to presidency in 1884 and "convinces" critics that his re-election is more important than the idea of "no-reelection."

D. THE RULE AND FALL OF "DON PORFIRIO" ("Success" sows the long-term seeds of Díaz's fall from power)

- Bravi* (P.D.'s private army of thugs) terrorizes dissenters.
- The Rurales are given the power to shoot on sight.
- Troublesome Indian caciques are imprisoned in the grim Belén Penitentiary
- The "best-policed country in the world"--ruled by martial law, without courts. "Criminals" shot while "attempting to escape" (Ley Fuga).
- P.D. fosters manufacturing & agricultural industries; American miners reopened the reales de minas and smelters.

- For foreigners and wealthy Mexicans, P.D. offers was the reality of a Golden Age.
- *Empleomania*, the government-job mania infects the middle class of Mexico.
- Díaz makes Mexico a colony for foreign capitalism, principally American. P.D. benefits from the U.S. post-Civil War prosperity.
- The científicos (a tightly-knit intellectual oligarchy made of brilliant engineers, lawyers and economists) leads the country; forcing modernity upon the country. Pax Porfiriana.
- Díaz's metamorphosis; Marries Carmen Rubio, dresses as a European banker, & turned white; surrounded by "yes-men."
- P.D. effectively checkmates rival caudillos.
- P.D. refers to his lawmakers as: "mi caballada", "my herd of tame horses".
- Elections are a farce, hardly anyone took the trouble to vote.
- From 1883 to 1894, P.D. gives away about one-fifth of the entire area of the republic to foreign speculators, railroad builders, & his friends to form haciendas that will export Mexico's agricultural products to the USA by railroad.
- P.D. uses the Juárez laws that attempted to create a middle class by encouraging large land owners to buy up or steal the lands formerly held by the Church and Ejidos. Communal farms are enticed or forced to work under the hacienda system in order to protect themselves from rural violence, violence that had continued since Independence and especially the War of Reform.
- Expansion of haciendas forces much of the Indigenous population into debt servitude (peonaje), with peóns inheriting the debt of their parents. Wages are so low for dawn-to-dusk work that peóns have to borrow from the "company store" to survive. If they flee, they will be caught and

killed--until the rise of the railroads in the late Porfiriato makes escape from the peonaje ever more feasible.

- The Maya and Yaqui Indians revolt, but the Rurales put down their "weak rebellions".

- By the end of Díaz's regime, less than 10% of the Indian communities have any land.

- The Díaz régime denies elementary justice to a large part of the population.

- Socialist and anarchist doctrines are preached by the opposition: Felipe Carillo Puerto, and the Flores Magón brothers. Railroads from the USA carry the ideas of worker rights into Mexico even as they take mining and agricultural products back to the USA.

-Strikers mobilize and are slaughtered by P.D.'s forces.

- In *Los Grandes Problemas Nacionales* Andrés Molina Enríquez (1909) challenges and exposes the miasma of despotism, Porfirian despotism.

-P.D. is challenged by economic crises in 1905 and 1907, crises spilling over from the USA. P.D. begins to show signs of weakness about 1907.

- Francisco Madero publishes in 1909 *La Sucesión Presidencial en 1910*, his book which calls for P.D. to allow free elections for his Vice President, thus providing the possibility for a peaceful transition when P.D. dies.

-P.D. tries to hold Madero prisoner, but Madero escapes to USA where he calls for Revolution against P.D., dated November 20, 1910, but launched in 1911.

DEVELOPED BY DR. OLGA MAGDALENA LAZIN

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DEVELOPED BY DR. OLGA MAGDALENA LAZIN

The Making of the Porfiriato

Mexico in 1876

- Mexico had scarcely been touched by the scientific, technological, and industrial revolutions or the material conquests of the nineteenth century.
- In the fifty-five years since Independence the presidency had actually changed hands seventy-five times. Continuity of policy had been clearly impossible.
- Diaz inherited an empty treasury, a long list of foreign debts.
- The value of Mexican imports consistently exceeded the value of exports.
- Public services were poorly run.
- Mining had never really recovered from the chaotic and dour days of the Wars of Independence.
- The economic situation of agriculture was much the same.
- Rural violence consistently demonstrated contempt for law and authority.
- There was high infant mortality due to the lack of modern sanitation and health.
- Projects to provide an adequate drainage system for the city had been proposed since the seventeenth century.

Order and Progress Under Diaz

- It was first necessary to change Mexico's image. "Order and Progress," in that order.
- There were only two avenues open to political prominences in nineteenth-century Mexico – The Law and the Military.
- Agricultural rebellions during Porfirio Diaz's first term (1876-1880).
Sinaloa, U.S. Border, Veracruz...
Over 800 corpsmen had been added to the rurales to curb brigandage.
- Diaz reduced his own salary and then ordered similar reductions for other government employees, thousands of useless bureaucrats were eliminated.
- Smuggling: Private individuals caught trying to circumvent the payment of duties would be subject to five years' imprisonment; government employees would be subject to ten years' for the same crime.
- Three new Mexican Consulates were opened along the border to stimulate additional commerce (Rio Grande, Laredo and Eagle Pass).
- The Revolution of Tuxtepec (headed by Diaz in 1876), built on the foundations of no-re-election was still too recent to attempt a change.

The Gonzalez Presidency

- Manuel Gonzalez 1880-1884
- Diaz headed the Department of Development for a short time.
- Stories of graft and corruption began filling the press along with political pamphlets denouncing the regime.
- The charges were either fabrications or gross exaggerations.

The Return of Diaz

- Diaz used his four years out of office to relax and build a new political machine.
- He was not only ready to transform the face of the nation, but had a definite plan of action.

DÍAZ Process of Modernization

Economic Reform and the Improvement of Mexico's Image

- Mexico entered a period of sustainable economic growth.
- Mexico's own adaptation of positivism provided the philosophical underpinning of the regime, and the scientific method had greatly appeal in a prescientific society.
- *Científicos*: Elite group of adviser to Porfirio Diaz.
- A series of structural reforms were needed to place Mexico's economic house in order.
- Jose I. Limantour – Secretary of Treasury.
 - Lowered or eliminated the duties on many imports and permitted special tariff exemptions for economically depressed areas of the country.
 - He also negotiated a series of loans at favorable rates of interest.
- In 1890 the last installment of the debt to the United States was paid, and four years later Mexico had not only balanced its budget for the first time in history but actually showed that revenues were running slightly ahead of expenditures.
 - * **When Diaz left office in 1911 the treasury had about 70 million pesos in cash revenues.**
- A multifaceted program to attract foreign capital into the transportation and mining sectors of the economy was established. The most dramatic improvement was the rapid growth of the railroads.
 - * **By the end of the Diaz regime railroads interlaced the entire country.**
 - From about 400 of track in 1876, Mexico in 1911 could boast 15,000.**
 - Approximately 80% of the capital came from the United States.**
- With railroad, raw materials could be shipped to industries and finished goods distributed to a greatly expanded domestic market.
 - As products could be quickly transported to population centers and the leading ports, new agricultural lands, specializing in commercial agriculture, were opened, and **land values increased.**

The Revival of Mining

- **The railroads were a means to many ends.**
- New mining code in 1884: No ownership of National subsoil, mining tax laws were revised exempting certain minerals.
- French and German capital brought modern machinery and new processes of extraction.

Oil Fields and Other Industrial Enterprises

- Exploitation of Mexico's oil (American and British).
- **The volume of manufactured goods doubled during the Porfiriato.**
- By 1910, Monterrey was without question the industrial capital of Mexico.
- **Mexico's foreign trade (exports and imports) increased from about 50 million pesos in 1876 to about 488 million pesos in 1910.**
- For 1/3 of the century there were **NO** major civil wars, **NO** major liberal-conservative struggle, and **NO** major church-state controversies.
 - * **The price paid was great, and the rapid modernization contained seed of self-destruction.**

Chart I.3

Díaz's Costs of Modernization

Dictatorship by Force

- Modernization = Positivism theory and careful economic planning
 - Along a combination of political maneuvering and intimidation (Federal army and *rurales*, or regional army).
 - Election were manipulated.
 - The press was tightly censored.
 - Ambitious generals or regimental commanders were shifted regularly from one military zone to another to assure that they would be unable to cultivate power base.
 - **State governors were invited to assume the same position in other states or to become congressmen, cabinet secretaries, or diplomats to remove their influence at home.**
 - Those who cooperated with the regime were rewarded with political favors and lucrative economic concessions.
 - The *científico* advisers, for example, always seemed to know in advance the route of a new boulevard or railroad line.
 - In order to maintain control, professionalizing the army was a key factor.
 - *Pax Porfiriana* = Period of relative "peace" enacted through force.
 - **Díaz spent almost ¼ of the total budget on the military establishment.**
 - An educational system that reached the people was nonexistent.
 - Almost all schools were located in the cities.

The Hacendados (large land-owners)

- New Land Law enacted in 1883.
 - If the private owners or traditional ejidos could not prove ownership through legal title, their land was considered public and subject to denunciation by the companies.**
 - * Over ½ of all rural Mexicans lived and worked on the "haciendas" by 1910.

The Peones (Peasants)

- **The average daily wage for an agricultural worker remained almost steady throughout the nineteenth century.**
 - * But in the same 100-year-period the price of corn and chile more than doubled. and beans cost **six times more** in 1910 than in 1810.
 - * In purchasing power terms, the Mexican peasants was **12 times poorer** than the United States counterpart.
- The Mexican peasants worked from sunrise to sunset, **often seven days a week.**
- **Tienda de Raya:** An all-purpose company store located on the hacienda complex.
 - * Debts were not eradicated at the time of death, but passed on to the children.
 - * The peasant found himself in a "perpetual debt."
- Charges for a marriage ceremony or a funeral often exceeded the monthly wage.
- Infant mortality on many haciendas exceeded 25%.
- **Porfirio Díaz had developed his country at the expense of his countrymen and women.**

I. CONSTITUTION OF 1917

- Article 3 – Education
- Article 27* – Land
- Article 123 – Labor
- Article 130* – Church vs. State

*These articles were amended by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari (1988-1994).

II. Carranza 1917-1920

- Carranza and the Constitution
- Carranza vs. Zapata and Villa

III. Obregon and Calles

- vs. Carranza

IV. Early 1920s

- The Prominent National Leaders of the Revolution are all dead (Madero, Villa, Zapata, Carranza).
Mythified in Official history, revolutionary rhetoric

V. The Sonora Dynasty (Obregon, Calles, De la Huerta)

- A Constitutional Loop Hole (re-election)
- Alvaro Obregon 1920-1924
 - 1) Challenges faced in the 1920s by Mexico's policy makers:
 - a) How do we avoid another revolution, at every level?
(One million dead, half a million migrated north)
 - b) How do we put the economy back on track?
A probable solution: Political Consolidation
Jose Vasconcelos (Secretary of Education)
 - 2) Obregon and the Constitution
 - 3) Obregon and the Cristero Rebellion
 - 4) Appoints successor: Plutarco Elias Calles
 - a) beginning of political stability in the Mexican political system.
 - b) DEDAZO (finger-pointing): Picking the official candidate to the presidency.
- Plutarco E. Calles 1924-1928
 - a) 21 Problems to face in order to organize the nation

VII. The Maximato 1928-1934

Chart J-1

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO

Year	President		Approx. Months
1853	Juárez Era		228
1872	Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada	7-19	52
1876	Porfirio Díaz	November 23	} 391
1880	Manuel González	December 1	
1884	Porfirio Díaz	December 1	
1911	Francisco de la Barra	May 25	5.5
	Francisco I. Madero	November 6	15
1913	Pedro Lascuráin	February 19	17
	Victoriano Huerta	February 19	17
1914	Competing men	July 15	11.5
1915	Venustiano Carranza	August 2	22/36 ^a
1920	Adolfo de la Huerta	May 21	6.1
	Alvaro Obregón	December 1	48
1924	Plutarco Elías Calles	December 1	48
1928	Emilio Portes Gil	November 30	14.1
1930	Pascual Ortiz Rubio	February 5	30.8
1932	Abelardo Rodríguez	September 4	27
1934	Lázaro Cárdenas	November 30	72
1940	Manuel Avila Camacho	November 30	72
1946	Miguel Alemán	December 1	72
1952	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	December 1	72
1958	Adolfo López Mateos	December 1	72
1964	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	December 1	72
1970	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	December 1	72
1976	José López Portillo	December 1	72
1982	Miguel de la Madrid	December 1	

a. 58 months, only 36 under Constitution of 1917.

Chart J-2

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE 1988

1988	Carlos Salinas de Gortari	December 1	72 months
1994	Ernesto Zedillo	December 1	72 months
2000	Vicente Fox	December 1	

chart K

Dr. Wilkie
Carlos Fuentes' Death of Artemio Cruz

CHRONOLOGY FOR ARTEMIO CRUZ

<u>Date</u>	<u>Main Event</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Contemporaneous Events</u>
1889	Birth/Death	304-306	Porfiriato
1903	Lunero and Artemio	272-304	
1913	Regina	58-86	Violent phase begins
1915	Deal with Zagal	163-201	Obregón vs. Villa
1919	Deal with Catalina's Father	32-58	Death of Zapata
1924	Break with Catalina	87-118	Calles
1927	Deal with Fat Man	119-140	Maximato begins
1934	Laura/Lorenzo in Cocuya	201-219	Cárdenas
1939	Lorenzo in Spanish Civil War	220-241	
1941	Deal with Americans	13-32	Avila Camacho
1947	Lilia	141-162	Alemán
1955	Party in Coyoacán	242-272	Ruiz Cortines

Chart 1

Peter L. Reich's

CHRONOLOGICAL STUDY-GUIDE TO CARLOS FUENTES'S THE DEATH OF ARTEMIO CRUZ

Fuentes's novel is arranged in a rather disjointed series of flashbacks, covering the period 1889-1959 in Mexico. These flashbacks are listed below in chronological fashion, along with brief notes on important historical events occurring simultaneously.

Date	Pp. in novel	Significance in novel	Contemporary Events
1889: April 9	304-305	A.C.'s birth in rural Veracruz state.	Porfirio Diaz in power.
1903: Jan. 18	272-304	A.C. is 13 years old.	Increasing unrest vs. Diaz.
1913: Dec. 4	58-83	A.C. is a young lieutenant with Obregon's army.	Carranza, Obregon and Villa campaign vs. Huerta.
1915: Oct. 22	163-193	A.C. is a captain with Obregon, and is captured by Villa's troops in Chihuahua.	Carranza leads Constitutional-ist forces. Obregon chases Villa northward.
1919: May 26	32-51	A.C. takes over the old Bernal hacienda in Puebla.	Near end of Carranza's presidency. Death of Zapata.
1924: June 3	87-109	A.C. eliminates regional rivals.	Beginning of Calles's presidency. Heightened Church-state tension.
1927: Nov. 23	119-131	A.C. offers his support to Calles during political power struggle.	Middle of Cristero War. Attempt on Obregon's life, and execution of those implicated in plot.

1934: Aug. 12	201-211	A.C. is living in Paris.	Beginning of Cárdenas's presidency.
1939: Feb. 3	220-233	Lorenzo Cruz fights in the Spanish Civil War.	Nearing end of Cárdenas's presidency. Mexico supports Republican side in Spanish Civil War.
1941: July 6	13-23	A.C. makes a new agreement with U.S. investors.	Early part of Ávila Camacho presidency.
1947: Sept. 11	141-154	A.C. vacations in Acapulco.	Alemán's presidency.
1955: Dec. 31	242-262	A.C. entertains cronies in a Mexico City suburb.	Ruíz Cortines's presidency.
1959: April 10	3-13, 24-32, 51-58, 78-86, 109-118, 132-140, 155-162, 193-201, 215-219, 233-241, 262-272, 305-306	A.C. reminiscences as he lies on his deathbed in a Mexico City hospital.	López Mateos's presidency. Castro comes to power in Cuban revolution.

Sheet M

If I read Kondratieff correctly, we are not on the verge of a new upturn but still in the late phases of a long-wave downturn. The stock market is giving us a false signal.

This could be the eve of a false recovery

By A. Gary Shilling

AS A STUDENT of Kondratieff wave theory, I find the successful conclusion of the Gulf war and the stock market euphoria that accompanies it to be a lot less reassuring than most other people do. Nikolai Dimitriyevich Kondratieff was a Russian economist who in the 1920s studied commodity prices over the previous 100-plus years. Poring over the data, he noticed very long wavelike patterns: Periods of expansion lasting about 24 years were followed by periods of decline that ran from 23 to 35 years.

Obscure as this may sound, Kondratieff, his studies and his conclusions have caught the imagination of a good many people. As Kondratieff dated it, the first upswing ran from 1789 to 1814, and then economic decline reigned until 1849. The sec-

ond advance lasted until 1873, and the decline ran its course in 1896. The third upswing peaked in 1920.

Kondratieff wasn't around to witness the building of a fourth expansionary wave starting with World War II. His work implied that the capitalist world would survive the downswing he saw starting in the 1920s. That was contrary to Marxist doctrine, and Kondratieff disappeared in a Siberian labor camp.

Why dredge his ideas up now? Because we are concluding a short and generally popular war. Many followers of Kondratieff have associated wars with Kondratieff peaks and troughs. They note that upswing tops occur around the time of unpopular wars, and the upswing starts around the time of popular wars.

The first wave peaked with the War of 1812, fought to keep Britain from interfering with our international trade. The war was so unpopular and pro-British sentiment so strong that some states discussed "disunion."

The second wave began with the 1846-48 Mexican War, which was immensely popular and gave the U.S. huge territories in the West for expansion to fulfill its "Manifest Destiny." This second wave topped out with the Civil War, which became the nation's greatest trauma and nearly cost Lincoln his reelection in 1864.

The third wave started with the four-month Spanish-American War that won for the U.S. Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam. The good times of the turn of the century were ended by unpopular World War I.

Two centuries of Kondratieff waves. Expansions end during unpopular wars and start during popular ones. The Gulf war presents an enigma.



Strong isolationist sentiment delayed U.S. involvement until 1917. Then American troops went to Europe to "make the world safe for democracy."

The third wave, ending in the depressionary 1930s, gave way to an expansionary burst that began with World War II, which established the U.S. as the dominant world power.

The fourth wave's upswing ended about 25 years later with quite a different war: Vietnam, leaving the nation full of self-doubt.

By this reasoning, the successful termination of the popular Gulf war should mark a turning point from the troubled economic conditions of recent years. I disagree.

There is a scholarly explanation of sorts for the long wave. In the upswing, a major new technology—usually conceived in the preceding downswing—is sufficiently developed to spur the economy. The downswing comes when this becomes overexploited, as too much capital investment and debt kill momentum. The development of riverboats and canals propelled U.S. commerce in the first wave in the early 1800s but was ultimately overdone. Railroads, the dominant technology of the second wave, opened the West and other areas inaccessible by water. But railroads, too, became overbuilt, especially when government subsidies created too many transcontinental routes.

Early in this century, the third wave's driving technology was the automotive industry. Aided by cheap fuel from petroleum, the proliferation of cars and trucks made suburbs possible and small towns accessible, and

highway and bridge construction became major industries. But by the 1920s overexpansion set in as dozens of auto producers exceeded demand.

The upswing that commenced with World War II was pushed by the growth technologies of the day: breakthroughs in chemistry and physics and in transportation. Most important was expansion in construction of all sorts, because of the virtual shutdown of building in the Depression and war years. But now office buildings, hotels and shopping centers are hopelessly overbuilt.

It is tempting to look at the Gulf war and at the fabulous breakthroughs in information technology—perhaps the next upswing's spur—and argue that we are on the threshold of the fifth wave. But my understanding of the Kondratieff waves tells me we're not.

But doesn't the recession look mild and isn't the rising stock market telling us that good times lie ahead? They may be telling us something quite different. In the final stages of the three past Kondratieff downwaves, mild recoveries have occurred, lifting spirits—only to dash them again with further downturns until all of the excesses of the heady upswing and plateau periods were erased. In the first wave, contractions in 1819 and 1825 saw brief recoveries until the Panic of 1837 pushed the economy into the "hungry Forties" depression.

The second wave's downward move saw a severe depression in 1873-76, another downturn in the early 1880s, a stock market panic in 1893 and a worldwide depression

that lasted until 1897.

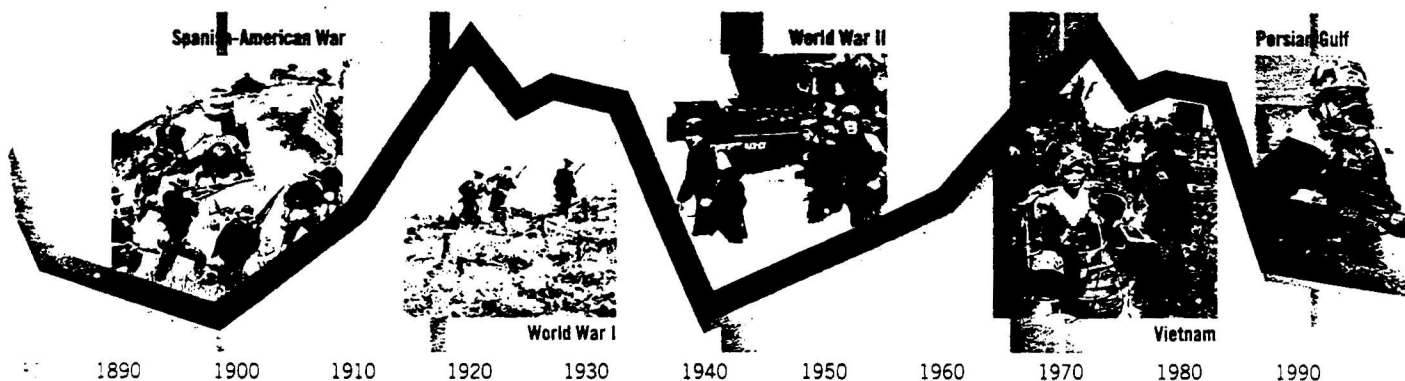
In the Great Depression, a mild recovery in 1931 ended abruptly. A later attempt at recovery was aborted by a severe downturn in 1937; investors who escaped 1929 were wiped out in 1931. The 1937 crash eliminated many gains of the preceding years.

Far from being at the start of a new Kondratieff upturn, we may well be on the eve of one of those false recoveries that trap investors and business people. My view is that the U.S. economy is already in the first recession of the final decline of the fourth wave. This final phase of the bad cycle may last for some years.

The S&Ls have already failed, and many financial institutions, LBOs, Third World debts, and consumers seem destined to follow in the course of a long, deep and global recession. It will take years for the Resolution Trust Corp. to dispose of foreclosed real estate, for chastened banks to again lend freely, for junk bonds and loans to troubled LBOs to be disposed of, for consumer debt to be reduced to manageable size and for overbuilt construction to be absorbed. Japan—overleveraged and with stock and real estate collateral values collapsing—may well suffer a depression.

The way I read my Kondratieff, the good economic times won't roll until perhaps the next century. Don't be mousetrapped by euphoria over the war or by the unexpectedly strong stock market of early 1991. ■

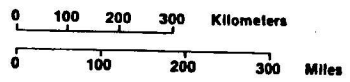
A. Gary Shilling is a *Forbes* columnist and an investment adviser.



(1) to (R), Brown Bros. (5), Philip Jones Griffith Magnum, B. Getty - S.F.P.

MEXICO

- International boundary
- - - International boundary indefinite
- Estado (State) boundary
- D.F. Distrito Federal (Federal District)
- T. Territorio (Territory)
- ⊙ Capital



Political Map of Mexico

CHART 1

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

CHART 1 A
 Rainfall Map of Mexico

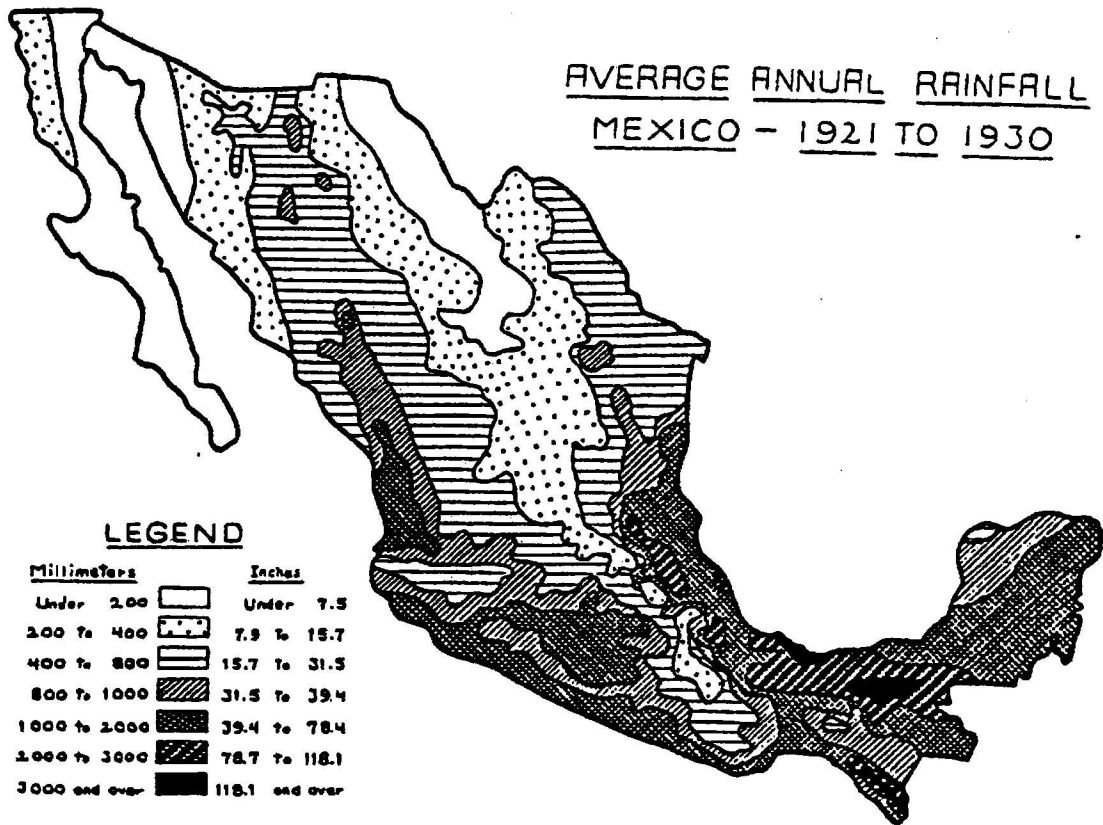
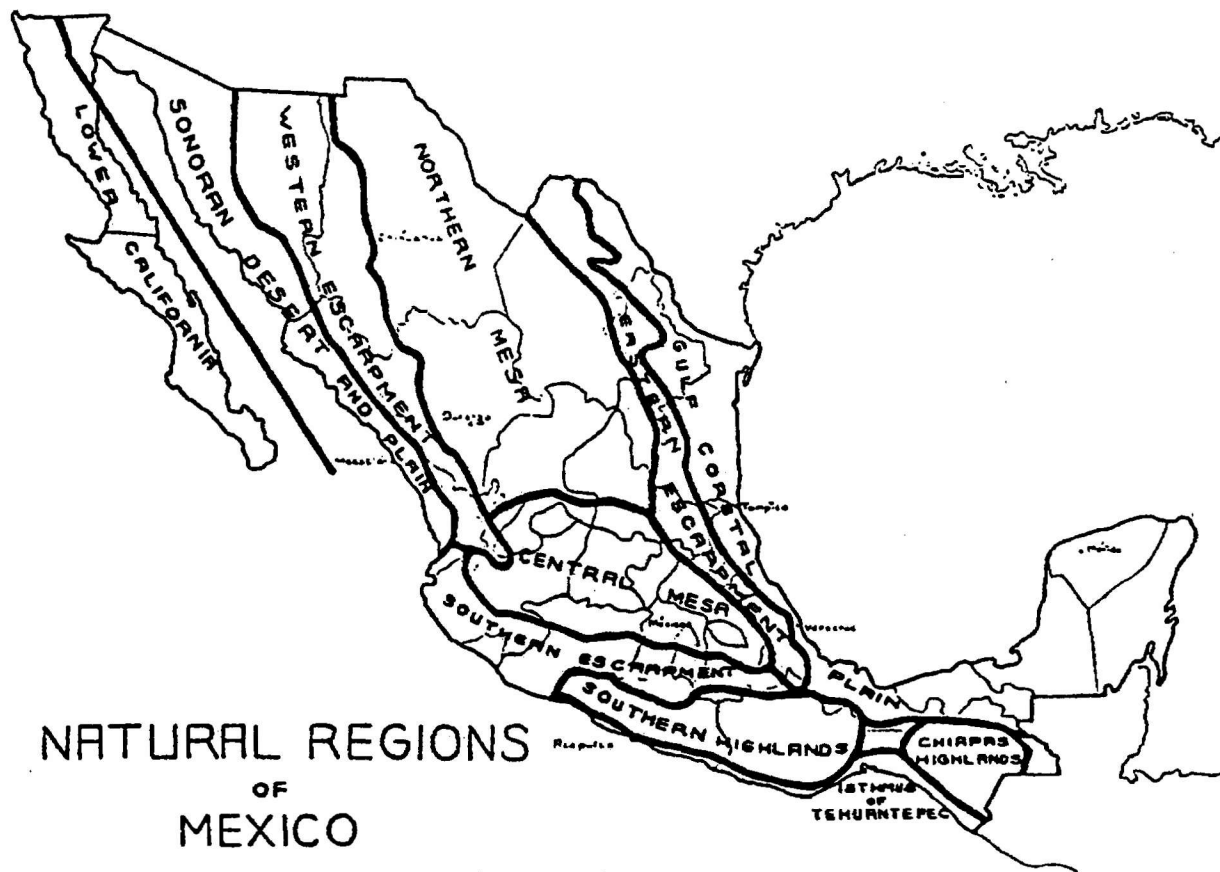


FIG. 3.—Rainfall map of Mexico; showing variations in the average amount of annual rainfall from 1921 to 1930. Data from Dirección de Geografía, Meteorología e Hidrología.

CHART 1 B

Natural Regions of Mexico



NATURAL REGIONS
OF
MEXICO

FIG. 5.—Natural regions of Mexico; adapted from G. M. McBride, *Land Systems of Mexico* (American Geographical Society, 1923), p. 8.

CHART 1 C
Relief Map of Mexico



MOUNTAINS

NAME	Height
ORIZABA	5,747 m.
POCATEPETL	5,452 m.
TACICHAUTL	5,286 m.
DE TOLUCA	4,596 m.
ALINCHÉ	4,461 m.
PROTE	4,267 m.
DE COLIMA	4,200 m.
PENA NEVADA	4,060 m.
OCOTITLAN	3,876 m.
ANQUITANO	3,845 m.
POTOSÍ	3,800 m.



1 Mile = 1.609 Kilometers 1 Kilometer = 0.6214 Miles

Source: Compiled by the Bureau of Business Research from various sources

Altitude Map of Mexico

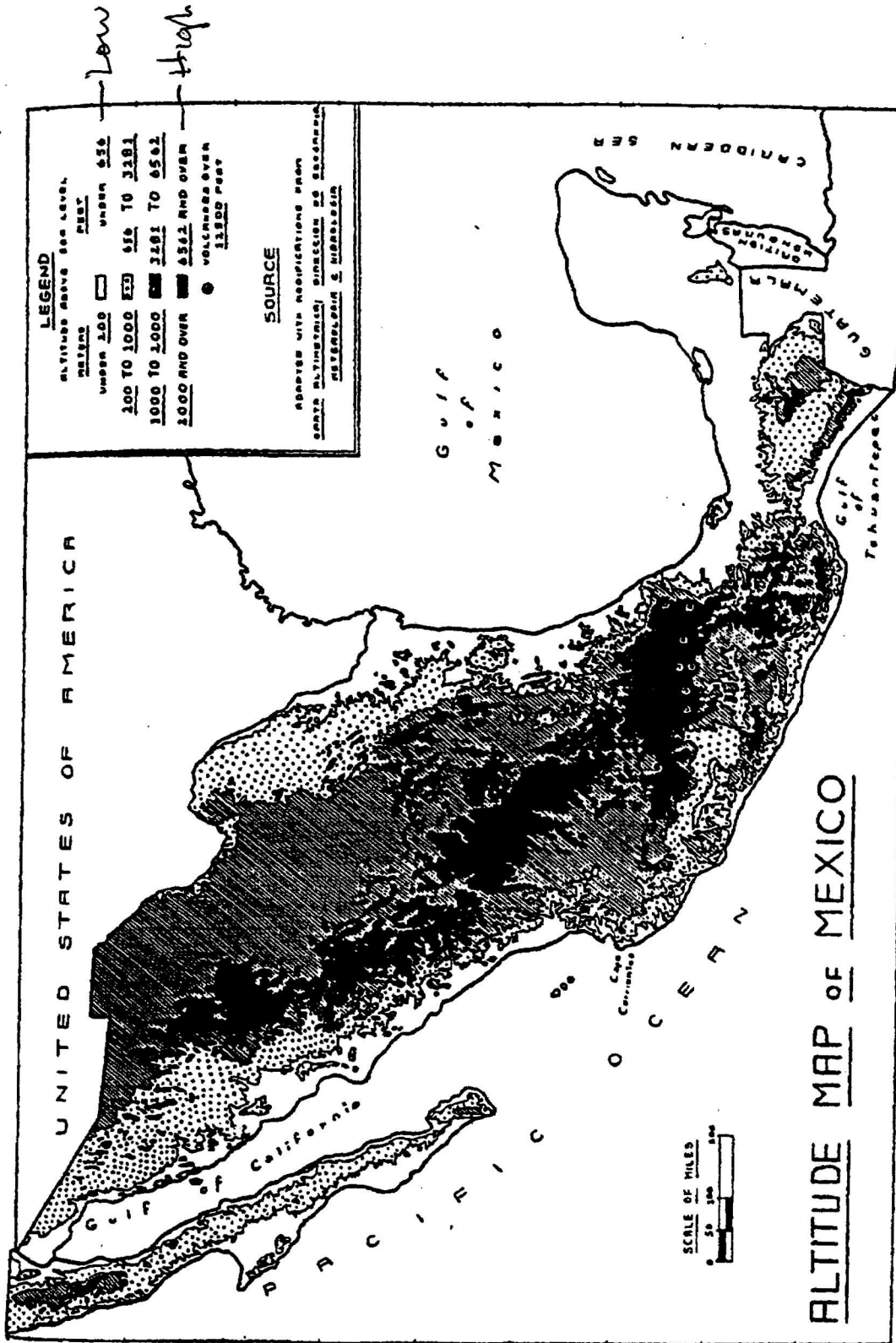
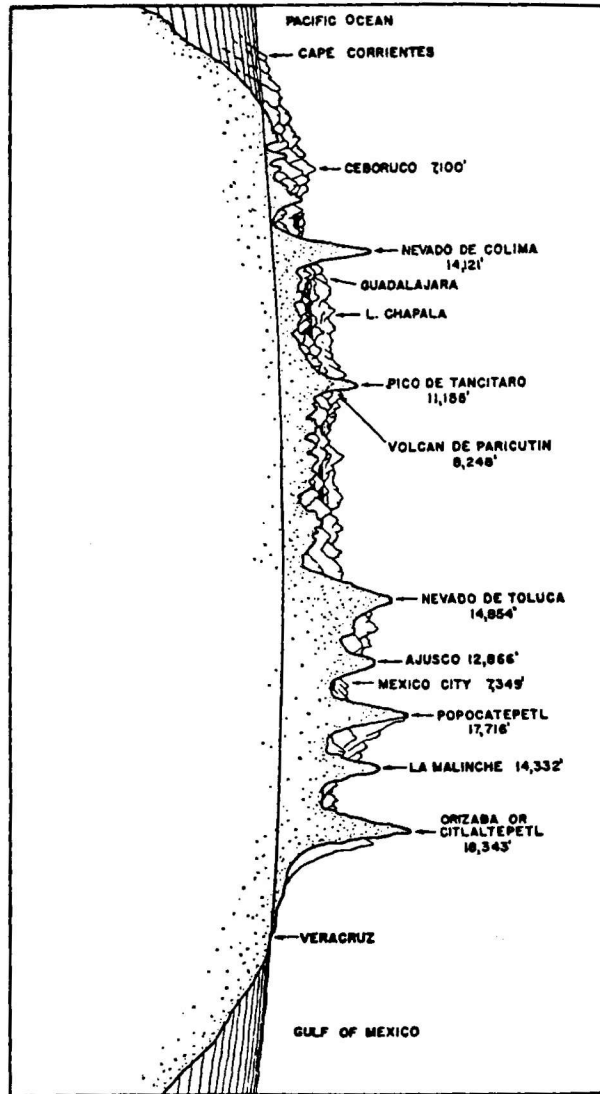


CHART 2 A

Cross Section Map of Mexico



Profile of the Great Seam at approximately Lat. 19° N.
(After J. L. Tamayo, *Geografía de Mexico.*)

from L. B. Simpson, Many Mexicos.

CHART 2 B

Loss of Mexico's Original Territory:

A = 1823

B = 1846

C = 1853



B
C
A

North Mexican states in 1830.

CHART 2C

ABSOLUTE DATA ON MEXICO'S SIZE (1822-Present)
AND LOSS OF TERRITORY (1823 and 1846-1853)

Time	Size (Sq. Miles) ¹	Comment
1822-1823 Mexican Empire	1,818,000	50% of 50 U.S. states (United States = 3.6 million)
1823 Loss of Central America	- 200,000	Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica
1823-1846 United States of Mexico	1,618,000	
1846-1853 Mexican War and aftermath losses:		858,000 sq. miles lost (53% of Mexico's area)
California	- 159,000	
New Mexico	- 122,000	
Arizona	- 114,000	
Texas	- 267,000	
Nevada	- 111,000	
Utah	- 85,000	
Colorado (part)		
Since 1853 United States of Mexico	760,000	Mexico today

1. Approximated figures.

CHART 2-D

TWO MOVIE REVIEWS OF "THE ALAMO" (2004)

Forget this 'Alamo'

John Lee Hancock's version of the historic battle at the Texas shrine has little to offer beyond the acting of Billy Bob Thornton.

By Manohla Dargis
Los Angeles Times, April 9 2004

Apart from John Wayne, who says we should remember the Alamo? The Daughters of the Republic of Texas, official guardians of the historic battleground, want us to remember the monument as "the symbol of heroic courage in the face of death and the struggle against oppression." And the makers of the new movie about the 13-day siege, which like Wayne's 1960 epic is titled "The Alamo," doubtless would like us to remember the battle all the way to the box office. Likely that explains why the tagline for their film — "you will never forget" — sounds more like a threat than a promise.

A rather feeble threat, as it happens. Directed by John Lee Hancock ("The Rookie") with high-minded seriousness and an old-fashioned hard studio sell, and written by Hancock, Leslie Bohem and Stephen Gaghan for a minimum of offense, this Alamo film arrives with little of the flag- and gun-waving histrionics that make Wayne's spectacle such rich, lugubrious comedy. To that end, gone are the Duke's stirring calls to coded Cold War patriotism. Gone too are Davy Crockett's coonskin hat and even the name Davy, since in the new film, Billy Bob Thornton's self-aware frontiersman prefers to be known as David. Just as important, gone are the sassy Mexican señoritas fluttering their Max Factor lashes and the anonymous storm-trooping Mexican hordes unloading their guns at the few, the proud, the Texan.

Told principally in flashback, the story begins its slow boil with the various principals converging in and around the Alamo in early 1836. Like almost every other bloodstained scene out of the American past, the historic site has long been contested, its significance and meaning shifting with changing political winds. In the classic storybook version, about 200 American frontiersmen fight against the entire Mexican army for truth, justice and the Texan way, which mostly seems to involve grabbing large swaths of land for

as little money as possible. In the revised story, one followed fairly attentively by the latest "Alamo" filmmakers, these 200 besieged include Texan immigrants, Tejanos (Texans of Mexican decent) and American volunteers who are engaging in the larger fight for independence by standing up to the well-armed Mexican president, Antonio López de Santa Anna.

Played by Emilio Echevarría with a broad leer and mincing table manners — he's the kind of villain who orders the slaughter of innocents while daintily holding a China teacup — the extravagantly wicked and entertaining head of the Mexican army makes a fine match to Thornton's Crockett. (As the president's principled, often-appalled aide-de-camp, Castulo Guerra carves out his own corner of the film.) Arriving at the Alamo almost by happenstance, Crockett quickly becomes the only point of interest in the fort, as much for his humanity as for his bigger-than-life shadow. As Gen. Sam Houston (Dennis Quaid) tries to raise an army outside the fort and Col. James Bowie (Jason Patric) and Lt. Col. William Travis (Patrick Wilson) squabble over the leadership of the meager forces inside, Crockett — and Thornton — shows how a man can become a legend.

Unlike Patric and especially Quaid, both of whom affect the kind of grim determination often found in laxative commercials, Thornton plays his part for the movie moment, not for history. Resigned to never living up to his legend, his Crockett is at once a fallible man and king of the wildly mythic frontier, and the actor perfectly fulfills the need for the character to be both empathetic and entertaining. So much so that whenever Thornton tucks another scene inside his pocket, a wry smile tugging at the corners of his mouth, you wish the filmmakers had kept Bowie and Travis sidelined. The actor even keeps you hooked after he delivers one of the most cringe-worthy speeches in recent movie memory, capping a grisly story about potatoes cooked in human fat with the comment that these days, he always "passes on the taters."

History may offer up the proof, but for all the gun smoke, the image of the fort's defenders silhouetted against a blood-red Texas sky and the unrelenting bombast of Carter Burwell's score, the filmmakers never make the case why we should remember the Alamo, especially now.

Houston eventually led his army against Santa Anna and remembered his dead compatriots by killing more than 600 Mexican soldiers in 18 minutes. Hancock reproduces this scene of appalling vengeance with a sense of

manifest distress; he's clearly bothered by the image of Texas bullets tearing into Mexican backs, although not enough to go full revisionist bore. There's the rub. Driven by different agendas, history and movies often tell two irreconcilable stories, which is why, despite some glints of talent, Hancock has given us yet another film and another Alamo to forget.

*

'The Alamo' Touchstone Pictures
MPAA rating: PG-13, for sustained, intense battle sequences
Dennis Quaid...Sam Houston
Billy Bob Thornton...David Crockett
Jason Patric...Jim Bowie
Patrick Wilson...William Travis
Emilio Echevarría...Antonio López de Santa Anna

Review Copyright 2004 Los Angeles Times

Davy Crockett, According to Disney

By SHARON WAXMAN

New York Times, April 11, 2004

As if the Walt Disney Company did not have enough trouble on its hands with the poor advance word on "The Alamo," now comes complaints that the epic film tampered with a sacred American legend, Davy Crockett.

The "Freedom Alliance," a group founded by Lt. Col. Oliver L. North and based in Dulles, Va., issued a statement slamming the studio for "destroying a traditional American hero."

B. Forrest Clayton, a visiting fellow at the alliance, complained that Davy Crockett is depicted in the film as frightened and initially seeking to escape the besieged fort, then executed on his knees after the battle was over.

"The historical evidence shows that he was killed fighting, in the thick of combat, during the battle," the statement said. "Heroes such as Davy Crockett must be vigorously defended by all patriotic Americans in the culture war."

A Disney spokesman had no comment.

Popular accounts have depicted the legendary fighter as an American pioneer, going down fighting during the Battle of the Alamo.

And Hollywood has done its bit. John Wayne and Fess Parker have portrayed him as making a brave last stand, battling with only a broken rifle, for Texas independence.

But historians have long debated what happened in that 1836 battle. Jim Crisp, author of the coming "Sleuthing the Alamo: Davy Crockett's Last Stand and Other Myths of the Texas Revolution," said there was evidence that Crockett was captured, then executed. "It's not universally accepted that Crockett was among those executed, but there is good evidence for it," he said in a news release from North Carolina State University, where he teaches.

Even as the film receives disparaging reviews, Disney can take solace in one fact: film critics have praised Billy Bob Thornton's portrayal of Davy Crockett.

CHART 2-E

John Wayne's "Alamo" (1960) and "Green Berets" (1968):
Two Cold-War Films Harkening Back to 1836 to Generate Patriotism

"Actor Profile: John Wayne (1907-1979)

By Brian W. Fairbanks

<http://www.angelfire.com/oh2/writer/johnwayne.html>

The Alamo may be the most personal film of his career. For some unexplained reason, Wayne seized upon the notion that the defeat of Davy Crockett and company at the Alamo was an inspiring patriotic story and, as early as 1948, he was hoping to commit his dream of The Alamo to film. It wasn't until 1960, however, that the Todd A-O epic reached the screen with Wayne producing, directing, and starring as Davy Crockett. Though it has its defenders, most critics found the film overlong, tedious, and historically questionable. Wayne looked at home as Crockett, as did Widmark as Jim Bowie, and, surprisingly, British actor Laurence Harvey as Travis, but Frankie Avalon, called upon to do Ricky Nelson duty, looked entirely too urban, even before his Beach Party days.

The film was a costly endeavor for Wayne who failed to win respect as either a producer or director when The Alamo, despite an Oscar nomination as best picture, was critically panned and less successful at the box-office than anticipated. A re-release in 1966 did little to reverse its box-office fortunes, and the film only showed a profit after its sale to NBC-TV where it made its television debut in September 1971.

Eight years after The Alamo, another labor of love would prove to be his most controversial film ever. Just as he saw a need to make The Alamo in the year in which liberal John F. Kennedy defeated conservative Richard M. Nixon in the race for the White House, the star believed it was his patriotic duty to star in, produce, and co-direct The Green Berets to spread his gospel on Vietnam

Angry at student radicals and others who protested America's involvement in the disastrous war, the Duke believed the record needed to be set straight. As he saw it, "we're helping a brave little country defend herself against a ruthless Communist invasion." To his surprise, this icon of the "My country, right or wrong" set could not gain the cooperation of the Defense Department which apparently read Robin Moore's sleazy book more closely than Wayne did when snapping up the rights to the best-seller. The heroes Wayne had wanted to salute

were savage barbarians in Moore's account, and the screenplay required extensive rewriting before the cameras rolled.

Released in July 1968, perhaps the most violently divisive year in 20th century American politics, *The Green Berets* was a major box-office hit, but also a film intensely despised. As Wayne told *TV Guide* in 1972, "I took plenty of abuse from the critics. Did you ever see reviews like that? Reviews with hatred and nastiness."

The fact that the movie was structured just like any of the flag waving propaganda films from WWII, with comic relief from a cute Vietnamese boy unofficially adopted by a whimsical Jim Hutton, only angered the critics more. Though it was, in many ways, an embarrassment for the star, he defended it to the end, including during a 1974 appearance before the editors of the irreverent *Harvard Lampoon*.

"I won't be wronged. I won't be insulted. I won't be laid a hand on," he would say in *The Shootist*, and he proved it when facing the *Harvard Lampoon* audience that had invited him to appear simply in the hope of reducing this icon of the Establishment to an object of ridicule. But when asked about his "phony toupee," he was as quick with his wit as he was on the draw, and the Duke disarmed his detractors. "It's not phony. It's real hair. Of course, it's not mine, but it's real." The *Alamo* may be the most personal film of his career. For some unexplained reason, Wayne seized upon the notion that the defeat of Davy Crockett and company at the Alamo was an inspiring patriotic story and, as early as 1948, he was hoping to commit his dream of *The Alamo* to film. It wasn't until 1960, however, that the Todd A-O epic reached the screen with Wayne producing, directing, and starring as Davy Crockett. Though it has its defenders, most critics found the film overlong, tedious, and historically questionable. Wayne looked at home as Crockett, as did Widmark as Jim Bowie, and, surprisingly, British actor Laurence Harvey as Travis, but Frankie Avalon, called upon to do Ricky Nelson duty, looked entirely too urban, even before his Beach Party days.

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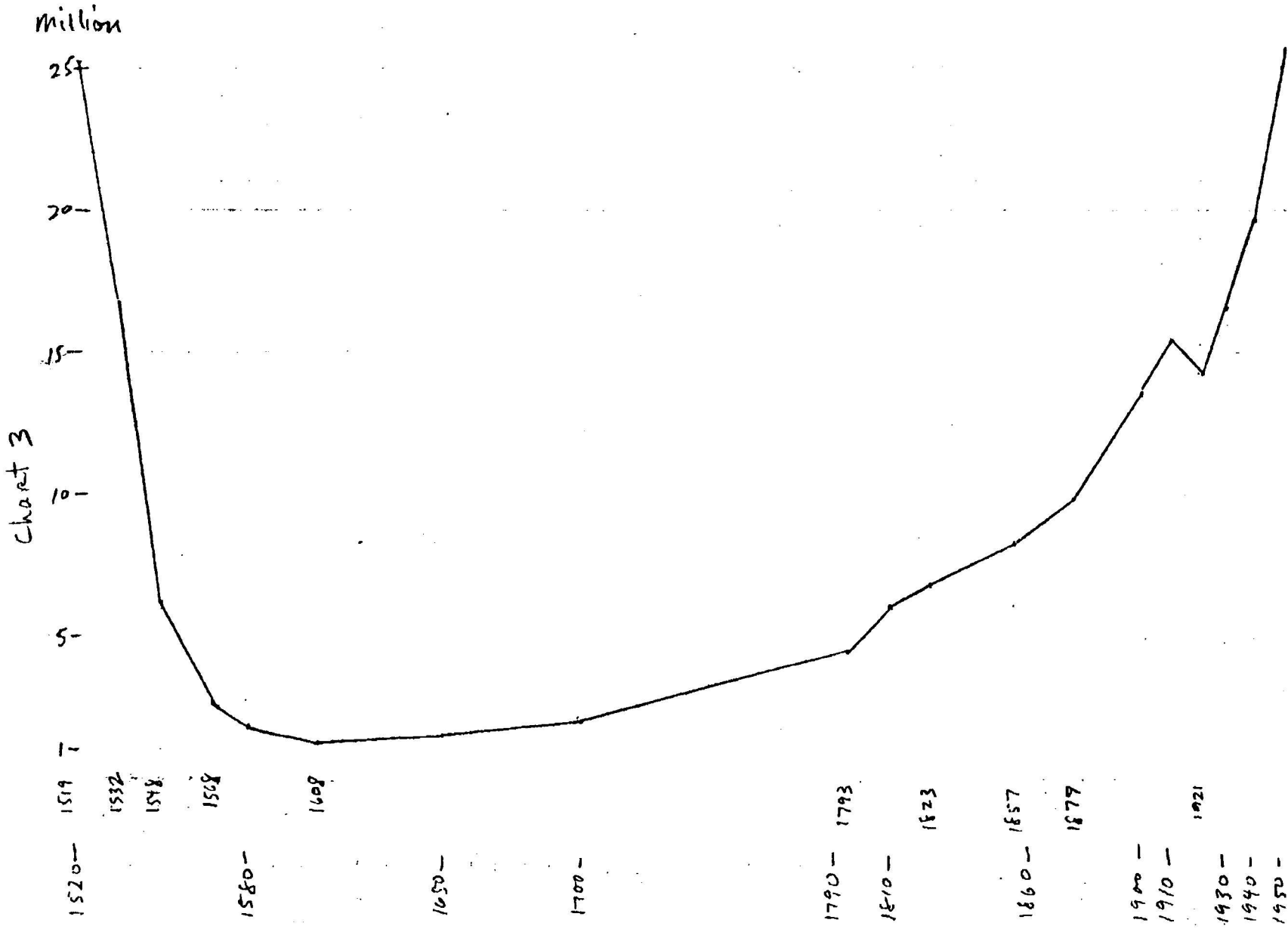
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Mexico's Population Curve, 1519-1950



4/81

CHART 4

Mexico's Population Disaster and Recovery, 1519-1950

Central Mexico	million	%change in period	yearly avg. ¹
1519	25.2	~	~
1532	16.8	- 33.3	- 2.6
1548	6.3	- 62.5	- 3.9
1568	2.7	- 57.1	- 2.9
1580	1.9	- 29.6	- 2.5
1608	1.1	- 42.1	- 1.5
1650	1.5	+ 36.4	+ .9
1700	2.0	+ 33.3	+ .7
All Mexico			
1793	4.5	+ 125.0	+ 1.3
1810	6.1	+ 35.6	+ 2.1
1823	6.8	+ 11.5	+ .9
1857	8.2	+ 20.6	+ .6
1879	9.9	+ 20.7	+ .9
1900	13.6	+ 37.4	+ 1.8
1910	15.2	+ 11.8	+ 1.2
1921	14.3	+ 5.9	- .5
1930	16.6	+ 16.1	+ 1.8
1940	19.7	+ 18.7	+ 1.9
1950	25.8	+ 31.0	+ 3.1

¹ APGR

Sources: 1519-1608, Cook & Borah, I, pp. 82, 115.

1650-1700, Cook & Simpson

1793-1900, Kicza, 1823 from Humbolt, 70-71, p.20.

1910-1950, Wilkie, appendix K.

CHART 5

Population by Race, 1519 – 1810

Total	Year	Spanish	Black	Indian	Mixed	Subtotal Mixed		
						Euro(1)	Indo(2)	Afro(3)
100.0	1570	0.2	0.6	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
100.0	1646	0.8	2.0	74.6	22.6	9.8	6.0	6.8
100.0	1810	0.2	0.1	60.0	39.5	17.9	11.5	10.1

(1) Euro = Spanish-Indian mix, Spanish blood dominant

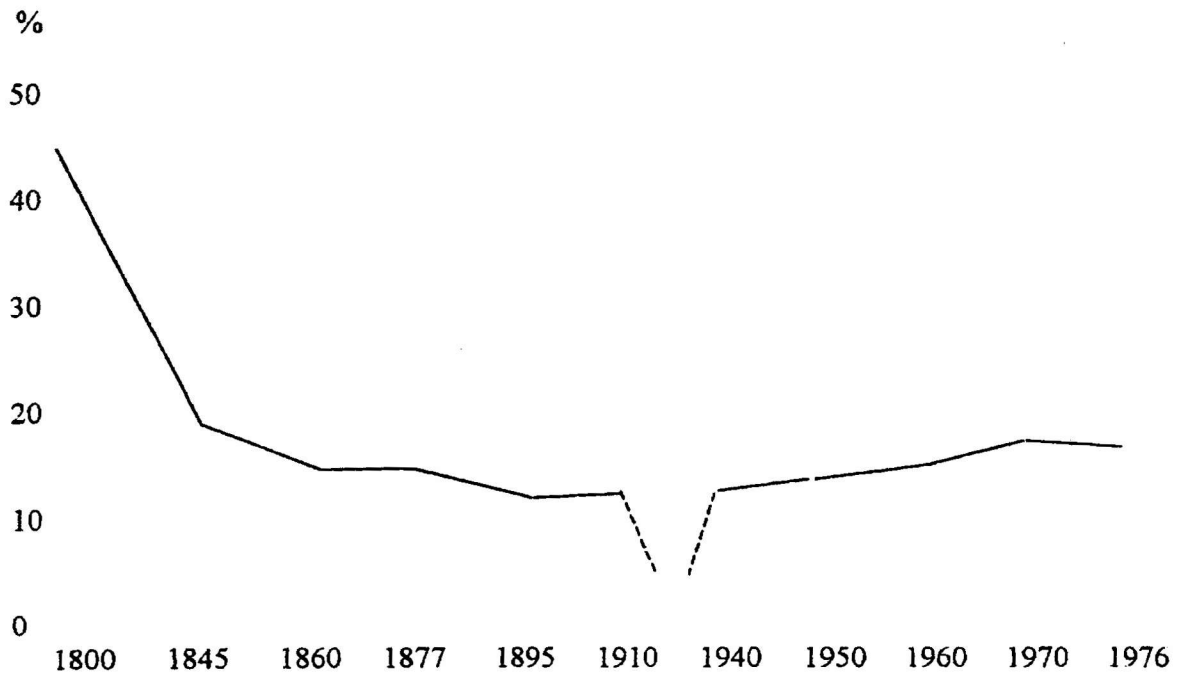
(2) Indo = Spanish-Indian mix, Indian blood dominant

(3) Afro = Negro-Indian mix (sambo)
 Spanish-Negro mix (mulatto)

CHART 6

Mexico's Real GDP/C as Percentages of U.S. Real GDP/C

1800-1976



Year	%
1800	44
1845	20
1860	14
1877	14
1895	12
1910	13
1940	14
1950	15
1960	17
1970	19
1976	18

Chart 7A

The Napoleonic Code (1810)

Civil Law

The Code had an important impact on civil law directly in Europe and indirectly in Latin America. In Europe, the Code was influential in changing commercial and financial relationships, thus buttressing the emerging industrial revolution. Without modern law codes to protect corporations and define relations between employers and employees, industrial take-off was hampered and risk investment was not feasible. The Code abolished the privileges of the Church and aristocracy, unfettering local industry and commerce. The Code was the political vehicle for attempting to implement French enlightened, rational thought. The influence of the Code carried over into other civil matters as well, resulting in more egalitarian and more rational tax and credit policies as well as the development of modern banking and currency reform.

In Latin America the Code served mainly to help influence the rise "rationale" government and the unfettering of local industry and commerce.

Criminal Law

The Code was important to the development of criminal law in Europe because it established the idea that the rights of the state are more important than those of the citizen. Thus, whereas in the English-influenced countries the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty, in the French-influenced countries the accused is presumed guilty until proven innocent. Under the Code, harsh laws were retained (including the death penalty for theft), jury trials were not permitted, and government censorship authorized.

In Latin America, the Code became a major model for the development of criminal law.

Napoleonism in Latin America

Although Napoleon is long gone from the political scene of Europe, the ideas that he established in the Napoleonic Code and its related legislation continued to stand (along with France's accumulated philosophy, art, literature) as a beacon guiding Latin American political thinkers. For a century after Napoleon, the French Revolution and Napoleonic legislation stood as the major beacon, with England and the United States offering models only for certain aspects of economic or political development, such as free trade or federalism, respectively. (Only since World War II has it become respectable for Latin American leaders to be educated in England or the United States as well as France).

It is important to recall that Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal had precipitated Latin America's independences without the long practical preparation enjoyed by the Thirteen Colonies when they rebelled against England. Thus Napoleon contributed to political instability in Latin America, which had to organize politically rather than before it had local experience to do so. Further, Napoleon's example of leadership in resolving political as well as civil problems led many a military officer in Latin America to attempt to seize power and resolve problems during the nineteenth century.

Sample of "Pure" Liberal and Conservative Positions,* Three Latin American Periods

Program	Bold Print = Limit Authority and/or Foster Diversity					
	1812-1929		1930-1980		1981--	
	Lib.	Conser.	Lib.	Conser.	Lib.	Conser.
POLITICAL						
1. Expand strong central government	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2. Favor states' rights	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Invite European monarch	No	Yes				
4. Limit power of president	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5. Establish democratic constitution based on French and U.S. models	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6. Implement civilian control of military and Church	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
7. Expand autonomous social and economic agencies of govt.	Yes	No	Yes	No	No ¹	No ¹
8. Censorship, e.g. of press	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
SOCIAL						
9. Replace Church registry of birth, marriage, and death with civil registry	Yes	No				
10. Institute divorce	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
11. Establish secular education	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
ECONOMIC						
12. Foster "progress"/"modernization"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13. Establish national development bank	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
14. Foster nationally-owned industry	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
15. Deregulate industry	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16. Redistribute latifundia into small- and medium-size holdings	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
17. Tax incomes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
18. Specialize in agro-mineral exports	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes ²	Yes ²
19. Develop industrial exports	No	Yes	Yes	No	No ²	No ²
20. Abolish tariffs	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
21. Favor foreign investment	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

*Predominant theory prior to gaining power, at which time the practical realities of holding power and need to negotiate may cause an unannounced and unadvertised moderation of or complete reversal of theoretical positions.

1. Through the 1970s expansion of autonomy was designed to limit state power agencies; since the 1980s there has been a realization that the autonomous agencies are laws unto themselves.
2. Except in larger countries such as Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico.

Index of Physical Production
1877-1911

Chart 8
Rum, Cotton, Sugar Indices
1877-1911

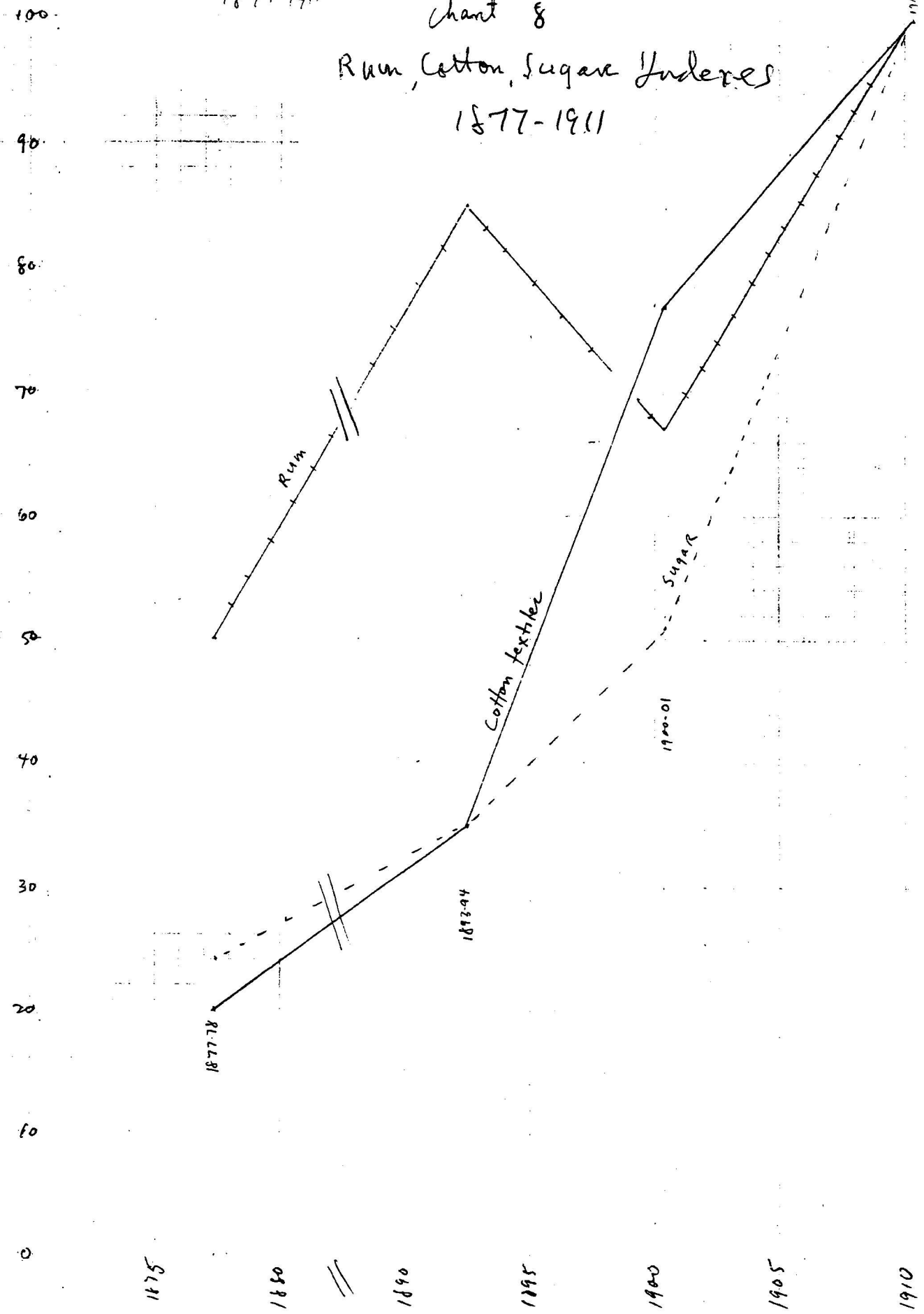


Chart 9
Factors of Economic Boom,
1877-1911

Index
100

90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

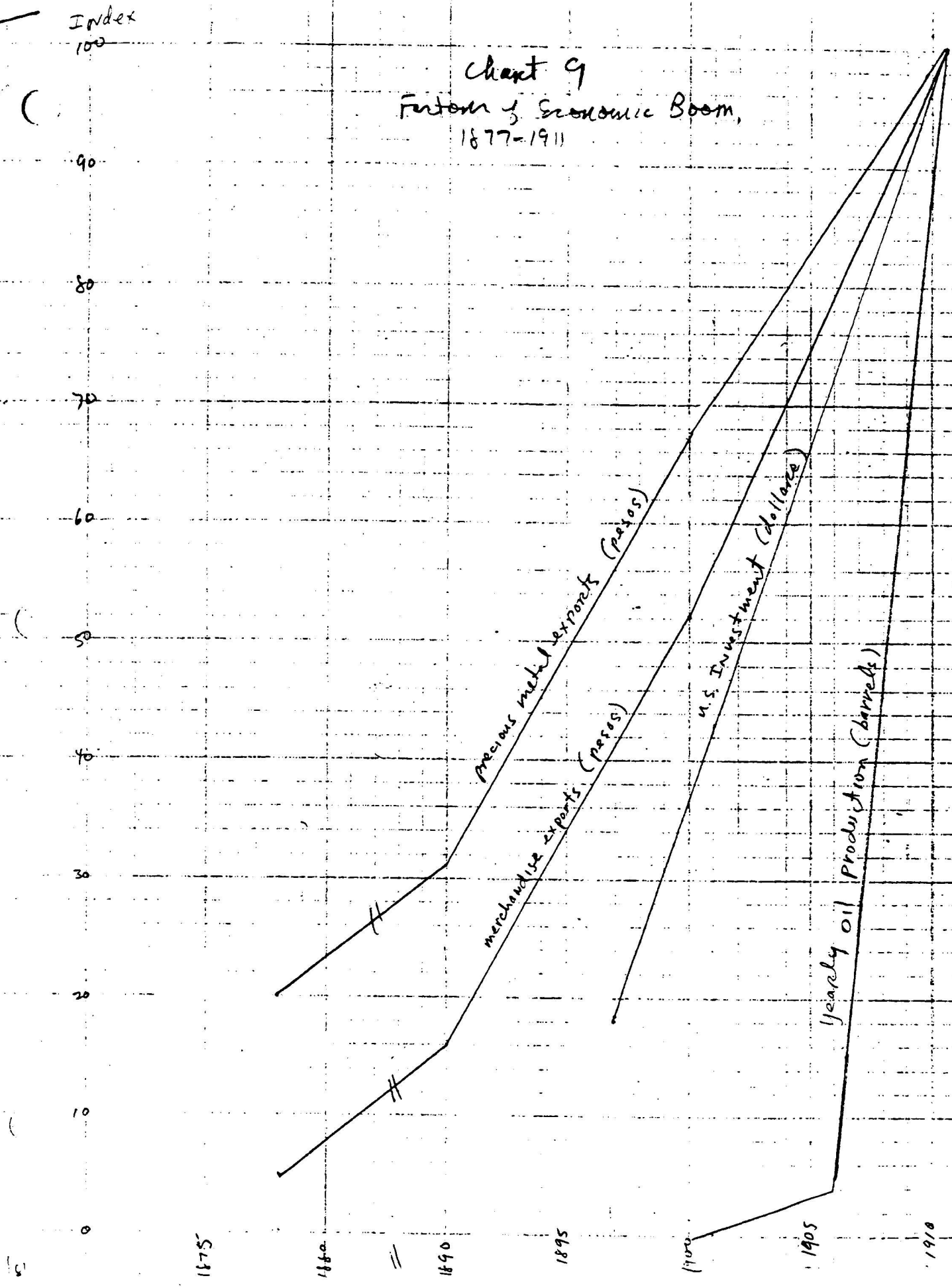
1875 1880 1890 1895 1900 1905 1910

precious metal exports (pesos)

merchandise exports (pesos)

U.S. Investment (dollars)

Yearly oil production (barrels)

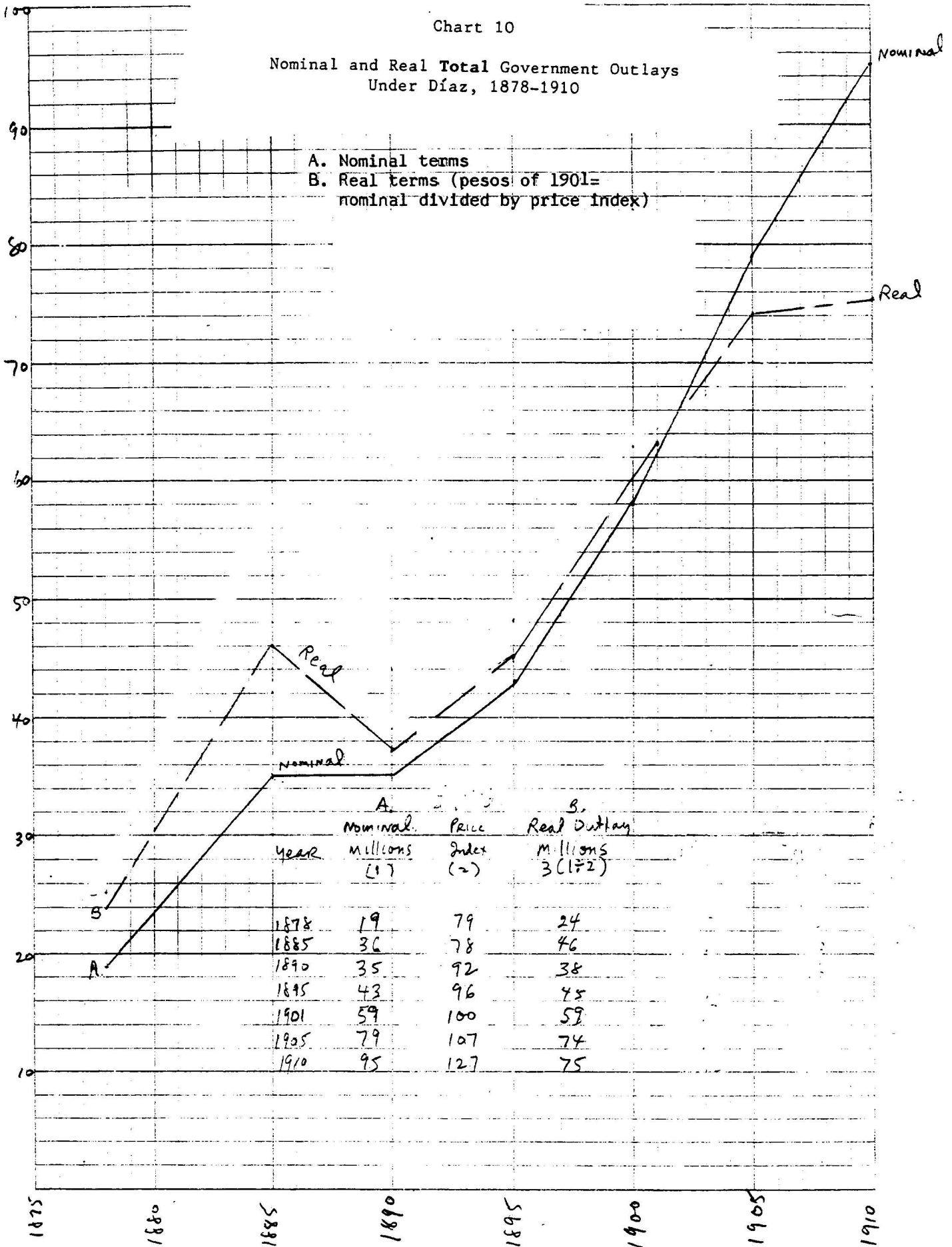


10/82 Σ ΕΡ. FIAE. : 325

Chart 10

Nominal and Real Total Government Outlays Under Díaz, 1878-1910

- A. Nominal terms
- B. Real terms (pesos of 1901= nominal divided by price index)

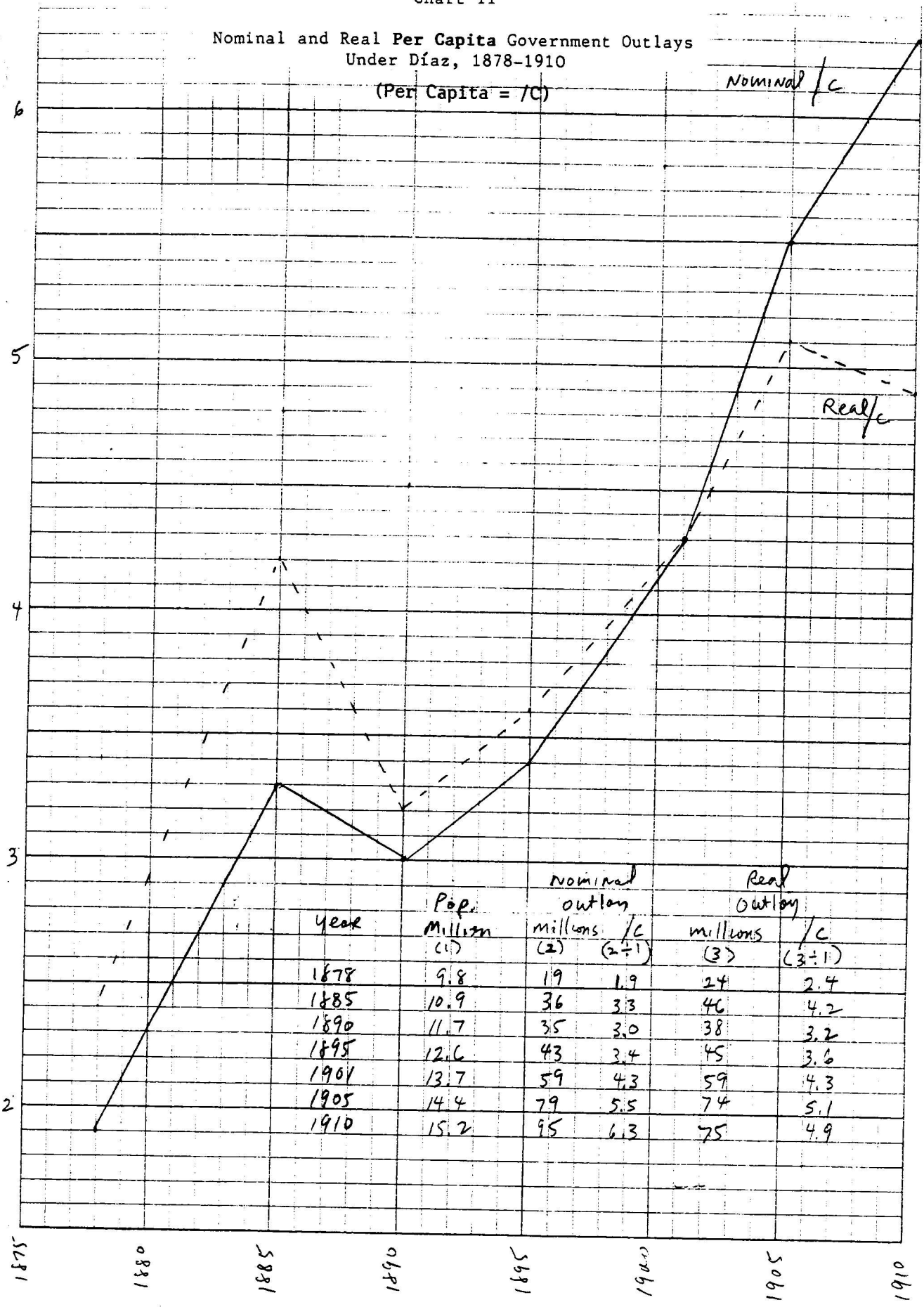


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Chart 11

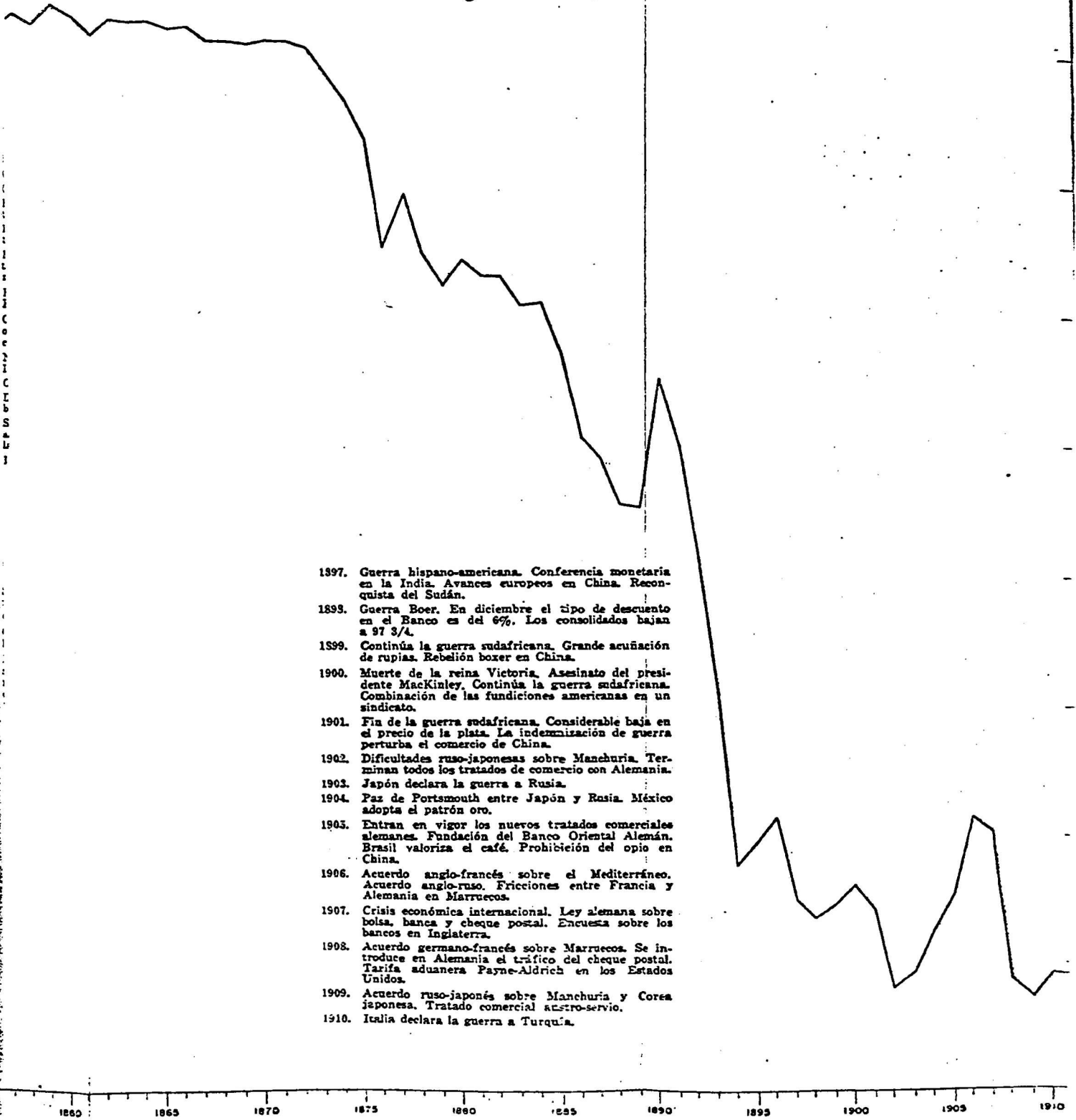
Nominal and Real Per Capita Government Outlays
Under Díaz, 1878-1910
(Per Capita = /C)



Source: SEP-FIAE, 1525
 19/82

EN LONDRES EN BARRAS POR ONZA "STANDARD"
 PROMEDIOS ANUALES

Relative Price of Silver, 1860-1911

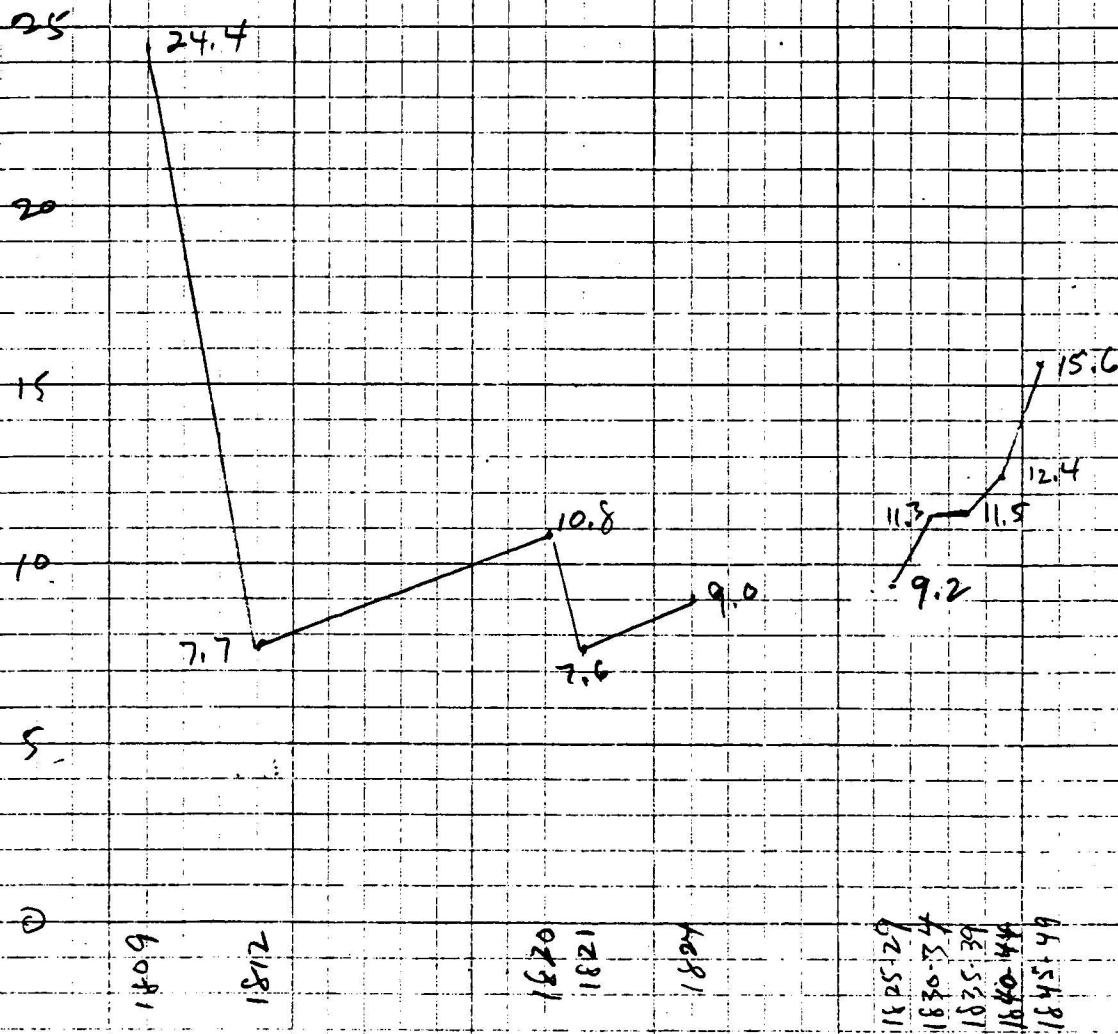


- 1897. Guerra hispano-americana. Conferencia monetaria en la India. Avances europeos en China. Reconquista del Sudán.
- 1898. Guerra Boer. En diciembre el tipo de descuento en el Banco es del 6%. Los consolidados bajan a 97 3/4.
- 1899. Continúa la guerra sudafricana. Grande acuñación de rupias. Rebelión boxer en China.
- 1900. Muerte de la reina Victoria. Asesinato del presidente MacKinley. Continúa la guerra sudafricana. Combinación de las fundiciones americanas en un sindicato.
- 1901. Fin de la guerra sudafricana. Considerable baja en el precio de la plata. La indemnización de guerra perturba el comercio de China.
- 1902. Dificultades ruso-japonesas sobre Manchuria. Terminan todos los tratados de comercio con Alemania.
- 1903. Japón declara la guerra a Rusia.
- 1904. Paz de Portsmouth entre Japón y Rusia. México adopta el patrón oro.
- 1905. Entran en vigor los nuevos tratados comerciales alemanes. Fundación del Banco Oriental Alemán. Brasil valoriza el café. Prohibición del opio en China.
- 1906. Acuerdo anglo-francés sobre el Mediterráneo. Acuerdo anglo-ruso. Fricciones entre Francia y Alemania en Marruecos.
- 1907. Crisis económica internacional. Ley alemana sobre bolsa, banca y cheque postal. Encuesta sobre los bancos en Inglaterra.
- 1908. Acuerdo germano-francés sobre Marruecos. Se introduce en Alemania el tráfico del cheque postal. Tarifa aduanera Payne-Aldrich en los Estados Unidos.
- 1909. Acuerdo ruso-japonés sobre Manchuria y Corea japonesa. Tratado comercial austro-servio.
- 1910. Italia declara la guerra a Turquía.

Chart 12 B

Decline of Silver Coinage in Mexico, 1809-1849

(Millions of Pesos)



Source: Jaime Rodríguez, "Down from Colonialism," in Many Mexican Crises, pp. 17-35.

Chart #3

The Meaning of Real Wages in Mexico, 1877-1910

(Urban & Rural Data)

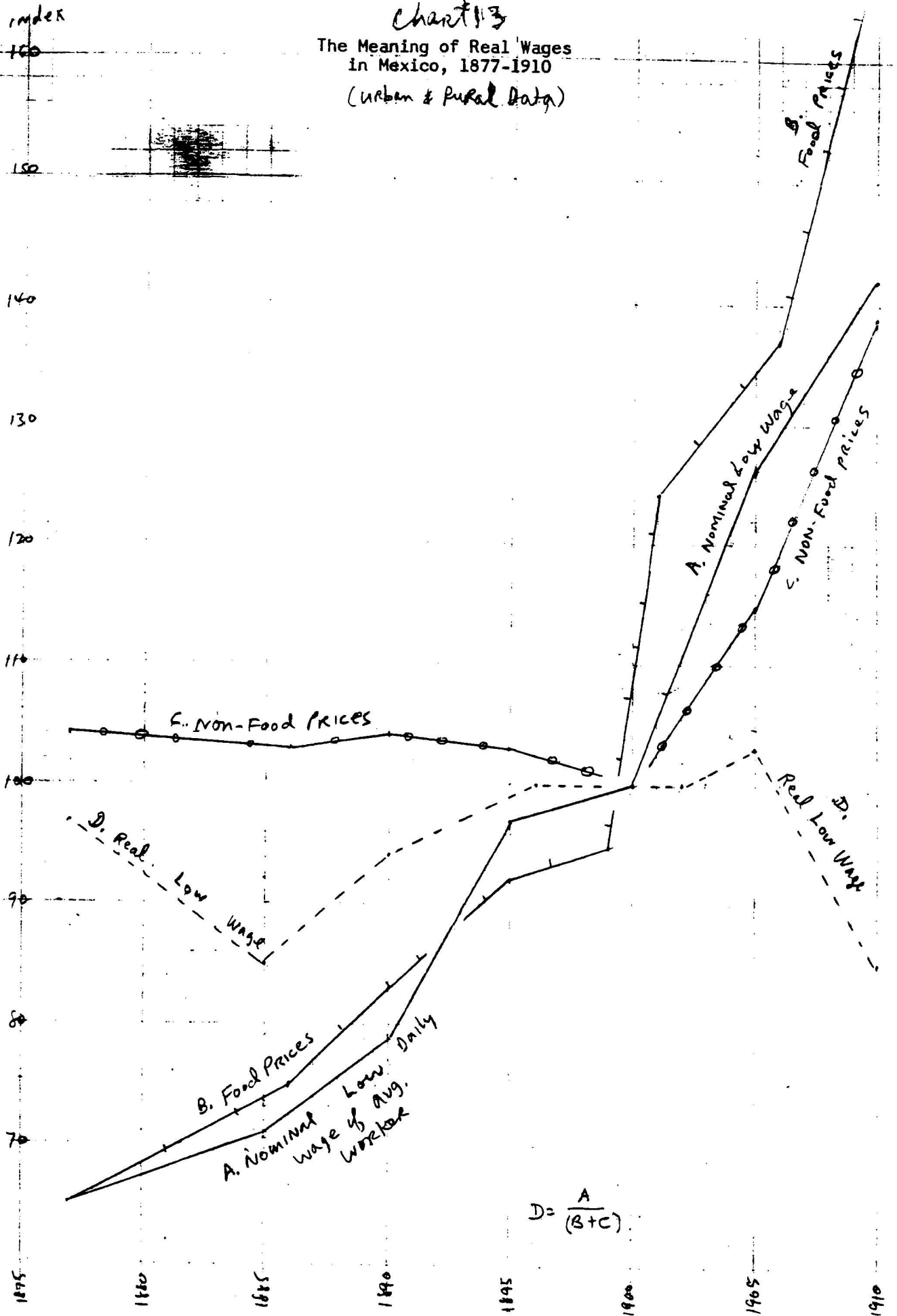
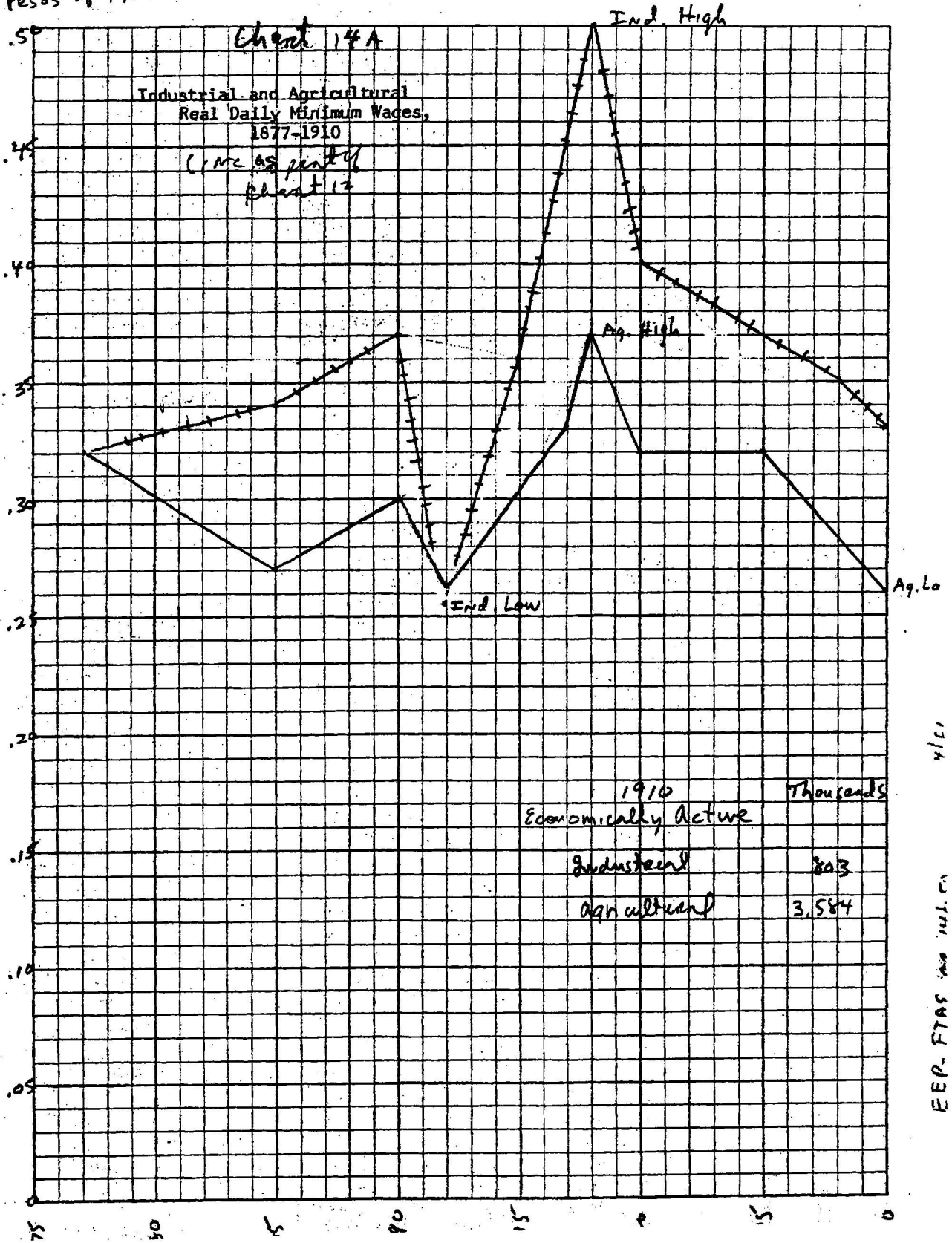


Chart 14A

Posos 1 1910

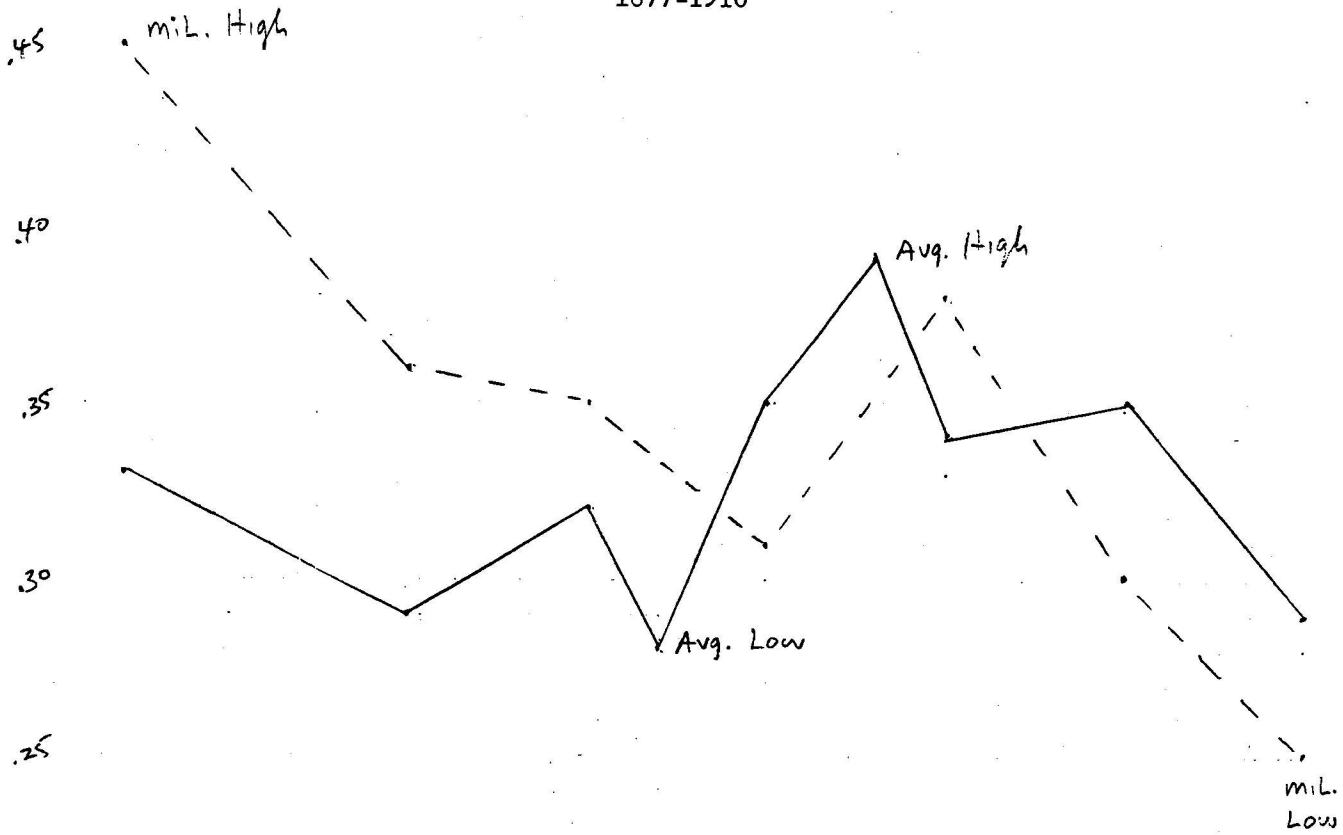


EEP-FTAS (no incl. ca) 4/11

pesos
.50

Chart 14 B

Average and Military Real Daily Minimum Wages, 1877-1910



1910
Economically active

Thousands

Total

5,821

Mil.

37

EEP - FTAE,
pp. 147-8, 153-4, 38, 56

4/81

.15
.10
.05

1877 1880 1885 1890 1895 1900 1905 1910

Chart 14c

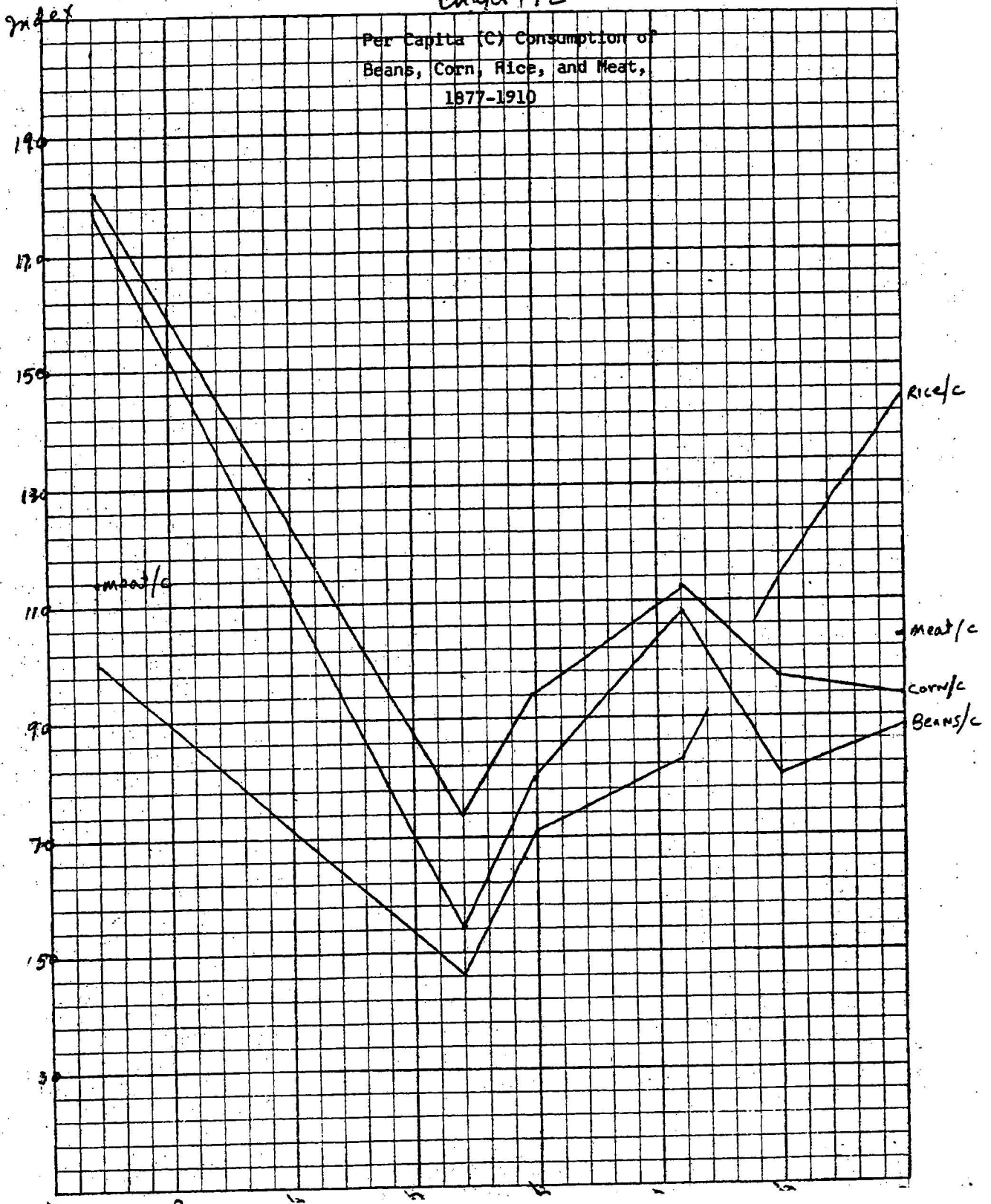


Chart 15 A

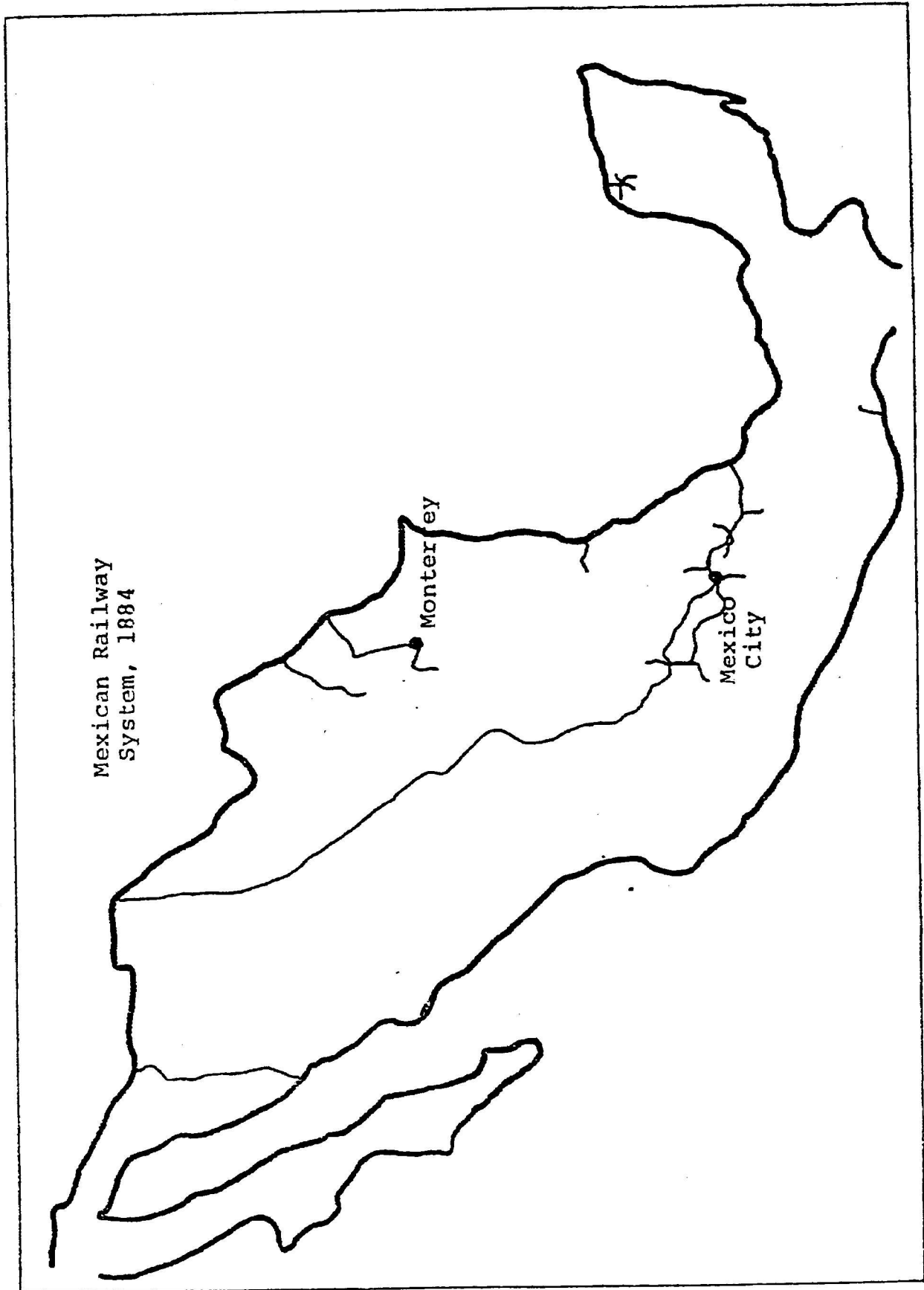
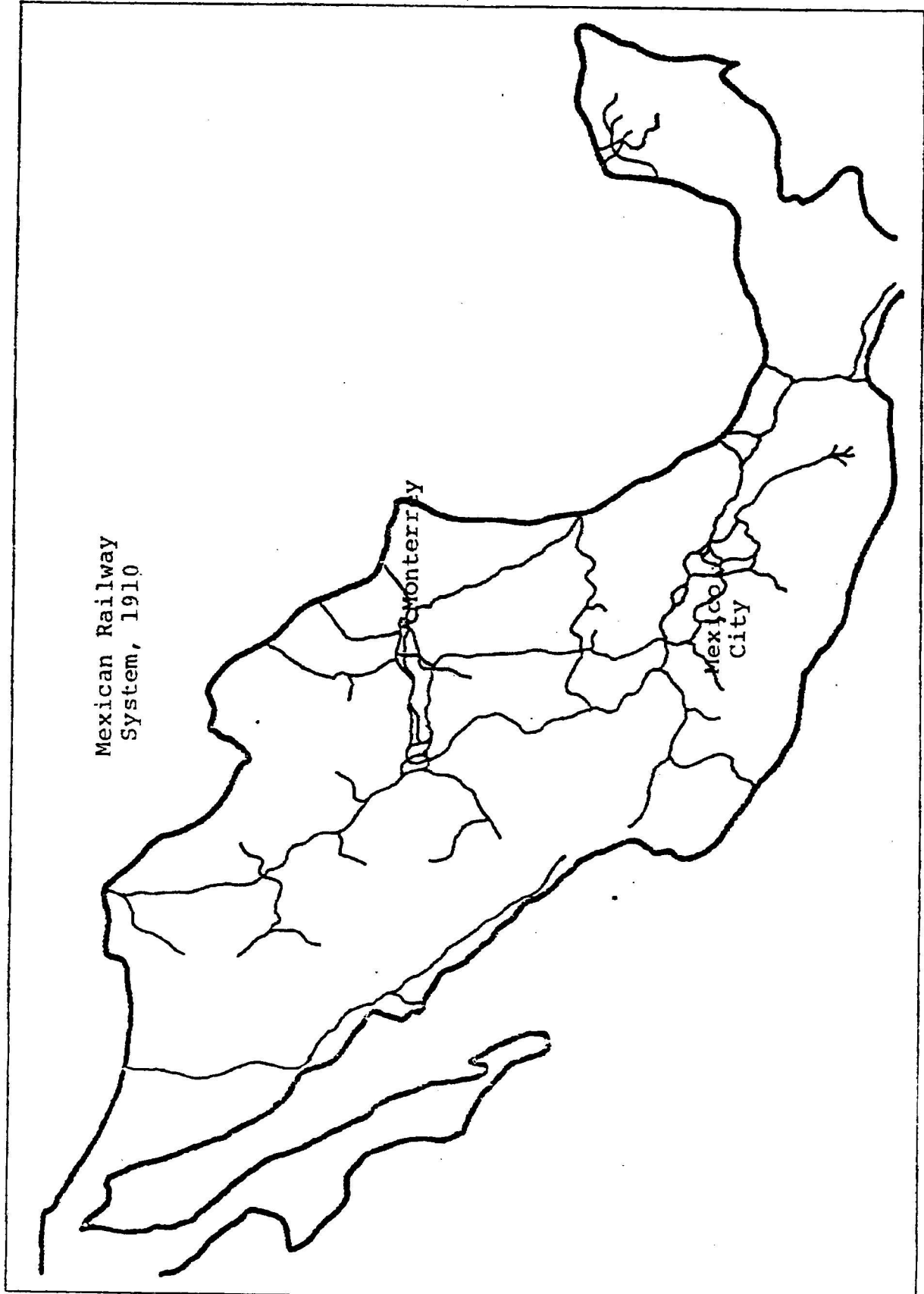
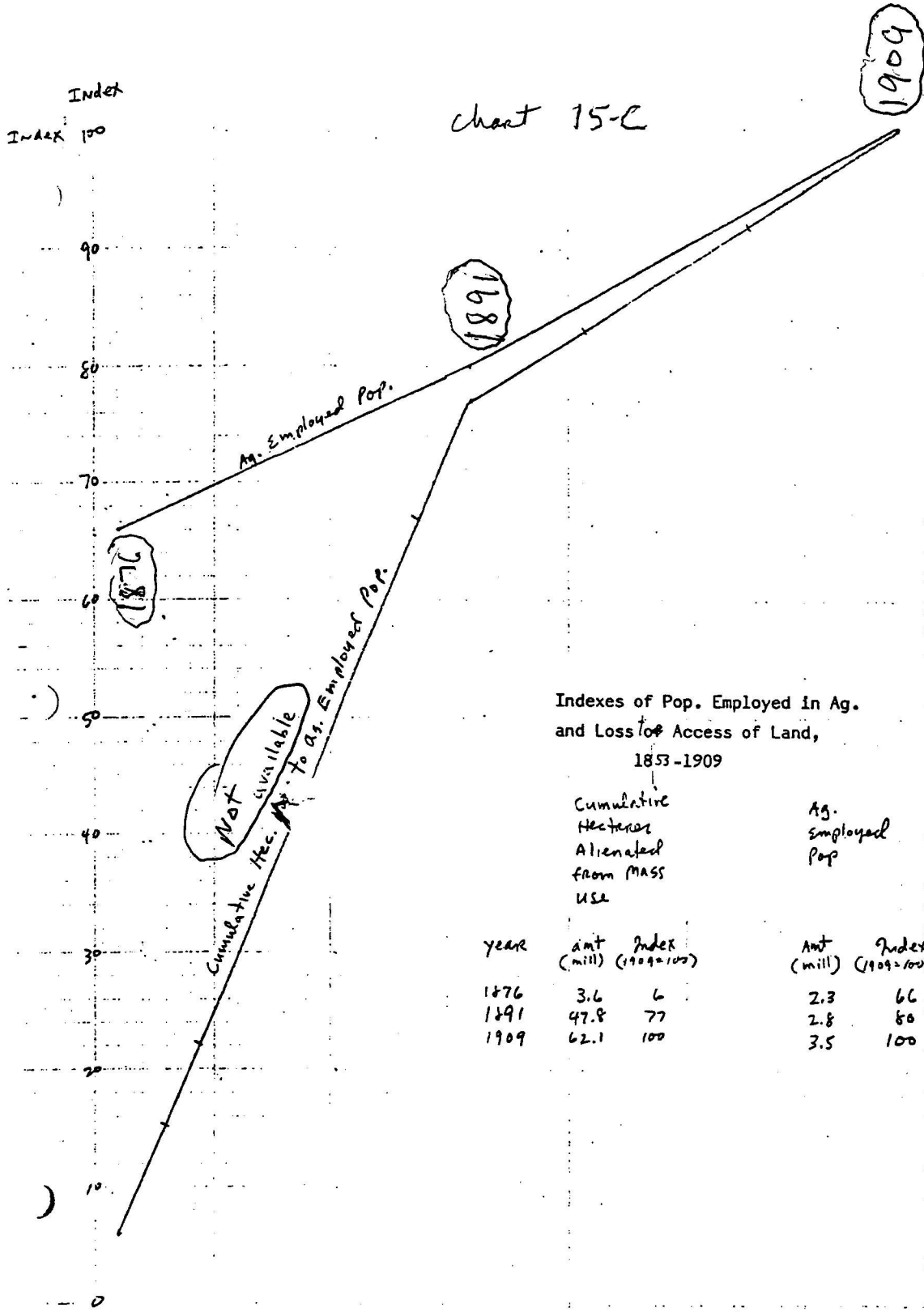


Chart 15 B



Index
Index 100

Chart 15-C



Indexes of Pop. Employed in Ag.
and Loss of Access of Land,
1853-1909

year	Cumulative Hectares Alienated from MASS USE		Ag. Employed Pop	
	amt (mill)	Index (1909=100)	amt (mill)	Index (1909=100)
1876	3.6	6	2.3	66
1891	47.8	77	2.8	80
1909	62.1	100	3.5	100

Source: tables of land and pop. 1853-1911

Chart # 5-D

Total "Public" Land Alienated,
1853-1909

Years	President	Total Months	Total Hectares Alienated	Avg. Month	Total Hectares as % of Mexico Land Surface
1853-1872	Juárez	164	3,023,365	18,435	1.5%
1873-1876	Lerdo	47	554,389	11,796	.3%
1877-1909	Díaz	391	58,586,950	149,839	29.8%
Total		602	62,164,104	103,264	31.6%
1911-1912	Madero	12	434,532	36,211	.2%
1912-1913	Madero	7	76,278	10,806	.0%
Total		19	510,810	26,885	.3%

Chart 16

Average Legal Alienation of Public Lands into Private Holdings,
by Method, 1901-1911 and 1911-1913

Method ^a	Díaz ^a			Madero ^b		
	Titles	Hectares ^d	Avg. Per Title	Titles	Hectares ^d	Avg. Per Title
Compensation	172	1,003,418	5,834	---	---	---
Sale	1,285	4,360,075	3,393	34	167,516	4,927
Claimed	880	889,431	1,101	44	113,417	2,578
Declared Not Public						
Public	58	612,749	10,565	23	127,627	5,549
Composition	155	711,025	4,587	13	82,192	6,322
Grants in						
Severalty	14,415	202,045	14	1,003	15,577	16
Colonization	633	6,373	10	25	156	6
Poor Laborers	520	38,660	74	45	814	18
Railroads	...	117,870	...	---	---	---
Other	9	15,841	1,760	1	3,511	3,511

^a Through June 30, 1911.

^b From July 1, 1911 to January 31, 1913.

^c Compensation—lands awarded to survey companies locating unclaimed public lands;

Sale—sale of public lands;

Claimed—grants of untitled public land (*baldfes*) to claimants;

Declared Not Public—lands determined to be private in the first instance;

Composition—grants of land held without legal title;

Grants in Severalty—grants of communal land holdings to individual members of the commune (*ejido*);

Colonization—lands granted to individual colonists;

Poor Laborer Grants—grants of land held without title and worth less than 200 pesos;

Railroads—right of way grants.

^d One hectare equals 2.471 acres.

Source:

J. Wilkie, The Mexican Revolution: Federal Expenditure and Social Change Since 1910 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2nd ed., 1970), p. 45,

Chart 18-A
Complications of the Mexican Revolution, 1913-1920

<p>Sonora Obregón (and Calles) Maytorena</p>	<p>North Center Villa</p>	<p>Northeast Carranza (and González)</p>
---	--------------------------------------	---

Center
Huerta
Zapata

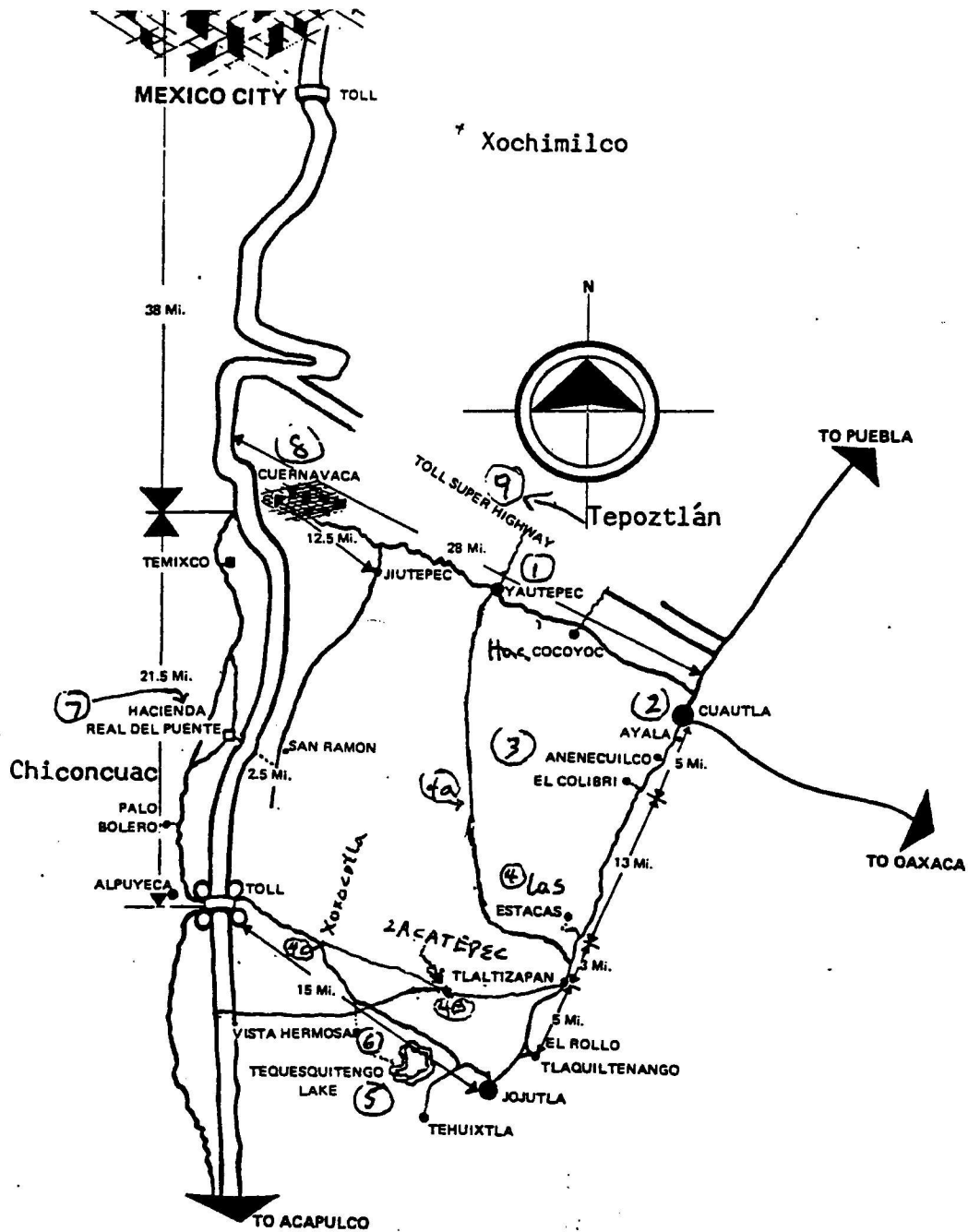
1913	Feb	9	Ten Tragic Days Begin
		18	Huerta "arrests" Madero and signs Pact of the U.S. Embassy under auspices of Amb. Henry Lane Wilson; Huerta become president Zapata does not wish to link up with other anti-Huerta groups
	Feb		Gov. Maytorena refuses to denounce Huerta and is ousted by Obregón in Sonora
		22	Madero and Pino Suárez shot by Francisco Cárdenas while "attempting to escape"
		27	Pascual Orozco throws his support to Huerta; he is joined by Francisco Cárdenas
	Jun		Carranza restores Maytorena to power in Sonora; Villa (at odds with Carranza) supports Maytorena hoping to force Obregón rift with Carranza over Maytorena
1914	May		Carranza orders Villa to divide forces between Saltillo and Zacatecas
	Apr	21	U.S. occupies Veracruz
	Jun		Villa's entire force marches on Zacatecas
	Jul		Carranza cuts off Villa's coal supply for RRs
	Jul	15	Huerta falls (and goes into exile) as Carranza, Villa, and Obregón push south Obregón captures Mexico City and installs Carranza as provisional president Orozco declares rebellion against Carranza
	Aug		Obregón forces shift of Constitutional Convention to Aguascalientes in order to bring Villistas, Zapatistas, and Obregónistas into picture along with Carrancistas
	Aug	11	Maytorena rebels against Carranza
	Sep		Orozco is defeated and flees to Texas
	Sep	3	Obregón and Villa remove Maytorena as gov of Sonora
	mid		Villa threatens to execute Obregón
	Oct	25	Villa breaks with Carranza and Obregón Convention of Aguascalientes Eulalio Gutiérrez elected as provisional president and demands Carranza step down in Mexico City
	Nov		Obregón offers to support Gutiérrez if he breaks with Villa; Villa becomes chief of staff for Gutiérrez and Convention Carranza and Obregón flee to Veracruz as
	Nov	24	U.S. pulls out of Veracruz
1915	Jan	6	Carranza issues Land Law and Promises Labor Rights to Red Batallions
	Jan		Zapata refuses to march on Veracruz; Villa turns west to protect rear Obregón takes Mexico City for Carranza

Chart 18-A (Continued)

1915	Apr-Jun	Battles for Guanajuato: near Celaya and León
	Jun 27	Huerta and Orozco arrested by U.S. agents in El Paso for violating the neutrality law (Orozco escapes July 3 but is killed by Texas posse Aug 30; Huerta dies in prison at Ft. Bliss, Jan 1916)
	Sept	Villa controls only Chihuahua state
	Oct	Villa moves on Agua Prieta, Sonora, defended by Calles U.S. gives defacto recognition to Carranza Lázaro Cárdenas shifts from Villa to Calles
	Nov 1-2	Obregón and Calles defeat Villa at Agua Prieta
	Dec	Villa retreats to mountains and deserts of Chihuahua
1916	Jan 10	Villa murders 17 U.S. citizens in Sonora
	Mar 9	Villa raids Columbus, N.M.
	10	Pershing leads U.S. Expeditionary Force into north Mexico to catch Villa" Carranza begins to pacify country.
		Constitutional Convention at Aguascalientes
1917	* Feb 5	Constitution of 1917 promulgated
	5	Pershing withdraws from Mexico and two months later leads U.S. Force to Europe after U.S. declares war April 6
	Feb	German Foreign Minister Zimmerman note to Carranza*
	Mar 17	Zapata's Open Letter to Carranza
1919	Apr 10	Zapata assassinated at Hacienda Chinameca, as part of Carranza pacification campaign
1920	May	Obregón, Calles, and de la Huerta rebell against Carranza attempt to impose his successor
	May 21	Carranza murdered at Tlaxcalontongo

*1917 Aug 31 U.S. give de jure recognition to Carranza to assure that Germany will not gain influence in Mexico, the USA having entered World War I by declaring war on Germany April 6th for its submarine attacks on passenger ships; and on Dec. 7, 1917, USA declares war on Austria-Hungary

CUERNAVACA- TEQUESQUITENGO



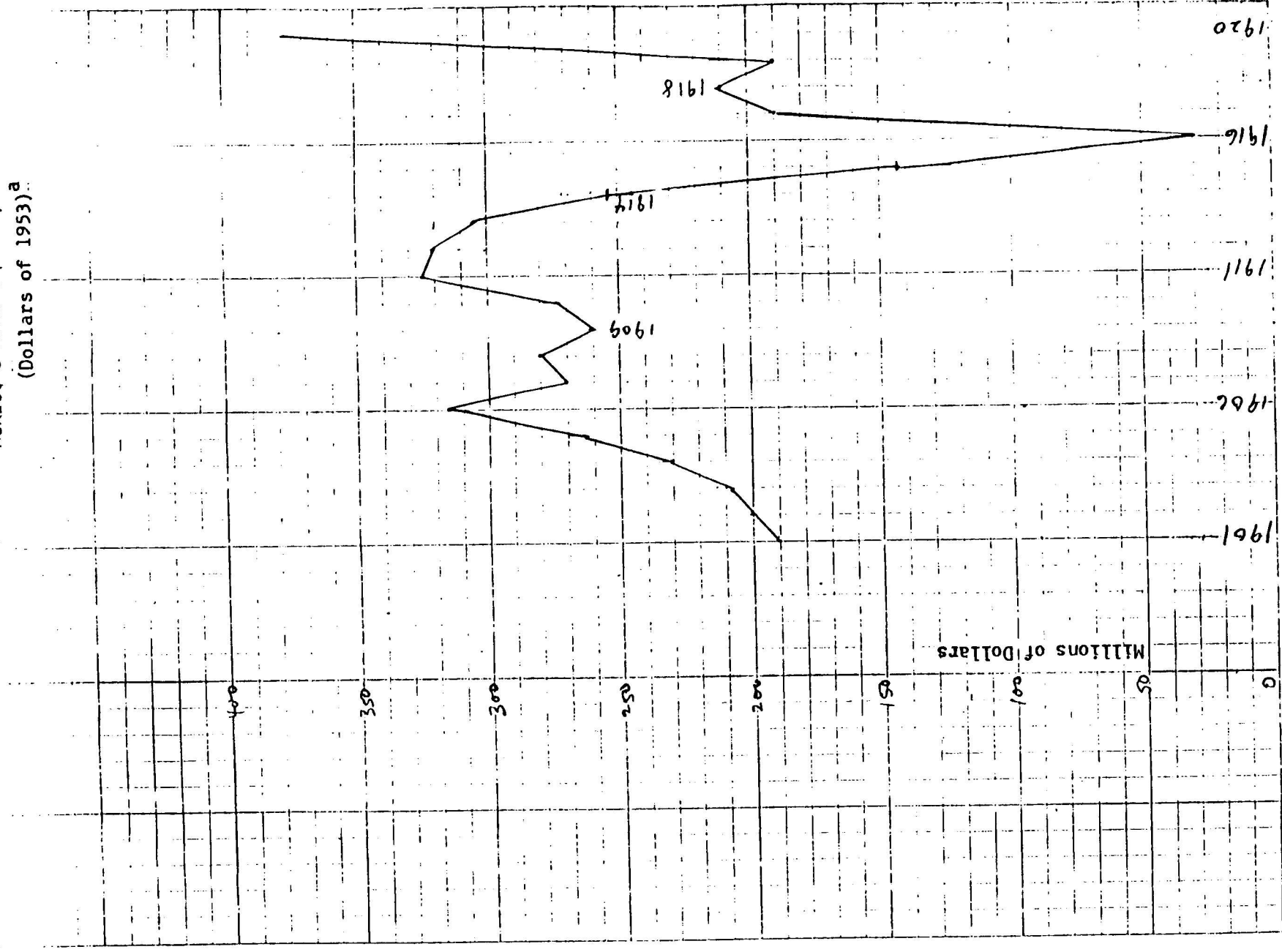
from Rudi Robins, One Day Car Trips from Mexico City (1971)

Robert Redfield, Tepoztlán--A Mexican Village (Chicago: Univ of Chicago Press, 1930)
Oscar Lewis, Life In A Mexican Village; Tepoztlán Restudied (Urbana: Univ of Illinois Press, 1951)
Frich Fromm and Michael Maccoby, Social Character in a Mexican Village /Chiconcuac/
(Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970)

18-D

19-A

Mexico's Real Exports, 1901-1920
(Dollars of 1953)^a

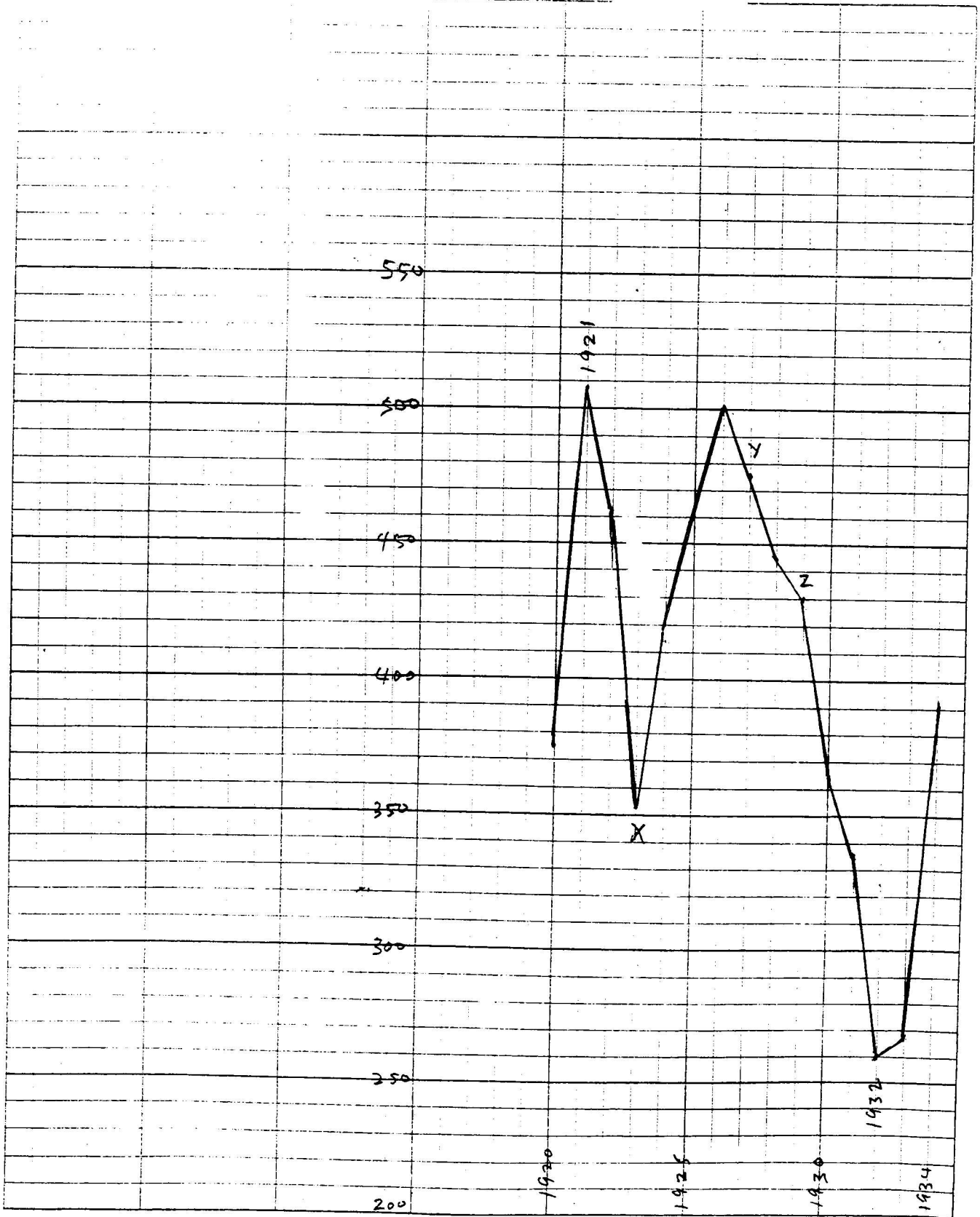


EMC '1961' P. 335

a. 1915=18 months owing to transition from fiscal to calendar years

Mexico's Real Exports, 1920-1934
(Millions of Dollars of 1953)

Chart 19-B



1918 = 31 million

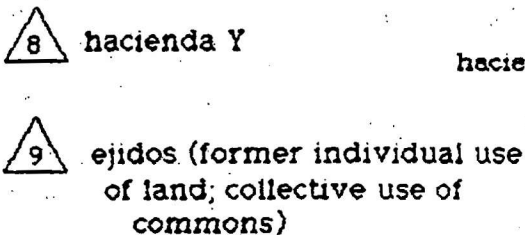
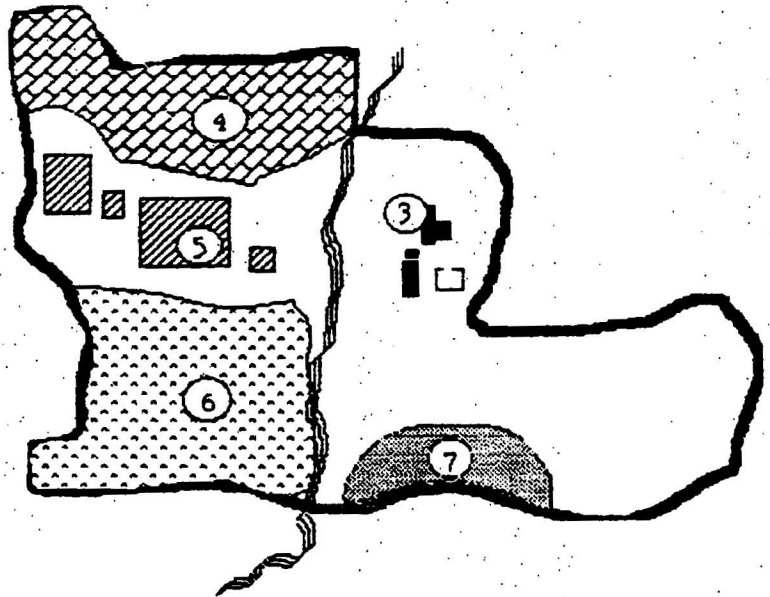
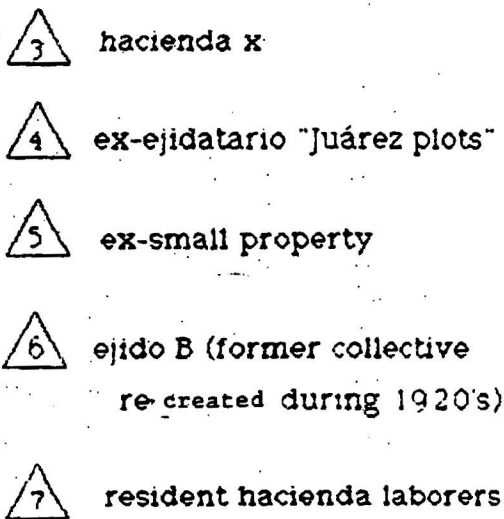
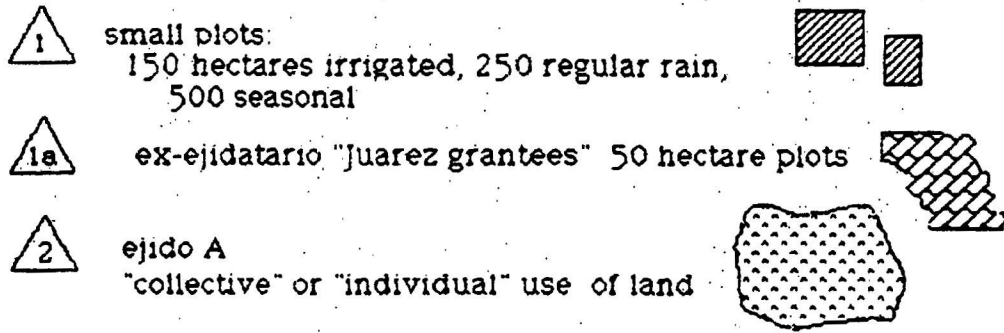
X, Y, Z = military rebellions

Chart 20

LAND ISSUES BEFORE AND AFTER CONSTITUTION OF 1917

LAND ISSUE FOR	STATUS BEFORE	AFTER
1 Small property	Registered or unregistered with government but vulnerable to incorporation into hacienda through sale or forced sale	Not subject to land reform up to certain size depending upon type of land
1a Ex-ejidatario Juárez plots	Registered with government but vulnerable to incorporation into an hacienda through sale, forced sale, or seizure	Not restorable if lost to hacienda but protected up to 50 hectares if still in existence and worked 10 years
2 Ejido A ("collective" or "individual")	Free village unregistered with government so vulnerable to alienation into an hacienda	Registry with government = confirmation of free village status ejidal rights
3 Hacienda X	Accumulated by purchases from Church or from government; "purchase" from 4, 5, 6 and including 7	No change, except loss of #6. via land reform, until Agrarian Code of 1934 affects #7
4 Ex-ejidatario Juárez grantees	included in hacienda	Included in hacienda
5 Ex-small property owners	included in hacienda	Included in hacienda
6 Ejido B (former collective)	included in hacienda (perhaps by "choice")	Rights restored after separation from hacienda via land reform
7 Resident hacienda laborers	included in hacienda	Included in hacienda until 1934 Agrarian Code grants right to participate in land reform if they join an ejido within 10 kilometers that is in the process of receiving land, if they agree to form a new center of agricultural pop. at a new place, or if they move to a govt. irrigation or colonization zone
8 Hacienda Y	Accumulated by expanding original hacienda onto ejidal lands	Lands returned to ejidos C, D, E; hacienda reduced to small property with excess of hacienda land granted to:
9 Ejidos C, D, E (former individual use of land; collective use of commons)	included in hacienda	Ejidos--ejidos have expanded through vegetative population increase and must receive more land to assure per capita minimum amount of land when they are separated from hacienda and rights are restored to village

Chart 21: Map of Land Issues (see Chart 20)



old commons:

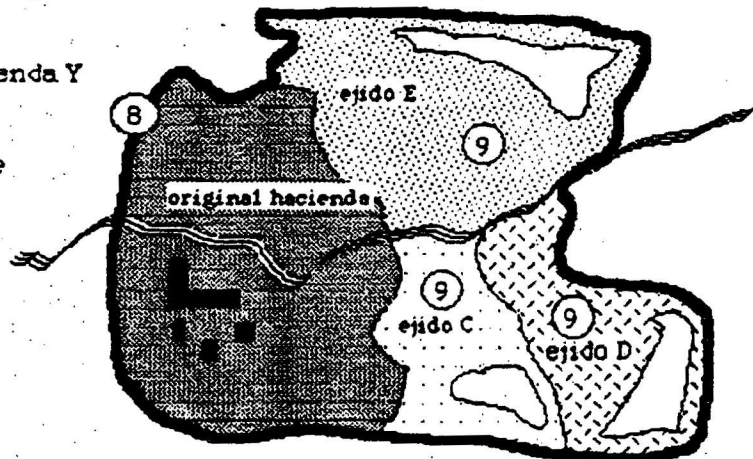
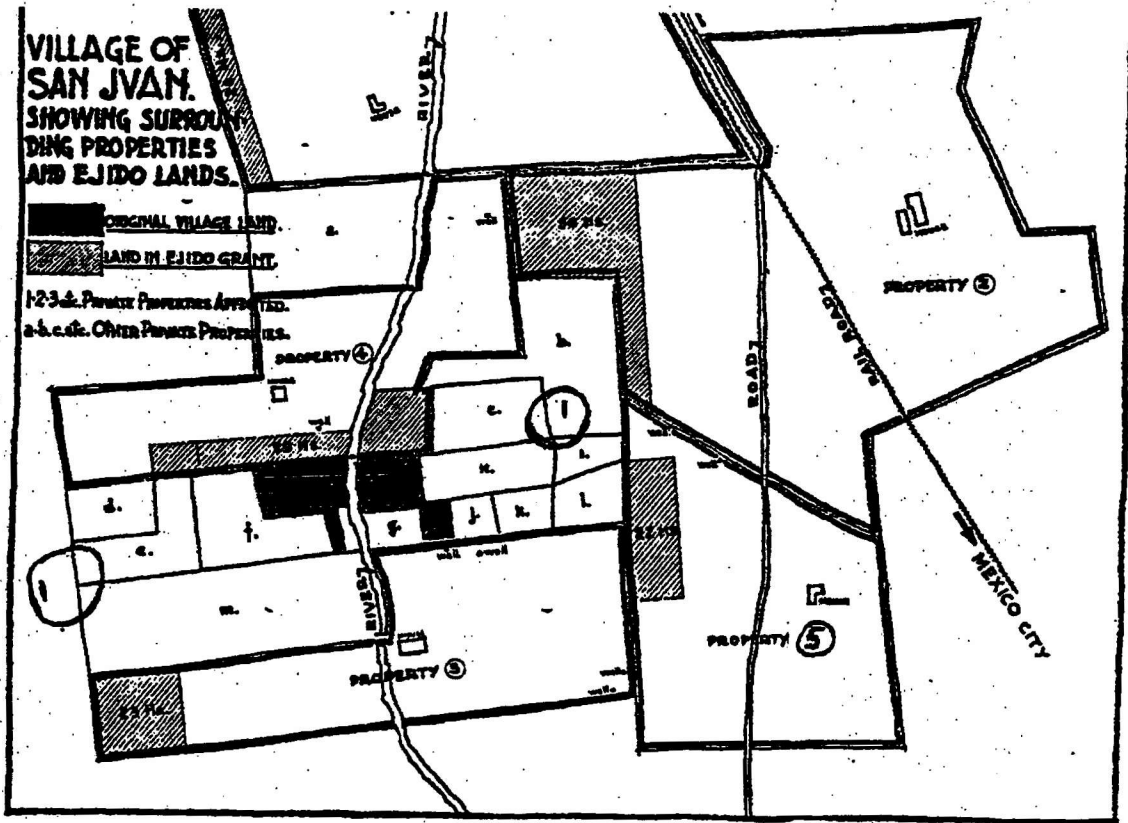


Chart 22

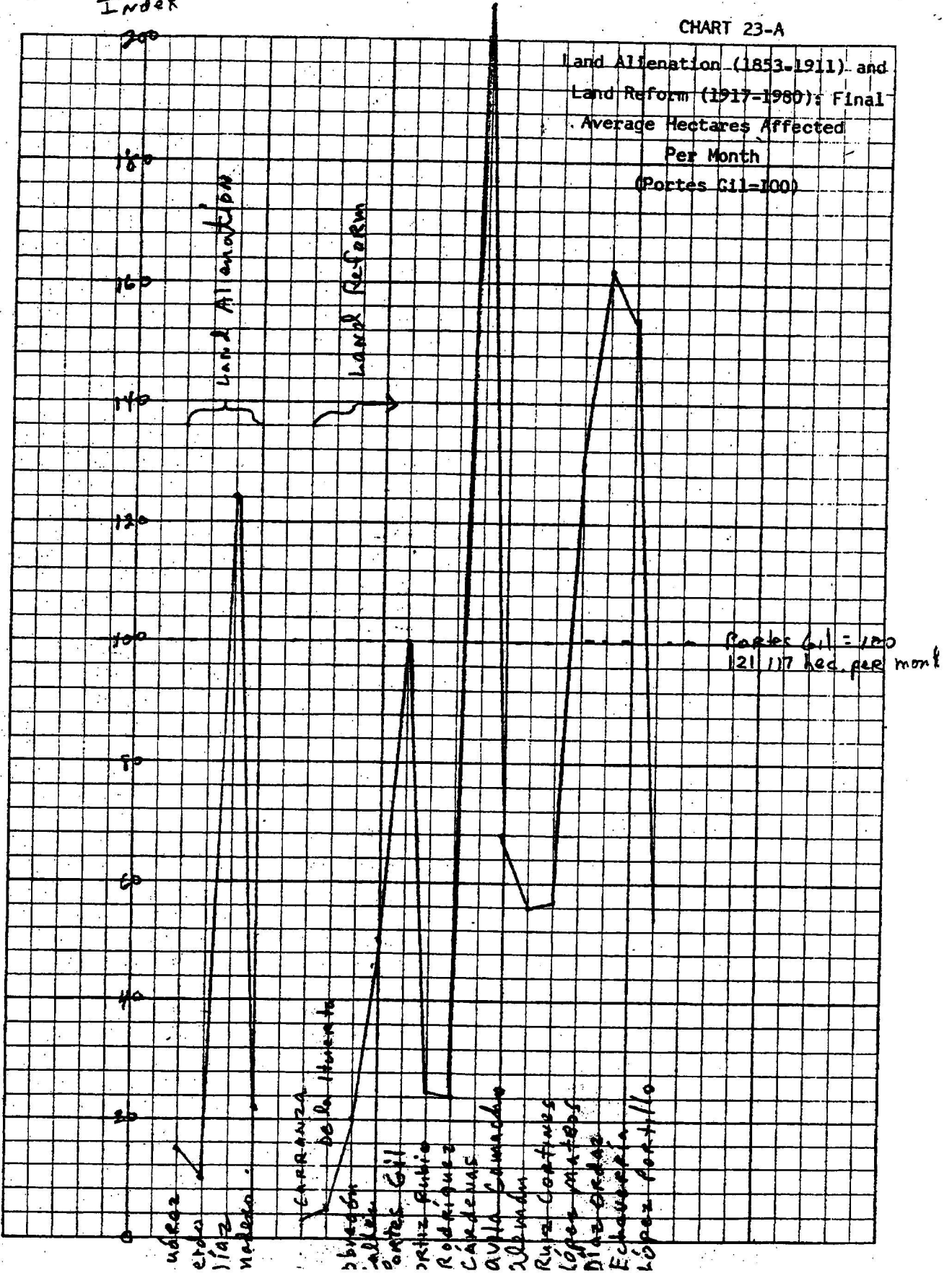
LAND REFORM IN SAN JUAN



Index

CHART 23-A

Land Alienation (1853-1911) and
Land Reform (1917-1980): Final
Average Hectares Affected
Per Month
(Portes Gil=100)



2nd ed., p. 186, p. 45
MEXAS sheet 3000
SMC 1977 p 45

Homestead D-3

CHART 24A

Mexico's Three "Legal" Land Reforms and subsets of dates

1853: Land Recentralization Under Government in Mexico City

1857: Constitution breaks up Ejidos and Church lands to create small property owners

1876-1911: Díaz uses Constitution of 1857 to permit aggregation of small properties to help form haciendas, also created by grants of land to railroad companies and confirmation and expansion of existing haciendas:
32% of Mexico's "legally" land surface "alienated" into haciendas (see Chart 25-C)

1911: Calls for "land reform"; Zapata demands that Madero immediately distribute lands; 1913 Madero killed by Gen. Huerta who opposes land reform.

1913: Carranza becomes President de facto in 1914 and de jure in 1915; he does not oppose land reform overtly, but he opposes Zapata as a "bandit"

1915: Marte R. Gómez goes to Morelos to help survey lands for "distribution" by Zapata

1917: Constitution of 1917 *requires* recreation of ejidos lost to haciendas, ejidal lands are owned communally and cannot be sold, rented, or divided; Constitution provides for "*collective*" ejidos (no individual plots) and for "*individual*" ejidos (in which individual families work their own plot, but share a common area for community activities as well as grazing of cattle)

Constitution of 1917 provides that all sub-soil rights belong to government

1919: Zapata killed by President Carranza

1921-1928: Presidents slowly begin process of creating mainly "individual" ejidos

1926-1929: Cristero War against, in part, land reform, which is delayed by military movements

1929a: Interim President Emilio Portes Gil founds Oficial Party and begins first massive distribution of ejidos (aided by Marte R. Gómez);

1929b: "Jefe Máximo" Issues "Stop Law" on continued distribution of land into ejidos. Stop Law of 1929 ignored by Lázaro Cárdenas (Governor of Michoacán (1928-1932))

1935*-1940: President Cárdenas emphasizes creation of "collective" ejidos rather than "individual" ejidos; sets "standard" that all subsequent presidents seek to emulate

By end of his term an accumulated 13% of Mexico's land surface Distributed into ejidos (chart 25-C) to an accumulated 42% of Mexico's population employed in agriculture (Chart 26-A)

1940: President Cárdenas states that all lands have been distributed; without fanfare, he issues "Certificates of Inaffectability" to protect large land holdings that are "socially productive" (that is producing food for Mexico's rising urban population)

1958-1982: PRI Presidents grant ejidal lands to try to rival early years of Cárdenas presidency; by 1980, an accumulated 42% of Mexico's land surface distributed into ejidos (Chart 25-C) to 52% of the population employed in agriculture (Chart 26-A); compare data in Chart 59 and 60-A,B,C,D,E

1983*: President Miguel de la Madrid and Carlos Salinas (the real President) without fanfare effectively begin to stop distribution of land into ejidos and begin to massively issue Certificates of Inaffectability" (see Chart 60-D)

1992: Salinas (now President in his own right) reforms the Constitution, providing for the granting of individual titles to ejidatarios, who are permitted to sell their land; government has *option* to distribute land to ejidos--if necessary

2002: President Fox *ends option* of governmental distribution of land to ejidos; Fox emphasizes registry of land titles issued to ejidatarios since Salinas reform of 1992—but registry proves costly and difficult to organize. Many ejidatarios oppose registry because they have sold, rented, divided ejidal lands ever since the the 1920s and 1930s when it was illegal to do so-- thus many titles are not clear and raise questions of "legality"

The real situation of land titles is confused by what is supposed to be the "legal" situation.

* President takes office December 1 of the previous year and his government does not get underway until, e.g., January 1935 or January 1983. In Mexico much of the Government goes on vacation from December 12 (Holiday of the Vigin of Guadalupe) to January 6 (Holiday of the 3 Kings)—hence the holiday "Guadalupe Reyes).

Chart 25A

Maximum Size of Small Properties Under Agrarian Codes Since 1922 (Hectares) (1)

Lands with:	1922	1934	1940	1946
A. Irrigation	150 (a)	150 (b)	100 (f)	100
B. Seasonal water abundant (2)	250	300 (b)	200 (g)	200
C. Seasonal Water (2)	500	600 (b)	400	400
D. Hills and pastures with no rain	-	1,200 (b)	800	800
E. Cotton	-	-	150	150
F. Banana, coffee, henequen, rubber, coconuts, grapes, olives, quinine, vanilla, cocoa, sugar, orchards	-	300 (h)	300 (h)	300 (i)
G. Cattle in topics	-	-	300 (d)	2,500
H. Cattle in arid lands	-	-	50,000 (e)	30,000
I. Ejidò with irrigation	5	4	6	10
J. Other Ejidò	6 (c)	8	12	20

1. Providing that an amount given up can equal amount of land elsewhere;
Exempt from expropriation for ejidòs are the following: plantations (inc. coffee, cocoa, vanilla, and rubber), orchards, homes, buildings, waterworks, agricultural industry, and harvest, in season land distributed.
2. Categories B& C grouped in 1927 with a maximum if 2,000 hectares
 - a. Returned in half if land scarce
 - b. Reduced by 1/3 if land scarce
 - c. 8 hec. in arid regions or mountains, with provision to go 18 hec. in unpopulated areas
 - d. 1937
 - e. 1937
 - f. 100 hectares in 1957
 - g. 200 hectares in 1937
 - h. excluding sugar, quinine, coconut, grapes, olives, vanilla and rubber
 - i. including sugar

50%

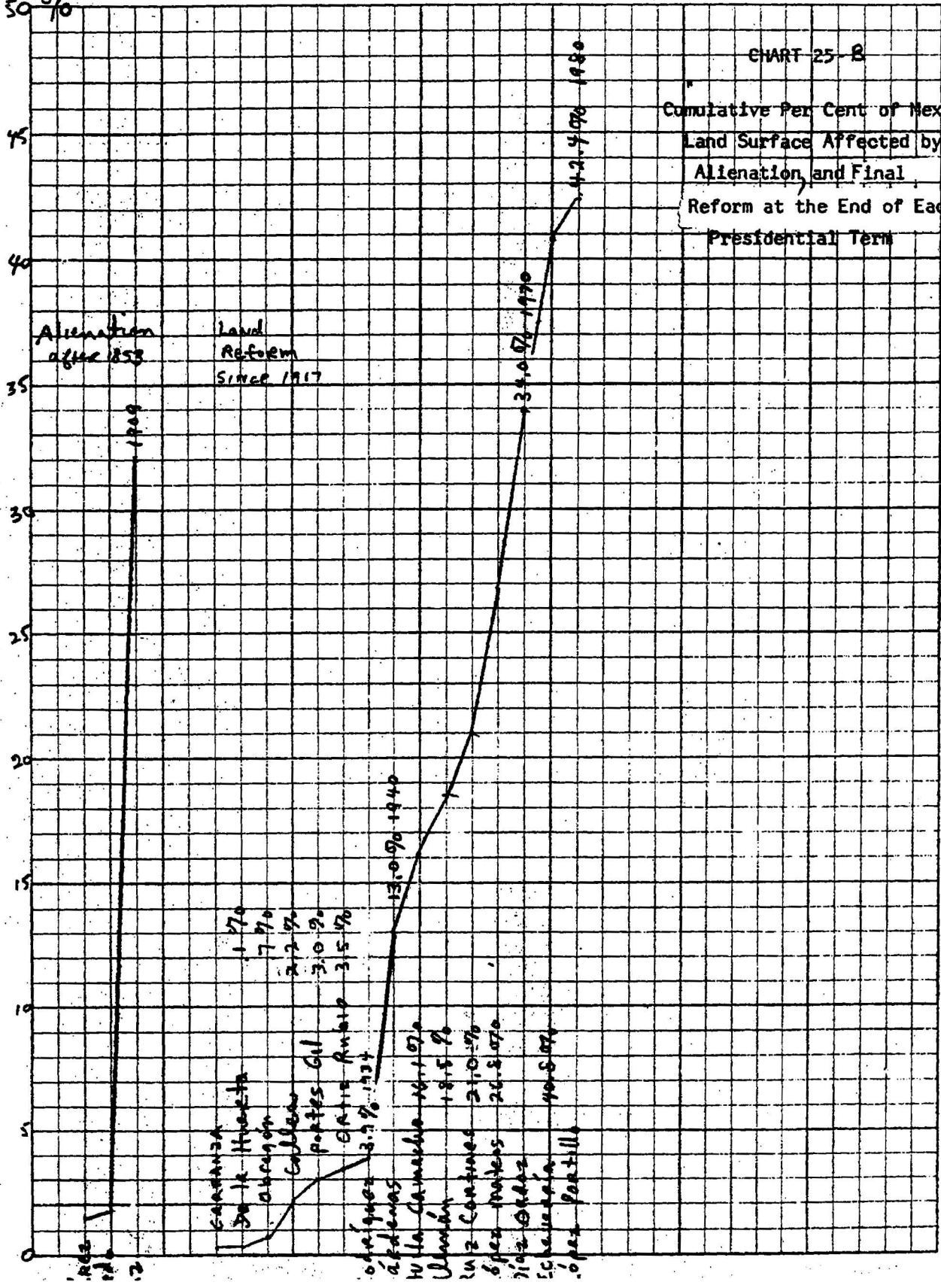


CHART 25 B

Cumulative Per Cent of Mexico's Land Surface Affected by Alienation and Final Reform at the End of Each Presidential Term

Hermann J. B.
2d ed p 168

2020, p. 194

CHART 26 - A
Cumulative Number of Final Land Reform Recipients as a Percentage of Agriculturally Employed Population at the End of Each Presidential Term

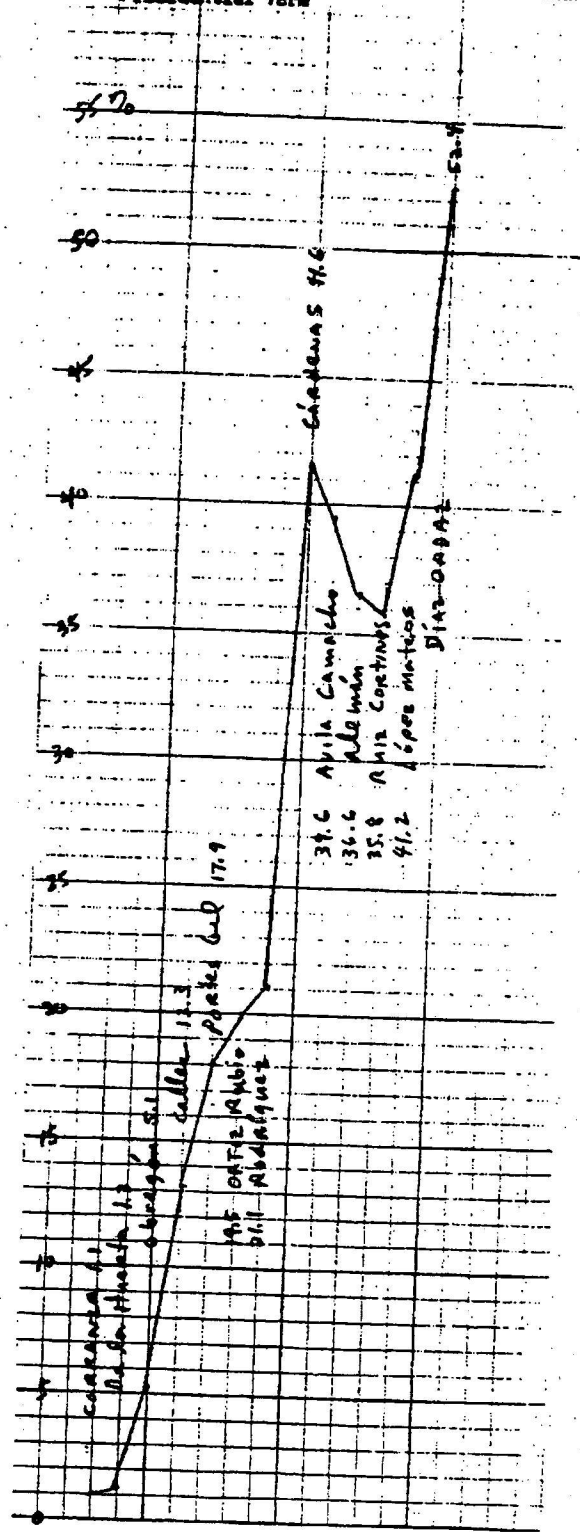
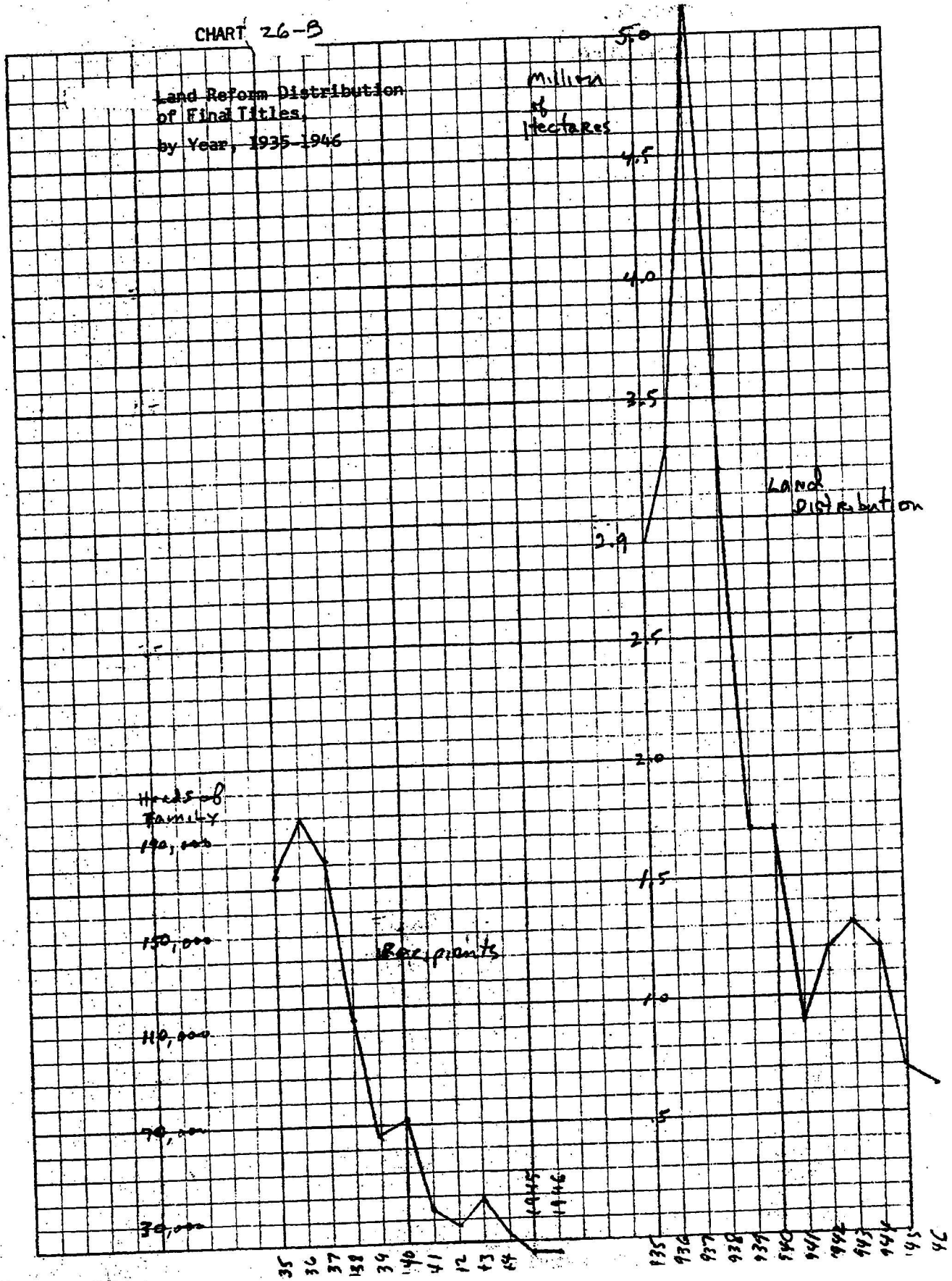


CHART 26-B

Land Reform Distribution
of Final Titles
by Year 1935-1946

million
of
hectares



Series B-1

Chart 26 c

CALLES (21 Problems to face in order to organize the nation).

He is known as a 'great State builder.'

1) Political Role for Peasant Leagues

- Critical support - could be mobilized (sometimes they were asked to become incorporated into the Army).
- Diego Rivera's paintings portrayed these peasants (Murals of Tamaulipas, in Secretaria de Educacion Publica building).
- Give them LAND (prevention of guerrilla bands formed during the Porfiriato).
- Marte R. Gomez (rural intellectual)
 - Made communal farmers participate in the economy
 - Volunteered for Zapata to measure the LAND (w/o engineers there would be rural violence about land rights and divisions).

2) Bank of Mexico (1925)

- To control currency, currency prices...
- Manuel Gomez Morin, founder. (later he founded an opposition party, PAN)

3) Foreign Debt and Loses to Foreign Investor

- Reimbursement for many loses, during the Revolution.
- Had to be paid to gain international recognition of government

4) Controllers Office

- To audit the budget
- To make sure MONEY was spent properly. As for corruption: As long as there were receipts it was fine.
- Realistically, the controllers office comes into play until 1988 when opposition gains majority in Congress.

5) Nation Road Commission (1925)

- First REAL ROAD (paved) from Laredo (Tamaulipas) to Mexico City.
- Before, only seasonal roads (still existent).

6) National Bank of Agricultural Credit (1925)

- Manuel Gomez Morin, founder.
- To give loans, credit... to the commune.
 - PROBLEM: The commune could seldom pay back.
 - No agricultural insurance (seasonal).
 - Government will forget debts (gave waivers).
 - Otherwise, no one would qualify.

7) National Irrigation Commission

- Who would have access?

8) National Electricity Code (production)

- Regulation of industry

9) Petroleum Law and Code

- Positive acts
- Wont take away rights given (past 50 years).

10) Recognition of Strong Men (that is why Calles is known as Jefe Maximo).

- Caudillos - regional bosses (caciques now under him).

11) Reorganization of the Army

- Reduce its size
- Create 33 military zones.
- Transfer Generals from one to another without their troops.
 - To prevent power of the army.
 - Before, the general would gain respect (power) from its troops.
 - Now, they will gain power by meeting more people (always a threat).

12) Government in Hoover Model

- Individualism

13) Satisfy radicals (versus speech in free policy)

- Mexico recognized the USSR (only country to do so in the hemisphere).
- Example of Calles split political personality

14) Divide the Ejido Patrimony

- "To know what is yours"
- The Community decided. Then, the LAND would be inherited to children.
 - Unless it was abandoned for more than 2 years.
 - PROBLEM: Government regulation. Enforcing it.
 - e.g. Immigrant to U.S. would leave their lands sometimes unattended. Which lands were then really abandoned?

15) Bring Labor Force into power (government)

- Creation of Ministry of Labor
 - (Luis Morones, a labor organizer. Became very corrupt)
- IRONY: Stopped strikes
 - (became unlawful because workers were part of the government).
- Access to bureaucratic power.

16) Rural Education Program

- 2,000 rural schools built
 - Mainly to teach Spanish to Indigenous population.
- Anecdote: Jose Vasconcelos (Minister of Education) got lost in rural Mexico and when asked where they were the reply was:
 - "I do not know." When they mentioned Mexico, the reply was:
 - "What's Mexico?."
- PROBLEM: Rural school teachers refused to go back
 - (to region) after training.

17) Public Health

- Fight diseases, virus... through studies.
- i.e. *Public Health in Mexico* by Ernest Gruening (Wilkie and Michaels).

18) Problem of Corruption (such as Morones)

- High jump in society (no previous education, morals, administrative experience...) caused corruption of power and wealth.
- Artemio Cruz was swept away by this corruption. He became one of them.
- General Francisco Mujica (the opposite, a very honest man). One of his disciples, townsman, General Lazaro Cardenas.
 - Lazaro Cardenas was Governor of Michoacan (1928-1932) before being president. Mujica's honest practice is seen in Cardenas remedies to the countryside during his government in the State and National level.

Chart 26 E

19) Church (The Cristero War, 1926-1929)

Very religious peasants took up arms to overthrow the government.
Churches closed down during this period.

- Influence in education of families.
- Question: Who was going to own the LAND the Church once had?
- Church opposed Calles' socialistic education system.
- Calles was believed to be an Atheist.
- 1929, Calles victorious

20) Governmental Cabinet - Foreign Investment

- Elitistic, mixed Anglo-culture group.
- Vs. Catholic, bad image for U.S. Catholic interest groups
- Eventually made peace with Calles

21) Transition to Presidency

- Obregon's skim (Constitution of 1917 ONLY mentioned no consecutive reelection).
- Continuity for PEACE (he was elected once again after Calles).
 - Assassinated before taking office for second time by right-wing Catholic.
 - a) Shook peace treaties between Church and State
 - b) Transition of Power once again stained.
 - Calles was investigated for the murder, came out clean.
 - Emilio Portes Gil was appointed (by Calles) to act as Interim President (for two years).
 - From the State of Tamaulipas
 - Peasant Leagues organizer.
 - Begins real land distribution.
- PNR (Partido Nacional de la Revolución).
 - Created for the transparency of political regional bosses.

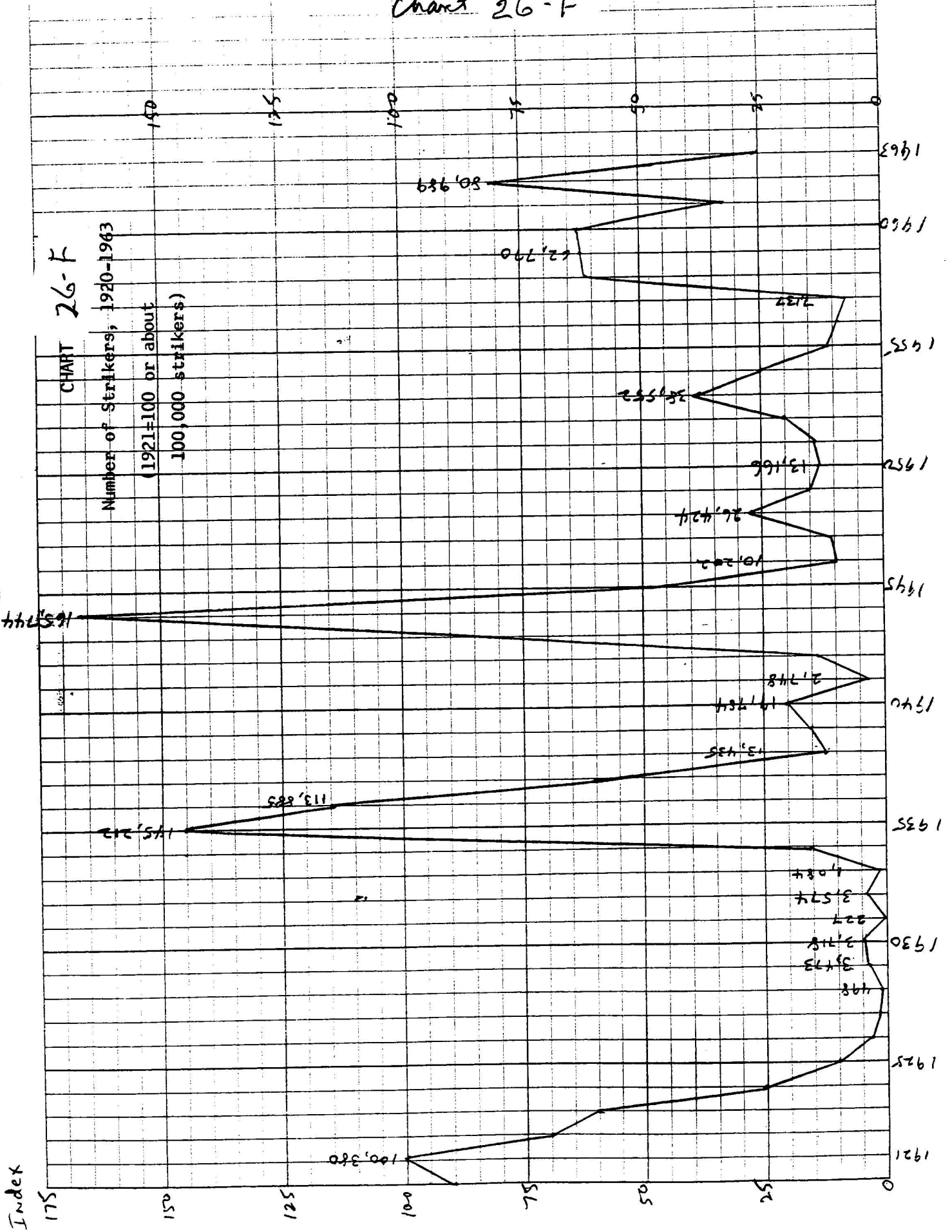
*** Divide and Conquer:

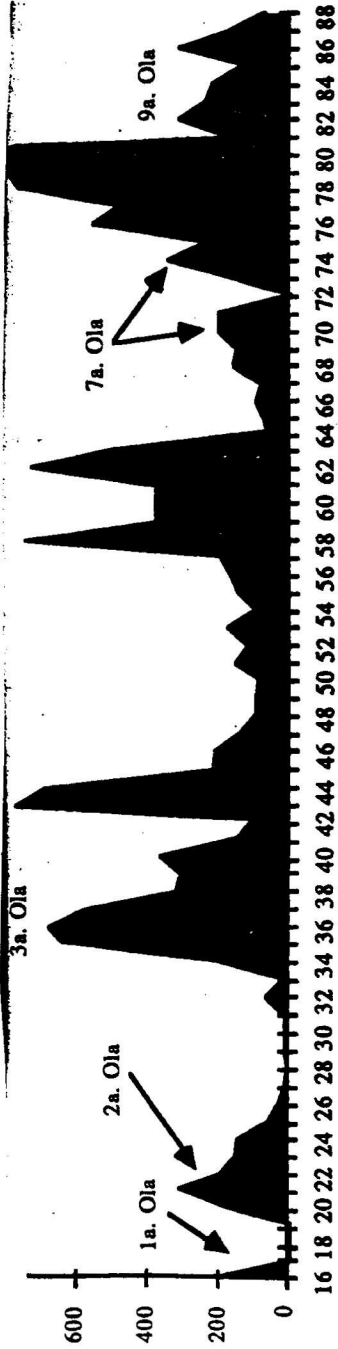
Three groups

- Workers (Ministry of Labor, #15)
- Peasants (Political Role of Peasants, #1)
- Military (Reorganize the Army, #11)

Chart 26-F

CHART 26-F
 Number of Strikers, 1920-1963
 (1921=100 or about
 100,000 strikers)





Las 9 Olas de Inestabilidad Laboral en el Periodo Post-revolucionario

Ola	Tipo de Huelga	Periodo	Presidente	Hueigos	Huelguistas	Sector	Motivo
1a. Ola	general	1916	Venustiano Carranza	n.d.	90,000	D.F.	Pago de Salarios en Moneda Metálica. Jornada de 8 horas. Salario Mínimo.
2a. Ola	espontánea	1920-21	Alvaro Obregón	483	188916	petroleros, textiles	Coalicón entre la burocracia político-militar y la flamante dirigencia obrera
3a. Ola	corporativización	1933-41	Lázaro Cárdenas	3328	386988	electricistas, petroleros	Luchas internas en el partido oficial. La inflación de 23.6 % de 1937 y la devaluación de 25.4 % de 1938 y de 14.8 % en 1939.
4a. Ola	explosión Paros "locos"	1943-44	Manuel Avila Camacho	1653	247301	minería, metalúrgica, telefonistas, cigarreros, textiles, petroleros, ferrocarrileros	Fin del Pacto de Unidad Nacional al término de la II Guerra Mundial. Aumentos Salariales. Desajustes por el inicio de la industrialización.
5a. Ola	movimiento democratizador	1955-59	Adolfo Ruiz Cortínez	1606	148801	electricistas, ferrocarrileros	Se cuestiona liderato charrista, afiliación al PRI y la relación burocracia sindical-Estado. Devaluación de 31.1% en 1954 y de 10.2 % en 1955.
6a. Ola	modernización vs. intereses obreros	1962-63	Adolfo López Mateos	1229	107024	ferrocarrileros, telefonistas, Di- na, Mexicana de Aviación, textil, médicos	Cada del Valor de la Producción y movimientos Independientes
7a. Ola	Insurgencia obrera y proletaria	1970-76	Luis Echeverría	1666	82157	petroleros, electricistas, Auto- mex, Ayotla Textil, Camioneros D.F., mineros, metalúrgicos, tele- fonistas, Volkswagen, Nissan, profesores del SNTE	"Presencia del Socialismo en la dirección del movimiento obrero"
8a. Ola	crisis del petróleo	1977-82	José López Portillo	3858	128364	contractuales, universitarios	aumentos salariales vs. inflación.
9a. Ola	recesión	1983-88	Miguel de la Madrid	1130	331260	contractuales	Caida del 50 % de los niveles de vida de los trabajadores.

CHART 27

Accumulated Road Network,
1930-1976

90,000 Km

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10,000 Km.

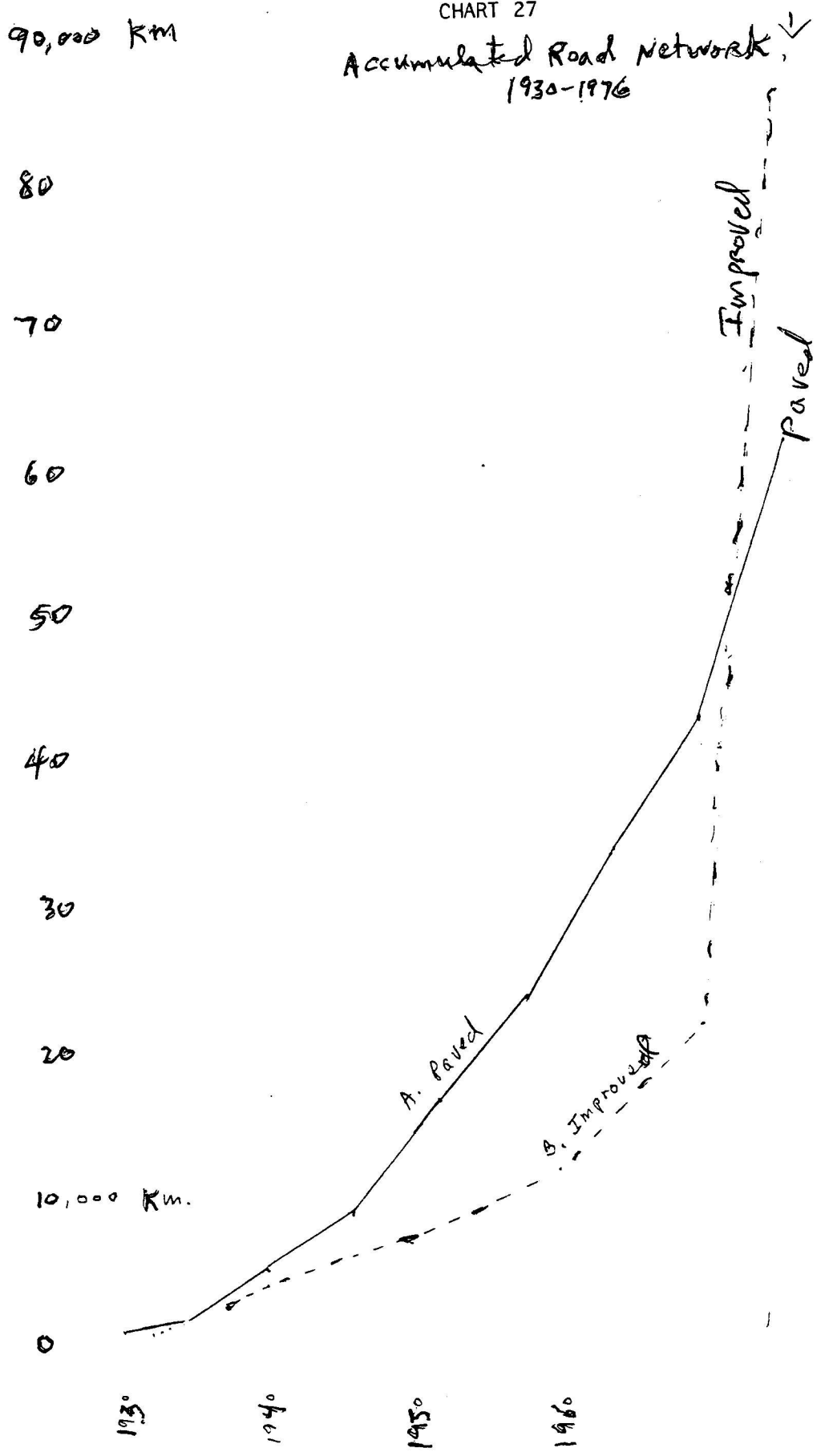
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1930

1940

1950

1960



Improved

Paved

A. Paved

B. Improved

SMC 1761 335-6

CHART 28

Real Value of Mexico's Exports, 1934-1946
(Millions of Dollars of 1953)

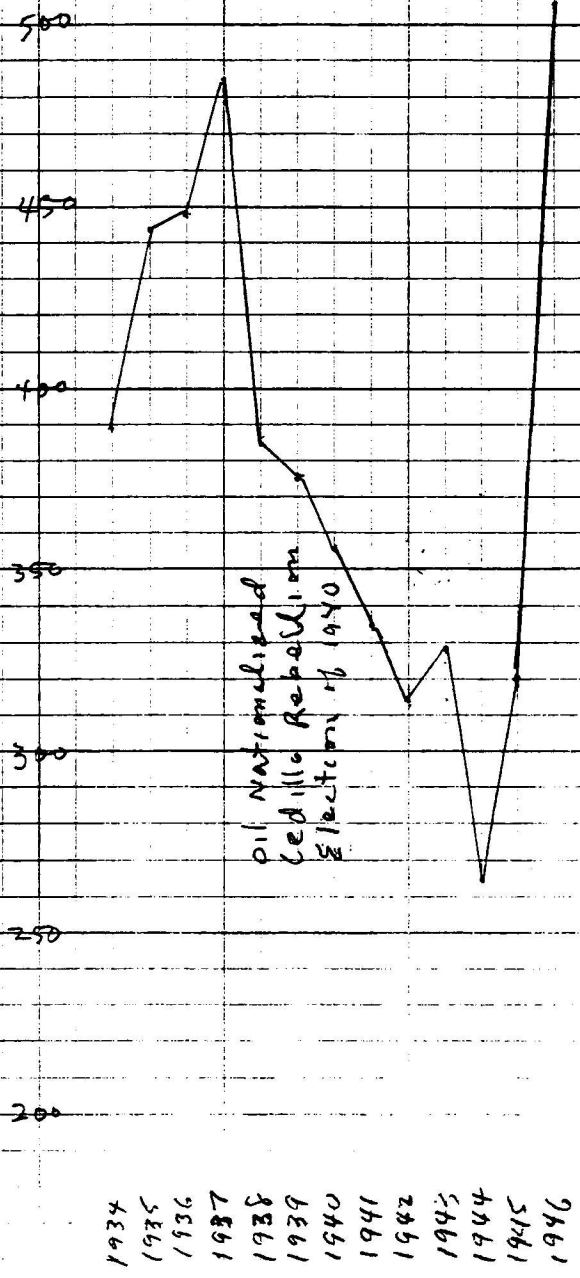
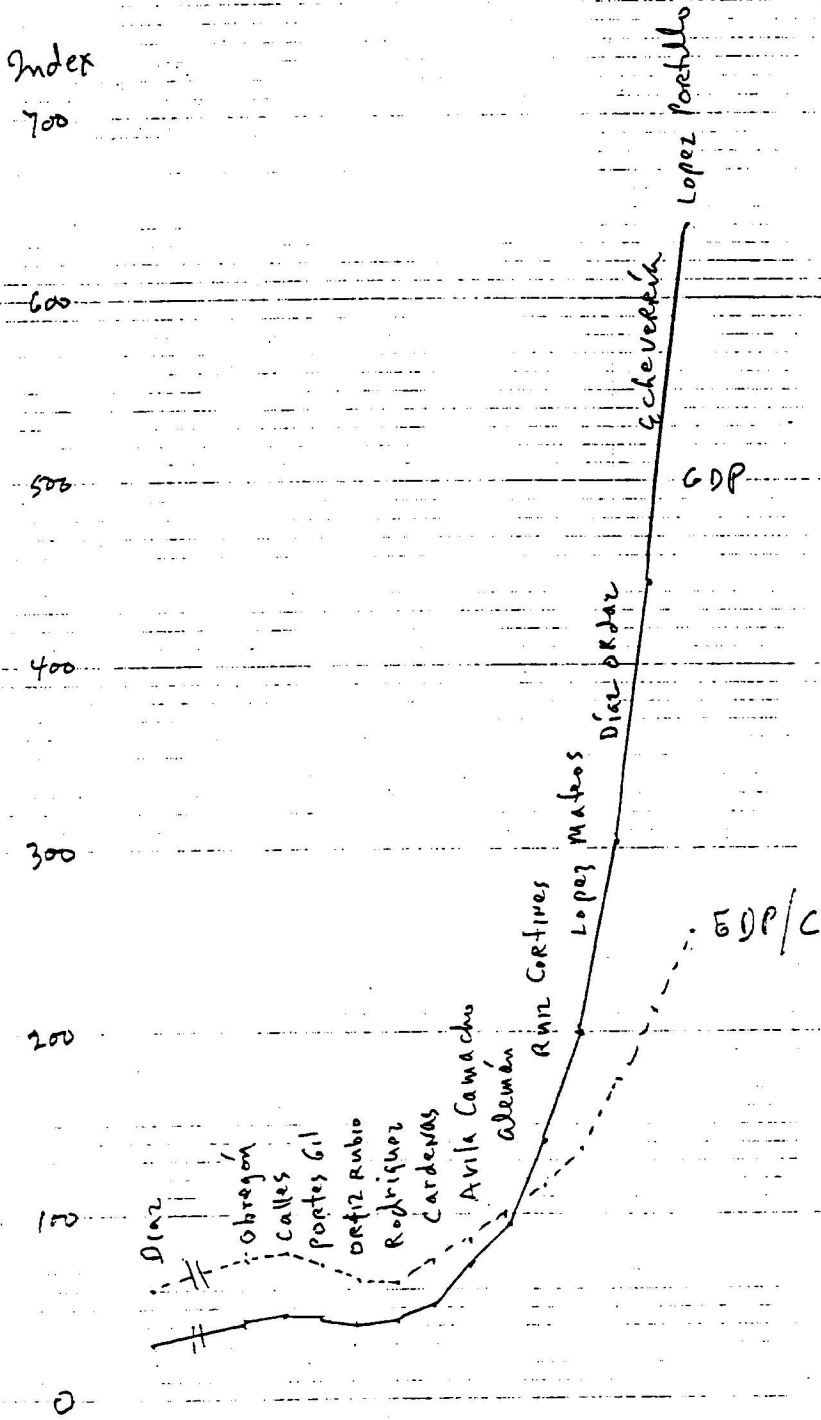
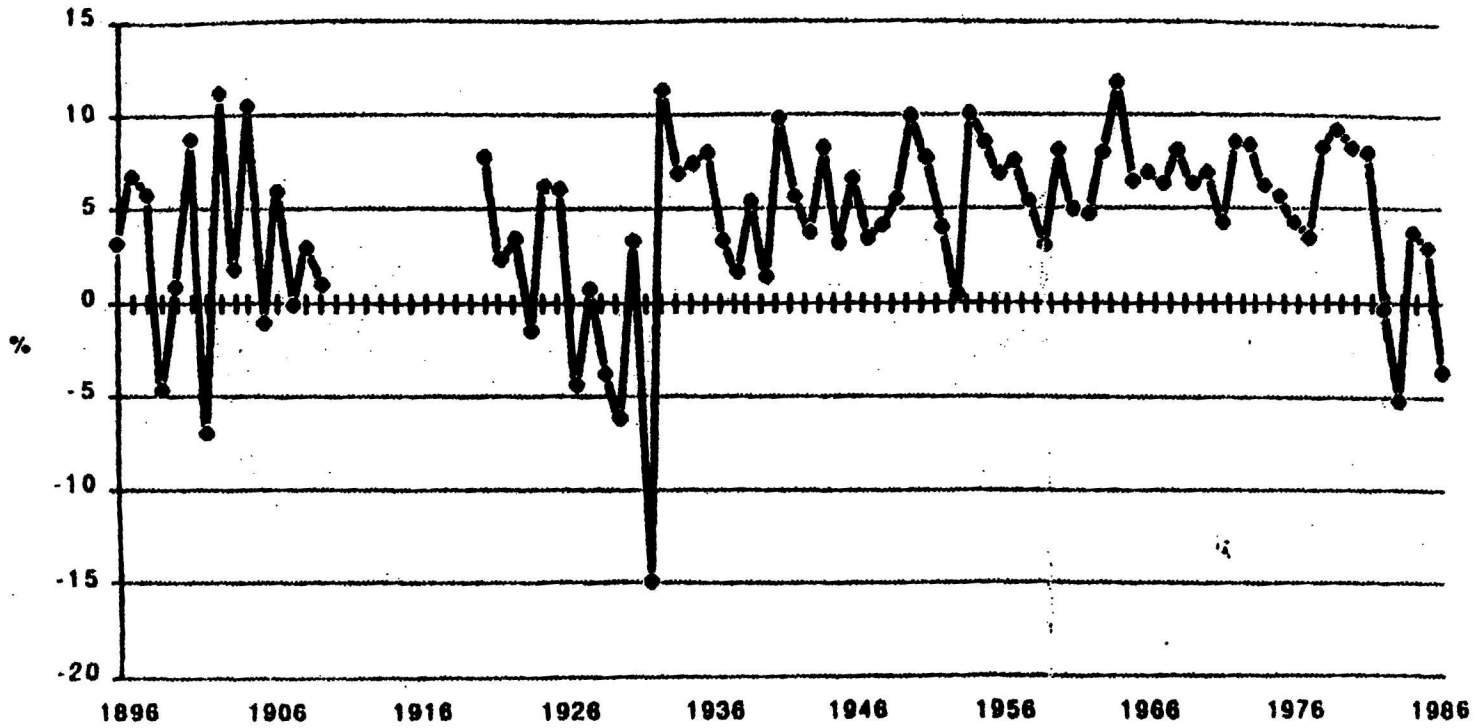


Chart 29
 Real GDP and GDP/C, by Presidential Period,
 1895-1982
 (1950 = 100)



GRAPH OF YEARLY CHANGE IN MEXICO'S GDP, 1896-1986



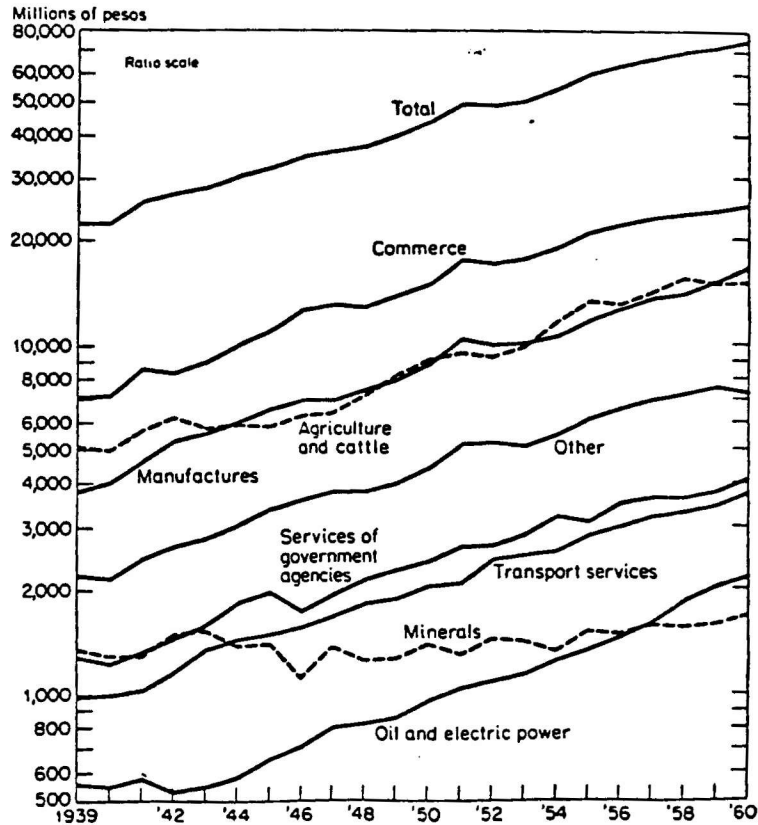
SOURCE: James W. Wilkie, "Six Ideological Phases: Mexico's 'Permanent Revolution' Since 1910," in James W. Wilkie, ed., Society and Economy in Mexico (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, forthcoming), Introduction, table 1.

Chart 29-A

Chart 29-B

CHART 2

Gross Domestic Product Components of Mexico, in Real Terms
(Based on 1950 Prices), 1939-1960



Note: The figures underlying this chart will be found in Appendix Table A-1. For qualifications especially applicable to the "commerce" data, see p. 207, note 2.

CHART 29-C

Real GDP Per Capita, 1900-1979
(1975 = 100)

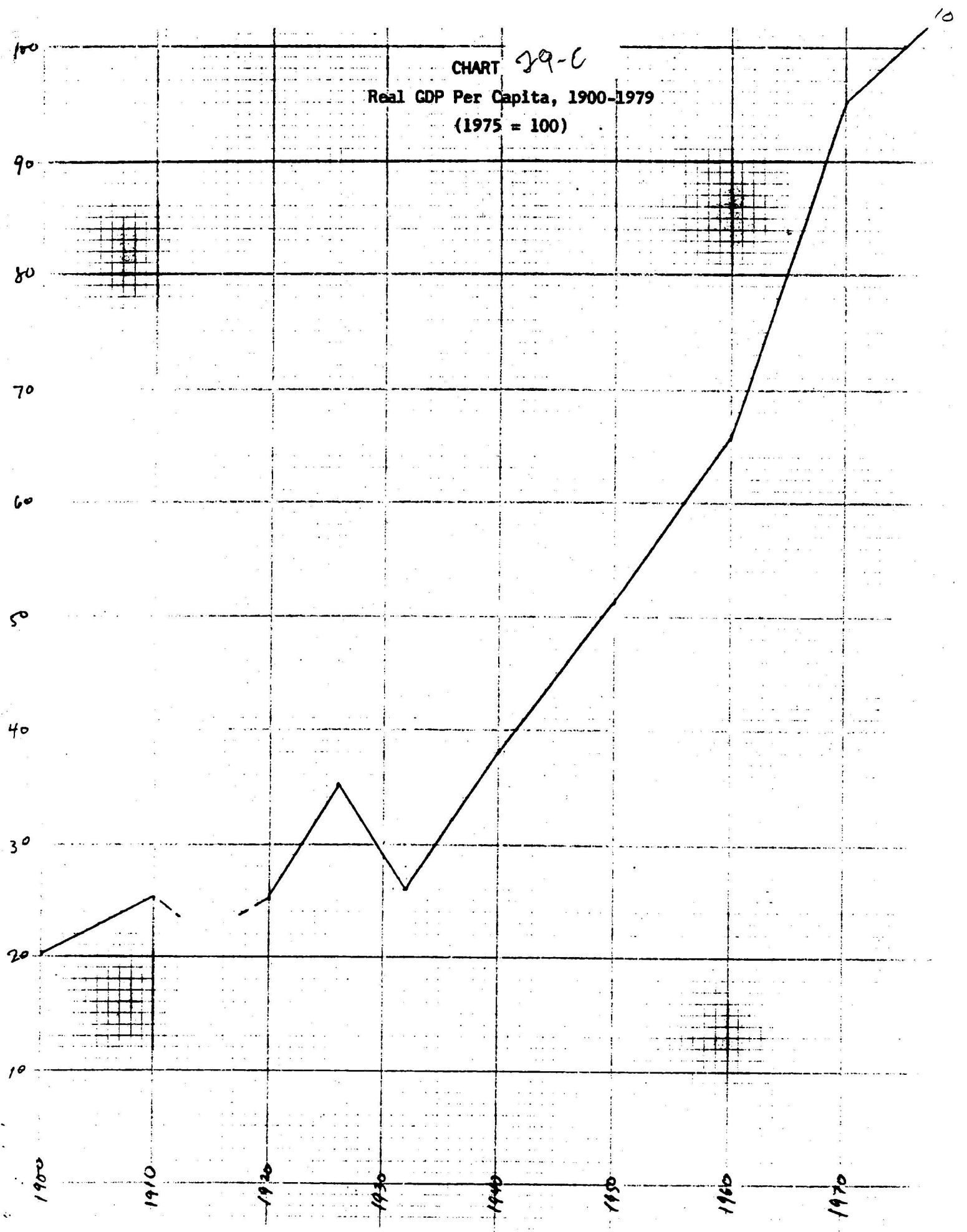


Chart 30

Index of Population and
Volume of Manufacturing
and Food Production, 1910-1979
(1960 = 100)

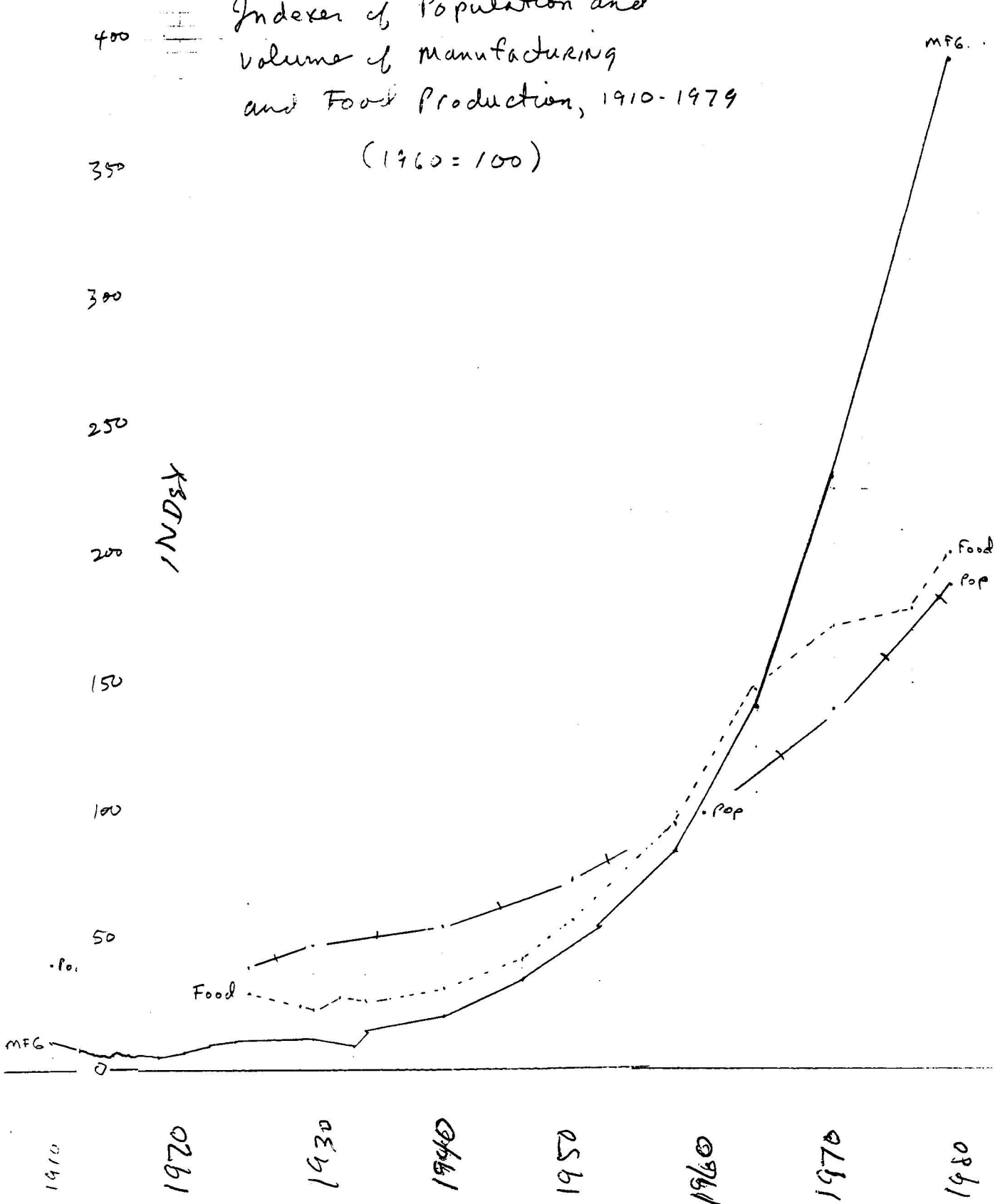
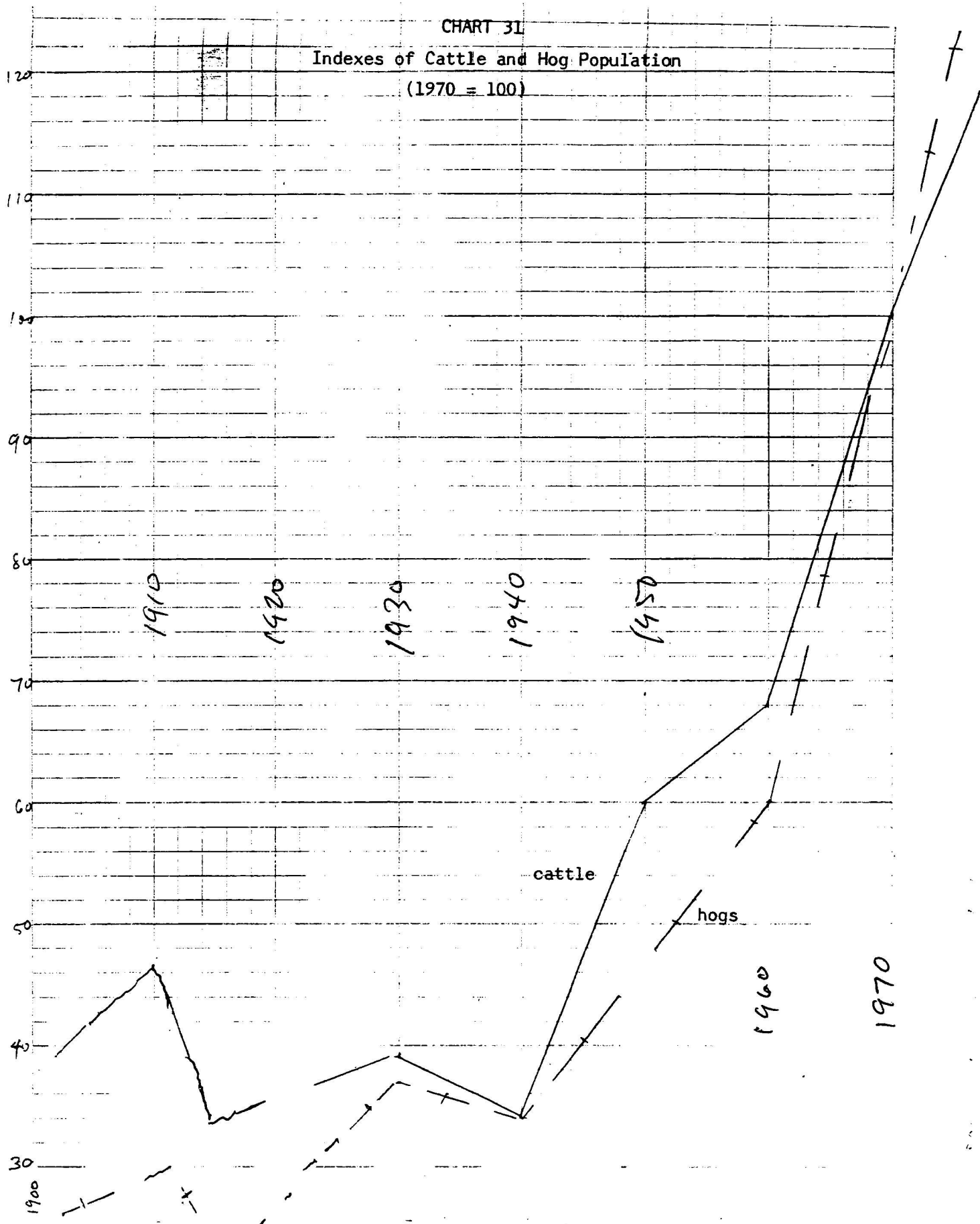


CHART 31

Indexes of Cattle and Hog Population

(1970 = 100)



Index

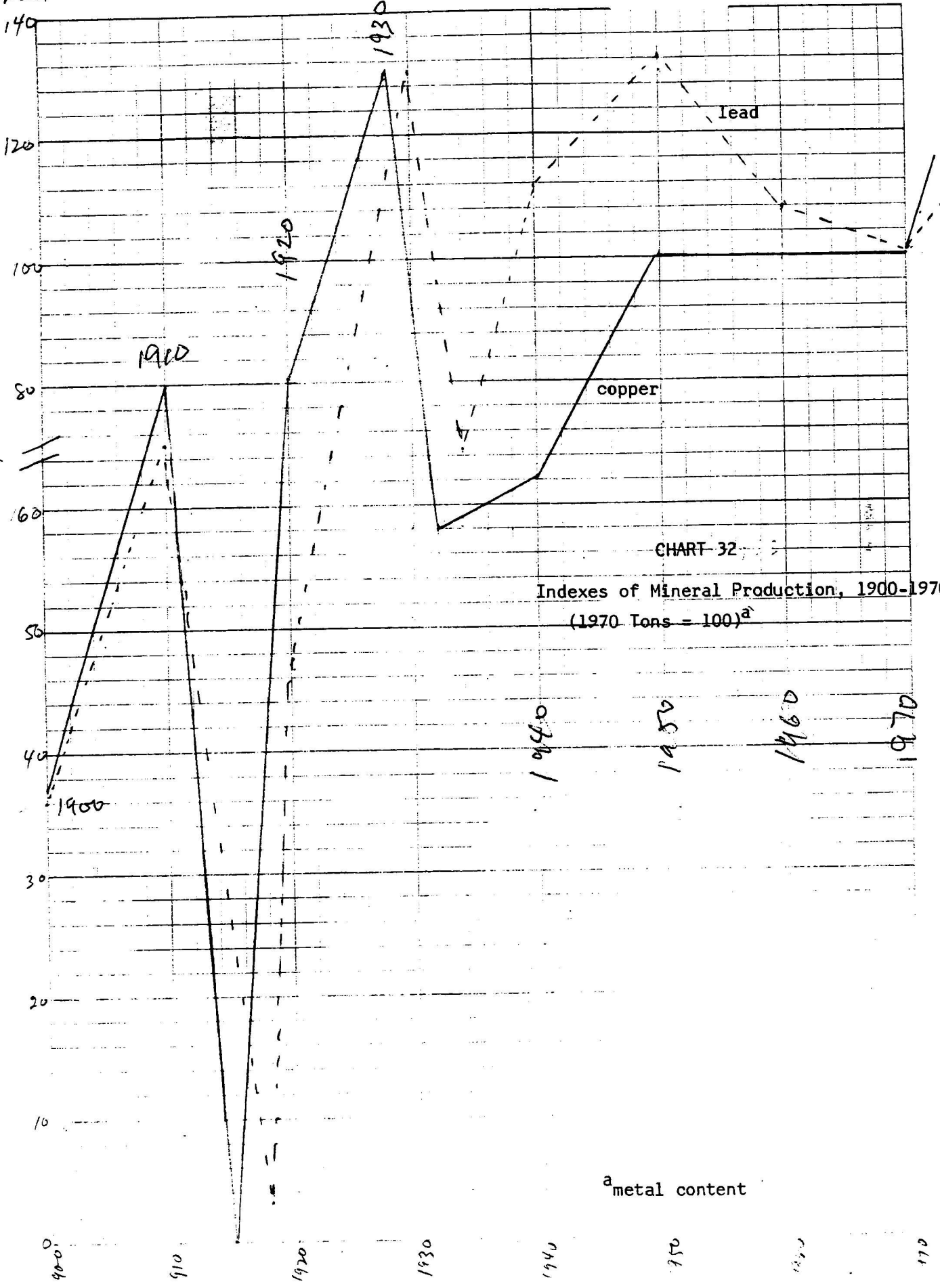


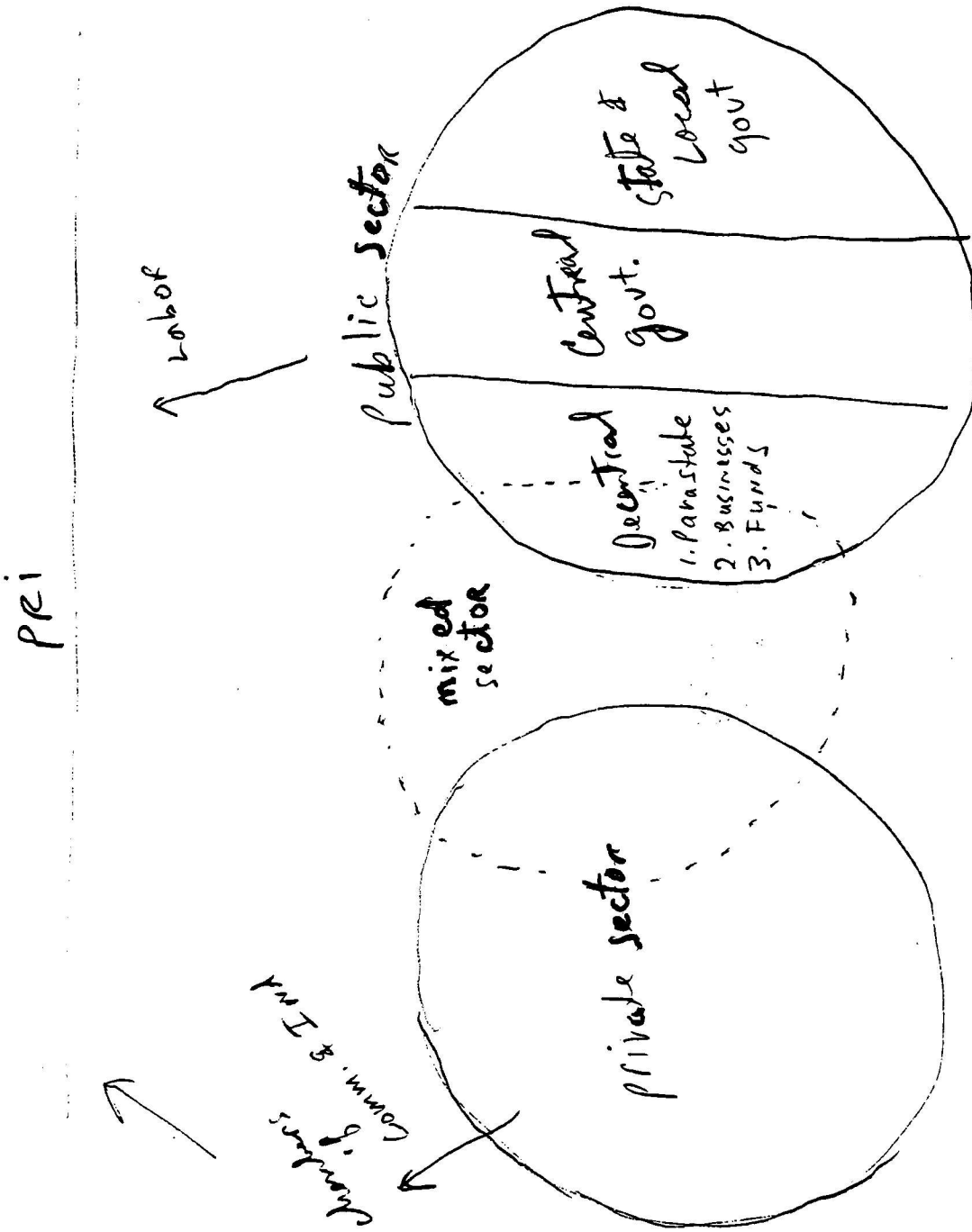
CHART-32

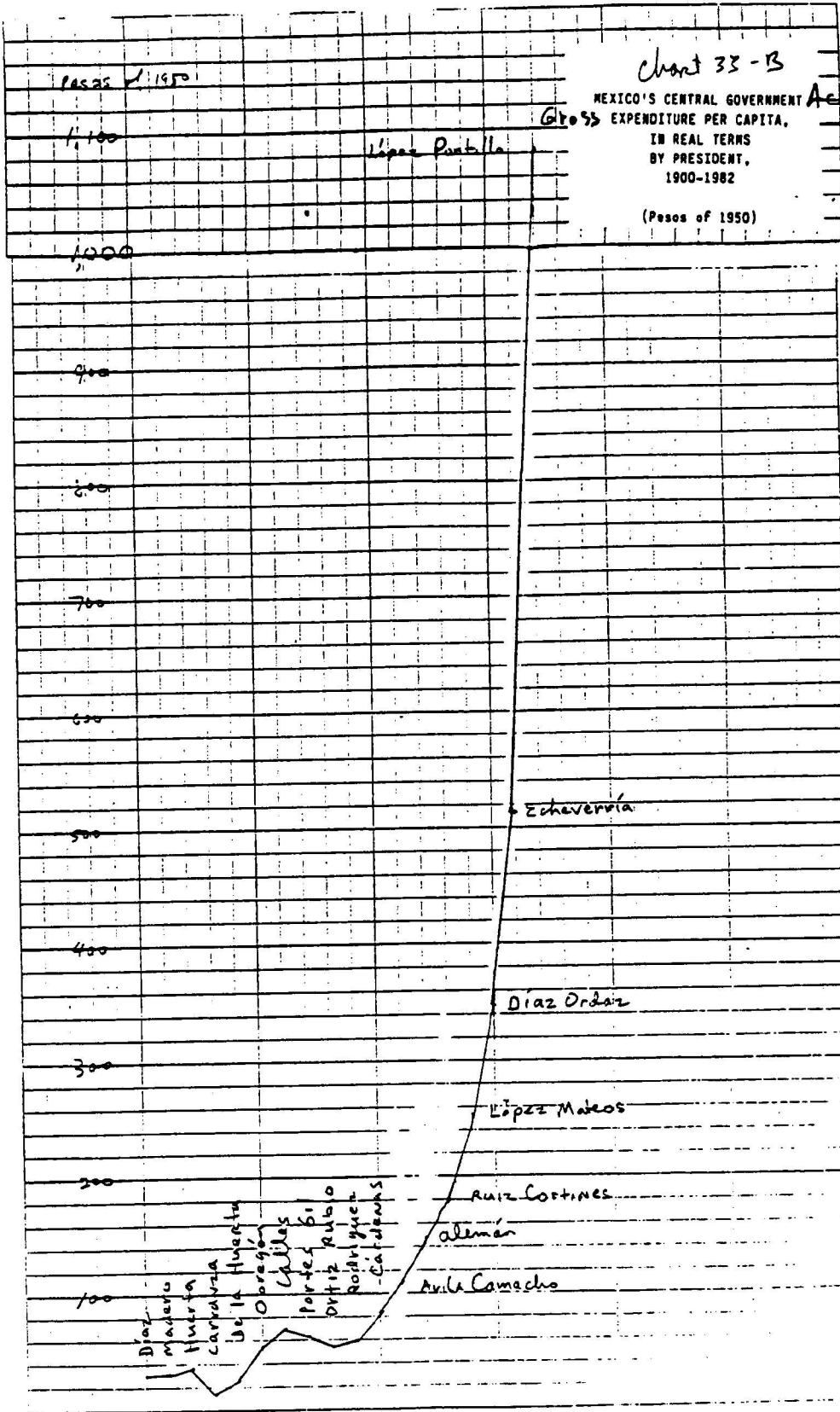
Indexes of Mineral Production, 1900-1970s
(1970 Tons = 100)^a

^a metal content

CHART 33-A
MEXICO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

Under Corporate System, 1938--





Mexican
CENTRAL Government Gross Income
As Share of
Central, State, and Municipal
Gross Income, 1900-1980

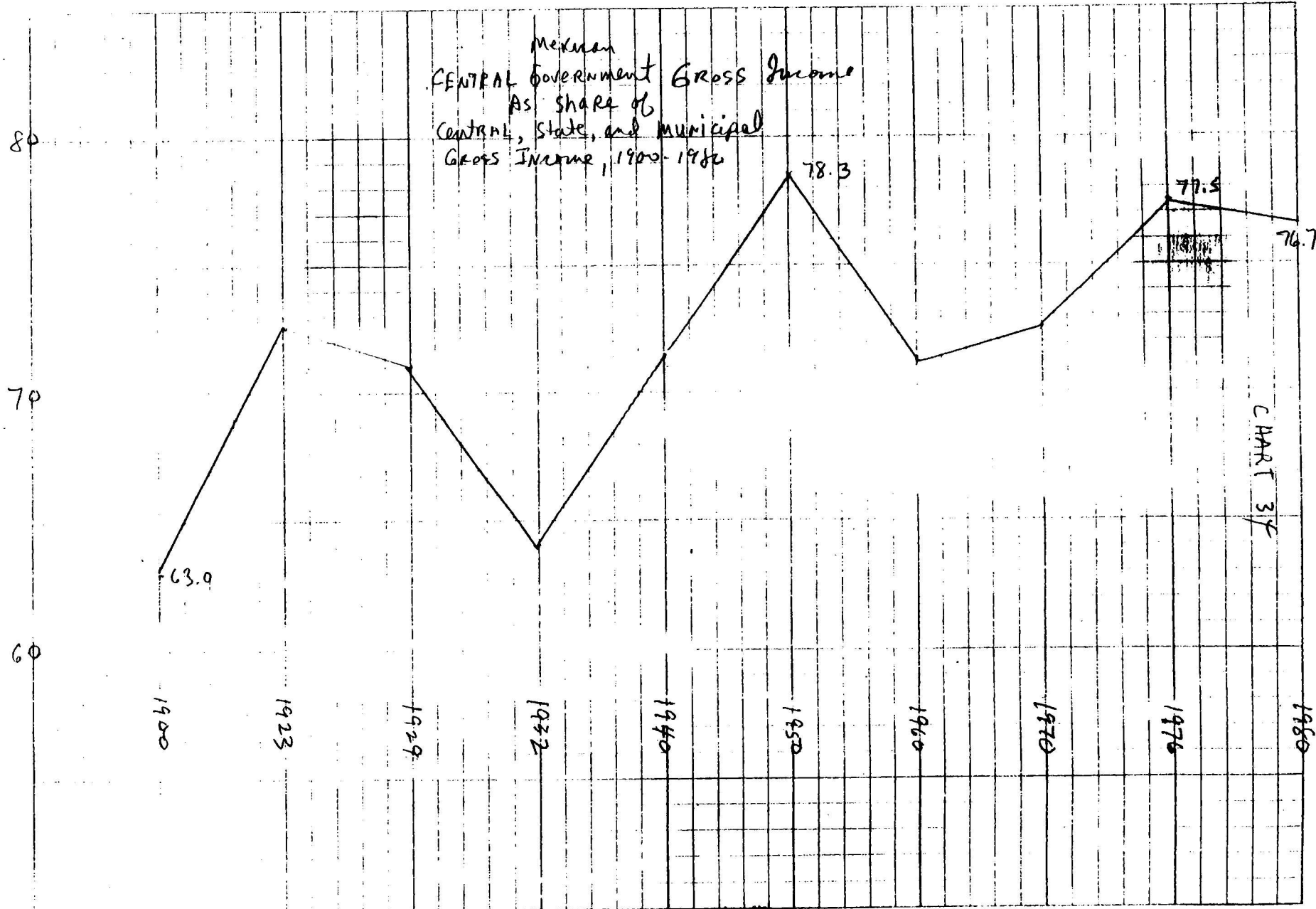


CHART 31

CHART 35-A

ACTUAL MEXICAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS RELATED TO ESTIMATES,
1949-1972

Actual Millions of Pesos and (Percentage Change from Estimate)

Year	Total		^a Import	^b Export	^c Industry	^d Income	^e Borrowing
	Actual	(% Change)					
1949	3 891	(134%)	366 (114%)	515 (132%)	466 (114%)	586 (110%)	840 (469%)
1950	3 641	(132%)	459 (158%)	531 (168%)	512 (182%)	766 (116%)	196 (130%)
1951	4 884	(136%)	675 (164%)	731 (134%)	580 (122%)	1 196 (150%)	130 (18%)
1952	6 338	(147%)	691 (115%)	761 (2%)	741 (114%)	1 441 (139%)	360 (218%)
1953	5 023	(109%)	565 (112%)	646 (7%)	789 (113%)	1 137 (5%)	229 (143%)
1954	7 714	(148%)	789 (117%)	977 (155%)	844 (117%)	1 262 (122%)	1 297 (216%)
1955	9 024	(144%)	1 008 (135%)	1 551 (147%)	1 066 (117%)	1 985 (153%)	1 148 (191%)
1956	10 194	(152%)	1 190 (163%)	1 376 (131%)	1 215 (146%)	2 565 (151%)	998 (166%)
1957	10 870	(132%)	1 131 (132%)	1 132 (-14%)	1 224 (112%)	2 778 (126%)	1 171 (195%)
1958	13 183	(157%)	1 585 (167%)	1 117 (112%)	1 487 (156%)	2 802 (102%)	1 352 (225%)
1959	14 163	(151%)	1 748 (125%)	1 179 (124%)	1 575 (133%)	3 071 (110%)	3 815 (636%)
1960	19 458	(190%)	1 956 (138%)	1 131 (127%)	1 717 (124%)	3 648 (118%)	6 461 (1 076%)
1961	19 941	(181%)	1 822 (107%)	1 133 (206%)	1 875 (134%)	4 073 (113%)	7 576 (1 263%)
1962	20 398	(166%)	1 834 (103%)	1 207 (142%)	2 226 (143%)	4 725 (112%)	6 439 (1 073%)
1963	19 704	(141%)	2 113 (140%)	1 165 (167%)	2 347 (124%)	5 475 (110%)	3 924 (654%)
1964	28 976	(182%)	2 658 (153%)	1 115 (152%)	2 776 (128%)	7 262 (121%)	9 886 (1 647%)
1965	35 781	(200%)	3 412 (145%)	1 215 (214%)	3 096 (130%)	6 008 (21%)	13 758 (2 293%)
1966	33 255	(153%)	3 595 (111%)	1 249 (129%)	3 496 (115%)	8 631 (2%)	8 794 (1 466%)
1967	40 517	(183%)	4 991 (194%)	989 (206%)	3 972 (134%)	10 235 (107%)	13 069 (2 178%)
1968	42 893	(159%)	4 529 (110%)	1 232 (112%)	5 182 (128%)	12 084 (115%)	10 929 (1 822%)
1969	48 861	(184%)	5 178 (173%)	1 157 (236%)	5 645 (160%)	14 020 (118%)	12 716 (2 119%)
1970	52 092	(185%)	6 392 (109%)	994 (121%)	6 800 (184%)	15 478 (120%)	10 725 (1 688%)
1971	54 875	(78%)	5 814 (76%)	969 (148%)	8 931 (127%)	16 858 (18%)	10 324 (1 600%)
1972	91 841	(68%)	6 508 (62%)	964 (115%)	11 755 (93%)	21 010 (15%)	37 550 (148%)

Source: Wilkie, Statistics and National Policy, p. 13.

Diaz Ordaz

Chart 35-B

% Over & % Under
Estimation of
Actual Gross Expenditure
Compared to Projected
Gross Expenditure
By President, 1900-1932

Overestimation ←
→ Underestimation

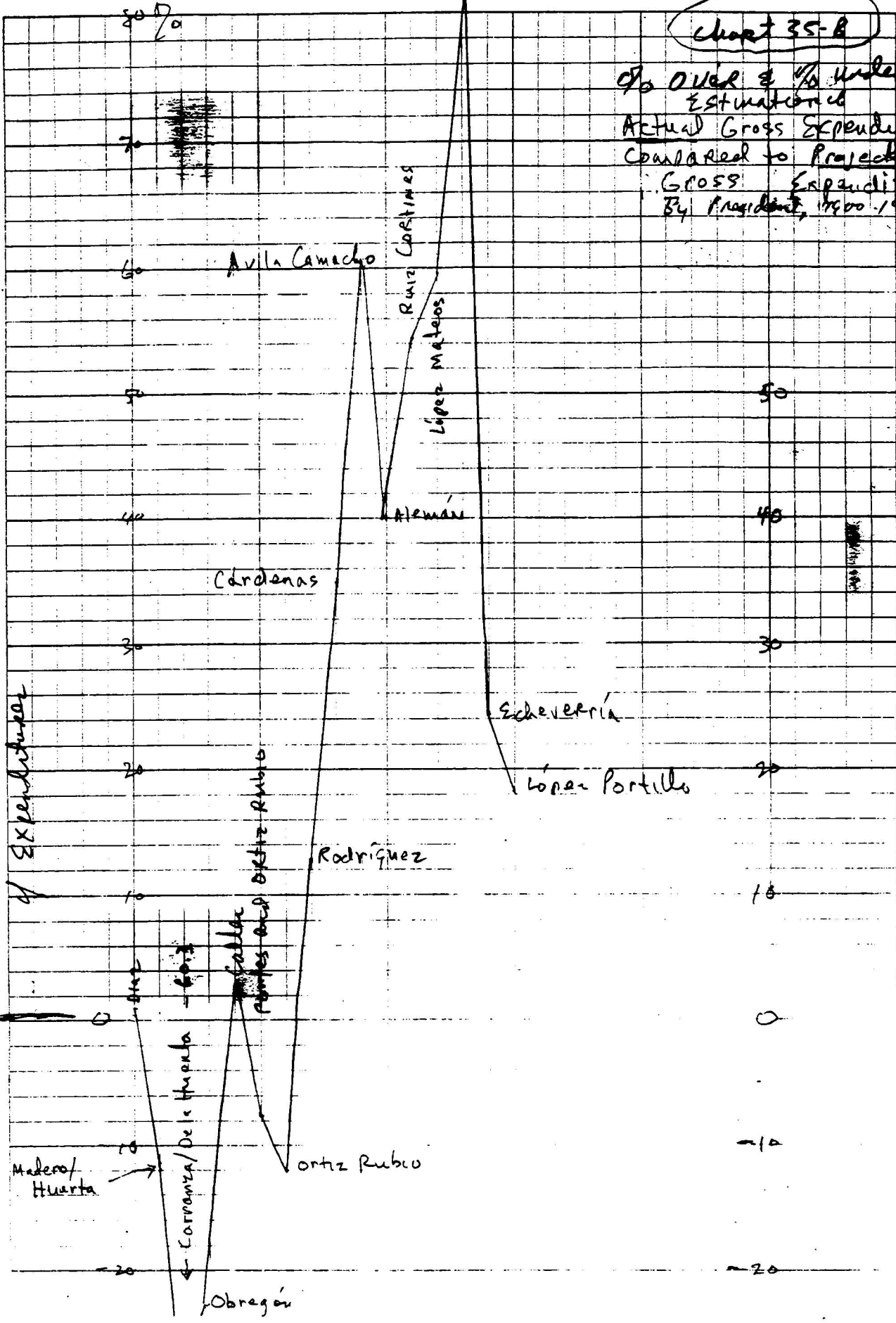


CHART 35 - C

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
BY TYPE OF EMPHASIS AND PRESIDENT

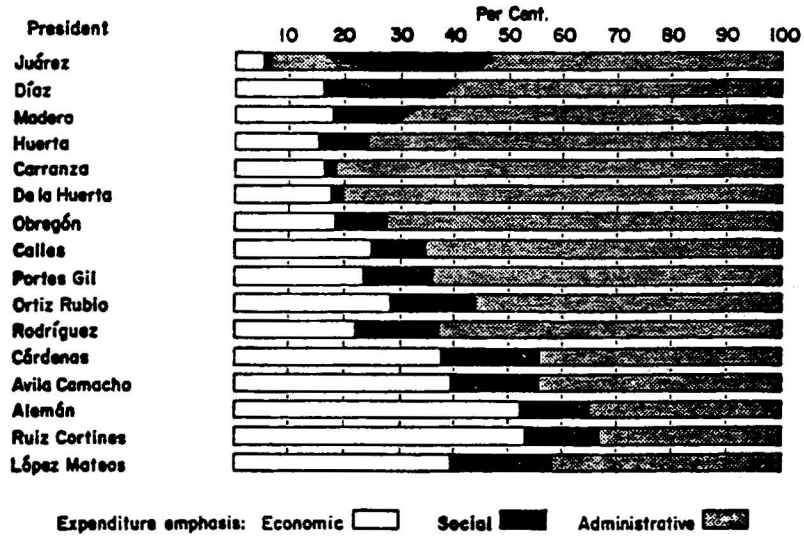


CHART 36

SIZE AND IMPACT OF CUMULATIVE U.S. DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO, 1897-1976

Year	Total Cumulative Value (M US\$)	Peso Exchange Rate	A. U.S. Investment (M Pesos)	B. Actual: Federal Central Government Expenditure ¹ (M Pesos)	Ratio A/B	C. Public and Private Max. Investment ^{2,a} (M Pesos)	
							Ratio A/C
1897	200	2.137	427	83	8.1	-	-
1908	416	2.011	837	104	8.0	-	-
1914	587	2.242 ^b	1,316	111 ^b	11.9	-	-
1919	644	1.985	1,278	109 ^c	11.7	-	-
1924	735	2.066	1,519	277	5.5	-	-
1929	682	2.151	1,480	276	5.3	-	-
1938	480	3.599	1,728	406	4.3	-	-
1940	368	5.504	1,970	604	3.3	793	2.5
1946	316	4.855	1,534	1,771	.9	3,287	.5
1952	481	8.629	4,161	6,464	.6	8,166	.5
1958	745	12.500	9,313	13,288	.7	18,926	.5
1965	1,182	12.500	14,775	36,716	.4	38,688	.4
1970	1,785	12.500	22,325	52,679	.4	80,742	.3
1976	2,984	19.950	59,530	274,963	.2	246,546	.2

1. Columns B and C are not directly comparable as "B" gives total expenditure (excluding decentralized and autonomous agencies) and "C" is limited to investment.

2. Gross investment.

a. June.

b. 1912-1913 used as data for 1913-1914 not available.

c. 1918 used as data for 1919 extraordinarily low.

SOURCE: Years 1897-1970, *SAP*, p. 143. Year 1976, table 3106, above; Banco de México, *Indicadores Económicos*, Feb. 1978, p. 87; Nacional Financiera, *Statistics on the Mexican Economy, 1977*, p. 371; Banco Nacional de México, *Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico*, Mar. 1977, p. 94.

CHART 37

U.S. DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MEXICO BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY, 1897-1976

(%)

Year	Total Cumulative Value	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing	Public Utilities	Trade	Agriculture ^c	Other ^d
1897	100.0	34.0	1.0	0	58.1	.8	6.0	.1
1908	100.0	56.2	12.0	2.4	19.0	.5	9.8	.3
1914	100.0	61.4	14.5	1.7	24.5	.3	6.3	1.3
1919	100.0	34.4	30.9	1.2	24.0	.8	7.4	1.3
1924	100.0	31.3	33.1	.1	22.7	.1	7.6	5.1
1929	100.0	33.7	30.2	1.0	24.0	1.3	8.8	1.2
1938	100.0	44.6	14.4	1.7	30.8	2.3	3.5	2.7
1940	100.0	46.9	11.7	3.1	32.5	2.0	2.8	1.0
1946	100.0	35.1	2.2	20.9	35.4	^a	1.3	5.1
1952	100.0	26.8	2.1	42.6	18.5	^a	.6 ^e	9.6
1958	100.0	18.5	4.3	45.1	16.1	4.6	b	11.3
1965	100.0	8.8	4.0	63.9	2.3	9.3	b	11.7
1970	100.0	8.6	1.8	67.1	^a	13.0 ^a	b	9.5 ^a
1976	100.0	2.9	.8	74.5	1.6	15.2	b	5.2

a. Included in "Other."

b. Included in "Other" or in "Manufacturing."

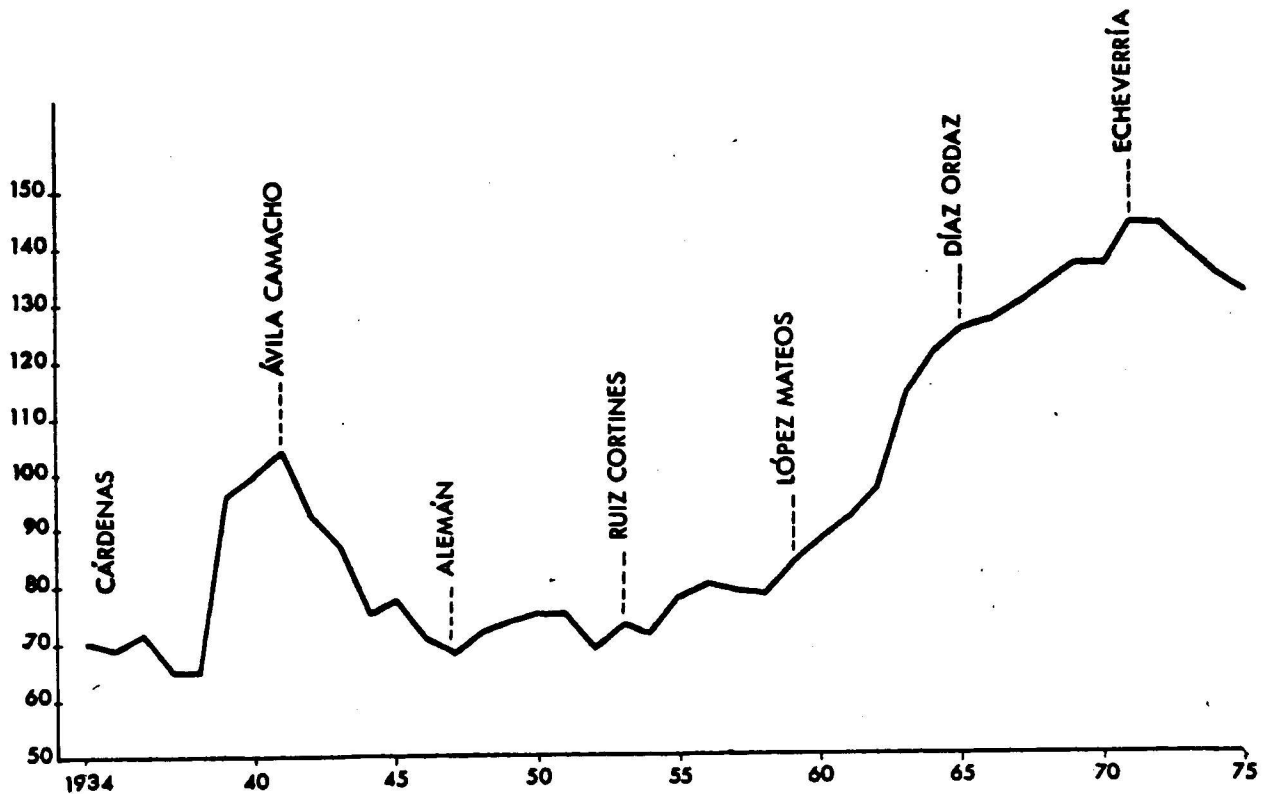
c. Includes rubber.

d. Includes finance and services.

e. From *U.S. Investments in the Latin American Economy*, p. 180, cited in table 3107, above.

General Notes and Sources: See table 3107.

CHART 38
Index of Real Industrial Wages, 1934-1975
(1940 = 100)



Average wages calculated by John L. Martin, "Labor's Real Wages in Latin America Since 1940," in Wilkie & Reich, Statistical Abstract of Latin America, vol 18 (1977), pp. 211- 232.

chart 39-A

Real Minimum Wage Index

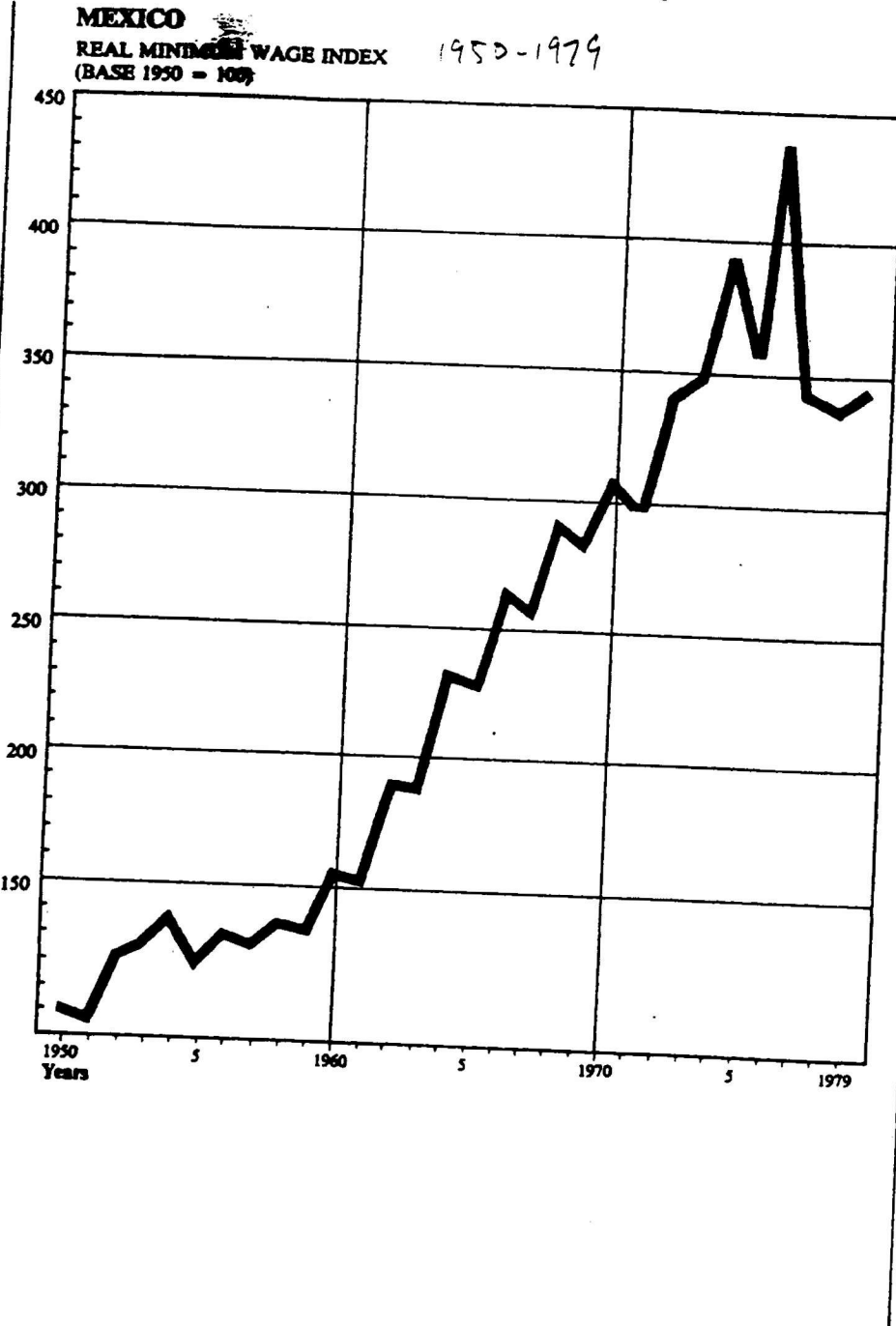
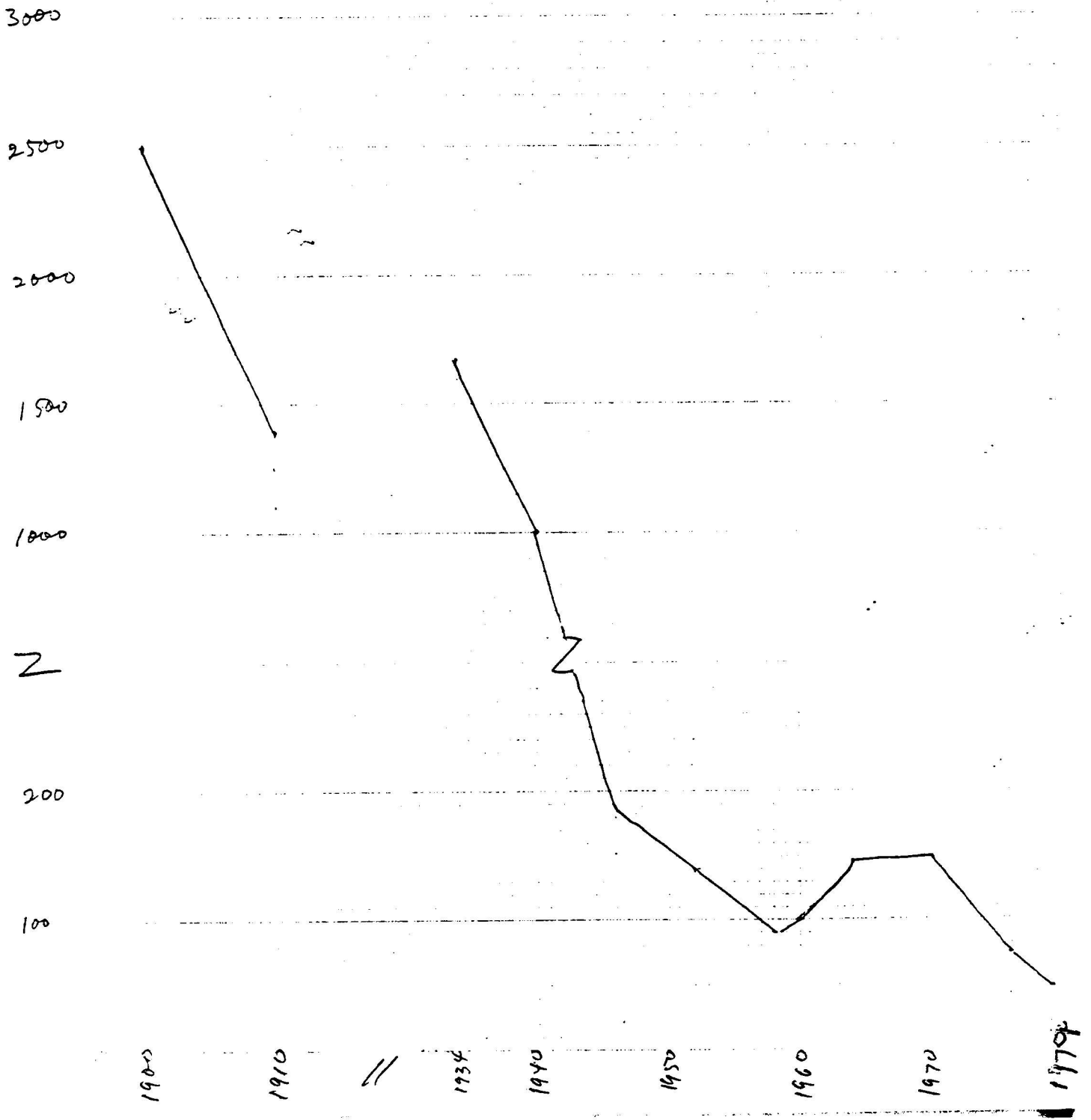


chart 39-3

Apparent Real Daily Urban Low Salary,
1900-1979



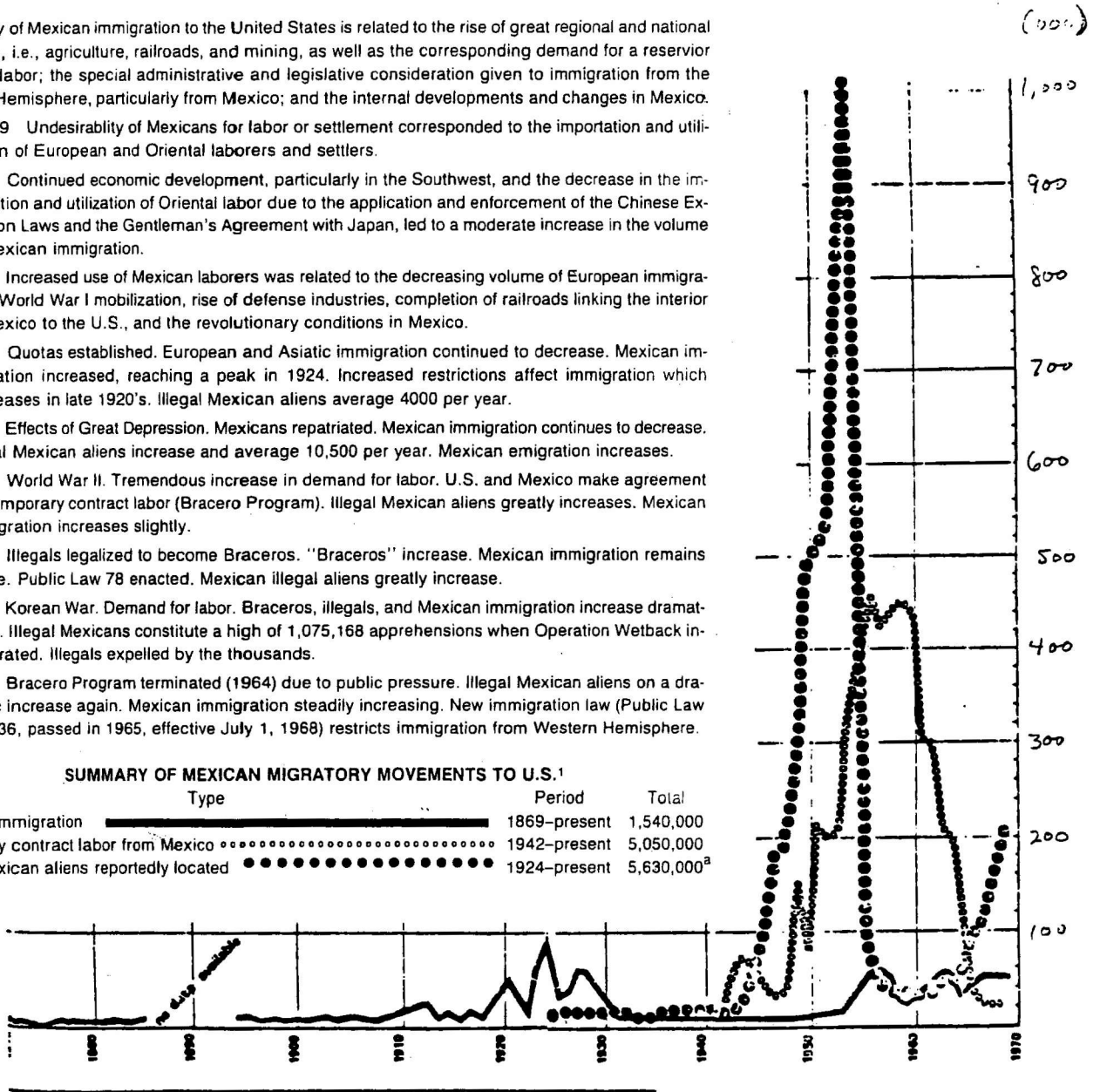
HISTORY OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATION

The history of Mexican immigration to the United States is related to the rise of great regional and national industries, i.e., agriculture, railroads, and mining, as well as the corresponding demand for a reservoir of cheap labor; the special administrative and legislative consideration given to immigration from the Western Hemisphere, particularly from Mexico; and the internal developments and changes in Mexico.

- 1850-1889 Undesirability of Mexicans for labor or settlement corresponded to the importation and utilization of European and Oriental laborers and settlers.
- 1900-09 Continued economic development, particularly in the Southwest, and the decrease in the importation and utilization of Oriental labor due to the application and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws and the Gentleman's Agreement with Japan, led to a moderate increase in the volume of Mexican immigration.
- 1910-19 Increased use of Mexican laborers was related to the decreasing volume of European immigration, World War I mobilization, rise of defense industries, completion of railroads linking the interior of Mexico to the U.S., and the revolutionary conditions in Mexico.
- 1920-29 Quotas established. European and Asiatic immigration continued to decrease. Mexican immigration increased, reaching a peak in 1924. Increased restrictions affect immigration which decreases in late 1920's. Illegal Mexican aliens average 4000 per year.
- 1930-39 Effects of Great Depression. Mexicans repatriated. Mexican immigration continues to decrease. Illegal Mexican aliens increase and average 10,500 per year. Mexican emigration increases.
- 1940-47 World War II. Tremendous increase in demand for labor. U.S. and Mexico make agreement for temporary contract labor (Bracero Program). Illegal Mexican aliens greatly increases. Mexican immigration increases slightly.
- 1948-51 Illegals legalized to become Braceros. "Braceros" increase. Mexican immigration remains stable. Public Law 78 enacted. Mexican illegal aliens greatly increase.
- 1952-59 Korean War. Demand for labor. Braceros, illegals, and Mexican immigration increase dramatically. Illegal Mexicans constitute a high of 1,075,168 apprehensions when Operation Wetback inaugurated. Illegals expelled by the thousands.
- 1960-70 Bracero Program terminated (1964) due to public pressure. Illegal Mexican aliens on a dramatic increase again. Mexican immigration steadily increasing. New immigration law (Public Law 86-236, passed in 1965, effective July 1, 1968) restricts immigration from Western Hemisphere.

SUMMARY OF MEXICAN MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS TO U.S.¹

Type	Period	Total
Mexican immigration	1869-present	1,540,000
Temporary contract labor from Mexico	1942-present	5,050,000
Illegal Mexican aliens reportedly located	1924-present	5,630,000 ^a



Source: Julian Samora, Los Mojados: The Wetback Story (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame, 1971), Appendix II, pp. 195-96.

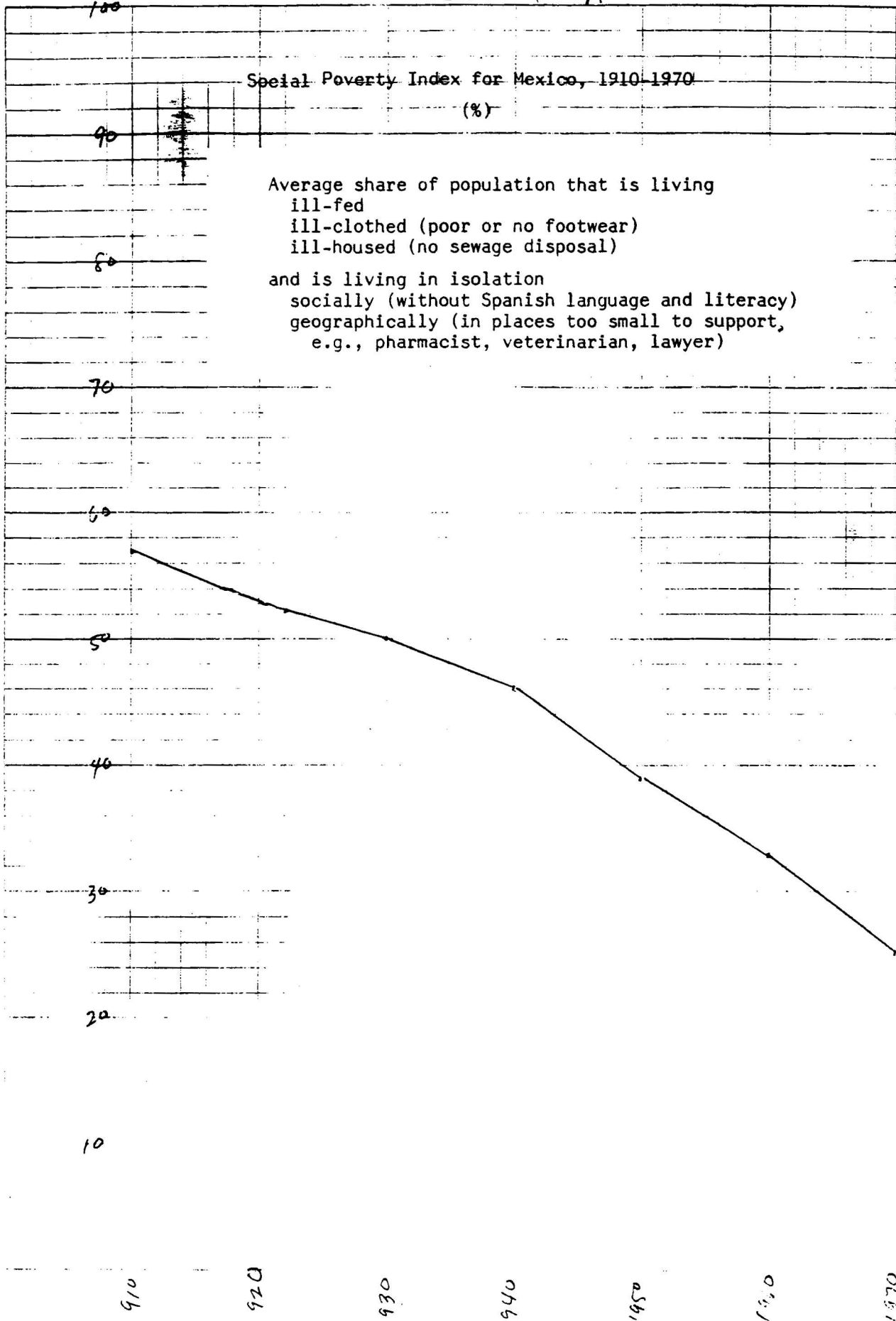


Chart 40-B

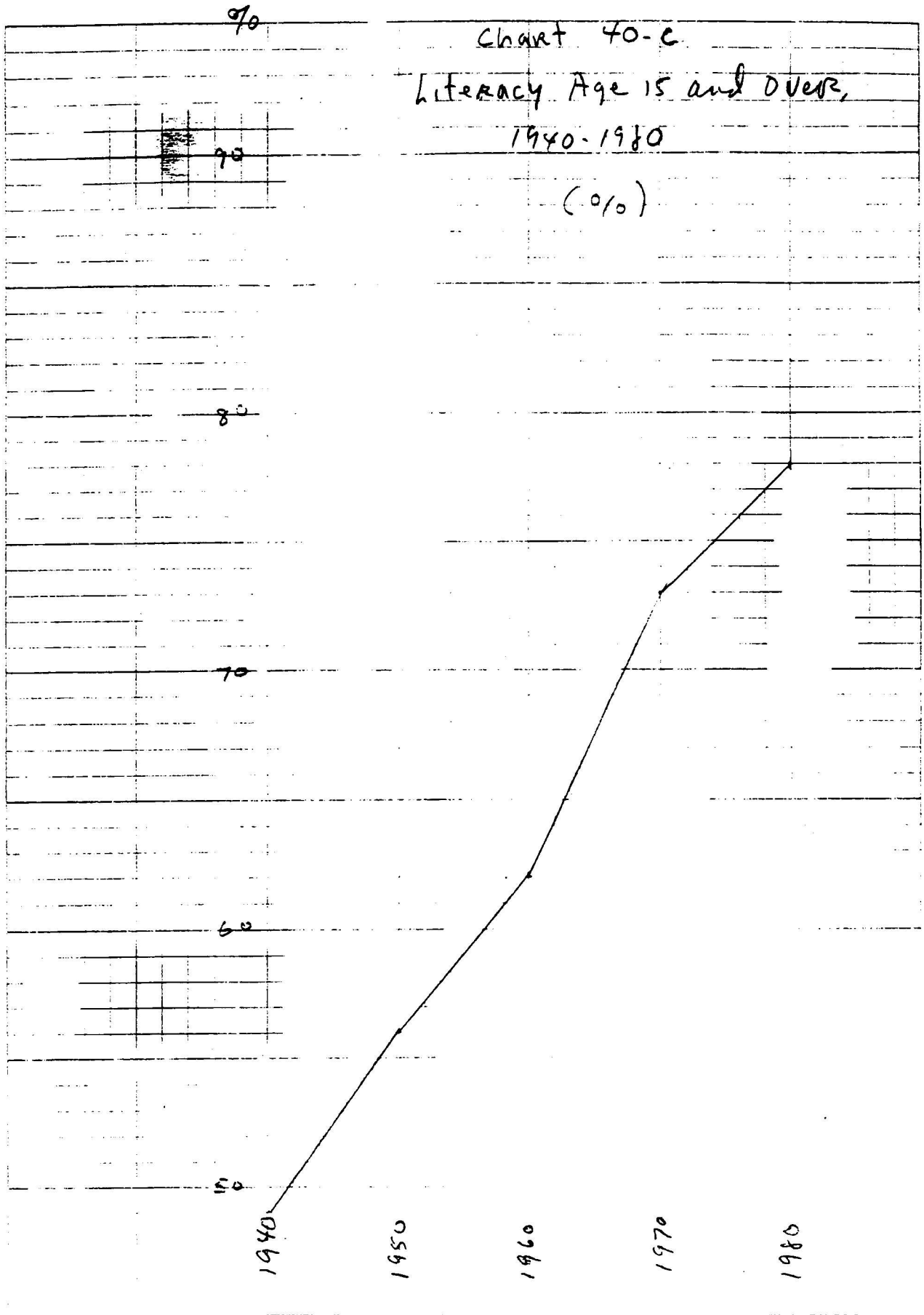
LEVEL OF POVERTY, 1940-1970, AND DECENNIAL CHANGE
OF THE SEVEN CHARACTERISTICS
(In Per Cent)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Illiterate Population				
Age 6 and Over				
(Level)	53.0	42.5	37.8	28.3
(Change)		-26.7	-11.1	-25.1
Persons Only Speaking an Indian Language				
(Level)	7.4	4.9	3.8	2.1
(Change)		-33.8	-22.5	-44.7
Persons Living in Communities of Less Than 2,500 Persons				
(Level)	64.9	57.4	49.3	41.3
(Change)		-11.6	-14.1	-16.2
Barefoot Population				
(Level)	26.6	19.1	14.3	6.8
(Change)		-28.2	-25.1	-52.5
Population Using Sandals or Guaraches				
(Level)	23.6	26.6	23.4	13.1
(Change)		-12.7	-12.0	-44.0
Population Regularly Eating Tortillas				
(Level)	54.9	45.6	31.4	23.4
(Change)		-16.9	-31.2	-25.5
Population Without Sewage Disposal				
(Level)	86.5	79.7	71.5	58.8
(Change)		- 7.9	-10.3	-17.8

Source:

Wilkie, La Revolución Mexicana, 1910-1970 (México, D.F.: Fondo de
Cultura Económica, 1978).

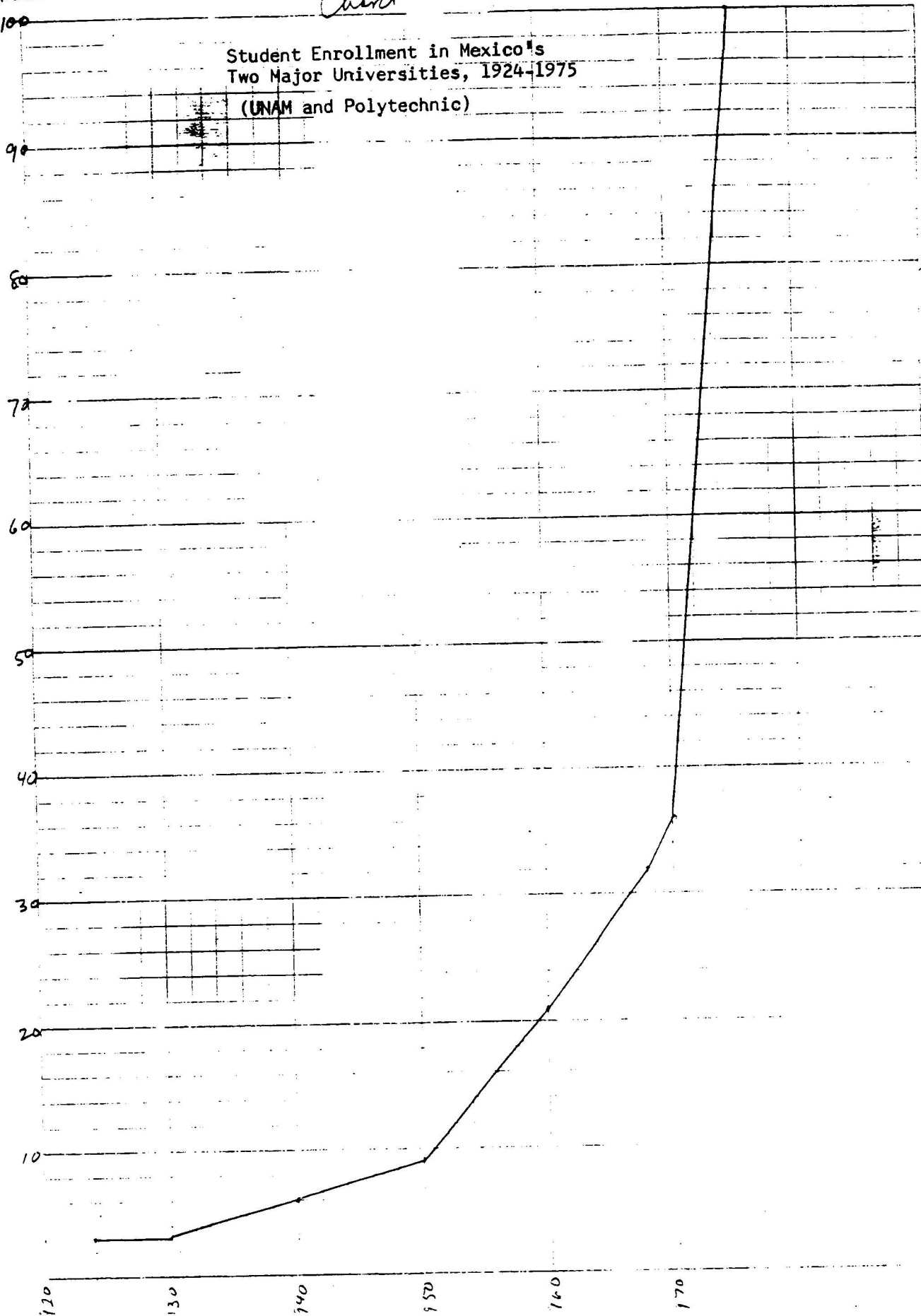
Chart 40-c
Literacy Age 15 and Over,
1940-1980
(%)



Index

Chest 40-D

Student Enrollment in Mexico's
Two Major Universities, 1924-1975
(UNAM and Polytechnic)



41-A

MODERNIZATION AND CHANGE IN MEXICAN COMMUNITIES, 1930–1970

by

Stephen Haber

The composite Social Modernization Index (SMI) was constructed using seven social indicators from the decennial national census. The SMI is based upon, but is not identical to, the Poverty Index constructed in 1967 by James W. Wilkie in *The Mexican Revolution: Federal Expenditures and Social Change Since 1910*. (Wilkie 1967:204-205). The SMI redefines social modernization as the extent to which communities have become part of the national cultural and economic mainstream. It is a measure of the degree to which a community has been modernized and urbanized. It is not a quality-of-life index, nor is it an index of social welfare or material well-being.

The Poverty Index and the SMI are also dissimilar in their chronological and geographic scope. Because Wilkie was interested in correlating social change with trends in the Mexican national budget, the Poverty Index is concerned with measuring change on the state and regional levels. In contrast, the SMI measures change on the community level, as well as state and regional trends. In chronological terms, the Poverty Index provides more extensive coverage than the SMI. Because the Mexican Dirección General de Estadística did not begin publishing data on municipios until the 1930 census, the SMI measures change only since 1930, in comparison to the Poverty Index which measures change back to 1910.

James W. Wilkie and Stephen Haber, eds., *Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, Volume 22 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1982).

4.1-A (cont)

The components of the SMI and Poverty Index are similar. Though interpreted differently, six of the seven variables measured by the SMI are drawn directly from the Poverty Index, and the seventh is a derivation of one of the original variables measured by Wilkie. The SMI and Poverty Index both include population data on the following: geographic isolation (percentage living in localities of less than 2,500 inhabitants); linguistic isolation (percentage which speaks only an Indian language); educational level (percentage illiterate), traditional/modern patterns of dress (measured by two variables, percentage which goes barefoot and percentage which wears huaraches or sandals instead of shoes); and traditional/modern dietary patterns (percentage which eats tortillas in preference to wheat bread). The seventh variable, derived from the Poverty Index, is a measure of linguistic isolation: it measures the share of the population which is bilingual, speaking both an Indian language and Spanish. Finally, it should be noted that whereas the Poverty Index includes data on the accessibility of urban amenities (measured by the percentage of the population with sewage disposal in their homes), the SMI does not because data on sewerage were not published for the municipio level.

41-B

**SMI, FOR RURAL, SEMIURBAN, AND URBAN
CATEGORIES,¹ 1930-70**

Category ²	1930 ^a	1940	1950	1960	1970
Selected Rural	69.1	67.7	61.1	54.6	46.2
Selected Semiurban	34.0	30.8	25.6	20.7	16.5
Selected Urban	10.5	7.2	5.9	6.1	5.2
National Average	52.6	48.6	40.7	33.5	24.1

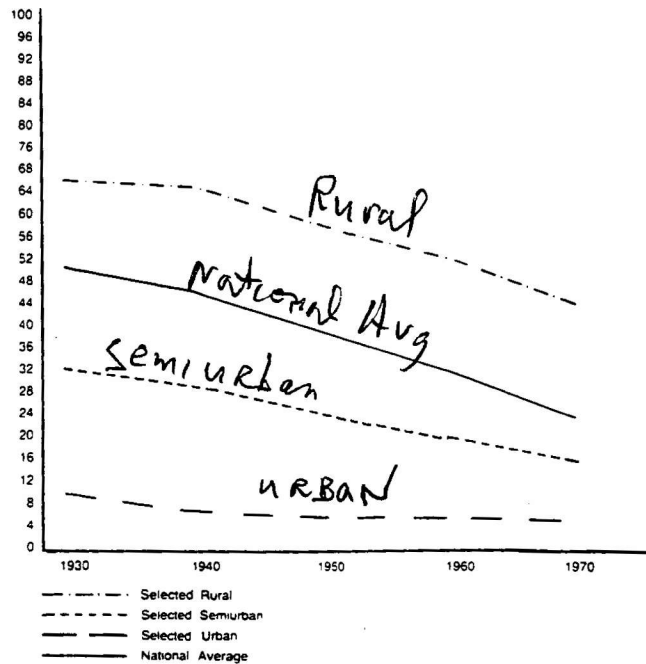
1. Seven items, five values. The SMI divides the total of seven components by five values instead of seven because non-Spanish speakers and bilingual persons are both part of a larger category of Indian speakers, and barefoot persons and sandal-wearers are subcategories of the larger category of shoeless persons.
2. See notes 2 and 3, table 4001.
- a. Variance between seven-item average (seven items, five values) and four-item average (four items, three values) in 1940 is used to link the 1930 index to make it comparable to the post-1940 index.

SOURCE: Calculated from component data by communities. Component data available from the author upon request. National average data calculated from tables 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, and 4013.

Figure 1 41-C

**SMI FOR RURAL, SEMIURBAN, AND URBAN
CATEGORIES, 1930-70**

(100 = Nonmodern Characteristics)



Ch. 40, S. Haber: Modernization and Change in Mexican Communities

Table 4000 (Continued)

PART II: SEMIURBAN COMMUNITIES

SAMPLE COMMUNITIES BY RURAL, SEMIURBAN, AND URBAN CATEGORIES

PART I: RURAL COMMUNITIES

State	Municipio	Code ¹	Population in 1970
Michoacán	Erongaricuaró	C	9,470
	Jiquilpan	C	26,116
	Marcos Castellanos	C	6,834
	Patzcuaro	C	37,615
	Quiroga	C	16,004
	Tiquicheo	B	12,762
	Tzintzuntzan	C	9,139
	Zacapu	C	52,474
Morelos	Huitzilac	B	6,010
	Xochitepec	C	11,425
Nayarit	Huajicori	B	7,088
Nuevo León	Mier y Noriega	B	7,347
Oaxaca	San Bartolomé Zoogocho	C	965
	San José Estancia Grande	B	565
	San Juan Juquila Vijanos	C	1,383
	San Miguel Talea de Castro	C	2,654
	San Pablo Cuatro Venados	C	1,127
	San Pablo Etla	C	2,572
	San Pablo Villa de Mitla	C	6,296
	San Pedro y San Pablo Ayutla	C	4,636
	Santa Catarina Ixtepeji	C	2,219
Puebla	Chietla	C	27,032
	Eloxchitlán	B	4,832
	Jonotla	C	4,149
Querétaro	Cadereyta	B	28,554
	Querétaro	A	163,063
Quintana Roo	Felipe Carrillo Puerto	B	32,314
San Luis Potosí	Aquismón	B	23,480
Sinaloa	Choix	B	26,859
	Culiacán	A	360,412
Sonora	Quiriego	B	3,907
Tabasco	Tabasco (Centro)	A	163,514
	Nacajuca	B	21,806
Tamaulipas	Bustamente	B	7,527
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	A	21,808
Veracruz	Soteapan	C	12,427
	Texcatepec	B	5,270
Yucatán	Cantamayec	B	1,482
	Chan-Kom	C	2,771
Zacatecas	Villa García	B	8,607
Rural Community Average**		**	32,045

State	Municipio	Code ¹	Population in 1970
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	A	224,535
Baja California Territory	La Paz	A	51,521
Campeche	Campeche	A	81,155
Chiapas	Tuxtla Gutiérrez	A	70,999
Chihuahua	Chihuahua	A	277,099
	Ciudad Juárez	C	424,135
Coahuila	Saltillo	A	190,994
Colima	Colima	A	72,977
Durango	Durango	A	204,385
Guanajuato	Guanajuato	A	65,324
Hidalgo	Pachuca	A	91,549
México	Toluca	A	239,261
Michoacán	Cherán	C	10,239
	Morelia	A	218,083
	Zamora	C	82,943
Morelos	Cuernavaca	A	160,804
	Tepoztlán	C	12,855
Nayarit	Tepic	A	110,939
Oaxaca	Centro	A	116,388
	Hidalgo Yalalag	C	2,848
	Juchitán de Zaragoza	C	37,686
Puebla	Puebla	A	532,744
Quintana Roo	Payo Obispo	A	36,347
San Luis Potosí	San Luis Potosí	A	267,951
Sonora *	Guaymas	C	86,808
	Hermosillo	A	208,164
Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria	A	95,785
Tlaxcala	San Pablo del Monte	B	20,198
Veracruz	Jalapa	A	130,380
Yucatán	Mérida	A	241,964
	Ticul	C	16,530
Zacatecas	Zacatecas	A	58,323
Semiurban Community Average**		**	138,810

PART III: URBAN COMMUNITIES

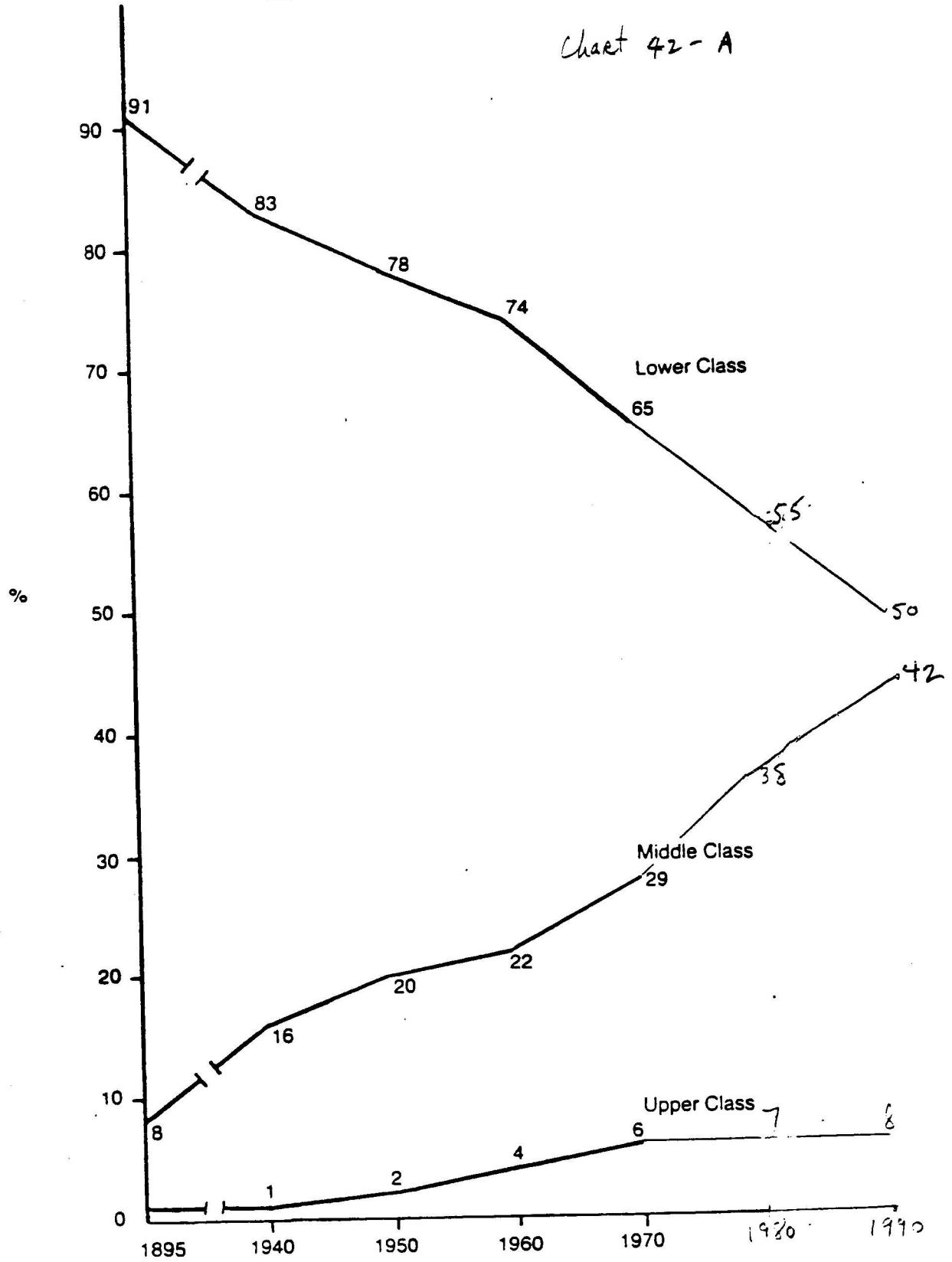
Distrito Federal	Ciudad de México	A	2,901,969 ^a
Jalisco	Guadalajara	A	1,199,391 ^a
Nuevo León	Monterrey	A	858,107 ^a
Urban Community Average**		**	1,653,489

1. Code: A, State capitals; B, Most illiterate municipios; C, Communities studied by scholars.

a. City proper. Does not include population living in the greater metropolitan area.

SOURCE: Population data from *Censo General de Población, 1970*.

Chart 42-A



New series on the class structure of Mexico, 1895-1970, with Estimation to 1990

Table 3
OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION IN MEXICO, 1950-80

Workers by Class and Subclass ^b	Share of Workers ^a	1950		1960		1970		1980	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Upper	**	134,087	1.6	231,834	2.0	564,231	4.4	788,252	3.6
Managerial	All	65,108	.8	95,132	.8	319,828	2.5	260,834	1.2
Professional	1/3	68,979	.8	136,702	1.2	244,403	1.9	527,418	2.4
Middle/Stable	**	546,088	6.6	961,421	8.5	1,299,817	10.0	2,581,101	11.7
Professional	2/3	137,960	1.7	273,405	2.4	488,806	3.8	1,054,836	4.8
Office Workers	1/2	192,407	2.3	346,570	3.1	488,589	3.8	991,604	4.5
Tradesmen	1/3	215,721	2.6	341,446	3.0	322,422	2.4	534,661	2.4
Middle/Marginal	**	823,176	10.0	1,324,911	11.7	1,728,938	13.4	3,130,770	14.2
Office Workers	1/2	192,407	2.3	346,571	3.1	483,590	3.8	991,604	4.5
Tradesmen	1/3	215,722	2.6	341,446	3.0	322,422	2.4	534,662	2.4
Artisans ^b	1/3	415,047	5.1	636,894	5.0	922,926	7.2	1,604,504	7.3
Lower/Transitional	**	1,653,292	20.0	2,370,898	20.9	3,208,686	24.8	5,461,774	24.7
Tradesmen	1/3	215,722	2.6	341,446	3.0	322,423	2.4	534,662	2.4
Artisans	2/3	830,094	10.1	1,273,788	11.2	1,845,854	14.4	3,209,009	14.5
Services	2/3	607,476	7.3	755,664	6.7	1,040,409	8.0	1,718,103	7.8
Lower/Popular	**	5,115,450	61.8	6,442,952	56.9	6,148,385	47.4	10,104,187	45.8
Services	1/3	303,740	3.6	377,832	3.4	520,205	4.0	859,051	3.9
Agriculture	All	4,811,710	58.2	6,065,120	53.5	4,952,200	38.2	5,511,763	25.0
Unspecified	All					675,980	5.2	3,733,373 ^c	16.9
Total	**	8,272,093	100.0	11,332,016	100.0	12,955,057	100.0	22,066,084 ^d	100.0

a. Estimates from Cline (1963b:121)

b. Includes semi-skilled workers.

c. Includes 124,391 in a category labelled "nunca ha trabajado."

d. Includes the total economically active population.

SOURCE: 1950-1970: Wilkie and Wilkins (1981:582).

1980: Mexico, DGE (1984:table 10).

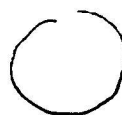
Figure 1

**CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
OF THE MEXICAN CENSUS, 1970 to 1980^a**

Categories in the SALA Series	DGE 1970 Census	DGE 1980 Census
1. Managerial	a. Public and Private Managers	a. Managers in the Private Sector b. Public Functionaries c. Agriculture and Fishing Administrators
2. Professional	a. Professionals and Technicians	a. Teachers b. Professionals c. Technicians and Specialized Personnel d. Arts Personnel
3. Office Workers	a. Administrative Personnel	a. Office Workers
4. Tradesmen	a. Merchants, Vendors, etc.	a. Shop Workers b. Street Vendors
5. Artisans	a. Nonagricultural Workers	a. Artisans and Factory Workers b. Assistants to Factory Workers c. Factory Workers' Supervisors
6. Services	a. Workers in Diverse Services and Vehicle Drivers	a. Domestic Workers b. Transportation Operators c. Security Personnel d. Service Personnel
7. Agriculture	a. Workers in the Agriculture and Fishing Sectors	a. Agricultural Workers b. Agriculture and Fishing Supervisors c. Agriculture and Fishing Machine Operators
8. Unspecified	a. Insufficiently Specified	a. Not specified

a. Categories from the 1970 and 1980 Mexican censuses are placed in the eight categories used in the SALA series. SOURCE: Mexico, DGE (1972:table 30; 1984:table 10).

Chart 42-D
Relative vs. Absolute Gains
(Hypothetical)

 300 Absolute 1940

Relative 20% =
Absolute 60

 1000 1960

Relative 10% =
Absolute 100

42-Σ

Wilkie • *Statistics and National Policy*:^aPresidential Election Victory Percentages Won by the Official Party of the Revolution, 1917-1970

	1917	1920	1924	1929	1934	1940	1946	1952	1958	1964	1970
Total	97.1	95.8	84.1	93.6	98.2	93.9	[†] 77.9	[†] 74.3	90.4	89.0	86.0
Aguascalientes	89.9	98.0	[†] 77.7	94.0	96.0	93.9	[†] 70.4	[†] 67.9	93.2	91.2	87.4
Baja Calif.	95.3	96.4	[†] 44.7	91.6	97.2	93.9	[†] 63.6	[†] 61.7	[†] 60.7	[†] 78.6	[†] 74.4
Baja Calif. Terr.	b	b	b	b	100.0	b	91.7	82.3	93.4	96.8	94.6
Campeche	98.8	99.9	100.0	94.2	100.0	98.1	[†] 75.1	87.1	87.7	95.9	98.1
Coahuila	98.7	99.5	[†] 72.2	80.4	93.5	95.1	81.4	80.7	94.9	93.4	91.2
Colima	98.7	[†] 74.4	94.0	96.0	94.8	95.3	[†] 66.8	80.1	89.7	87.3	90.8
Chiapas	100.0	98.3	99.9	99.6	100.0	98.1	87.3	90.5	98.0	98.9	98.9
Chihuahua	98.2	99.7	[†] 68.9	[†] 78.9	99.8	92.6	[†] 75.7	[†] 63.9	[†] 64.6	[†] 78.7	81.0
Distrito Federal	96.6	96.0	94.9	97.0	97.3	[†] 72.0	[†] 57.0	[†] 51.4	[†] 79.9	[†] 74.9	[†] 69.6
Durango	88.5	97.8	[†] 69.8	84.1	99.7	96.8	[†] 65.4	[†] 65.0	84.8	90.0	86.7
Guanajuato	92.0	96.0	[†] 66.4	91.6	98.1	95.9	[†] 64.0	[†] 64.1	89.5	[†] 79.6	80.8
Guerrero	100.0	99.9	83.2	99.5	100.0	95.4	85.0	82.5	98.2	97.0	95.7
Hidalgo	98.4	99.7	87.1	96.0	100.0	99.5	90.4	88.7	98.1	98.4	97.2
Jalisco	99.7	[†] 73.2	87.4	93.9	99.1	98.7	[†] 78.8	[†] 64.7	89.0	87.0	82.8
México	96.0	98.5	86.3	100.0	99.7	94.9	84.1	81.1	98.9	91.7	84.7
Michoacán	93.9	97.4	[†] 79.4	92.1	99.8	92.9	[†] 67.3	[†] 55.4	87.2	86.0	86.9
Morelos	b	91.7	93.6	87.1	99.8	98.1	[†] 57.3	[†] 68.5	95.8	94.2	90.3
Nayarit	98.3	87.4	[†] 59.0	100.0	100.0	97.0	85.3	[†] 76.0	98.7	91.6	96.5
Nuevo León	99.9	96.8	96.7	95.5	84.5	89.3	[†] 70.4	80.8	90.3	84.3	84.1
Oaxaca	99.5	96.9	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.4	90.2	[†] 79.8	95.6	96.9	96.6
Puebla	97.6	93.7	90.6	98.0	99.3	98.8	81.9	80.9	95.2	93.7	85.5
Querétaro	95.0	96.5	90.8	95.4	99.5	98.7	84.3	82.0	89.5	91.3	90.7
Quintana Roo	99.4	100.0	98.5	91.5	b	95.7	91.4	95.3	[†] 79.9	96.6	98.2
San Luis Potosí	98.5	99.3	93.0	99.7	100.0	98.2	80.2	88.9	94.3	91.6	90.0
Sinaloa	98.2	99.9	[†] 34.7	[†] 75.9	97.7	89.5	89.9	[†] 73.9	98.1	92.1	94.3
Sinaloa ^{San}	97.9	96.2	84.5	[†] 68.9	100.0	92.4	81.5	81.1	97.3	98.4	93.5
Tabasco	99.7	100.0	100.0	93.1	100.0	98.8	95.6	[†] 79.3	98.9	99.3	98.9
Tamaulipas	95.5	100.0	90.3	94.9	97.1	88.1	[†] 72.4	[†] 69.5	94.8	96.5	91.6
Tlaxcala	98.4	99.6	81.4	97.9	99.6	95.7	81.1	81.2	98.4	98.4	94.3
Veracruz	98.8	98.3	88.1	89.3	94.9	94.8	90.5	91.5	97.6	96.8	92.7
Yucatán	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.4	88.1	[†] 75.9	81.5	[†] 77.4	85.8	85.0
Zacatecas	97.9	90.7	[†] 54.6	93.8	93.8	94.3	[†] 67.6	[†] 71.8	91.7	[†] 79.5	91.0

[†]Ital. indicates amount less than 80.0 per cent.^aIncludes votes cast through non-official parties for the official-party candidate; includes legal votes only; excludes election of 1928 when Alvaro Obregón ran unopposed.^bNo data given in source.

SOURCE: James W. Wilkie, "New Hypotheses in Mexican History," *Latin American Research Review*, 6:2 (Summer 1971), pp. 3-17, reprinted in James W. Wilkie, *Statistics and National Policy* (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center, 1974), ch. 1.

Percentages of legal votes won by PRI 1964-1982
(Presidential elections)

State	1964	1970	1976*	1982
Aguas calientes	91.2	87.4	100.0	75.3
Baja Ca	78.6	74.4	99.6	56.3
Baja Ter.	96.8	94.6	100.0	74.1
Campeche	95.9	98.1	99.9	90.0
Coahuila	93.4	91.2	99.9	68.0
Colima	87.3	90.8	99.6	90.4
Chiapas	98.9	98.9	94.9	92.0
Chihuahua	78.7	81.0	99.5	65.4
D.F.	74.9	69.6	95.1	51.8
Durango	90.0	86.7	99.7	75.5
Guanaquato	79.6	80.8	99.9	67.3
Guanterro	97.0	95.7	99.7	84.2
Hidalgo	98.4	97.2	99.9	84.4
Jalisco	87.0	82.8	96.6	59.1
México	91.7	84.7	96.7	58.9
Michoacán	86.0	86.9	99.4	78.3
Morelos	94.2	90.3	98.8	76.7
Nayarit	91.6	96.5	99.5	80.6
Nuevo Leon	84.3	84.1	94.3	2.7
Oaxaca	96.9	96.6	99.5	84.5
Puebla	93.7	85.5	100.0	83.4
Queretaro	91.3	90.7	100.0	78.3
Quintana Roo	96.6	98.2	99.4	92.2
San Luis Potosí	91.6	90.0	98.7	84.1
Sinaloa	98.4	93.5	99.4	79.2
Sonora	92.1	94.3	99.8	76.1
Tabasco	99.3	98.9	100.0	92.6
Tamaulipas	96.5	91.6	100.0	77.2
Tlaxcala	98.4	94.3	99.9	81.4
Veracruz	96.8	92.7	100.0	82.3
Yucatan	85.8	85.0	100.0	80.4
Zacatecas	79.5	91.0	99.5	71.5
Totals	89.0	86.0	98.7	71.5

* Total votes for J.L.P. (PRI, PPS, PARM)

Chart 42-F

CONTINUITY RATES BY PRESIDENTIAL
TERMS IN MEXICO, 1904-71^a

Presidential term ^b	Number of incumbents	Number with prior elite experience	Per cent with prior elite experience
Díaz, 1904-10	132	81	61.3
Díaz, 1910-11	87	60	68.9
De la Barra, 1911	58	8	13.8
Madero, 1911-13	150	49	32.6
Huerta, 1913-14	144	32	22.2
Convention, 1914-15 ^c	121	8	6.6
Carranza as First Chief, 1915-17	84	14	16.7
Carranza as President, 1917-20	181	54	29.8
De la Huerta, 1920	56	18	32.1
Obregón, 1920-24	205	75	36.8
Calles, 1924-28	170	61	35.9
Maximato, 1928-34 ^d	291	96	32.9
Cárdenas, 1934-40	234	83	35.4
Avila Camacho, 1940-48	181	71	39.2
Alemán, 1946-52	190	46	24.2
Ruiz Cortines, 1952-58	108	05	30.7
López Mateos, 1958-64	178	56	31.4
Díaz Ordaz, 1964-70	203	69	33.9
Echeverría, 1970-76 ^e (as of 1971)	164	43	26.2

^aThe pool of offices in this analysis corresponds to Elite G as described in the Appendix.

^bThe 45-minute term of Pedro Lascurain, in 1913, has been excluded from these and all subsequent calculations.

^cIncludes the regimes of Francisco Carbajal, Eulalio Gutiérrez, Roque González Garza, and Francisco Lagos Cházaro. (Carbajal did not actually govern during the "Conventionist" era as such, as he presided over the transition of power from Huerta to the constitutionalists; of the 12 individuals associated with his regime, 4 had prior elite experience.)

^dIncludes the regimes of Emilio Portes Gil, Pascual Ortiz Rubio, and Abelardo Rodríguez; this period is known as the "Maximato" because of Plutarco Elías Calles's alleged domination of the political scene from his position as *Jefe Máximo* of the Revolution.

^eHere and in all subsequent calculations it should be understood that data on the Echeverría elite are necessarily incomplete.

TABLE 4. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS FOR POLITICAL
ELITES IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY MEXICO

Elite	Officeholders included ^g
A	Presidents, vice-presidents, and cabinet members (national secretaries, heads of autonomous departments, governors of the Federal District, attorneys general, and ambassadors to the United States)
B	Elite A plus presidents of the Government Party ^b plus directors of selected decentralized agencies and state-supported companies (Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Ferrocarriles Nacionales, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Instituto de Servicios y Seguros Sociales de Trabajadores del Estado, and Petróleos Mexicanos; Altos Hornos de México, Banco de México, Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, Banco Nacional Hipotecario Urbano y de Obras Públicas, and Nacional Financiera) ^c
C	Elite B plus governors of ten most populous states (Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, México, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Veracruz) ^d
D	Elite C plus National Executive Committee of Government Party
E	Elite D plus subcabinet (subsecretaries and <i>oficiales mayores</i> of national Secretariats, <i>jefes del estado mayor</i> , and heads of the Department of <i>Fábricas Militares</i>)
F	Elite E plus Senators ^e
G	Elite F plus Governors of other states or federal territories
H	Elite G plus national Deputies ^e
I	Elite H plus Ambassadors in major posts (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, League of Nations, Russia or Soviet Union, Spain, United Nations, or any combination including these posts) ^f

^aThe implicit ranking of offices is based on Frank R. Brandenburg, *The Making of Modern Mexico*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1964, pp. 158-59. Unless otherwise indicated, officeholders include incumbents with provisional, interim, or acting status. Some of the offices have been created since 1900.

^bSuccessively known as the Partido Nacional Revolucionario, the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana, and, since 1946, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional.

^cSelected for the size of their budgets, according to data in Roberto Santillán López and Aniceto Rosas Figueroa, *Teoría general de las finanzas públicas y el caso de México*, México: 1962, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Anexos 18, 20, and 21; and Secretaría de la Presidencia, Dirección de Inversiones Públicas, *México: Inversión pública federal, 1925-63*, México: Talleres Gráficos de la Nación 1964, Cuadro 11, pp. 111-18.

^dAccording to data for 1910 and 1940 in James W. Wilkie, *The Mexican Revolution: Federal Expenditure and Social Change since 1910*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1967, Appendix K, p. 299.

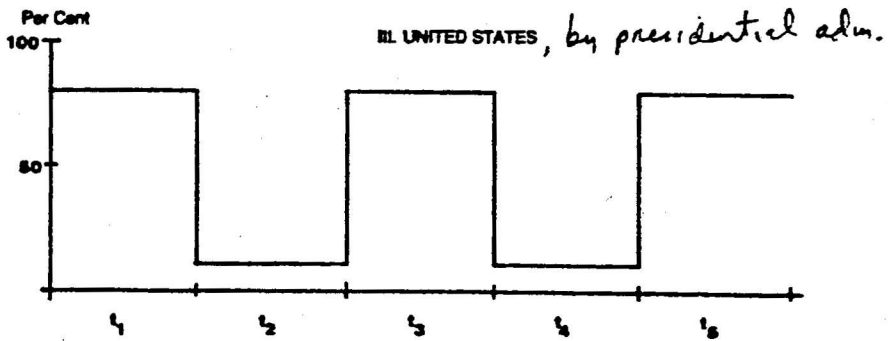
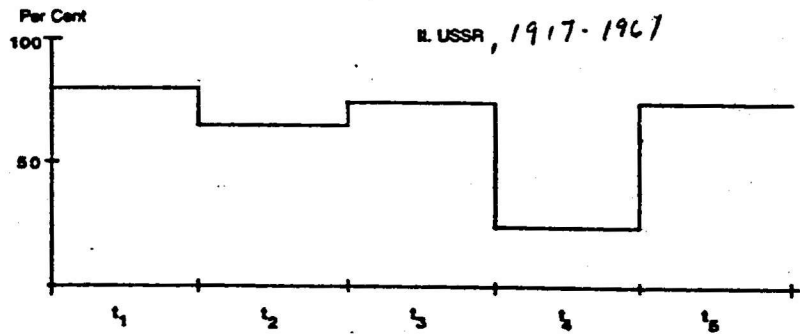
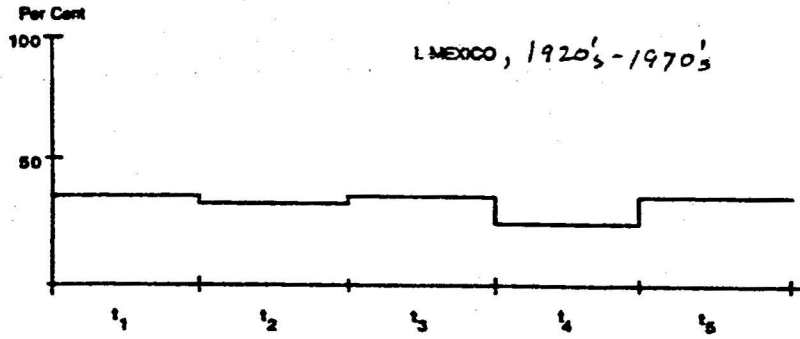
^eNot including alternates (*suplentes*), unless they are known to have taken office.

^fIncludes only those with the rank of Ambassador or Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The designation of "major" posts is based on my own impressionistic judgment.

Chart 43

Chart 44

Comparative patterns of elite continuity in Mexico, the USSR and the United States.

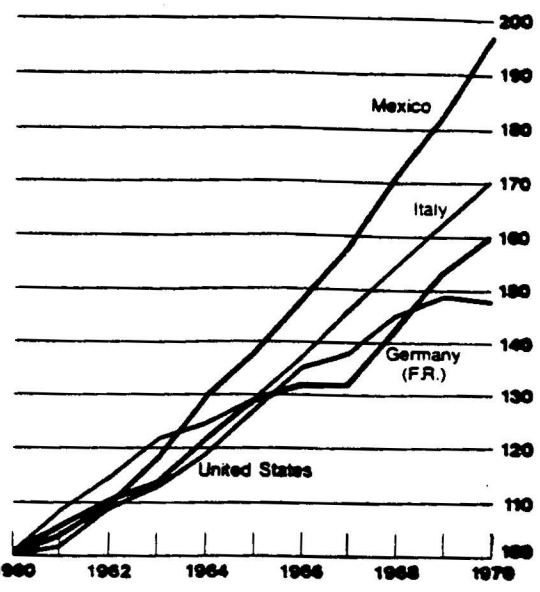
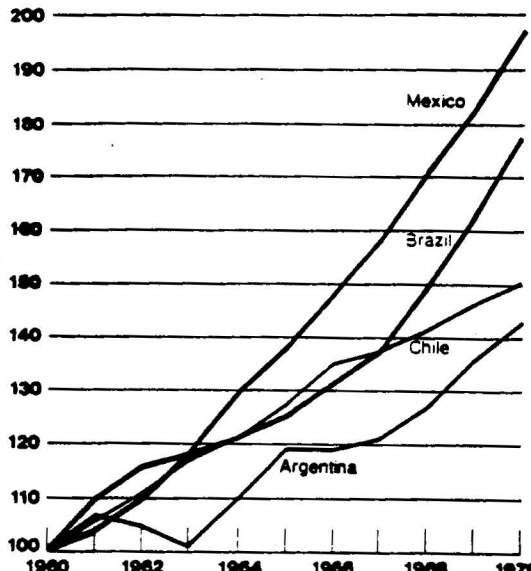


Mexico's growth record sets the pace . . .

. . . not only for Latin America . . .

. . . but for industrial nations as well

(index, 1960=100*)



* Real GNP

Manufacturing paces industrial production

(index, 1960=100)

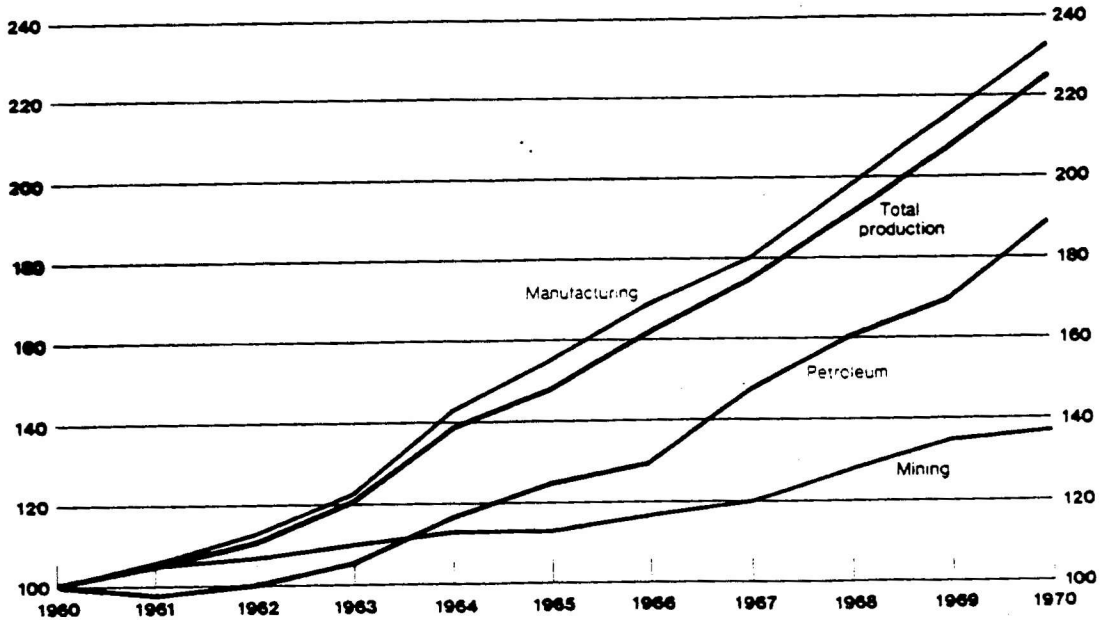
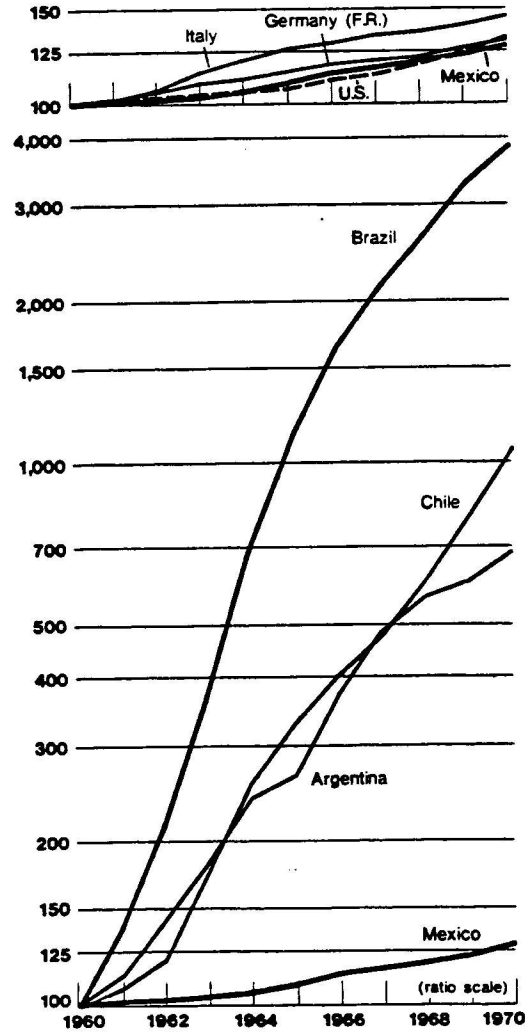


Chart 46

Mexico excels in price stability

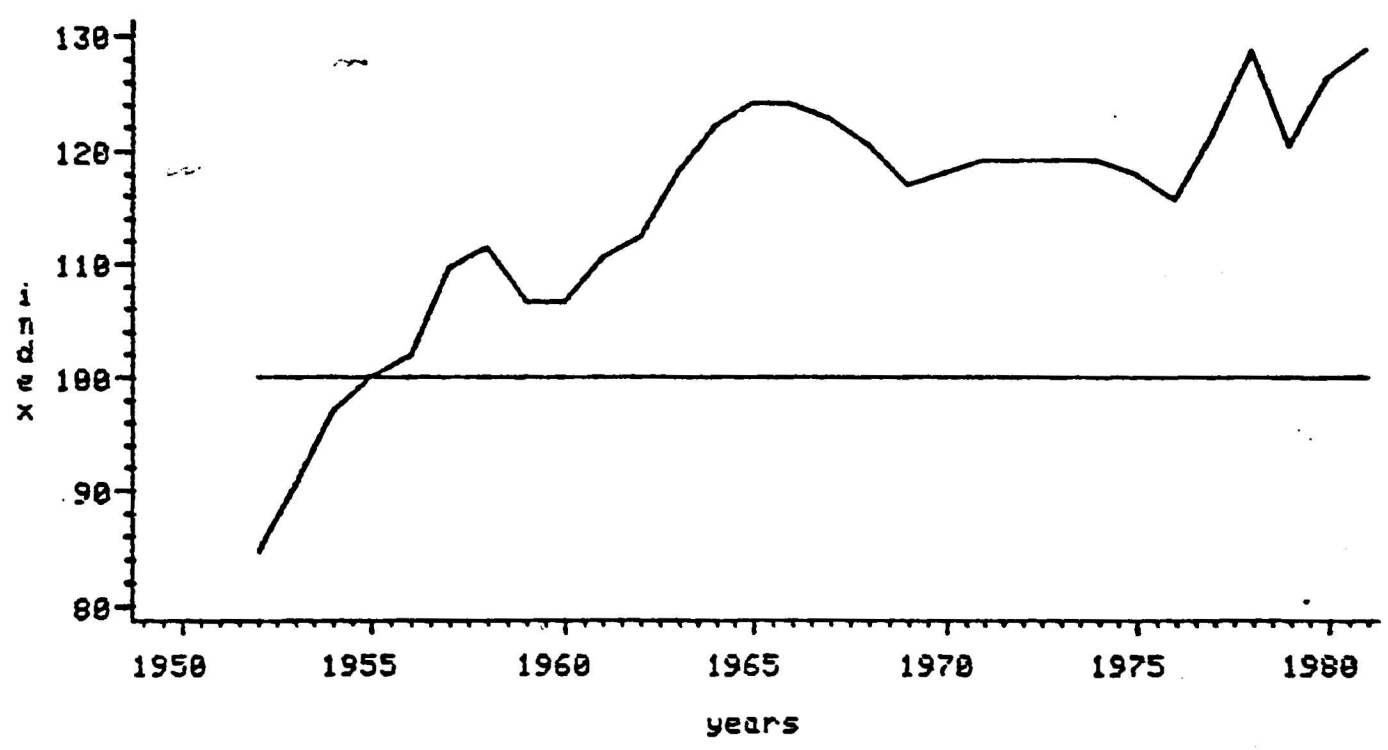
(Index, 1960=100*)



* Consumer prices

chart 47

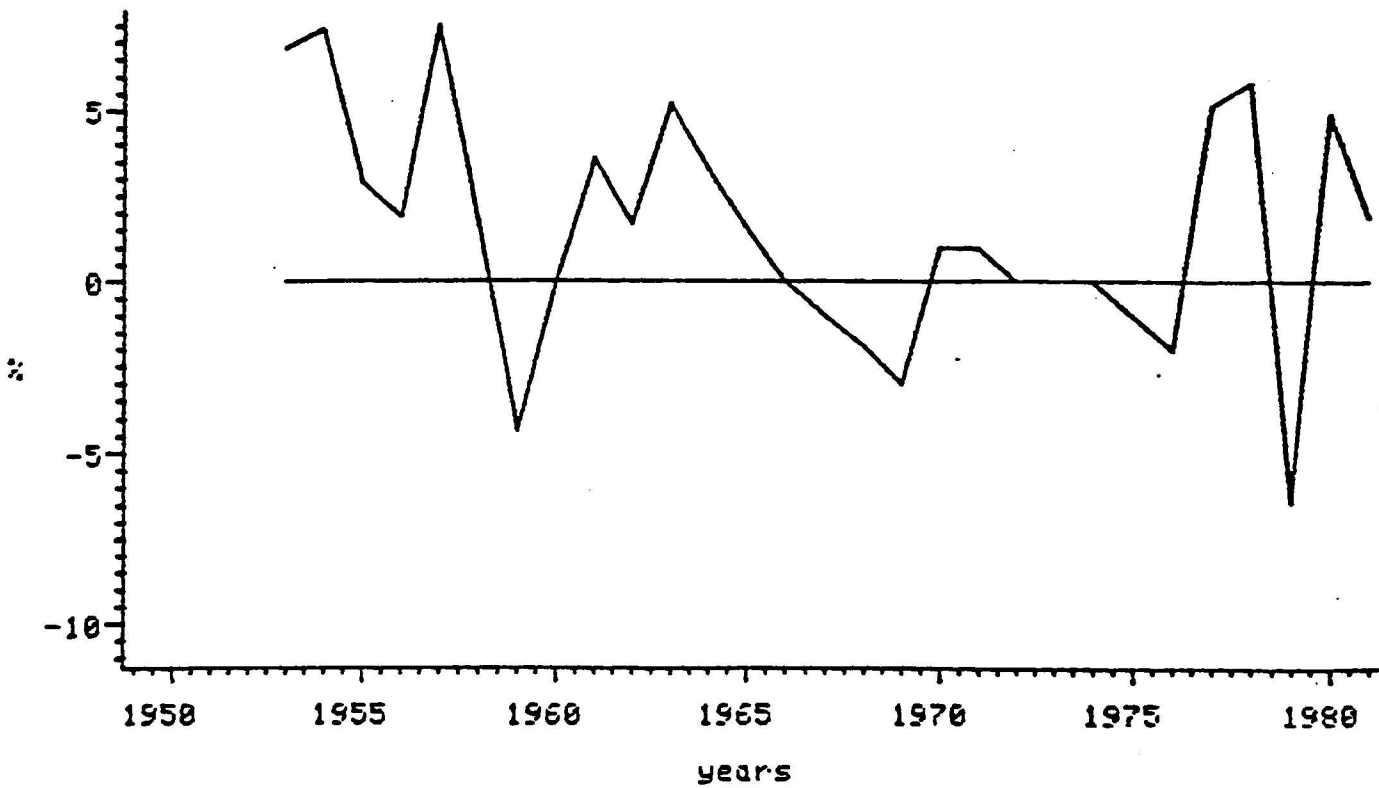
MEXICO, 1955-Based Index of Food/C. Production, 1952-1981
(1955=100)



Source: Table 4

chart 48

MEXICO, Percentage Change in Food/C Production, 1953-1981
(0 = Equilibrium Between Food Production and Population)



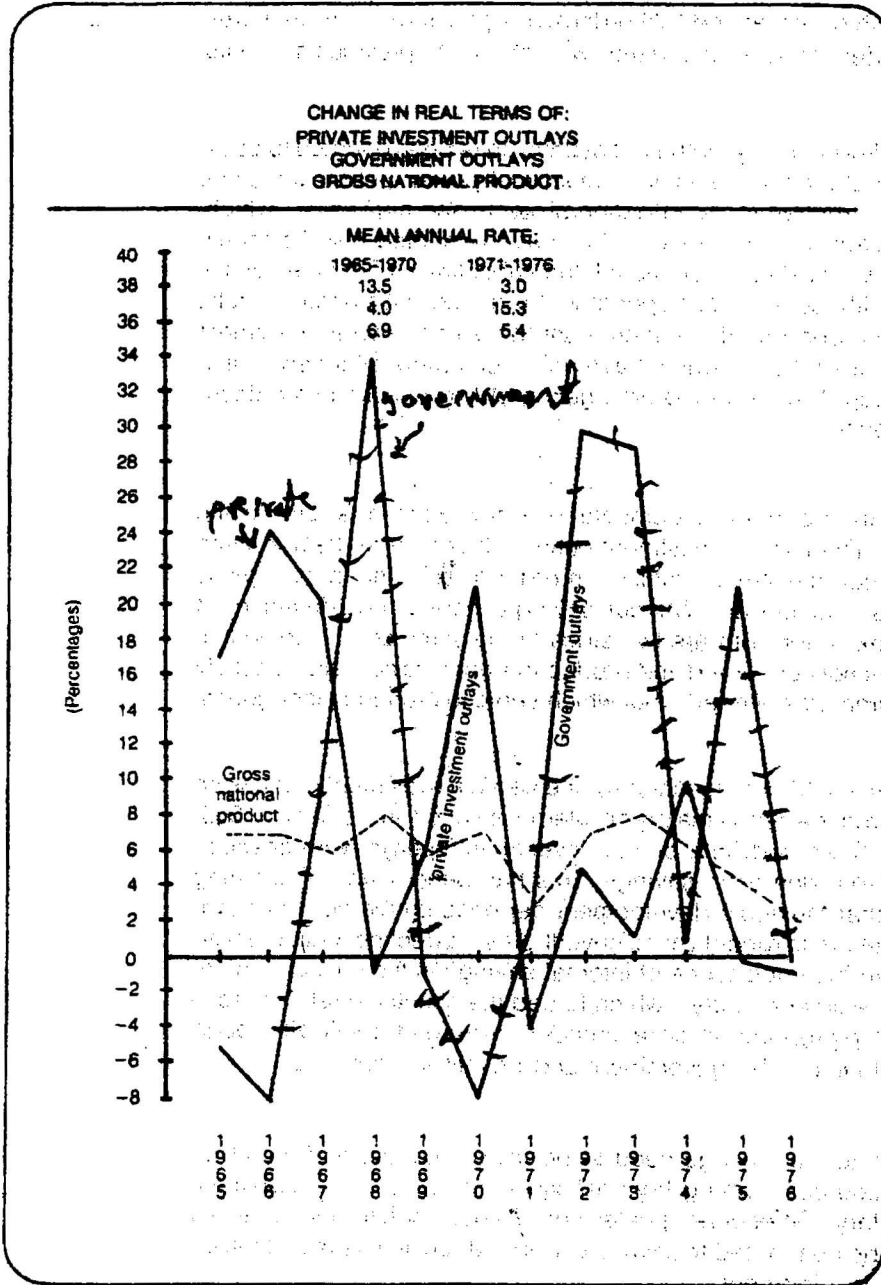
Source: Table 2

CHART 49

Echeverría's Legal "Revolution" of the 1970s

- 1970 National Council on Science and Technology (CONACyT) established
- 1970 Mexican Institute of Foreign Commerce established
- 1970 New Labor Code (and amendments of 1972 to establish 40 hour week of 5 days)
- 1970 Law to Control Decentralized Agencies
- 1971 Presidential Act to establish Program Budgeting and Inter-Agency Investment Planning Group
- 1971 New Water Law and National Water Plan
- 1971 Nationwide Survey of National Resources undertaken by CETENAL
- 1971 New Land Reform Code (return to emphasis on collective ejidos, backs away from "private" ejidos emphasized from 1942 to 1971)
- 1971 New Divorce Law (suspends "divorcios al vapor")
- 1972 National Fund for Worker Housing
- 1972 Law on Transfer of Technology
- 1973 Implementation of the 1961 Law on Profit Sharing as refined in the 1970 Labor Code (12 years having been needed to define "profits")
- 1973 Law on Foreign Investment
- 1974 Nationalization of foreign-owned telephone system
- 1974 Law on Population

chart 50

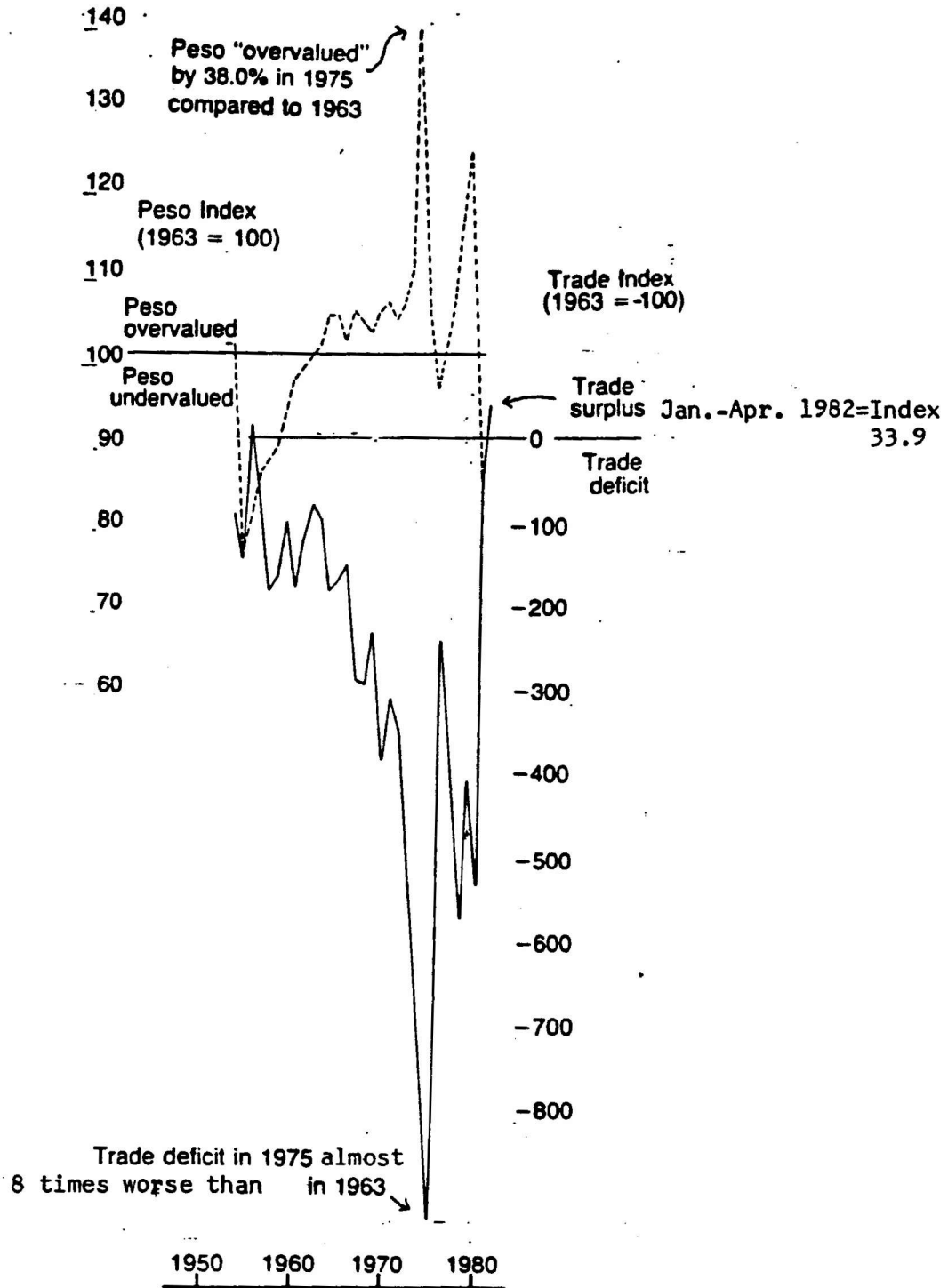


Review of the Iron Situation of Mexico
March 1977

Chart 53

**REAL INDEXES OF MEXICO'S PESO OVERVALUATION¹
AND TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT, 1952-82**

(1963 = 100.0 for Peso and -100.0 for Trade)

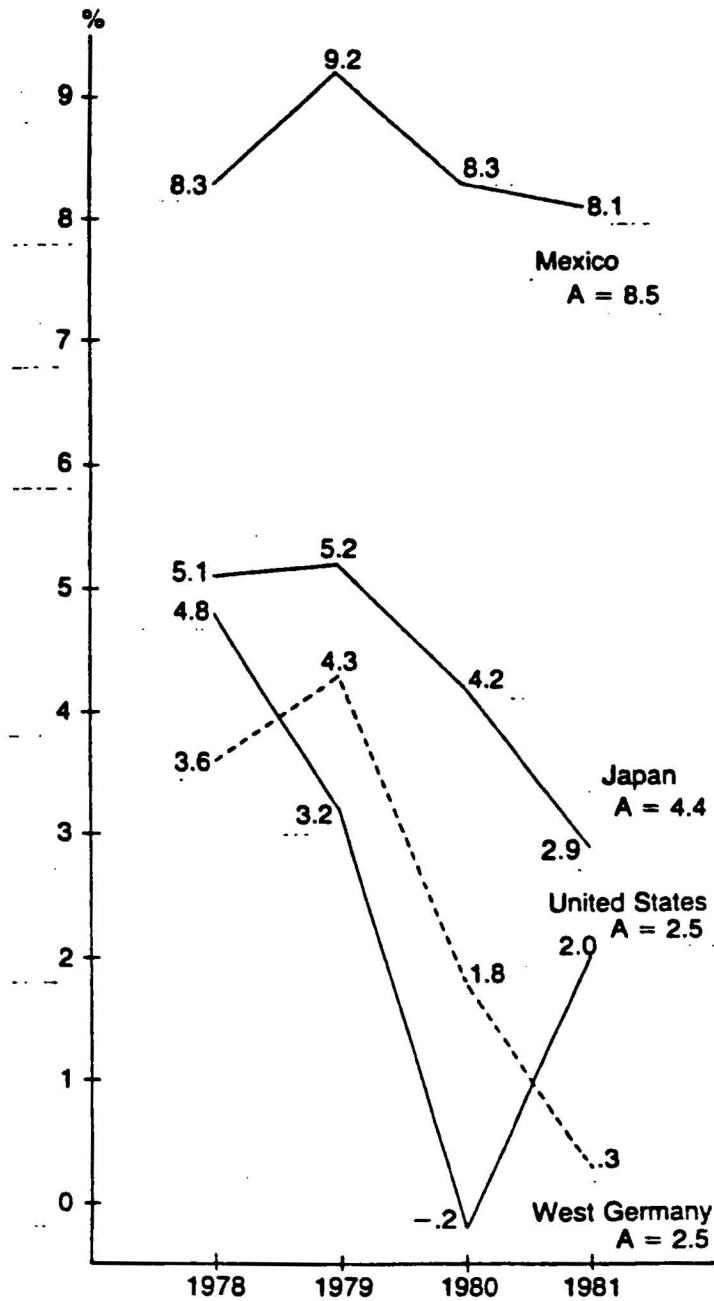


1. "Overvalued" pesos allow Mexicans to buy more goods and services abroad than do undervalued pesos. Undervalued pesos allow foreigners to buy more goods and services in Mexico than do overvalued pesos.

Chart 54

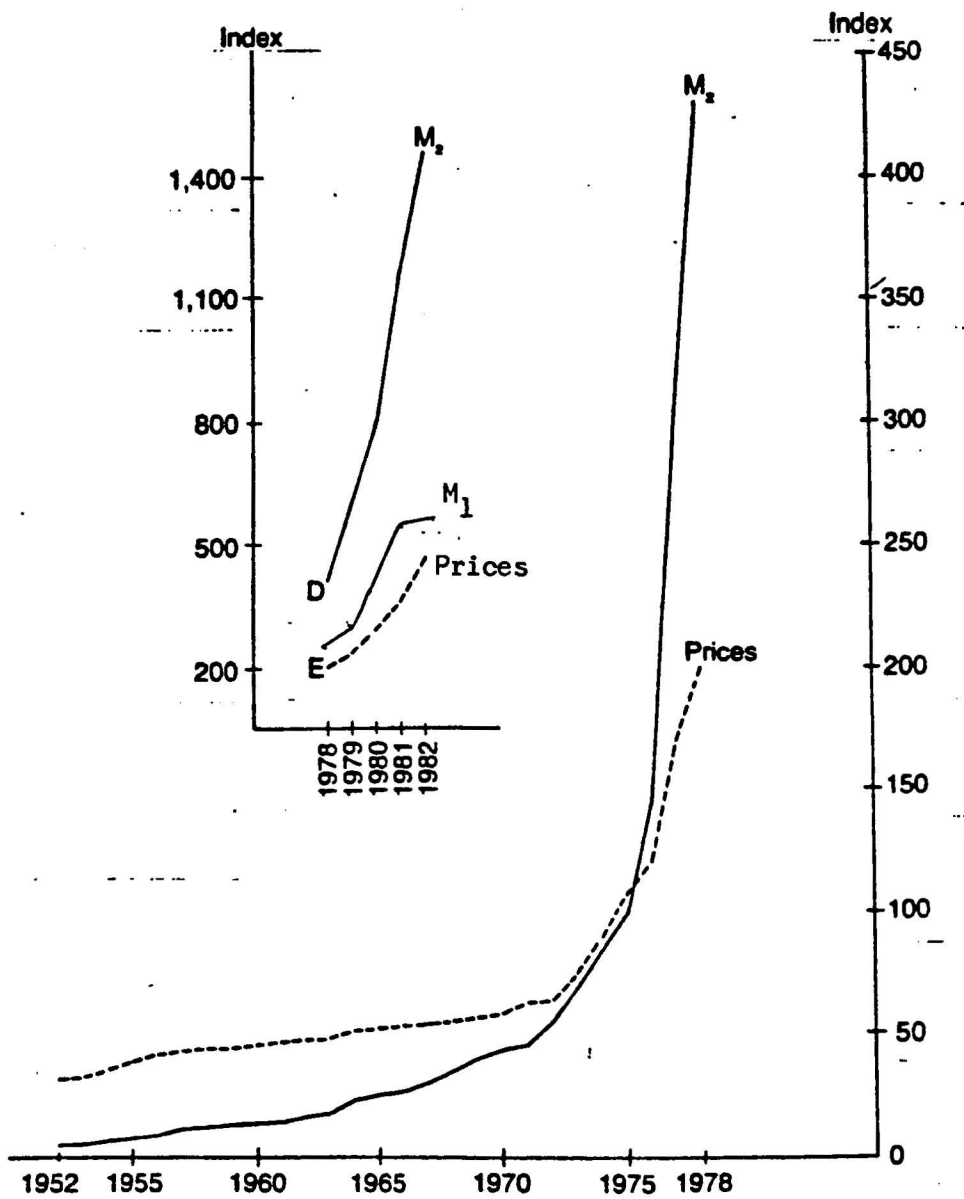
**GDP GROWTH OF JAPAN, UNITED STATES, AND
WEST GERMANY COMPARED TO MEXICO,
1978-81**

(Percentage Change in Constant
Terms of 1975)



SOURCE: James W. Wilkie, "Mexico's 'New' Financial Crisis of 1982 in Historical Perspective," in James W. Wilkie and Stephen Haber, eds. Statistical Abstract of Latin America, vol. 22, forthcoming.

MEXICO'S MONEY SUPPLY (M_2) AND INFLATION INDEXES, 1952-82
(1975 = 100)

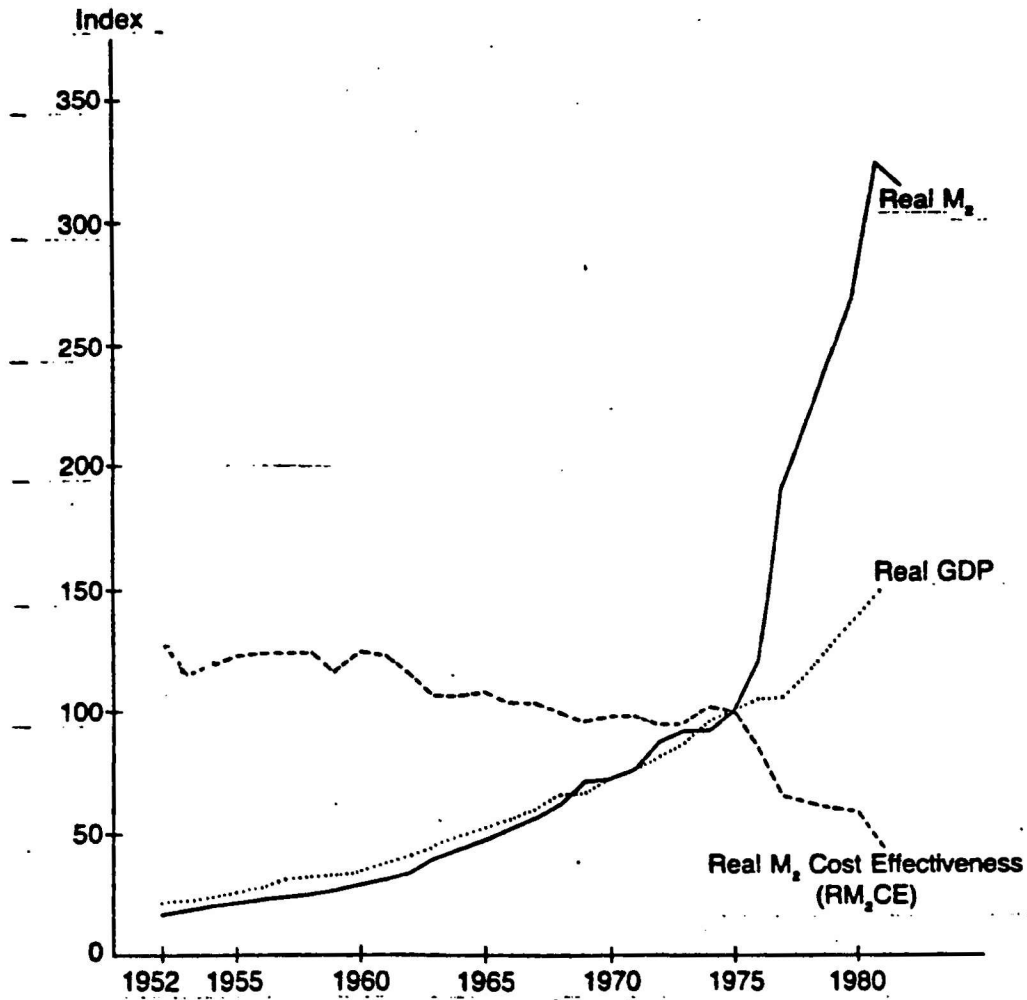


SOURCE: See Chart 2.

Chart 56

**INDEXES OF MEXICO'S REAL TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY (M_2), REAL GDP,
AND REAL M_2 COST EFFECTIVENESS, 1952-82**

(An RM_2CE Score of 100 or More is Favorable)



SOURCE: See Chart 2.

Chart 57
 QUASI-MONEY AND ITS FOREIGN CURRENCY COMPONENT
 AS A SHARE OF TOTAL MONEY IN MEXICO, 1952-82

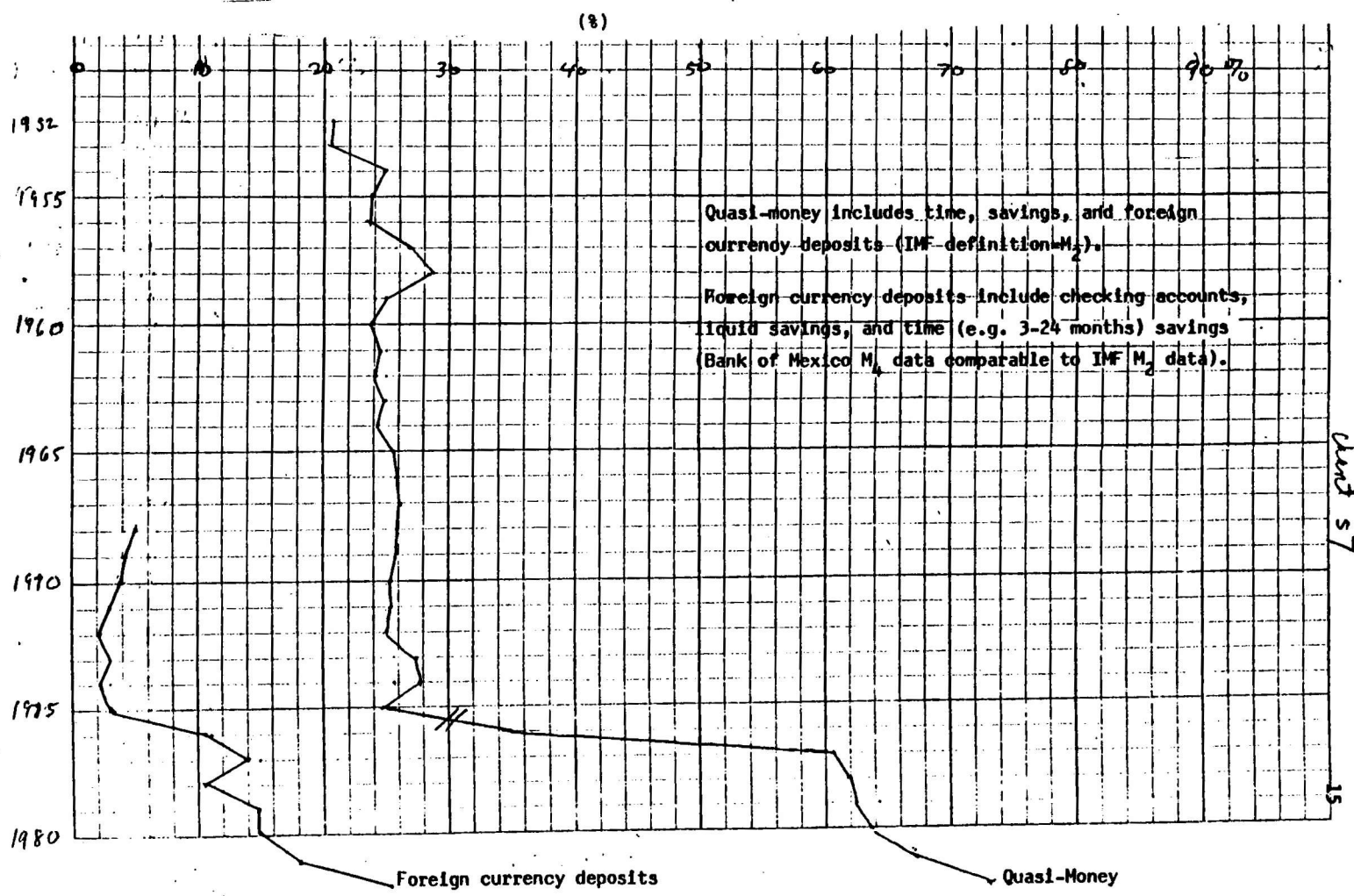
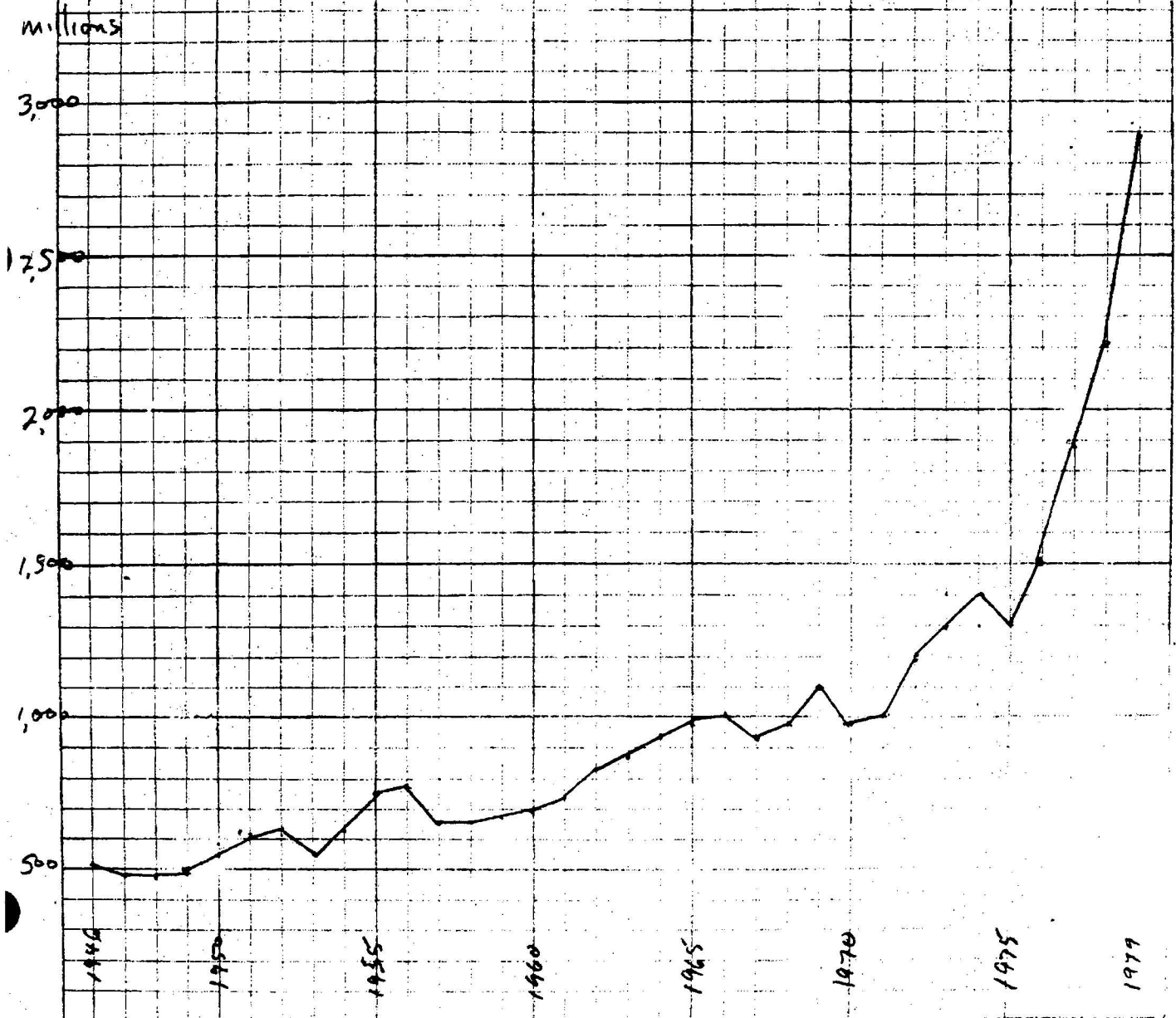


Chart 58

Real Value of Mexico's Exports, 1946-1979
(Millions of Dollars of 1953)



Land Chart *59*
 Definitive Distribution, Five Presidents

<u>President</u>	<u>Million Hectares</u>	<u>Cumulative % Mexico's Land</u>	<u>Cum. % Pop. Employed in Ag.</u>	<u>Heads of Family</u>
Cárdenas	17.9	13%	42%	811,000
Ruiz Cortines	4.9	21%	36%	231,888
López Mateos	11.3	27%	42%	305,000
Díaz Ordaz	17.7	36%	53%	312,000
Echeverría	8.9	41%	49%	135,000
López Portillo (3 years)	3.1	43%	47% (est.)	43,000

Table 2

LAND REFORM IN MEXICO, 1916-88

PART I. Hectares²

Date Term Ends ³	President	Approx. Months in Office	Resolutions Published ⁴			Definitive Actions ⁵		
			Number	Hectares ⁷	Hectare /Month	Number	Hectares ⁷	Hectare /Month
May 21, 1920	Venustiano Carranza	48.4	326	224,393	4,636	188	134,239	2,774
Nov. 30, 1920	Adolfo de la Huerta ⁶	6.1		157,533	25,825		33,696	5,524
Nov. 30, 1924	Alvaro Obregón	48.0	748	1,730,686	36,056	628	1,133,813	23,621
Nov. 29, 1928	Plutarco Elías Calles	48.0	1,622	3,186,294	66,381	1,573	2,972,876	61,935
Feb. 4, 1930	Emilio Portes Gil	14.1	1,350	2,438,511	172,944	1,156	1,707,757	121,118
Sept. 3, 1932	Pascual Ortiz Rubio	30.8	540	1,225,752	39,797	852	944,538	30,669
Nov. 29, 1934	Abelardo L. Rodríguez	27.0	1,581	2,060,228	76,304	596	790,694	29,285
Nov. 29, 1940	Lázaro Cárdenas	72.0	11,334	20,145,910	279,804	10,744	17,906,430	248,700
Nov. 30, 1946	Manuel Avila Camacho	72.0	3,074	5,970,398	82,922	3,485	5,944,450	82,562
Nov. 30, 1952	Miguel Alemán Valdez	72.0	2,245	5,429,528	75,410	2,385	4,844,123	67,279
Nov. 30, 1958	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	72.0	1,745	5,771,721	80,163	1,864	4,936,665	68,565
Nov. 30, 1964	Adolfo López Mateos	72.0	2,375	9,308,149	129,280	2,887	11,361,270	157,795
Nov. 30, 1970	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	72.0	3,912	23,055,619	320,217	2,769	14,139,560	196,383
Nov. 30, 1976	Luis Echeverría Álvarez	72.0	2,208	12,243,317	170,046	2,202	13,328,852	185,123
Nov. 30, 1982	José López Portillo	72.0	3,415	6,347,425	88,159	1,975 ⁸	6,728,797 ⁸	93,456
Nov. 30, 1988	Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado	72.0	2,103	4,448,754	61,788	1,298	2,981,519	41,410
	Total	870.4	38,578	103,744,209 ⁹	119,191	34,602	89,889,279	103,274

1. Revises most data given in Mexico's presidential reports (which tend to be unreliable when compared to detailed data given by the land reform agency); Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, *Estadísticas Históricas de México*, I, p. 277; and data for presidents Díaz Ordaz and Echeverría given in James W. Wilkie, *La Revolución Mexicana (1910-1976): Gasto Federal y Cambio Social* (México, D.F.: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1978), p. 323.

2. Land reform rights distributed as grants to, restitutions to, and enlargements of collective and individual ejidos; grants for new ejidal population centers; and confirmation of existing communal land rights (which recognizes de jure rights of ejidatarios historically holding de facto rights with unregistered legal papers).

3. Because presidential reports to congress customarily take place September 1 and presidents leave office December 1, data for the final three months in office for any president may be credited to the following president.

4. Presidential resolutions become preliminary actions when published in the Mexican government's *Diario Oficial*; resolutions are subject to appeal by persons affected and do not become effective until presidential definitive actions are signed. Resolutions here exclude those signed by one president but not published until one or more succeeding presidents have also taken into account political considerations, technical details, and bureaucratic delays.

5. Definitive actions finalize previously published presidential resolutions; they are also known as "resoluciones ejecutadas" or "resoluciones definitivamente entregadas." Definitive actions take into account appeals, technical adjustments, and changing circumstances to often modify the resolutions. Definitive actions may be based on resolutions signed by earlier presidents. Pending definitive actions are here excluded.

6. Data for De la Huerta are separated here from data for Carranza.

7. One hectare equals 2.47 acres.

a. These definitive data are from Secretaría de Reforma Agraria (SRA), *Avance en Materia Agraria*, cited in Source, below. These figures should be used with caution because the López Portillo government did not

leave records fully documenting definitive actions, according to Alfonso Casillas Romahn, MMH's head of the SRA Dirección General de Documentación e Información Agraria; interviews August and October 1988. De la Madrid's *Quinto Informe Económico; Apéndice Estadístico*, 1987, p. 412, gives the following erroneous figures for the JLP period: 3,321 definitive actions distributing 13,904,924 hectares.

b. Excludes 65,023,310 hectares resolved for distribution by one president but published under another (1920-80), according to Casillas.

c. The only figure available is from De la Madrid's *Quinto Informe*, cited in note a, above. Although this figure seems logical in relation to the historical series, it should be used with caution because of the erroneous data given in the *Quinto Informe* for the number of hectares distributed to these persons.

d. Excludes 1,346,759 beneficiaries resolved under one president but published under another (1920-80), according to Casillas.

SOURCE: Secretaría de Reforma Agraria (SRA), *Avance en Materia Agraria, 1983-1987* (México, D.F.: Dirección General de Programación y Evaluación, n.d.); James W. Wilkie, *The Mexican Revolution: Federal Expenditure and Social Change Since 1910* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970), p. 188; and SRA chart "Resoluciones Presidenciales Publicadas, Ejecutadas y Pendientes de Ejecutar por Período Presidencial, 1915-1980," photocopied in José Luis Mares, "Diagnóstico del Sector Agropecuario y Forestal; Estructura Social: La Reforma Agraria en México, 1915-1980; Un Nuevo Enfoque Análítico," manuscript, n.d., except all De la Huerta data are from Departamento Agrario, *Memoria de Labores, 1945-1946* (statistical section), figures subtracted from total for Carranza in source above. JLP data for resolutions are from SRA, Dirección General de Documentación e Información Agraria, "Resoluciones Presidenciales Publicadas en el Período de José López Portillo," computer printout October 1988, supplied by Alfonso Casillas Romahn; for JLP definitive data, see note a, above. MMH data are from SRA, "Resoluciones y Ejecuciones en el Período de Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado," computer printout August 1988, supplied by Casillas Romahn.

(PART II on overleaf)

Table 2 (Continued)

PART II. Beneficiaries¹

Date Term Ends ^a	President	Approx. Months in Office	Resolutions Published		Definitive Actions	
			Persons	Persons /Month	Persons	Persons /Month
May 21, 1920	Venustiano Carranza	48.4	59,848	1,237	40,068	828
Nov. 30, 1920	Adolfo de la Huerta	6.1	17,355	2,845	6,330	1,038
Nov. 30, 1924	Alvaro Obregón	48.0	164,128	3,419	134,798	2,808
Nov. 29, 1928	Plutarco Elías Calles	48.0	302,539	6,303	297,428	6,196
Feb. 4, 1930	Emilio Portes Gil	14.1	187,269	13,281	171,577	12,169
Sept. 3, 1932	Pascual Ortiz Rubio	30.8	57,994	1,883	64,556	2,096
Nov. 29, 1934	Abelardo L. Rodríguez	27.0	158,393	5,866	68,556	2,539
Nov. 29, 1940	Lázaro Cárdenas	72.0	764,888	10,623	811,157	11,266
Nov. 30, 1946	Manuel Avila Camacho	72.0	122,941	1,708	157,836	2,192
Nov. 30, 1952	Miguel Alemán Valdez	72.0	108,625	1,509	97,391	1,353
Nov. 30, 1958	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	72.0	226,292	3,143	231,888	3,221
Nov. 30, 1964	Adolfo López Mateos	72.0	289,356	4,019	304,486	4,229
Nov. 30, 1970	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	72.0	374,520	5,202	240,695	3,343
Nov. 30, 1976	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	72.0	223,250	3,101	206,452	2,867
Nov. 30, 1982	José López Portillo	72.0	245,488	3,410	264,532 ^c	3,674
Nov. 30, 1988	Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado	72.0	184,213	2,559	105,920	1,471
	Total	670.4	3,487,099 ^d	4,006	3,203,682	3,681

1. For notes, see Part I, above.

SOURCE: Resolutions, SRA chart, "Resoluciones Presidenciales Publicadas, Ejecutadas y Pendientes de Ejecutar por Periodo Presidencial, 1915-1980," given in Mares, slightly revising data in Nacional Financiera, *La Economía Mexicana en Cifras*, 1977, p. 45; except data for De la Huerta from Departamento Agraria, *Mémoire de Labores, 1945-1946* (statistical section), subtracted here from data for Carranza. JLP data are from SRA, Dirección General de Documentación e Información Agraria, "Resoluciones Presidenciales Publicadas en el Periodo de José López Portillo," computer printout October 1988, supplied by Alfonso Casillas Romahn (see note a, above).

MMH data are from SRA, "Resoluciones y Ejecuciones en el Periodo de Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado," computer printout August 1988, supplied by Casillas Romahn.

Definitive Actions, SRA chart for 1915-80 (as for resolutions, above), slightly revising Wilkie, *The Mexican Revolution: Federal Expenditure and Social Change Since 1910*, p. 194; except JLP data for definitive actions are from MMH, *Quinto Informe de Gobierno: Apéndice Estadístico*, 1987, p. 412. MMH data are from SRA, "Resoluciones y Ejecuciones en el Periodo de Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado," computer printout August 1988, supplied by Casillas Romahn.

60-C

PART III. Certificates of Ineffectability Granted to Protect Agricultural and Ranching Lands from Land Reform,¹ 1934-88^a
(Number)

Period	President	Agricultural		Ranching	
		Issued	Pending	Issued	Pending
1934-40	Lázaro Cárdenas	865	0	69	0
1940-46	Manuel Avila Camacho	13,350	0	126	0
1946-52	Miguel Alemán	73,694	0	575	0
1952-58	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	82,366	0	445	0
1958-64	Adolfo López Mateos	8,627	0	54	0
1964-70	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	2,055	0	749	0
1970-76	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	1,496	0	361	0
1976-82	José López Portillo	7,715	0	481	0
	Subtotal	190,235	0	2,862	0
1982-88	Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado	222,816	1,257	31,572	451
	Total	413,051	1,257	34,434	451

1. For farm lands, certificates are permanent; for ranching, some certificates are permanent and some are for 25 years. Data include certificates issued as renewal of protection granted earlier.

a. Between 1901 and 1933, 67 certificates were issued for agricultural lands, 2 for ranching lands.

SOURCE: SRA, Dirección General de Documentación e Información Agraria, "Ineffectabilidad: Concentrado de Certificados por Periodo Presidencial," computer printout August 1988, supplied by director general Alfonso Casillas Romahn.

Table 2 (Continued)

**PART IV. Agricultural Lands Protected
by Certificates of Inaffectability, 1936-88^a
(Hectares)**

Period	President	Type of Land ¹		Total ¹
		Irrigated	Rainfed	
1934-40	Lázaro Cárdenas	12,040	41,555	53,595
1940-46	Manuel Avila Camacho	115,474	292,712	408,186
1946-52	Miguel Alemán	387,397	455,416	842,813
1952-58	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	94,197	1,229,526	1,323,723
1958-64	Adolfo López Mateos	150,340	34,704	185,044
1964-70	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	60,796	52,413	113,209
1970-76	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	14,892	15,089	29,981
1976-82	José López Portillo	48,392	37,654	86,046
1982-88	Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado	343,906	1,476,657	1,820,563
Total		1,227,447	3,635,736	4,863,183

1. May include some renewal of certificates granted early in the program.

a. Between 1901 and 1933, 23 hectares were protected, 13 irrigated and 10 rainfed land.

SOURCE: SRA, Dirección General de Documentación e Información Agraria, "Inaffectabilidad: Superficie Amparada por Certificados Agrícolas Emitidos," computer printout August 1988, supplied by director general Alfonso Casillas Romahn.

Chart 60 E

**PART V. Ranching Lands Protected
by Certificates of Inaffectability, 1934-88^a
(Hectares)**

Period	President	Total
1934-40	Lázaro Cárdenas	114,369
1940-46	Manuel Avila Camacho	736,148
1946-52	Miguel Alemán	2,316,743
1952-58	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	945,577
1958-64	Adolfo López Mateos	71,944
1964-70	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	2,262,575
1970-76	Luis Echeverría Alvarez	262,024
1976-82	José López Portillo	70,387
1982-88	Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado	9,311,582
Total		16,091,890

1. Includes renewal of certificates.

a. Between 1901 and 1933, 54 hectares were protected, 472 of low quality and 69 of medium quality.

SOURCE: SRA, Dirección General de Documentación e Información Agraria, "Inaffectabilidad: Superficie Amparada por Certificados Ganaderos Emitidos," computer printout August 1988, supplied by director general Alfonso Casillas Romahn.

Population growth is the sum of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration. Large-scale migration to the United States has probably reduced Mexico's annual growth somewhat in recent years, though the actual amount is impossible to calculate. But the significant factor in population growth has been natural increase. In Mexico, the two components of natural increase—birth and death rates—have taken very different directions, as seen in Figure 2.

Birth-death gap

3.5 percent in the early 1970s—a rate at which a population doubles in just 20 years.

Findings noted below from the national survey of late 1976, conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey. In the turbulent decade of revolution and civil war from 1910 to 1920, 1918-1919 and the first substantial emigration to the United States, actually reduced population numbers by 5 percent a year. Growth picked up with the gradual return of national stability at an average 1.2 to 1.5 percent annual rate until 1940 when the population totaled 20 million. Each decade since then has seen a startling rise in annual population growth rates: 2.7 percent in the 1940s, 3.1 percent in the 1950s, 3.4 percent in the 1960s, and an estimated

Source: Francisco Alba, *La población de México: evolución y demografía reciente*, D.F.: El Colegio de México, 1977. Table 2.2; Mexican National Fertility Survey 1976, advance data supplied by World Fertility Survey, London, and director of the Mexican Survey; United Nations, Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Statistical Papers, Series A*, various issues.

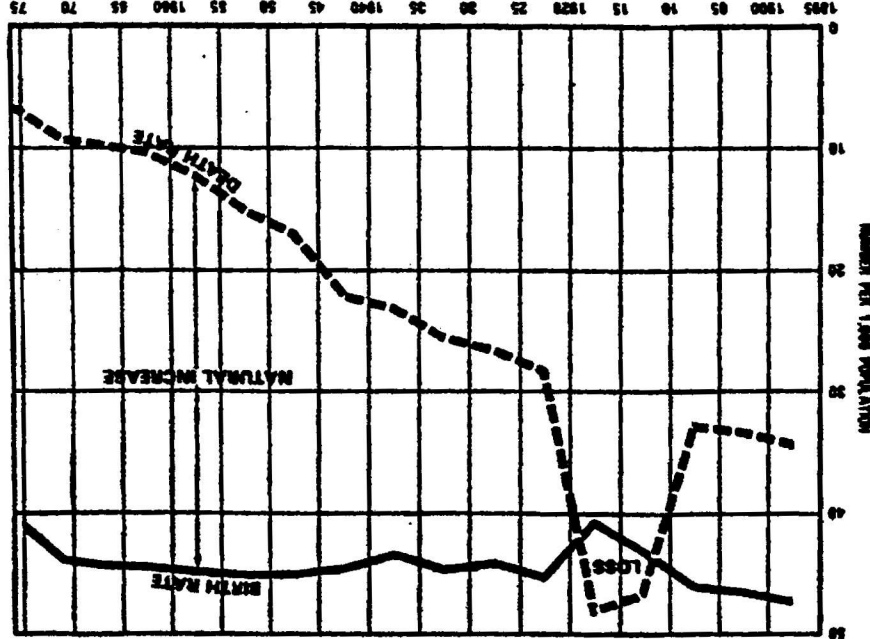
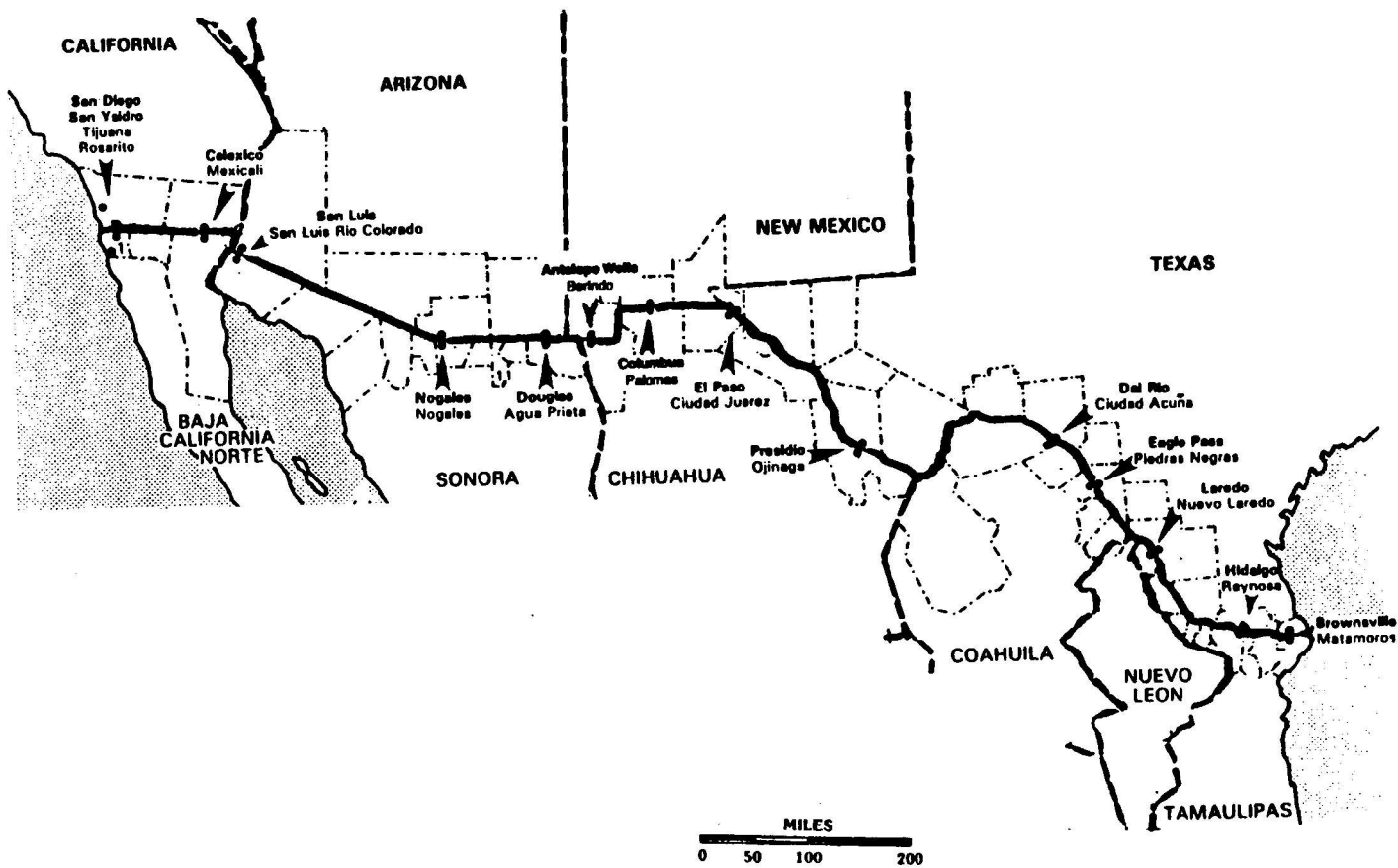


Figure 2. Birth and Death Rates: Mexico, 1895-1976

Chart 60 F

CHART 61

THE MEXICO-UNITED STATE BORDER



1979

ALIANZA PARA LA PRODUCCION

**Señores: INDUSTRIALES
COMERCIANTES
Y EMPRESARIOS**

Decidanse e Instálense en:

**LAS NUEVAS
CIUDADES
INDUSTRIALES**



- 1.- NUEVA TIJUANA, B. C.
- 2.- MEXICALI, B. C.
- 3.- MATAMOROS, TAMPS.
- 4.- AGUASCALIENTES, AGS.
- 5.- TORREON, COAH.
- 6.- DURANGO, DGO.
- 7.- LEON, GTO.
- 8.- CELAYA, GTO.
- 9.- TEPIC, NAY.
- 10.- IGUALA, GRO.
- 11.- FRAMBOYAN, VER.
- 12.- TIZAYUCA, HGO.
- 13.- XICOTENCATL, TLAX.
- 14.- QUERETARO, QRO.
- 15.- MERIDA, YUC.
- 16.- VILLAHERMOSA, TAB.
- 17.- MORELIA, MICH.
- 18.- LINARES, N. L.
- 19.- OCOTLAN, JAL.
- 20.- SUBMETROPOLI TIJUANA, B. C.

El País le ofrece:

Población (en millones)		Producto Interno Bruto (en miles de millones de Dts.)
67	MEXICO	73
36	ESPAÑA	116
14	HOLANDA	100
10	BELGICA	73
8	SUECIA	68
6	SUIZA	61
5	DINAMARCA	38
3	IRLANDA	9

Fuente: Fondo Monetario Internacional IFB

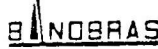
Fidein le ofrece:

- NAVES INDUSTRIALES, venta a plazos o arrendamiento con opción a compra
- NAVES COMERCIALES
- EQUIPO Y MAQUINARIA con facilidades de adquisición
- CENTRALES DE SERVICIO: Bodegas, Centros de Capacitación, Plantas de Tratamiento de Aguas Industriales, etc.

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México 6, D. F. Teléfonos 535-51-51 535-13-56
o a las Gerencias de cada Cd. Industrial arriba mencionadas



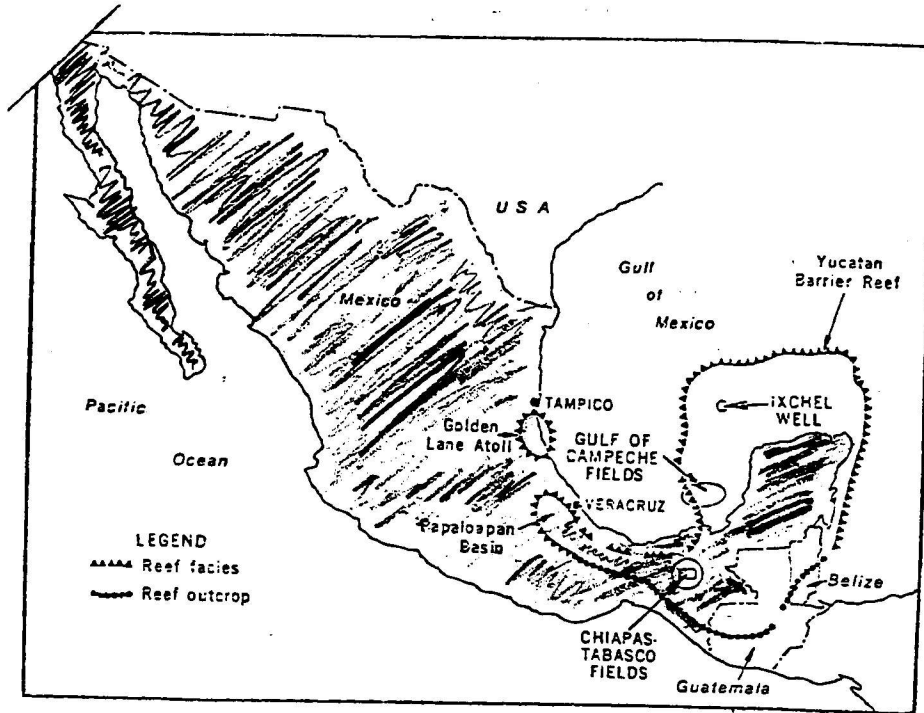
nacional financiera, s.a.



*Fideicomiso del Gobierno Federal para Conjuntos, Parques, Ciudades Industriales y Centros Comerciales

Chart G3

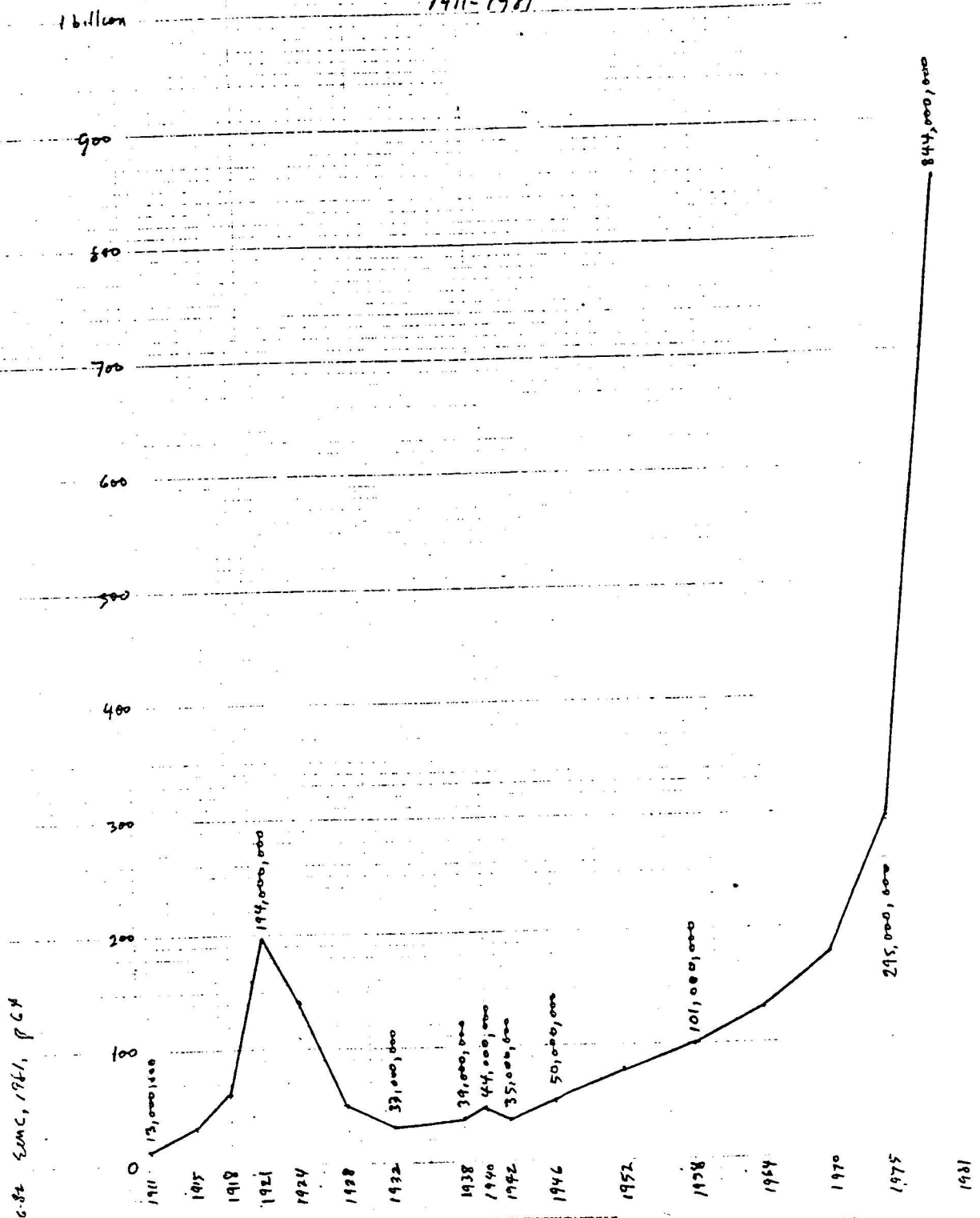
Mexico's Oil Production Areas, 1978



Science 12-22-78

Chart 64

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, BARRELS PER YEAR, 1911-1981



6-82 EOMC, 1981, p. 64

Chart 65

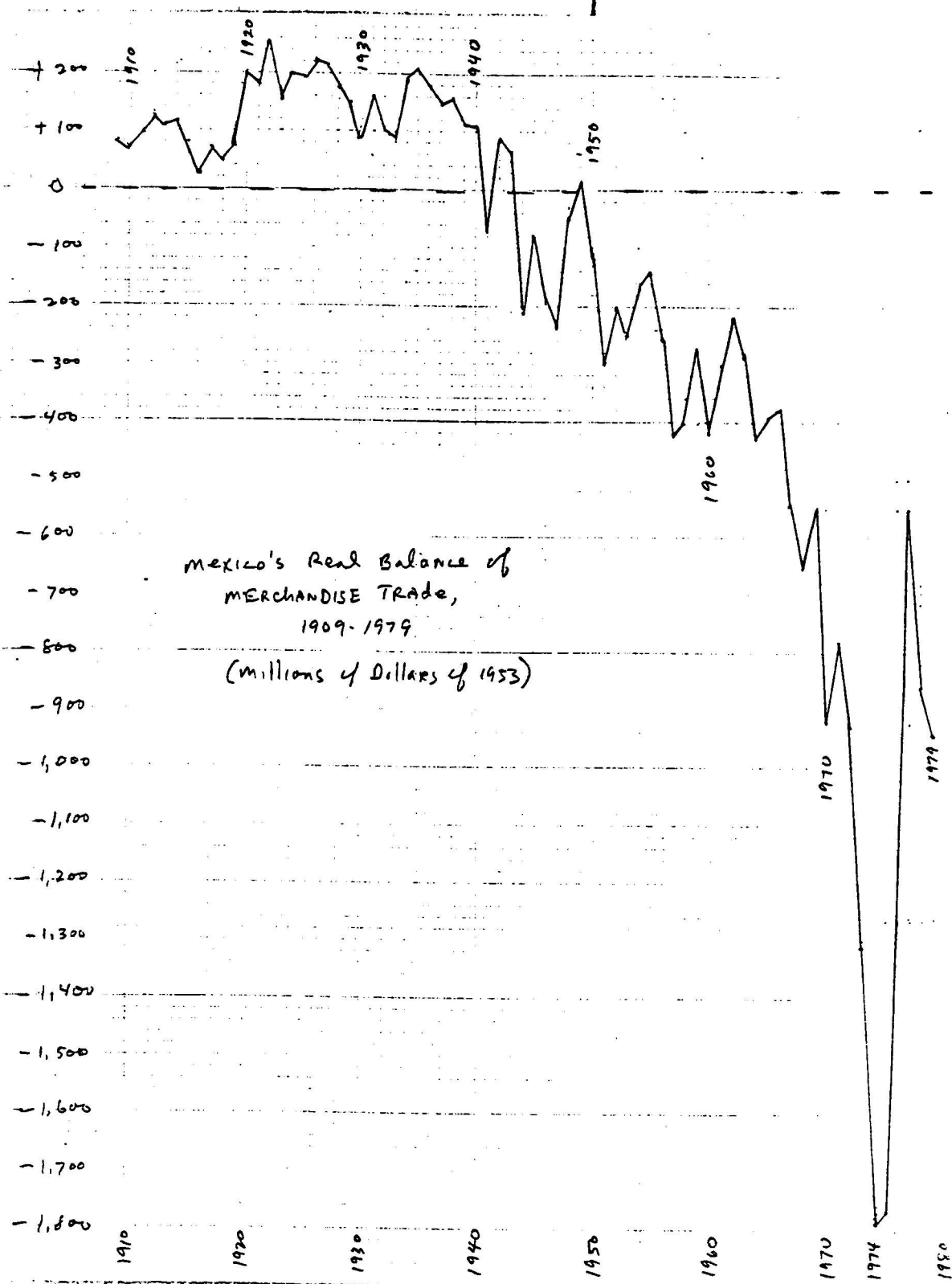


Chart 67

Average Per Cent of Mexican Central Government Budgetary Expenditure by Type of
Emphasis and Presidential Term, 1935-1976

^aTotal = 100.0 Per Cent

Years	President	No. of Years Average	Economic	Social	Administrative
A. Projected					
1935-1940	Cárdenas	6	30.5	23.0	46.5
1941-1946	Ávila Camacho	6	30.7	23.5	45.8
1947-1952	Alemán	6	39.2	18.6	42.2
1953-1958	Ruiz Cortines	6	43.8	20.4	35.8
1959-1964	López Mateos	6	38.9	31.6	29.5
1965- 1969 1970	Díaz Ordaz	5 6	38.1	37.4	24.5
1971-1976	Echeverría	6	39.1	27.6	33.3
B. Actual					
1935-1940	Cárdenas	6	37.6	18.3	44.1
1941-1946	Ávila Camacho	6	39.2	16.5	44.3
1947-1952	Alemán	6	51.9	13.3	34.8
1953-1958	Ruiz Cortines	6	52.7	14.4	32.9
1959-1964	López Mateos	6	39.1	19.5	41.4
1965- 1968 1970	Díaz Ordaz	4 6	40.6	21.0	38.4
1971-1976	Echeverría	6	45.3	23.5	31.2

Source: Calculated from Wilkie, La Revolución Mexicana (1910-1976)
(México, D.F.: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1978), pp. 354-355 and 358.

50%

Chart 68

49.5

Central and Parastate "Power":
Average Real Gross Expenditure,
As Share of GDP, 1900-1982
(%)

45

45%

40

40

Central + Parastate

35

35

30

30

31.3

25

25

23.9

20

20

Central

Parastate

15

15

10

10

5

5

0

0

Díaz Obregón

Caller
Portes Gal

Díaz Rubio

Rodríguez

Cárdenas

Ávila Camacho

Alamón

Ruiz Cortines

López Mateos

Díaz Ordaz

Echeverría

López Portillo

Cárdenas

Alamón

Ruiz Cortines

Díaz Ordaz

Echeverría

López Portillo

Ávila Camacho

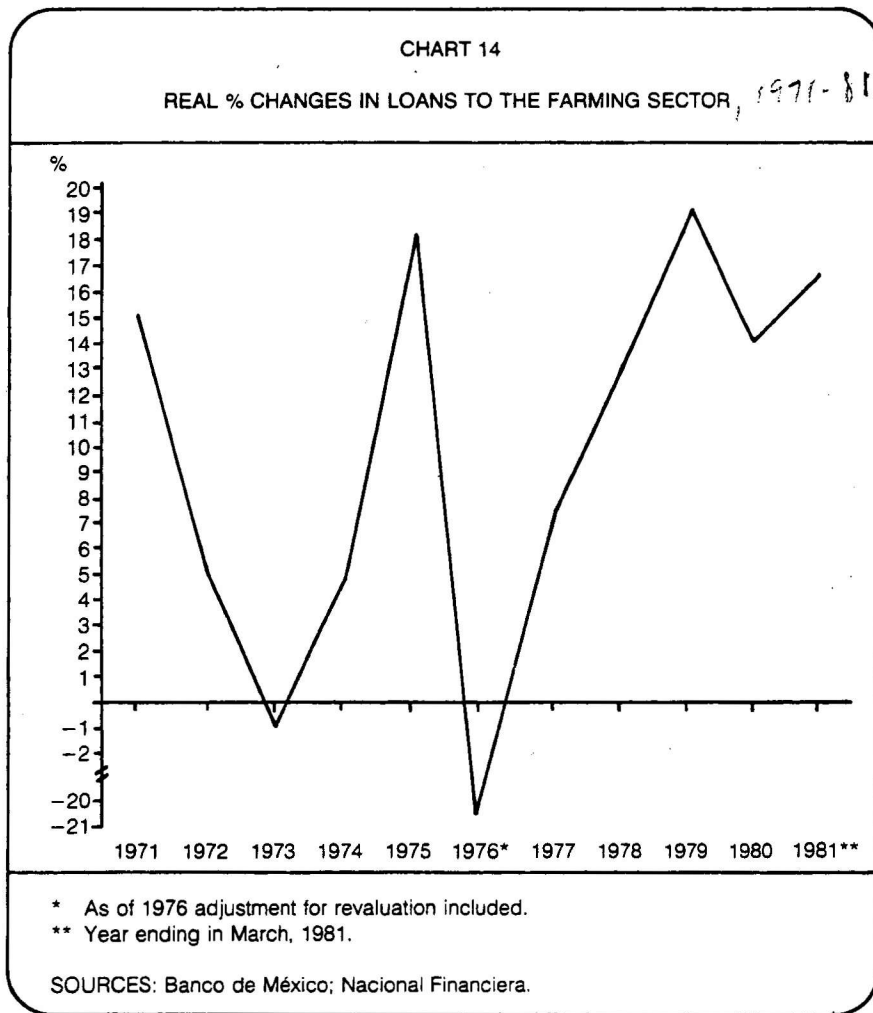
26.9

15.9

22.6

15.4

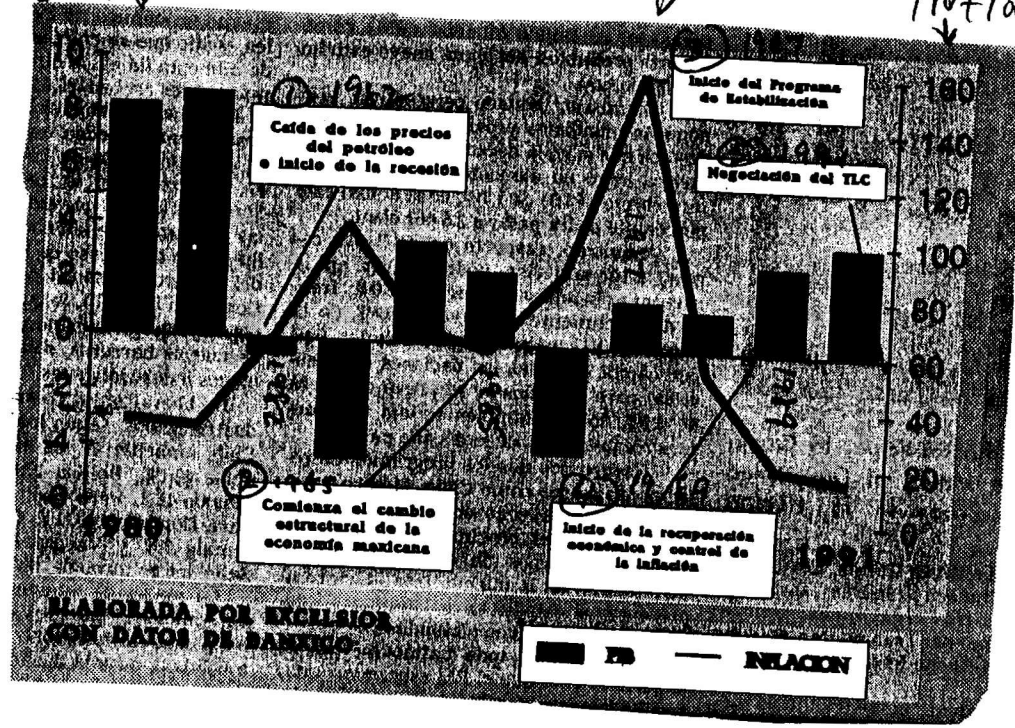
Chart 69



Mexico in the 1980s

Per Cent
Change
GDP ↓

Per Cent
Change
Inflation ↓

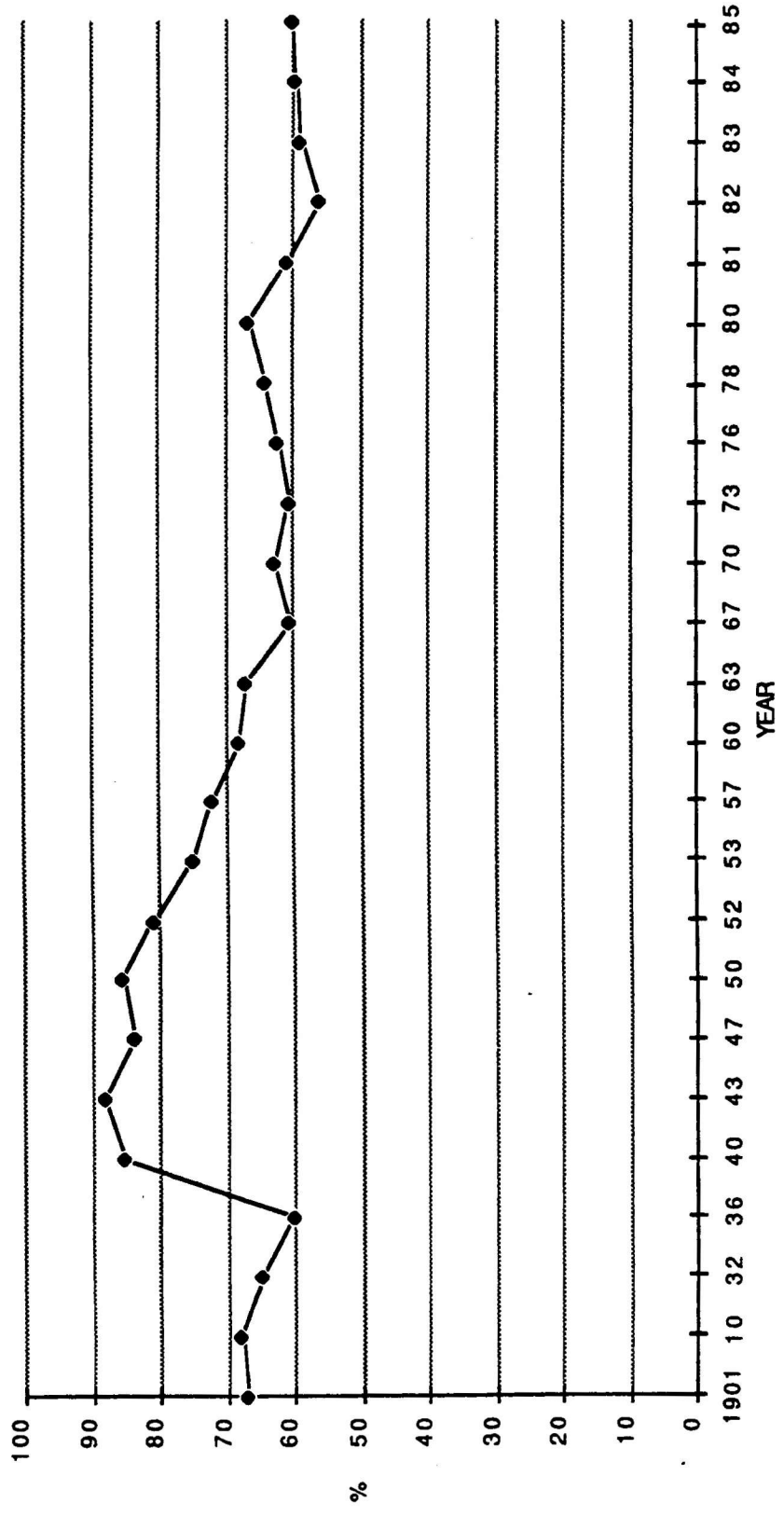


72

Excelior
5-25-91

- ① collapse of Oil prices 1982
- ② Restructuring begins = privatization 1985
- ③ price stabilization begins = pact on price 1987
- ④ Economic Recovery Begins; inflation controlled 1989
- ⑤ Free Trade Agreement Negotiation 1991

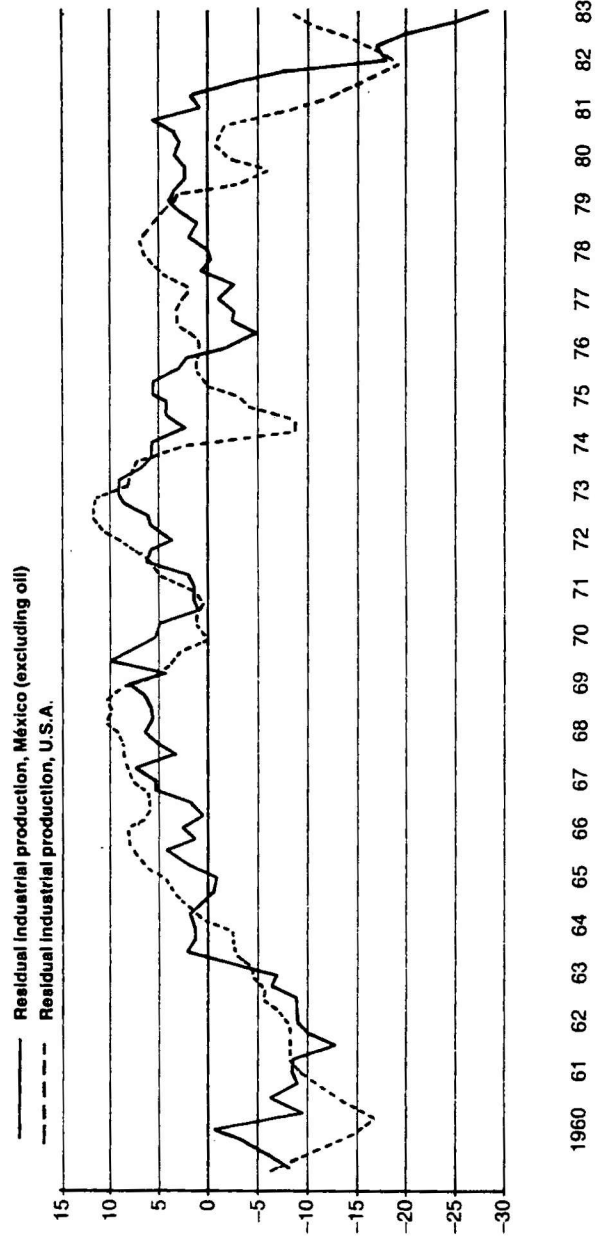
Mexico's Trade with the United States, as a Share of Mexico's World Trade, Sample Years, 1901-1985



1901

Just 71 A

**INDEX OF TRENDS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO**
(Quarterly data from January, 1960 to April, 1983)



SOURCE: Banco de México and International Financial Statistics, IMF.

Abstract 72

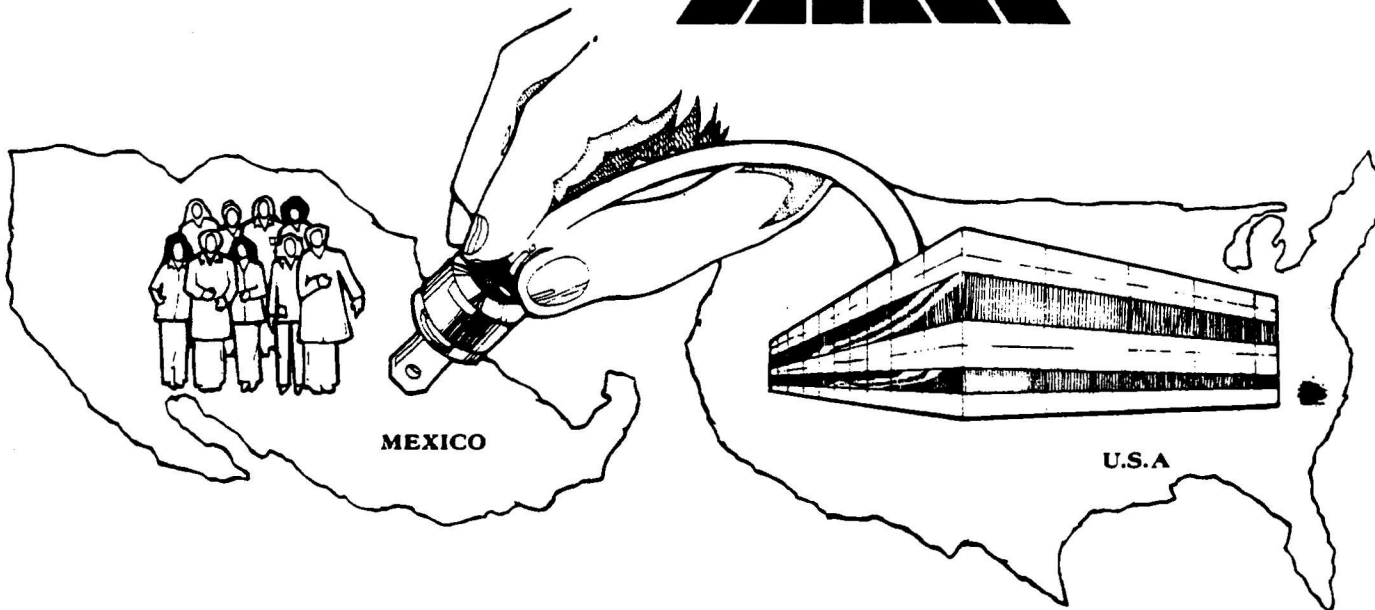


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Foreign Investment Law: As it is Now

The Mexican government has been steadily relaxing restrictions on foreign investment since 1982. While there are still a number of industries where the government must approve majority foreign ownership, the number of industries where foreign investment is not allowed to exceed 49 percent has decreased substantially. Foreign investment of less than 100 million dollars is allowed without government approval and in unclassified industries under certain conditions, according to the May 1989 investment regulations. Here is the list of industries where foreign participation in Mexico is still restricted:

Government Only
 Oil and natural gas extraction
 Extraction and/or processing of uranium and radioactive materials
 Basic petrochemicals
 Oil refining
 Treatment of uranium and processed nuclear fuels
 Coin minting
 Electricity generation, transmission and supply
 Railroad transportation services
 Telegraph services

Comments: Though the law says government ownership only, a number of areas are expected to open to international private investment, including: basic petrochemicals, through reclassification to secondary petrochemicals; electricity generation, as Bechtel is considering building electric plants along the U.S.-Mexican border; and railroad transportation, because Ferrocarriles Nacionales badly needs help upgrading its tracks and locomotives.

Mexicans only
 Forestry
 Exploitation of tree nurseries

Retailing of liquefied fuel gas
 Natural gas distribution*
 Truck cargo transportation
 Passenger land transportation
 Coastal maritime transport*
 Air transport*
 Tugging services
 Radio and television
 Nobby public services
 Custom house and representation services
 Above-water transportation-related services

30 percent or less foreign
 Banking
 Brokerage Houses
Comments: Foreign investment is limited to 5 percent per foreigner that can account for up to 30 percent of total equity. Here too, experts predict that an opening is in the offing under the auspices of the North American Free Trade Agreement talks.

34 percent or less foreign
 Mining activities including mineral carbon, iron minerals and phosphoric rock*

40 percent or less foreign
 Secondary petrochemicals*
 Autoparts*
49 percent or less foreign
 Telecommunications
 Fishing
 Financial service companies
 Leasing
 Factoring
 Mining*
 Explosives and fireworks manufacturing
 Firearms and cartridges manufacture and sales

Comments: Under the May 1989 foreign investment law regulation, the government opened the sectors denoted by a * to majority foreign ownership through 20-year trust funds. Certain restrictions apply: 1) the companies: need new investments to increase output, to produce new goods or to update their facilities with new technology for export purposes; 2) the company is in financial trouble due to foreign debt or poor sales. The trust must stipulate the terms for the sale of the foreign holdings in the company



PHOTO: CUMPROCURADO
 Citibank: An exception to the rule

back to Mexicans. The regulation also allows foreigners to have majority equity ownership, but not majority voting rights, in areas reserved for Mexicans through trust funds or "pyramiding." Many experts say that government foreign investment law changes will include an amendment of the May 1989 regulations to the law.

Reported by Mike Zellner

April 20, 1992

EL FINANCIERO INTERNATIONAL

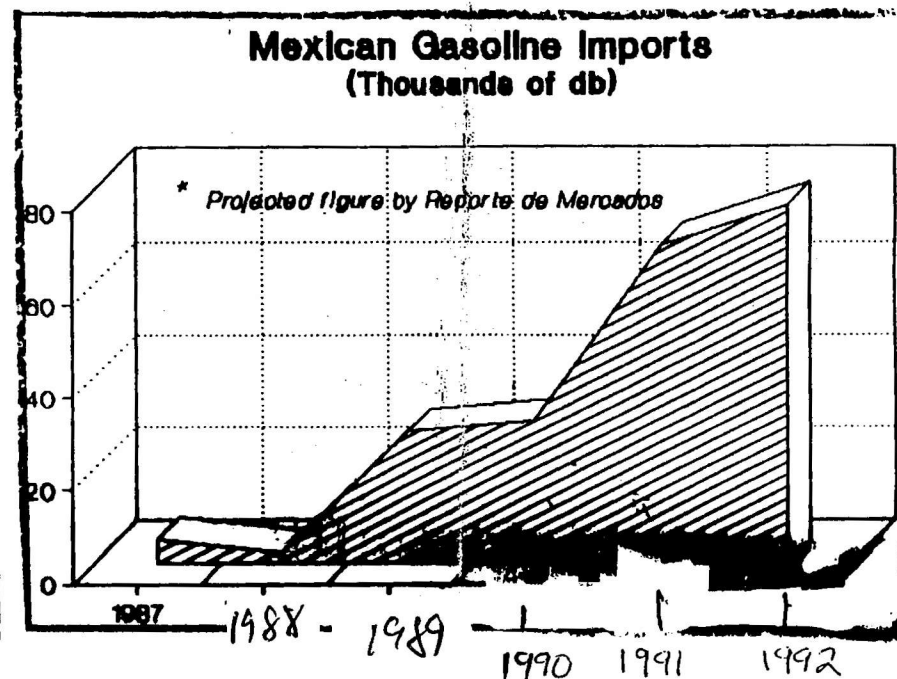
TRADE

Pemex Launches Franchise System

By Ted Bardacke
El Financiero International

As anyone who has travelled through Mexico by car knows, gas stations owned by Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex) — the only ones in the country — are a disaster. On the highways, one must negotiate the ruts and potholes and squeeze through the trucks to arrive at the pumps where, besides getting a tank of gas — watch that attendant, he has several tricks to rip you off — a small child might grease up your windshield with an oily rag.

In the cities, the story is lines, lines and more lines. There is nothing like the frustrated stare of 15 drivers and the station attendant to dissuade one from asking for an oil check.



Mexico in Oil Flow Arrangements, 1980s

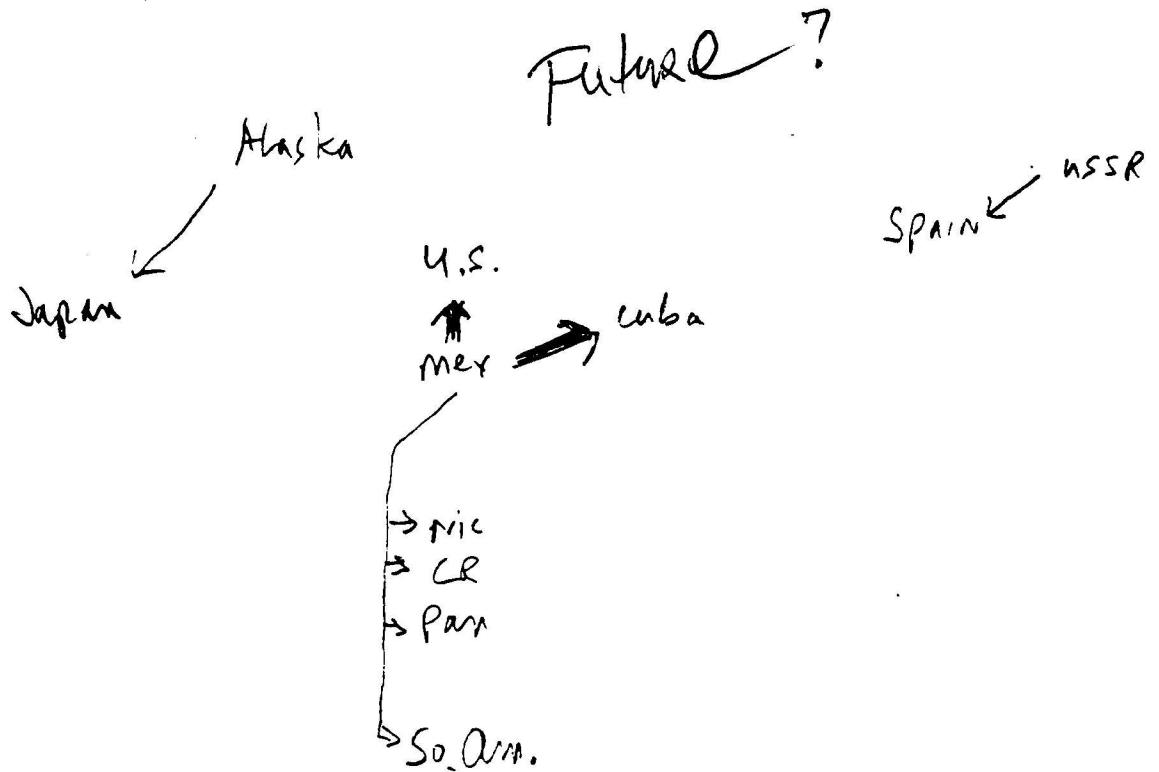
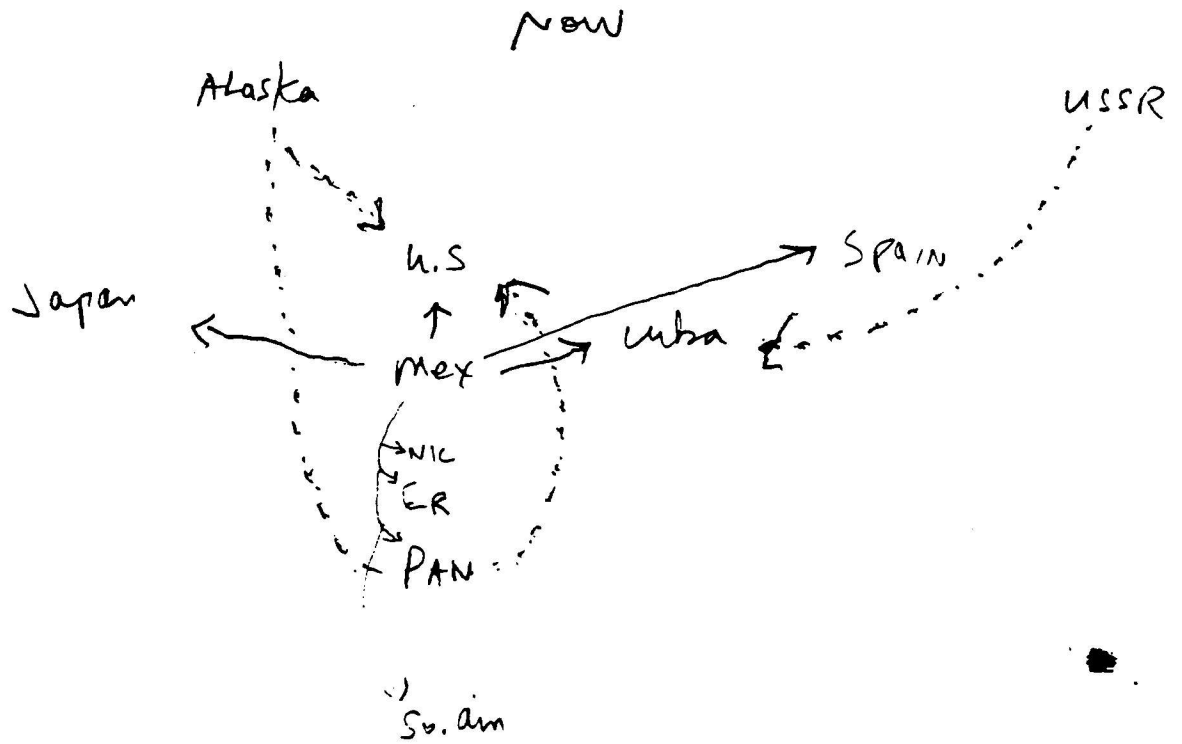


Chart 76

Yearly Foreign Tourism to Mexico, 1929-1987

1929	14,000
1934	64,000
1940	126,000
1946	250,000
1954	500,000
1964	1,000,000 (Raymond Vernon's "maximum")
1970	2,000,000
1976	3,000,000
1981	4,000,000
1986	4,625,000
1987	5,407,000

Source: 1929-1954, Nacional Financiera,
50 Años de Revolución Mexicana en Cifras (1963)

1964-1976 Statistics on the Mexican Economy, 1981,

1981 Instituto Nacional de Estadística,
Boletín Mensual 7:4 (1983)

1986-87 Banco Nacional de México,
Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico, April,
 1987; see 1988

Tourism, 1985-1986

BASIC TOURISM STATISTICS, 1985-1986
(Thousands of persons)

Tourism	1985	1986	Percentage variation
Incoming	4,207	4,625	9.9
By air	2,692	2,950	9.6
By land	1,515	1,675	10.6
Outgoing	2,730	2,469	-9.6
By air	740	656	-11.4
By land	1,990	1,813	-8.9
Passenger arrivals at National airports			
Domestic flights	12,608.9	11,123.4	-11.8
International flights	2,899.8	2,917.2	0.6
Charter flights	302.9	377.7	24.7
Hotel occupancy (%)			
Selected areas	54.0	55.1	1.1
Integrally-planned resort areas ¹	60.7	66.7	6.0
Traditional beach areas ²	51.2	50.7	-0.5
Large urban areas ³	55.8	57.7	1.9
Interior tourist areas ⁴	53.0	53.7	0.7

NOTES: 1 Cancún, Ixtapa, Loreto, Cabo San Lucas.

2 Acapulco, Cozumel, La Paz, Manzanillo, Mazatlán, Puerto Vallarta, Veracruz.

3 Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey.

4 28 other cities.

SOURCE: Banamex, Department of Economic Research. Based on data from the General Office of Tourism Policies, Ministry of Tourism.

78

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, FROM FOREIGN SECTOR, 1986
(Millions of dollars)

	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
Tourism	1,787.0	620.0	+1,167.0
Border-area transactions	1,192.0	1,512.0	-320.0
In-bond plants	1,305.0	—	+1,305.0
Foreign trade	15,775.0	11,509.0	+4,266.0
Total	20,059.0	13,641.0	+6,418.0

SOURCE: Banco de México, preliminary figures.

79

TOP TWENTY-FIVE MEXICAN EXPORT PRODUCTS
(Thousand of dollars)

	1986	1985
Crude	5,531,465	13,308,776
Car motors	1,168,418	1,039,729
Green coffee	822,830	480,978
Tomatoes	423,723	198,150
Car parts	374,469	240,743
Frozen shrimp	360,618	326,121
Silver bars	308,102	261,795
Bovine cattle	256,573	143,247
Iron and steel products	215,470	100,102
Gas-oil	211,472	216,132
Cars	205,683	116,637
Vegetables and fresh fruits	203,202	145,529
Glass and glass products	179,015	153,116
Unfinished copper	161,972	148,338
Fuel-oil	152,950	214,373
Artificial or synthetic textile fibers	152,306	85,884
Polycarboxylic acids	143,684	148,987
Sulphur	134,857	113,037
Iron bars and ingots	125,207	36,177
Beer	117,009	65,517
Hydraulic cement	116,132	88,763
Radio and TV parts	106,506	44,008
Machine parts	95,227	101,558
Data processing equipment	93,806	69,704
Plastic materials and synthetic resins	88,359	63,924

SOURCE: Banamex, Department of Economic Research. Based on data supplied by the Banco de México.

Source: Banco Nacional de México,
Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico, April,
1987

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CABO SAN LUCAS, Calinda	279	395	ACAPULCO, Acapulco Plaza	380	499
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81
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Mexico

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SI-A

Mexico Travel 2004, vs Jamaica

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**"Visible" History Seen in Terms of Patterns:
Hurdles viewed as stimuli and as obstacles**

1990's	Integration of U.S. Mexico economies? Oil swaps; Cheap energy edge= export manufacturing.
1981	New land reform; foreign tourism grows from 3 million (1976) to over 4 million (1980).
1976	Oil boom; transportation crisis.
1970's	"Population Problem" and U.S. escape valve; Export substitution; psychological independence from "national inferiority."
1970	"Statist Revolution" begins.
1968	"Olympic riots" and university student problem: Echeverría reaction 1970-76 in crisis
1964-70	Foreign tourists grow from 1 million to 2 million (2x so-called maximum)
1960-70	"Balanced Revolution"; Raymond Vernon view.
1950-53	Korean War; 1957 540,000 foreign tourists; Manuel German Parra vs. Sanford Most view.
1940-45	World War II; 1940-60 Mexico's "Economic Revolution"; 1946 250,000 foreign tourists; import substitution.
1930-32	Economic depression ; 1930-40 "Social Revolution"; Moralization campaign of Cardenas; "Lo Mexicano"
1920's	Rebuild war-torn Mexico; 1929 - PNR; 14,000 foreign tourists.
1917	Modern Constitution
1910	Political Revolution
1876-1910	Diaz economic modernization
mid-1850's	Juárez Constitutional wars
1846-48	War with the U.S.
Civil Wars	
1810-21	Political independence and war.

82

"Invisible" Patterns

Chart 83

1570
98% Indian blood
1 unit
1810
60% Ind. blood

1910
21% Indian speakers
77% illiterate over 6
71% geog. isolated (under 2,500 pop)

1980
9% Indian Speakers
13% illiterate (no schooling)
34% geog. isolated

2000
9% Indian Speakers
10% illiterate
25% geographically
isolated
(under 2,500)

Gross Product Comparisons, 2001

All nations (both industrial and developing) with gross product over US\$200 billion, based on annual average exchange rates)

Changes in ranking come from exchange rate fluctuations.

Country/Economy	2001	G-8
1 United States	\$10,082	YES
2 Japan	4,141	YES
3 Germany	1,846	YES
4 United Kingdom	1,424	YES
5 France	1,310	YES
California	1,309	
6 China (excluding Hong Kong)	1,159	
7 Italy	1,089	YES
8 Canada	694	YES
9 Mexico	618	
/ 10 Spain	582	
\ 10 Los Angeles 5-County Area	582	
11 Brazil	504	
12 India	481	
13 South Korea	422	
14 Netherlands	380	
15 Australia	357	
Los Angeles County	339	
16 Russia	310	YES
17 Taiwan	282	
18 Argentina	269	
19 Switzerland	247	
20 Belgium	230	
21 Sweden	210	
.....		
Orange County	119	
Riverside-San Bernardino Area	95	
Ventura County	29	
San Diego County	111	

Sources: OECD, IMF, L.A. County Economic Development Corp.
Revised: 8/29/2002

Crude Oil Production, Mexico; Thousand Barrels per Day

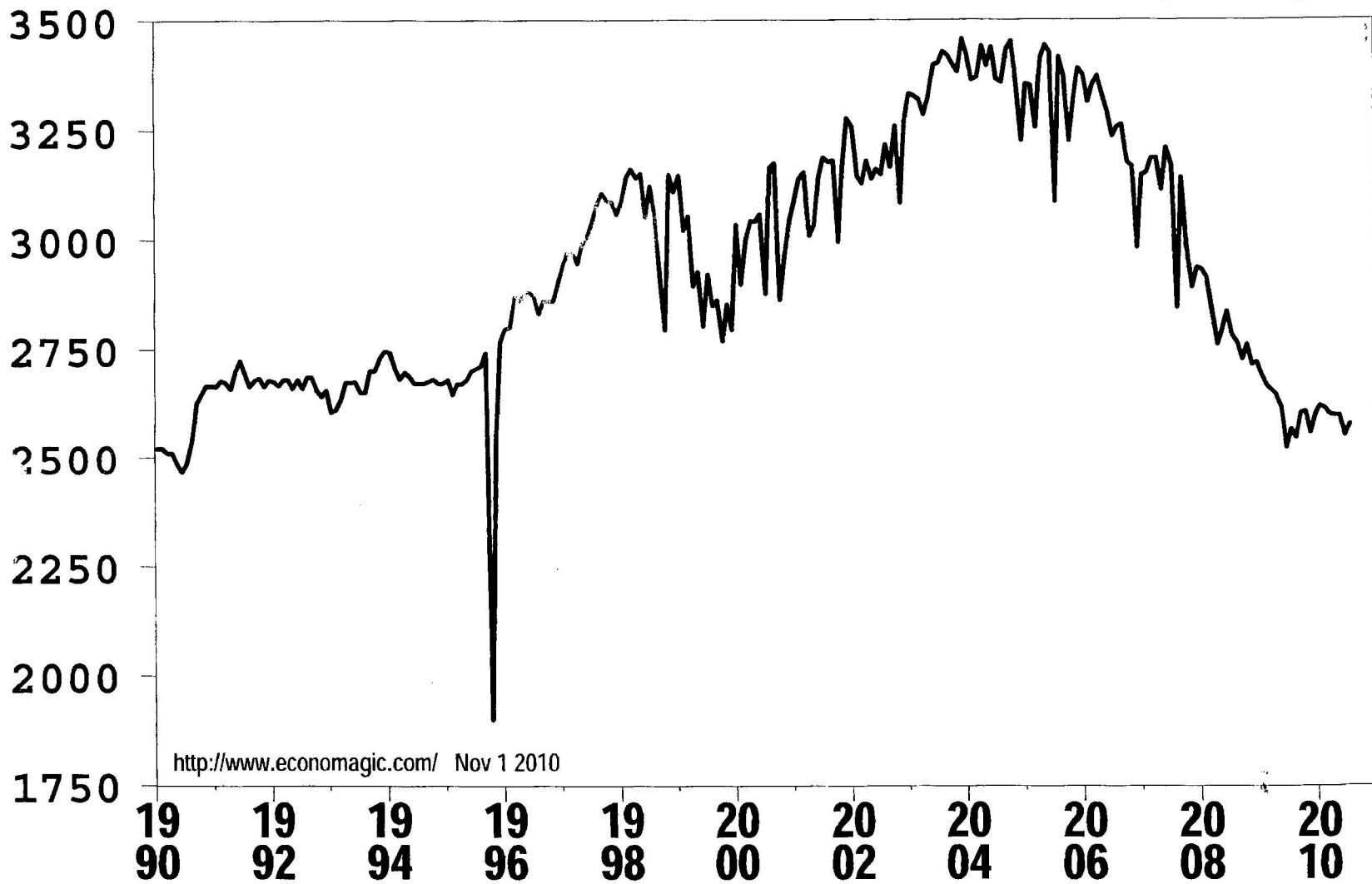


CHART 85

chart 8b

Sandra Khanian

Yearly Foreign Tourism to Mexico

1995-2008

Year	Arrivals
1995	20,241,000
1996	21,395,000
1997	19,351,000
1998	19,392,000
1999	19,043,000
2000	20,641,000
2001	19,810,000
2002	19,667,000
2003	18,665,000
2004	20,618,000
2005	21,915,000
2006	21,353,000
2007	21,370,000
2008	22,637,000

Source: 1995- 2008 World Tourism Organization;

<http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=tourism+mexico+united+states&id=208>

Chart 87

Copper & Lead, 1900-2010

Indexes of Mineral Production 1900-2010

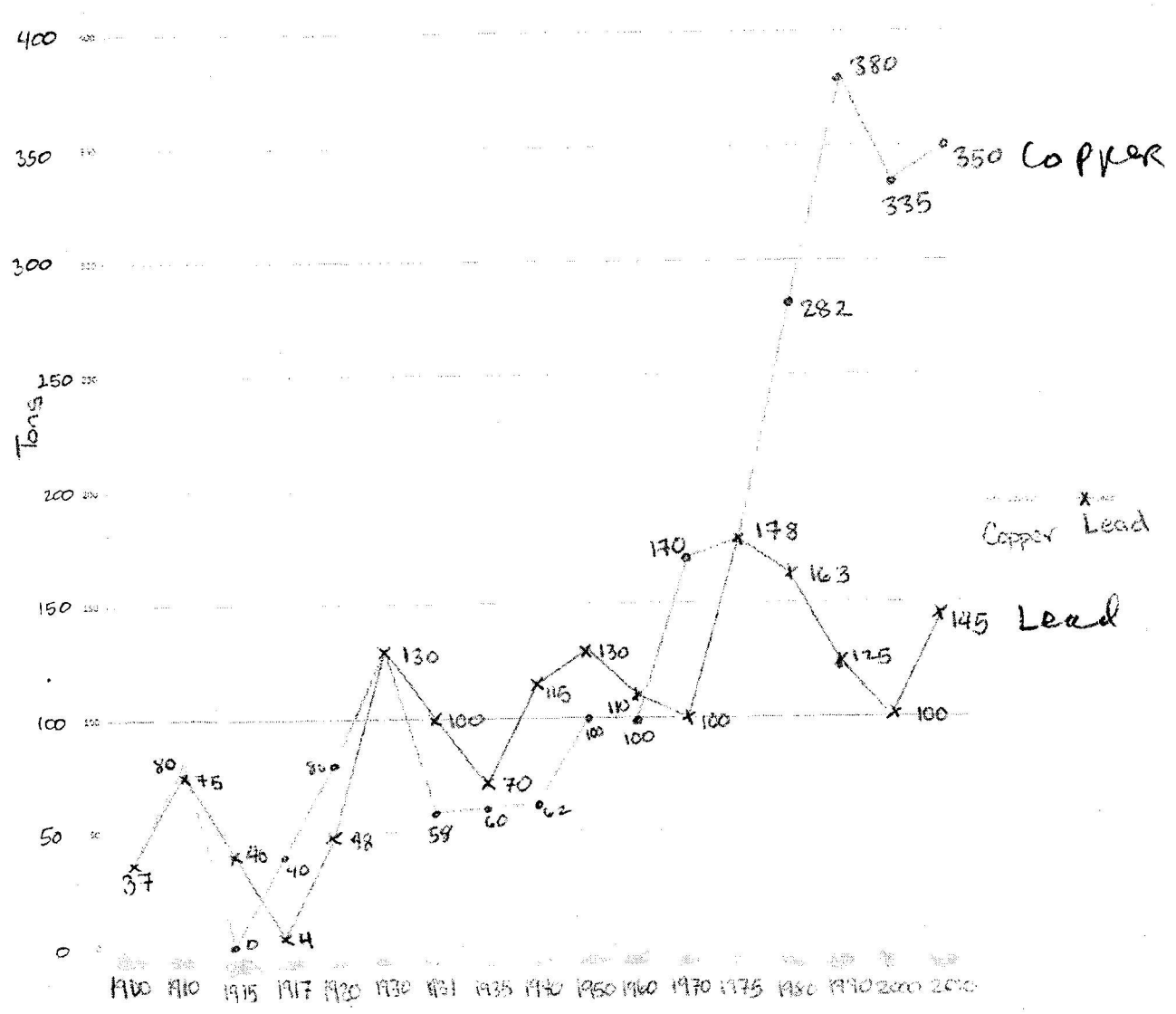


Chart 88

Real Minimum Wage Index 1950-1979

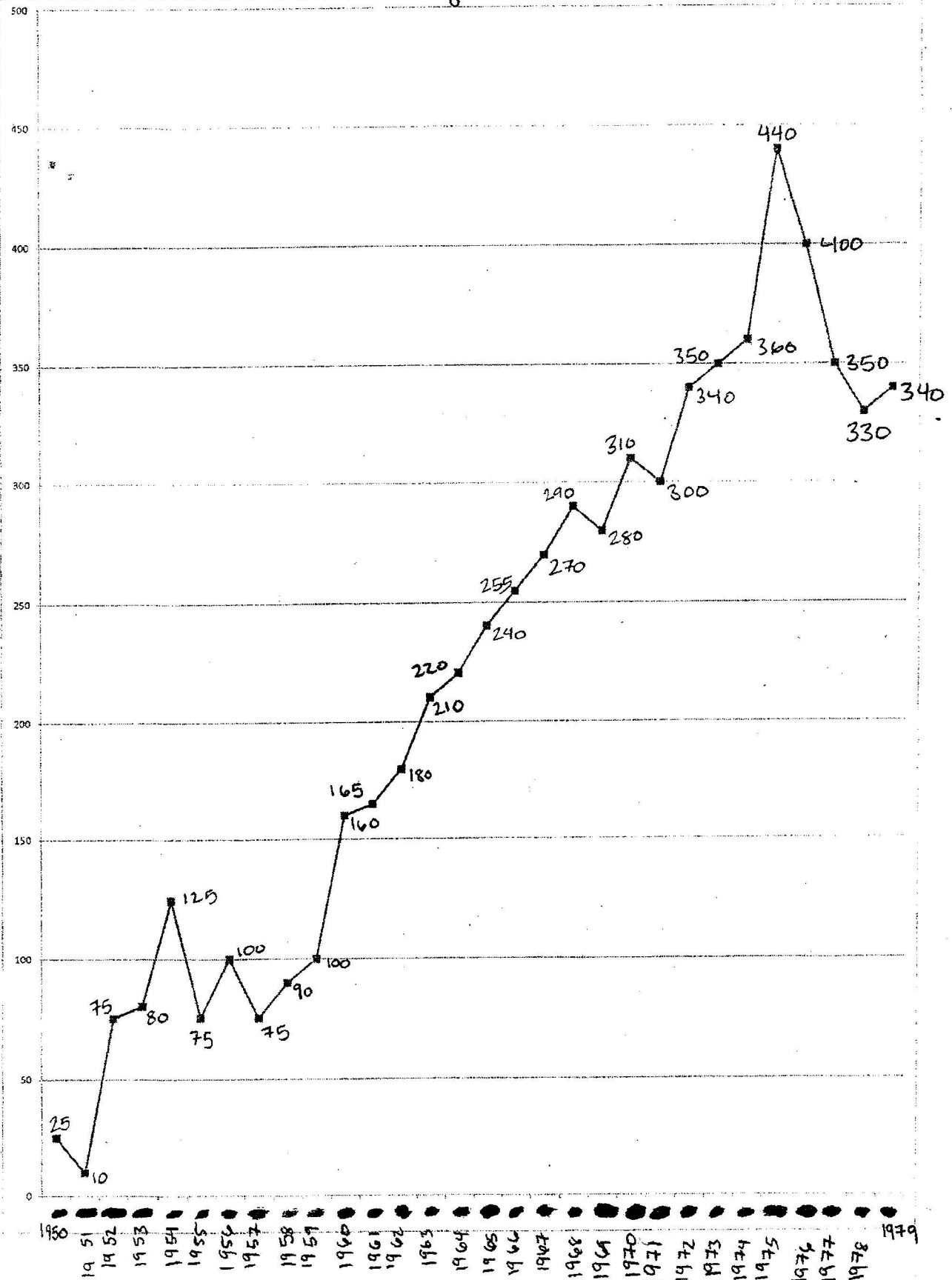


Chart 89

Apperent Real Daily Urban Low Salary, 1900 - 2010

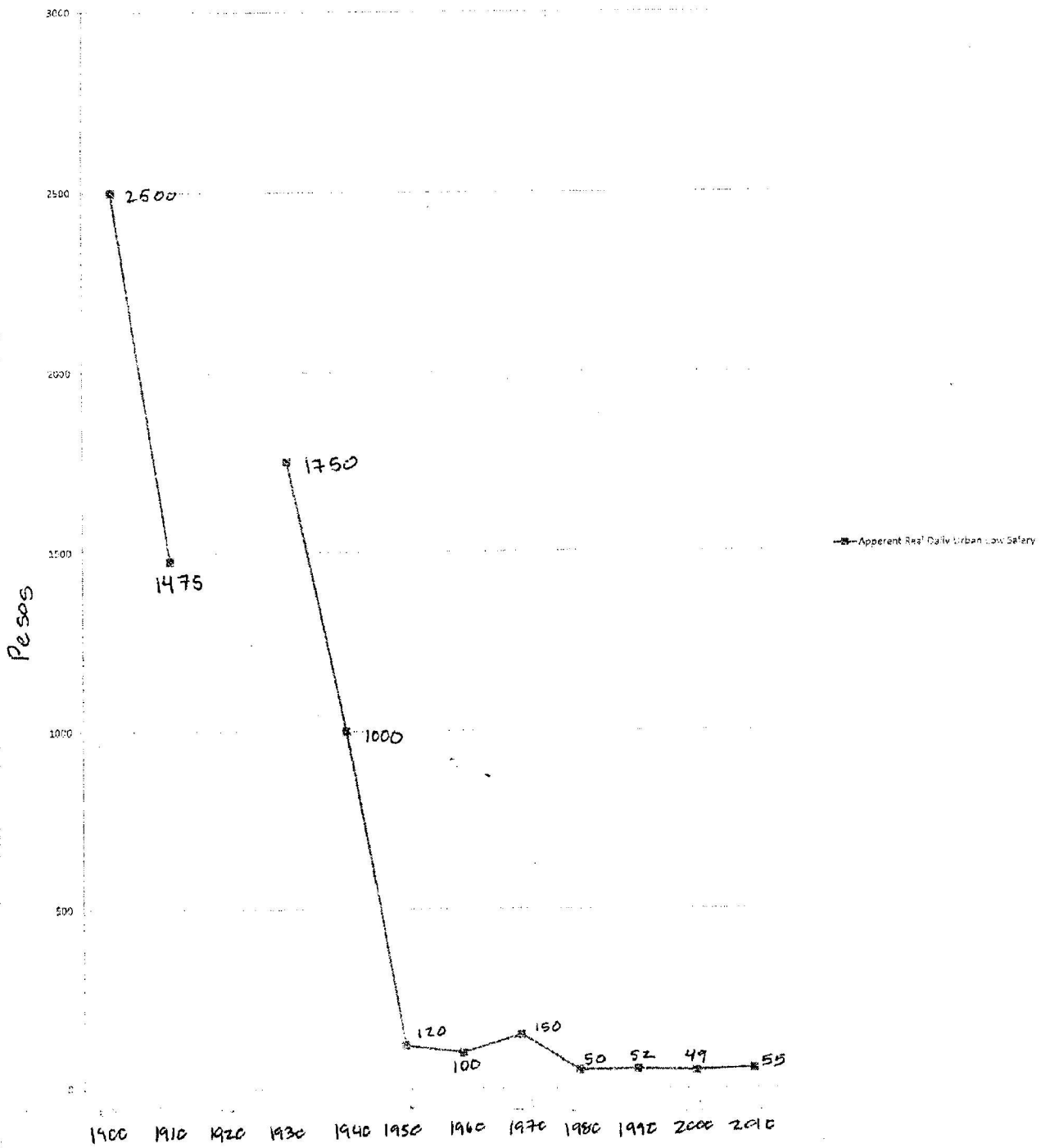


Chart 90

Illiteracy Ages 15 and Older, 1970-2007, Mexico

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Volume 38 and World Bank Data

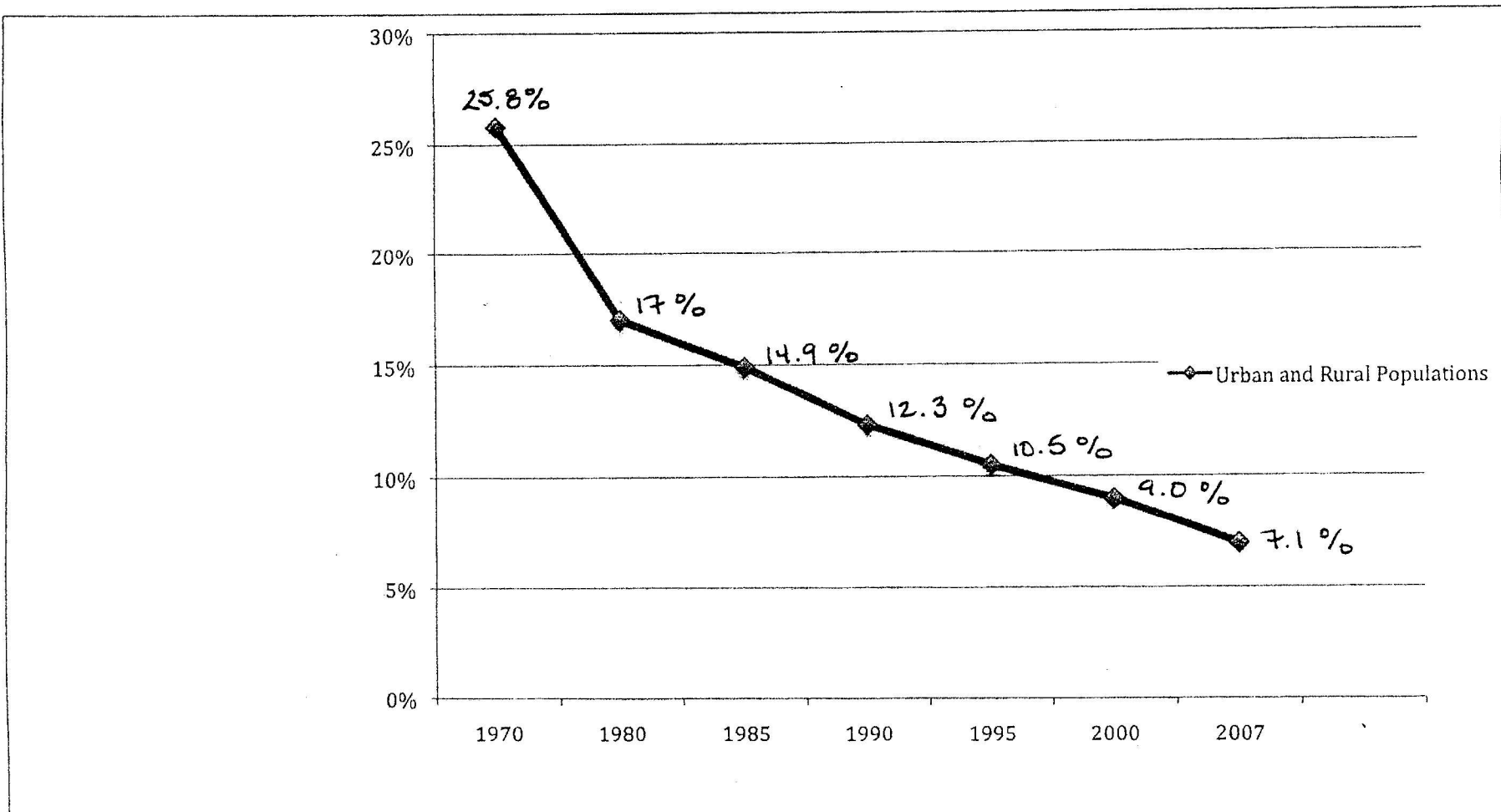
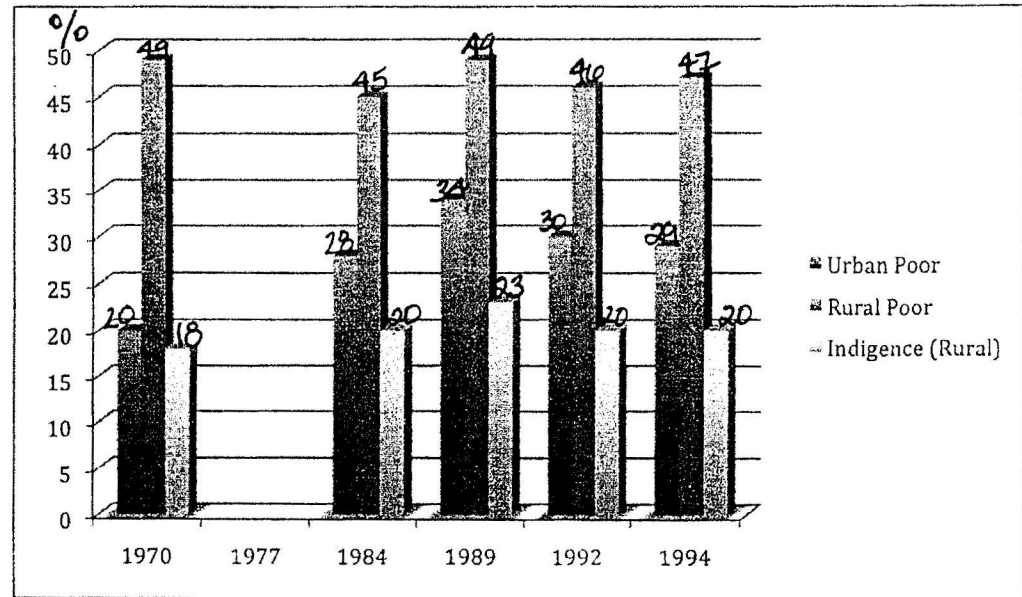


Chart compiled by: Alejandra Sánchez

Chart 91

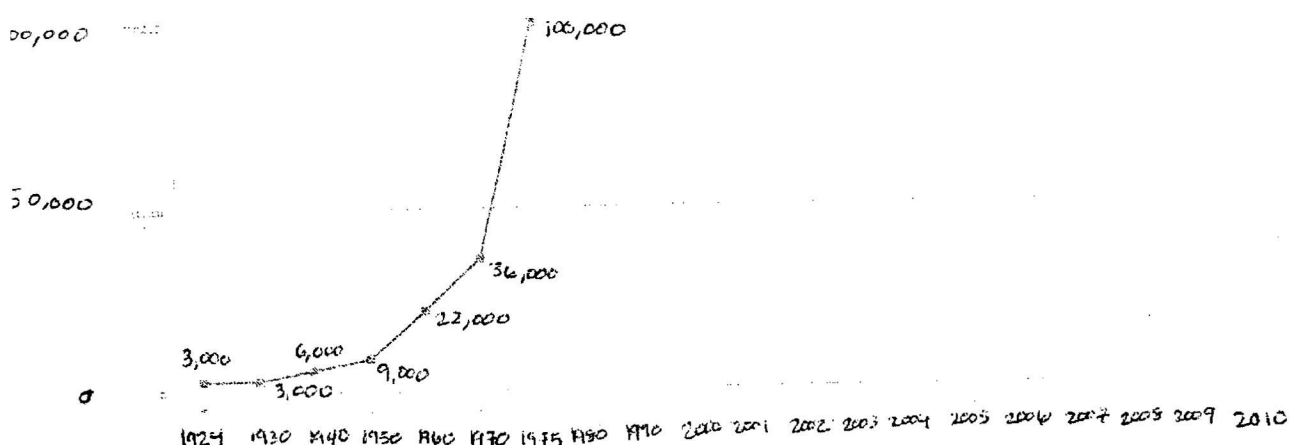
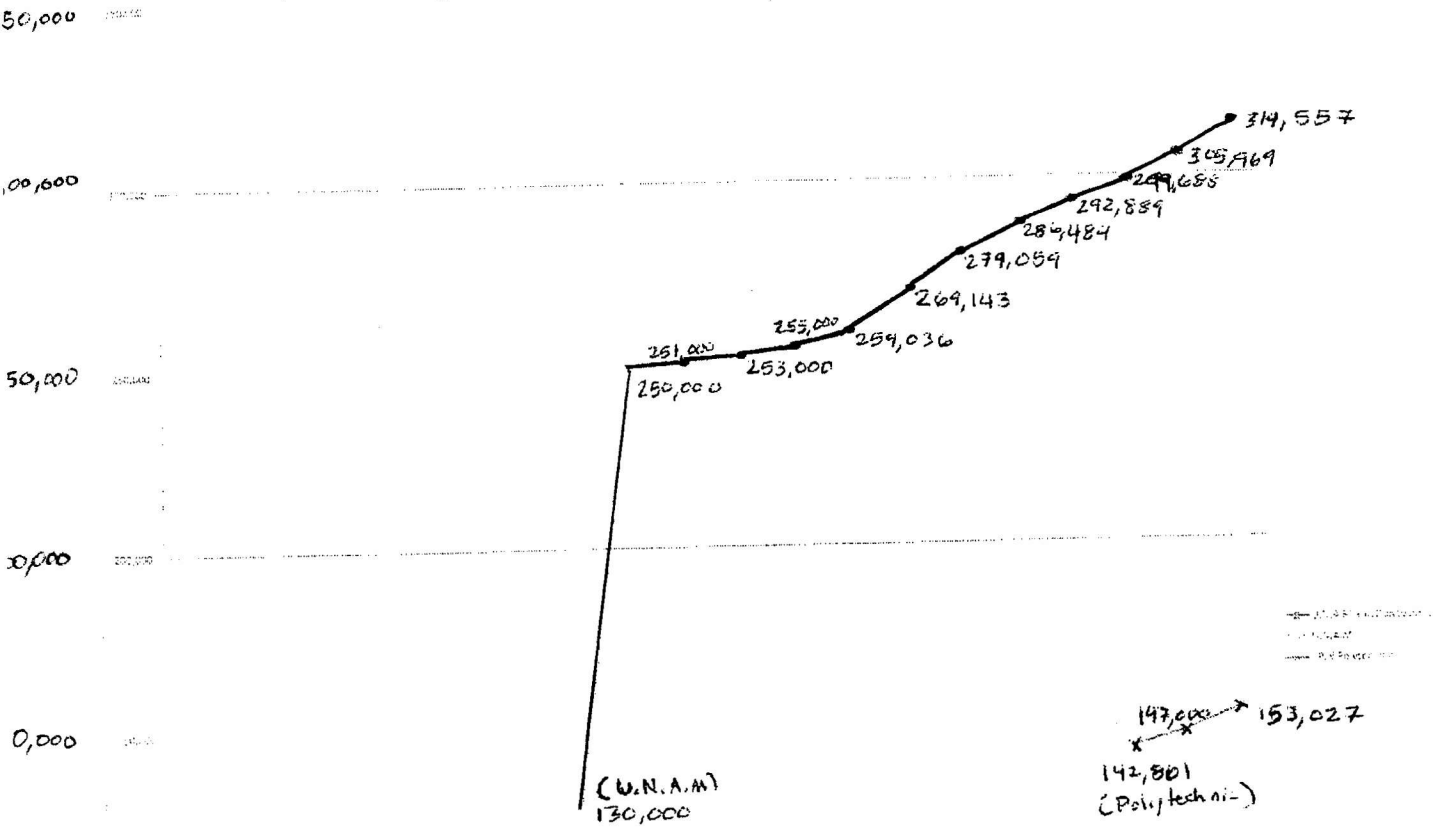
Poverty and Indigence (Urban and Rural areas)
1970-1994, Mexico,
Source: Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Vol. 38



Compiled by: Alejandra G. Sánchez

Chart 92

STUDENT ENROLLMENT in Mexico's Two major Universities (U.N.A.M. and Polytechnic)



* Data includes high school students, not just University Students.

Chart 93

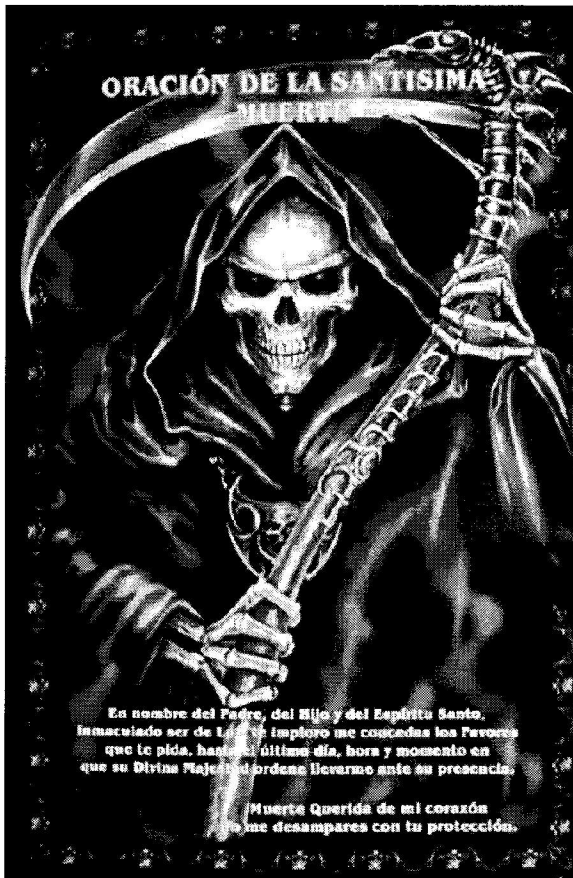
Mexico Has Arrested a Leader of Santa Muerte 'Church'

La Santa Muerte is cherished by the marginalized, impoverished and sometimes-criminal sector. David Romo, a self-appointed bishop of the church, is accused of kidnapping and money laundering.

By Tracy Wilkinson

Los Angeles Times, January 05, 2011

<http://articles.latimes.com/2011/jan/05/world/la-fg-mexico-death-saint-20110106>





Reporting from Mexico City — Her skull-face peers from beneath a cloak, the Grim Reaper's scythe often clutched in her hand. She is the Saint of Death, icon of an underground cult that for many years has been the bane of the Roman Catholic Church and Mexican governments.

It is a cult that has grown exponentially in the last decade, in part as a reaction to rising violence across the country. Seen as a form of protection, La Santa Muerte has come to be cherished by the "other side" of Mexico — the marginalized, impoverished and sometimes-criminal sector that lives by hook, crook or wily, informal enterprise. Drug-traffickers are among her biggest fans.

And so the arrest this week of one of the leading promoters of the

Santa Muerte "church" seemed both surprising and inevitable.

David Romo, a self-appointed bishop of the church, stands accused of running a kidnapping ring and laundering its ransoms through his personal bank account.

Mexico City prosecutors Tuesday paraded Romo and three women and four men detained with him before television cameras as they read out charges. Romo broke protocol and shouted that he had been tortured and that his arrest was politically motivated, as several of the female suspects wept.

To bolster their case, prosecutors released videotape from security cameras at a bank that purportedly showed Romo withdrawing some of his ill-gotten gains.

His supporters rallied angrily to his defense, saying officials were attempting to persecute and discredit their faith. Several experts said that regardless of Romo's guilt or innocence, however, his promotion of a form of worship on the edges of mainstream society put him at loggerheads with authorities.

Romo, who often appeared wearing a priest's collar, has also been accused by other proponents of Santa Muerte of placing too much emphasis on commercialization of the practice.

"It's these kinds of stories that give Santa Muerte a bad reputation," said Eva Aridjis, a Mexican documentary maker whose film "La Santa Muerte" was released in 2007.

"While it is true that *narcos* and thieves and others worship her, not everyone who worships her is a criminal," Aridjis said. "What I encountered was many sick people or people who were in danger of dying or lived in dangerous environments. Drug addicts and prostitutes but also policemen and taxi drivers."

Santa Muerte ritual mixes elements of pre-Columbian indigenous practices and African customs with elements of Catholicism and has flourished as Mexico has become a more dangerous place amid a deadly drug war and economic crisis. Many today find it a refuge, a more accepting form of worship freed from the strict rules of formal Catholicism. Traffickers and prison gangs ask La Santa Muerte for her protection as they commit their crimes.

The formal church condemns the cult, saying it exalts a figure of death. La Santa Muerte is not a recognized saint, nor is Romo a recognized bishop.

Bernardo Barranco, an expert on religions who writes for the Mexican newspaper La Jornada, said some Catholic Church leaders have come to see La Santa Muerte as a threat because it has attracted so many followers. In 2005, the government's Interior Ministry yanked the group's official recognition as a religious organization.

The heart of Santa Muerte worship is in the tough Mexico City neighborhood of Tepito, home to a notorious black market and where scores of altars have been erected with images of the cloaked, skeletal figure. It is also where Romo based his practice.

Romo's supporters are calling for demonstrations outside the government detention center where he is being held.

"La Santa Muerte will not abandon the father, and nor will we," said one supporter in an Internet message. "This is war."

chart 9.4

Mexican Military Wages as of 2007

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Terms of Service</u>	<u>Min. Wages</u>	<u>Max. Wages</u>
Military	Junior High	3yrs	\$6,101.12 / mo.	
New Police Officers	Recruit	2yr	\$11,500/ mo.	
Police Chiefs	Seasoned	8-10yr	\$19,000/ mo.	
Commander/ Chief	Veteran	10+ yr	\$22,000/ mo	\$23,500/mo

*(All Wages Measured in Pesos/ Month)

** Controlled incentives offered for those who have little or nothing: "Daily Food, clothing and equipment, accommodation, free medical service for the family, assets, bonuses, holiday bonuses and 20 days of vacation a year."

** In the early two years of the Calderon administration, the high command of the National Defense requested an **emergency increase of 1500 pesos to avoid further military defections.**

Mexican Military Desertion

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Beginning Year (1997)</u>	<u>Ending Year (2007)</u>	<u>Losses (%)</u>
Armed Forces	12,000 recruits	3,000 recruits	75%

** Of the nearly **12,000 soldiers recruited** by the Army in **1997**, the figure has fallen to less than **3,000 recruits** in **2007**, according to data disclosed by the institution of the Federal Access to Information (IFAI Folio: 0000700083607) and the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA).

** Defections to "**outer sources**" resulted in the desertion of more than **150,000 soldiers** in the last decade. In response, The Army said that in fact the average desertion rate per year is of **20,000**, but that those numbers are quickly filled through recruitment and military academies found within Mexico's 45 military zones.

Chart 95
Mexico's Trade with USA, 1970-2003

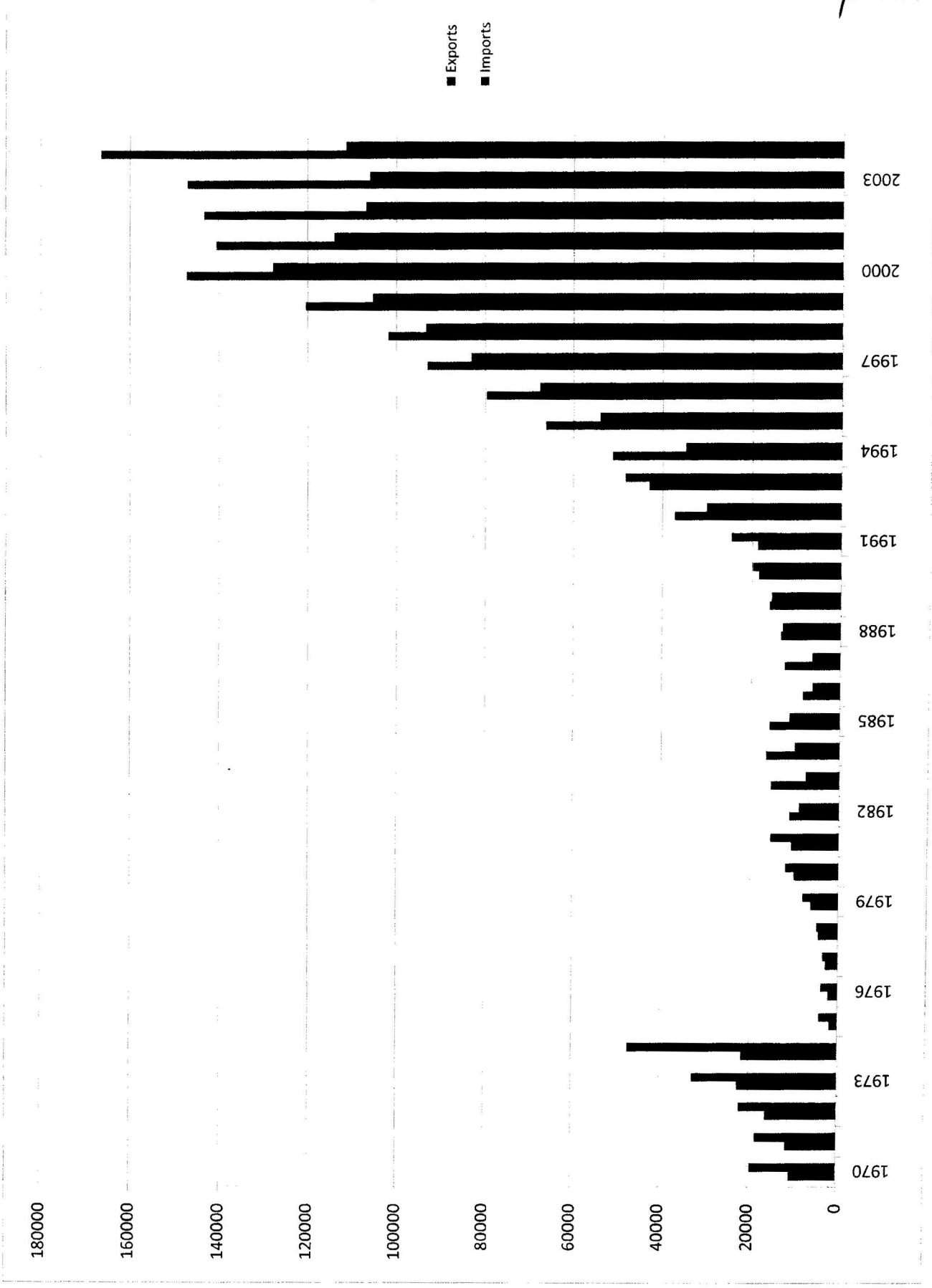
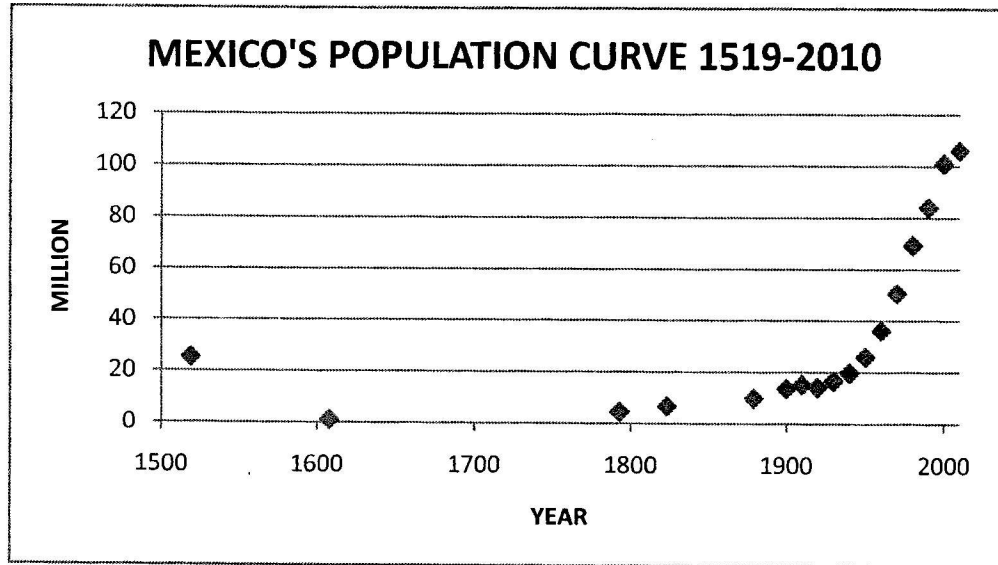


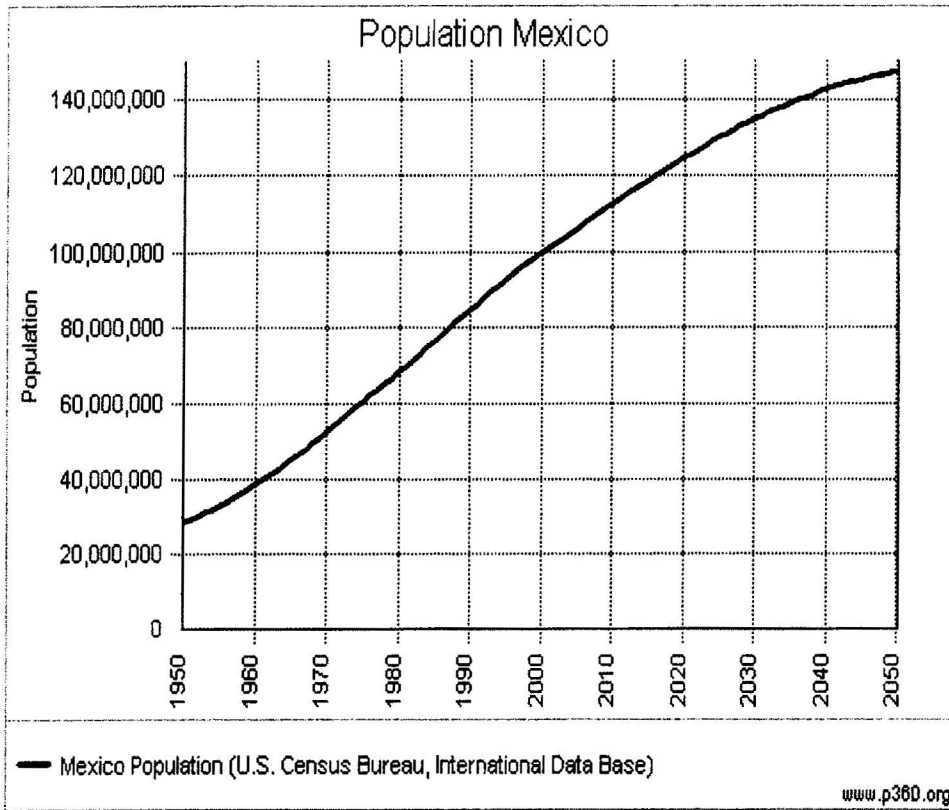
Chart 95

1519	25.2
1608	1.1
1793	4.5
1823	6.8
1879	9.9
1900	13.61
1910	15.16
1920	14.15
1930	16.55
1940	19.65
1950	25.79
1960	36.05
1970	50.69
1980	69.35
1990	84
2000	101
2010	106



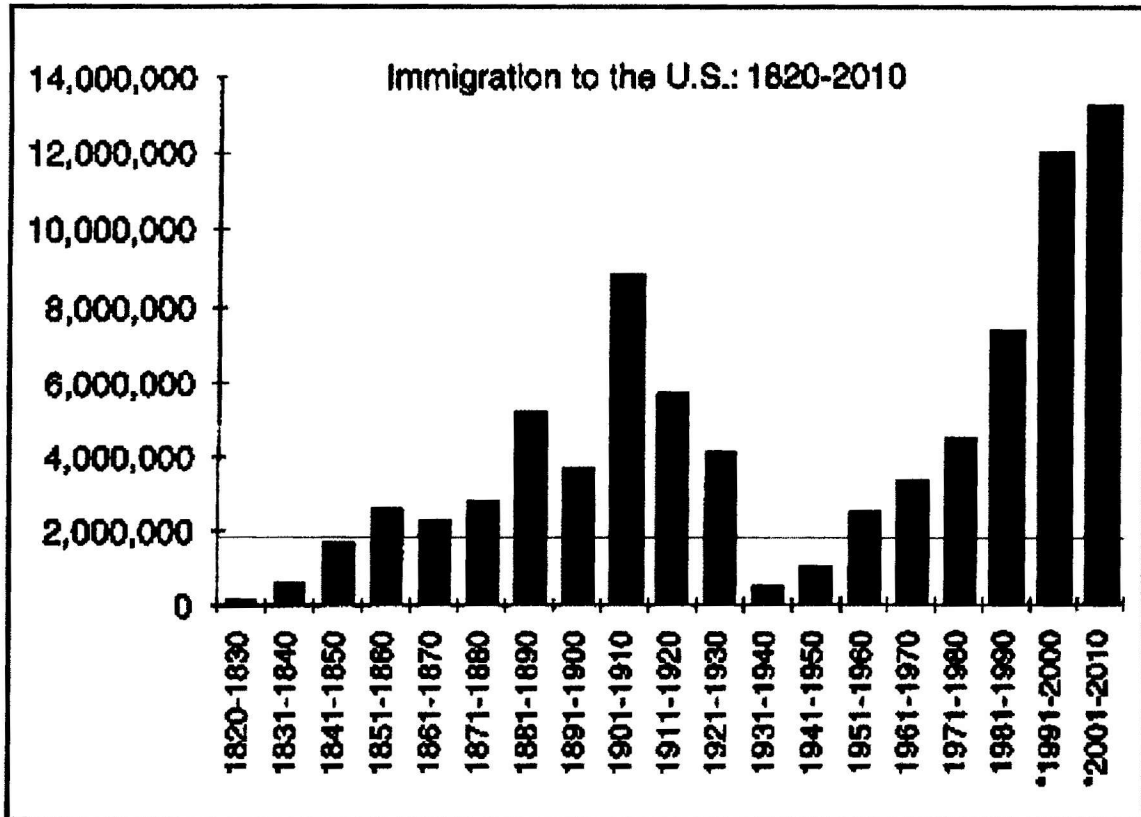
compiled by: Deborah Yeroshalmi

Chart 97



http://www.p360.org/dsg.aspx?Data_Set_Group_Id=213

Chart 98



<http://www.susps.org/overview/numbers.html>

Immigration Caused 60% of U.S. Population Growth

The immigration share of U.S. population growth rises continuously as births to recent immigrants are added to the annual flow of new arrivals. The usually reported numbers reflect annual flow. But this flow does not fully represent the impact of mass immigration on population size because the downstream effects, i.e., family formation and births, are ignored.

Total immigration impact is annual immigration plus births to the foreign born minus deaths and emigration of immigrants. The native-born account is births minus deaths and emigration of this sector. Annual population growth is the sum of the immigrant and native born accounts. These calculations for the year 1994, using National Center for Health Statistics (1996) figures on births and deaths¹⁴ and Center for Immigration Studies (1995) figures on immigration, yield startling results. The foreign born are about ten percent of the population but had over 18 percent of births. Mass immigration and children born to the foreign-born sector, in 1994, accounted for a net increase of 1.6 million persons, or sixty percent, of the United States' annual population growth.