



Program on Mexico



PROFMEX

MEXICO & GLOBALIZATION

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UCLA PROGRAM ON MEXICO

The UCLA Program on Mexico was established in 1982 to coordinate and encourage research on Mexico, organize faculty exchanges, and promote Mexico-related activities at UCLA. Since that time, the Program has developed into one of the most important centers for Mexican studies in the United States. The Program's focus is collaborative, bilateral research on issues that directly affect Mexican society and economy and the U.S.-Mexican relationship. The Program emphasizes research, exchange, and publication efforts carried out jointly with Mexican scholars and policymakers; the Program concentrates its research and networking activities in Mexico.

Campus Activities

UCLA has 98 full-time faculty members in over two dozen disciplines with significant research interests in Mexico. UCLA's geographical location in Los Angeles, home to seven million persons of Mexican descent, places it in a unique position to serve as a regional and international center for the study of U.S.-Mexican economic and social relations. Faculty interest and activity, research resources, and geographical setting make UCLA a prime center for Mexico-related research.

At UCLA, the Program on Mexico serves as a vehicle for program-building in cooperation with faculty, academic departments, and campus research centers. The Program also functions as a campus forum for development of research and teaching programs in the social sciences, humanities, sciences, and professional schools such as the UCLA School of Public Policy, the Anderson Graduate School of Management, Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, School of Law, School of Public Health, School of Medicine, School of Arts and Architecture, and School of Theater, Film, and Television.

The UCLA Program on Mexico is pleased to coordinate its activities with those of many special UCLA campus units such as UCLA Latin American Studies Interdepartmental Degree Programs, Center for Latino Health and Culture, Chicano Studies Research Center, César Chávez Center for Chicana and Chicano Studies, and the UCLA Academic Advancement Program.

Through its research and outreach activities, the Program on Mexico has developed interinstitutional and bilateral research networks to link researchers and research efforts at U.S. and Mexican universities. Research projects at the Program involve a significant policy component: both U.S. and Mexican policymakers frequently take part in Program research. The Program on Mexico coordinates the publication of research and reference volumes on Mexican economy and society in the United States and Mexico.

UCLA is not only a leader in promoting networking among U.S. and Mexican institutions and individuals interested in Mexico, but also UCLA has hosted the presidency of PROFMEX (The Consortium for Research on Mexico), which is the international organization established to improve communication and cooperation among the many individuals and institutions involved around the world in examining Mexico's interactions with and impact on world economic and politics.

PROFMEX

PROFMEX, the World Wide Network for Mexico Policy Research, has been based at UCLA since it was established in 1982. PROFMEX is a Consortium that includes over 95 institutional members and more than 750 individual members.

The purpose of PROFMEX is to enhance collaboration among policymakers who observe, research, and analyze issues in contemporary U.S.-Mexican relations as well as Mexico's place in global as well as NAFTA affairs. Historically, membership has been composed of professors and professionals in the social sciences; in recent years scholars involved in natural sciences and cultural affairs have joined PROFMEX, as have government officials (who participate as individuals rather than as representatives of any country).

PROFMEX's president is James W. Wilkie, Chair of the Program on Mexico and the Worldwide Coordinator of both organizations is Raúl Lomelí-Payán.

MEXICO AND GLOBALIZATION

The UCLA Program on Mexico compares the process of globalization and Mexico's place in the process of breaking down barriers between countries. UCLA has identified Mexico as the "linchpin" in creating free-trade blocs in the world—it is a member of APEC as well as NAFTA, and it signed in early 2000 the first free-trade agreement (FTA) into which the European Union has undertaken. In Latin America, Mexico has FTAs with Central America, Venezuela-Colombia, Bolivia, and Chile. (Chile cannot become a full member with MERCOSUR because it would have to raise its tariffs.) Mexico has deep trading agreements with Argentina and Uruguay that threaten the unity of MERCOSUR, as does the present resumption of a deep trade agreement between Brazil and Mexico.

Mexico leads Latin American countries in:

- * breaking away from decades of statism;
- * seeking new external trade agreements to promote growth; and
- * embracing privatization of its public sector industries.

Mexico has emerged at the cutting edge of de-stratification and privatization. In this era of "instant" communications provided by new air transportation and telecommunications, Mexico has made gains to:

- * Privatize industries and open the country to foreign investment, including telecommunications, fishing and mining industries, port cargo services, railroads, and airports.
- * End state-private sector collusion in creating and maintaining inefficient enterprises protected behind high trade barriers.
- * Open commercial banking to the domestic private sector and permit the entry of wholly owned foreign banks.
- * Deregulate air and trucking cargo transportation.
- * Decentralize and reinvigorate primary and secondary education by beginning to rewrite obligatory textbooks to de-mythologize statism and de-stigmatize the role of the private sector.
- * Advocate the free flow of foundation funds to complement the free flow of profits in the global marketplace.

Concept of 12 Virtual Economic Blocs Developed by UCLA Program on Mexico and PROFMEX

Regional blocs (with number of member countries) are defined here as if in existence since 1973 without regard to formal date signed or still to be signed in the future. Some countries such as Mexico belong to several blocs (e.g. NAFTA and APEC).

	Millions of People		
	1973	1983	1993
APEC-18	1,570.50	1,829.30	2,099.80
ASEAN-10	307.40	381.20	460.00
CIS-5	208.40	221.30	232.20
EU-15	345.80	357.50	369.00
EU-25	442.20	461.40	475.20
NAFTA-3	289.70	331.40	376.80
MERCOSUR-6	148.00	182.20	218.50
ACS-25	132.80	167.80	208.30
FTAA-35	536.00	636.60	747.50
SAARC-7	743.40	937.90	1,179.80
SADC-12	74.40	98.80	128.90
A. Pop. in FTAs	3,359.80	3,945.70	4,600.80
B. World Pop.	3,860.00	4,685.00	5,544.00
C. % A/B	87.00	84.20	83.00
D. ARAB-18	129.60	172.30	230.00

ACS-25	Assn of Caribbean States
APEC-18	Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARAB-18	Arab-18 Non-Free Market Countries (not FTA)
ASEAN-10	Assn of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN FTA)
CEE-10	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS-5	Confederation of Independent States
EU-15	European Union-15
EU-25	European Union-25 (EU-15 + CEE-10)
FTAA-35	Free Trade Area of the Americas
NAFTA-3	North American Free Trade Area
MERCOSUR-6	Southern Cone Common Market (incl. Bolivia and Chile)
SADC-12	South African Development Community
SAFTA-10	South American Free Trade Area
SAARC-7	South Asian Assn. for Regional Cooperation

Examples of UCLA's Current Research Projects

1. Examining Regional Trade Blocs And Their Impact On The World Economy

The spread of international capital under standardized rules has produced a growing interest in participating in international trade blocs. In joining NAFTA and APEC, Mexico has openly embraced a policy of developing open FTAs, in contrast to MERCOSUR, which is currently grappling with problems of maintaining an internally oriented free-trade model.

2. Developing the Framework for Not-For-Private-Profit Organizations (NPPOs), including NGOs Community Development Foundations

Mexico is currently successfully addressing changes needed to achieve international access to funds from the U.S. NPPO sector. This policy research builds on the Mexican experience and has two objectives:

- * Create an international standard for the flow of taxpaying funds devoted to foundation activities of and/or to benefit NPPOs.
- * Establish a framework allowing for private and community foundation tax deductions. These, together with worldwide grant-making foundations can begin to compensate for the state's shrinking finances and the shortage of funds for health, education, welfare, science, and charity.

Together with the United States, Mexico has created the first and only international standard to facilitate the flow of foundation funds and to prevent double taxation of donations. This initiative was originated by the UCLA Program on Mexico and PROFMEX, both of which also developed the policy leading to implementation of this standard.

3. Analyzing the Process of Privatization in Latin America

This research compares countries and industries. Specific attention is given to de-regulation and privatization of activities previously owned by the public sector which are being turned over to the private sector, especially in relation to the need to include social factors in the economic equation.

4. Achieving "Totalization" of U.S.-Mexican Social Security Systems.

This research is intended to lay the basis to gain, for example, U.S. Social Security benefits for Mexicans who have worked Legally or without official documents in the United States. Totalization will permit Mexicans to combine their contributions to Social Security in both countries, thus allowing them to be eligible for benefits otherwise unavailable to them.

The U.S.-Mexico Social Security Team includes policy experts affiliated with the UCLA Program on Mexico and PROFMEX. Such persons include:

Bernardino González, former Director of U.S. Social Security in Mexico and then Director in Latin America.

Fernando Torres-Gil, former Assistant Secretary of U.S. Health and Human Services; now Associate Dean of the UCLA School of Public Policy.

Raúl Lomelí-Payán, Press and Public Affairs Attaché, Consulate General of Mexico in Los Angeles.

5. Revealing Mexico's World Contributions in (a) Agriculture, and (b) Staple Food Processing

This research shows the origination in Mexico of the world's organic Green Revolution in wheat (since 1944) and in the new "Super Corn" with double protein (since 1999). The next phase of the Green Revolution involves introducing farmers (and consumers) to the Triticale seed (combining wheat and rye), which can be successfully grown on poor lands and without need for much water.

The findings also shows Mexico's world leadership in providing through the private sector's GRUMA Corporation the basis for providing nutritious and sanitary food to the popular sector at low prices. GRUMA has led the way in developing the "Super Tortilla" which includes vitamins, minerals, and increased protein content.

6. Developing Policy for Effective Micro-Finance for Mexico's Popular Sector in Rural Areas

Investigation was undertaken to launch this research in 1998 when the UCLA-PROFMEX team surveyed 22 states to locate 18 of the country's most needy *municipios*. The research was performed for the Ministry of Social Development, in order to study the possibilities to finance the productivity and its related activities of indigent people in Mexico. The objective of the research was to formulate the basis that will allow for the establishment of a national microcredit program in Mexico.

7. Facilitating Entry of Migrant Students to the University of California

Project that seeks to provide assistance to Migrant students to achieve equal access to institutions of higher education. The aim of this project is the creation of student leaders that will eventually become an asset to migrant communities.

8. Conducting Research Leading to Oral History Interviews with Mexican Leaders

Since the early 1960s James W. Wilkie has tape recorded his interview with Mexican with over 30 political leaders.

Results have been and are being published as follows:

México Visto el Siglo XX: Entrevistas de Historia Oral: Ramón Beteta, Marte R. Gómez, Manuel Gómez Morín, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Miguel Palomar y Vizcarra, Emilio Portes Gil, Jesús Silva Herzog.
México, D.F.: Distributed by Cuadernos Americanos for the Instituto Mexicano de Investigaciones Económicas, 1969. (Co-authored by James W. Wilkie and Edna Monzón Wilkie.)

"El Complejo Militar-Industrial en México durante la Década de 1930: Diálogo con el General Juan Andreu Almazán"

Revista Mexicana de Ciencia Política 20:77 (1974), pp. 59-65.

(Authored by James W. Wilkie.)

Frente a la Revolución Mexicana: 17 Protagonistas de la Etapa Constructiva, by James W. Wilkie and Edna Monzón Wilkie
(México, D.F.: UAM-A), **4 volumes**
(Coordinating Editor: Rafael Rodríguez Castañeda):

Vol 1. *Intelectuales: Luis Chávez Orozco, Daniel Cosío Villegas,*
José Muñoz Cota, Jesús Silva Herzog (1995)

Vol 2. *Ideólogos: Manuel Gómez Morín Luis L. León,*
Germán List Arzubide, Juan de Dios Bojórquez,
Miguel Palomar y Vizcarra,
forthcoming

Vol 3. *Líderes: Salvador Abascal, Ramón Beteta,*
Marte R. Gómez, Jacinto B. Treviño,
forthcoming

Vol 4. *Presidente y Candidatos: Vicente Lombardo Toledano,*
Juan Andreu Almazán, Ezequiel Padilla, Emilio Portes Gil,
Forthcoming

La Historia Personal de México desde los 1930
Oral History Interviews with Porfirio Muñoz Ledo,
the former leader of four political parties in different eras:
PRI, PRD, PARM, PAN (in process).

PUBLICATIONS

I. Mexico and the World (www.profmex.com) is the Web Journal published since 1996 by PROFMEX and the UCLA Program on Mexico. Via electronic transmission, it instantly reaches the general public around the world where our affiliates are located in such places as Moscow, Paris, Cairo, Beijing, Kyoto, Toronto, Havana, and Buenos Aires. The Journal publishes peer-reviewed articles and current analysis on Mexico's leading world role in dismantling state ownership of industry and control over many different facets of life; and it analyzes the Globalization process in which Mexico in many ways serves as world leaders. Comparative research places Mexico's role into perspective in light of the country's global experience.

II.

UCLA Program on Mexico-PROFMEX
Series on Cycle and Trends in Mexico's Development

Editors:

James W. Wilkie (1990-)
Jesús Arroyo Alejandro (1998-),
Sergio de la Peña† (1990-1998)

Volume 19. (2000)

Graciela López Méndez y Ana Rosa Moreno Pérez (eds.)

Globalidad y Región: Algunas Dimensiones de la Reestructuración Económica en Jalisco

Guadalajara: University of Guadalajara, UCLA Program on Mexico, Juan Pablo Editors.
ISBN 968-895-922-7

In the last fifteen years the economy at a national level and within the states, it has been constantly changing. The accompanying work done by a team of researchers analyzes the changes occurred in Jalisco during the same time frame, as well as the accomplishments and shortfalls of the economic re-structuring, in order to find the correct path of the regional development and in which it fits into the global economy.

In order to identify the sectors that best have incorporated in the economic modernization within the municipality and those who were despoised in this process. The authors revise the evolution of the commerce, foreign investment, technological change and industrial organization, as well as its different manifestations.

In all of these aspects various empirical variables were classified and analyzed, which give accounts of the economic reaches of the economic re-structuring of the state of Jalisco.

Volume 18. (1999)

Rubén A. Chavarín Rodríguez, Víctor M. Castillo Girón y Gerardo Ríos Almodóvar (eds.)

Mercados Regionales de Trabajo y Empresa,

Guadalajara, Los Angeles, México, D.F.: Universidad de Guadalajara, UCLA Program on Mexico,
Juan Pablo Editor.
ISBN 968-895863-8

In this study, the authors revise the main tendencies of the labor markets in Mexico after its incorporation into the global market. To accomplish this, the authors carry out an analysis of the theoretical vision and the principal facts observed on the national scale.

Within this context and with the purpose of carrying out this analysis on a regional scale, a survey is performed, which involves industries from Guadalajara's metropolitan area, as well as some of Jalisco's municipalities, in order to identify the repercussions of the opening of the economy, salaries, the flexibility of the labor force, and the labor and industry relations.

The results and its interpretations provide interesting elements to the study of the labor markets on a state and regional levels.

Volume 17. (2000)

Rosario Varo Berra

Los Tres Ciclos Legales de la "Reforma Agraria" en México Desde 1853,

to be published in 2000 by the University of Guadalajara, UCLA Program on Mexico, and Juan Pablo Editor.
(Forthcoming)

This book builds upon the concept of many agrarian reforms advanced by James W. Wilkie in Vol. 5 of this series. Varo Berra analyzes 1) Privaticación de la Tierra después de 1853; 2) "Resurgimiento" de la Tenencia Ejidal y Comunal, : 1910-1991;
3) Privatización de Tierras con la Opción de el Ejido desde 1992.

The first period of legal land reform in Mexico (1853-1909), began with the purpose of determining to know which lands belonged to the nation, thus opening a major process of privatization of land. The attempt of President Juárez and Lerdo to crush the power of the Church and create small properties, added to the demarcation of land boundaries, propitiated the consolidation of large private land properties. The second period of legal land reform (1910-1991) consisted of government policies which divided large extensions of private land. The policy of land distribution as an obligation of the state not only encouraged the creation of "minifundia" and the fragmentation of land but allowed political control of the peasants. Presidential terms since 1910 -which were characterized by a greater distribution or redistribution of lands - were accompanied by marked economic recession, unemployment and/or political instability.

The third period began in 1992 with the amendments to Article 27 of the Constitution. This third period has not resulted in a fast drop in land tenure of the social sector, as pessimistic critics of reform predicted, nor has it produced the massive investment of private capital announced by government sectors. "Ejidatarios" and communal land holders undoubtedly benefited from the mere acquisition of land titles, and certificates of rights to communal lands and parcels, making them eligible for credit.

In dealing with the periodization of Mexican land tenure law and the importance of legal revolution in land tenure since 1992, Chapters 2 and 3 assess the colonial background and the first and second legal revolutions of land tenure and the “return” to the “ejido”. Chapter 4 refers to the privatization of “ejidos” and lands and the ongoing debate on land reform, as well as the enacting of the new land tenure law of 1991. Chapter 5 explains the implementation of the new agrarian law, its problems since 1992 and it illustrates a case study on Oaxaca.

Volume 16. (1999)

Oscar M. González Cuevas (ed.)

México Frente a la Modernización de China,

México, D.F.: Limusa-Noriega y Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azacapotzalco.
ISBN 968-18-5825-5

In 1996 PORFMEX members and University Professors from the United States and Mexico, gathered in China with colleagues from University of China, Kyoto University and members from China’s Institute of Latin American Studies. Their main concern was to initiate an academic exchange between the Professors from the aforementioned institutions, in order to present the research that was being carried out in each country in relationship to the other countries. In this gathering, several topics were addressed, including Economy, Higher Education, as well as Research and Technological Development.

This volume includes several paper presentations related to these topics, in which the authors, in some occasions, analyze the situation in their own country, while in others, they present their interpretation of what is occurring in the other countries that were being represented in the conference. In this manner, this volume has compiled paper presentations that address diverse topics. This will promote the mutual and necessary understanding for a cooperation that will be helpful in the modernization and the globalization process of the participating countries in this conference.

Some presentations of special interests are:

“Globalización Fast-Track y el Surgimiento de Libre Comercio (ALC) y Corporaciones Transglobales (CTG) Virtuales,” por James W. Wilkie y Olga Magdalena Lázin. This analysis covers the world and includes China as a case study.

David E. Lorey analyzes “Los Egresados de las Universidades y el Progreso Económico de México a Partir de la Década de 1940: Las Implicaciones para el Cambio Global.”

Sergio de la Peña studies “China: ¿La Vía Capitalista al Socialismo?”

Volume 15. (1998)

María Luisa García Bátiz, Sergio Manuel González Rodríguez, Antonio Sánchez Bernal y Basilio Verduzco Chávez (eds.),

Decentralización e Iniciativas Locales de Desarrollo,

Guadalajara: Universidad de Guadalajara, UCLA Program on Mexico, Juan Pablos Editor.
ISBN 968-895-834-4

During the period of Mexico's Import Substitution Industrialization, special emphasis was placed upon the development of heavily populated areas, instead of the regions and municipalities that were not regarded as important by federal and state policy makers. The gradual move toward decentralization has yielded a slow process in which the municipalities and regions attempt to reach their own development by way of enacting local initiatives.

This selection analyzes in general local initiatives in micro-regions of the states of Jalisco and Colima, in order to demonstrate the problems faced by those who attempt to carry out such initiatives. The authors carry out three different approaches in three case studies; two in the state of Jalisco and one in the state of Colima.

Volume 14. (1997)

Jesús Arroyo Alejandro y Adrián de León Arias (eds.),

La Internacionalización de la Economía Jaliscience,

Guadalajara: Universidad de Guadalajara, UCLA Program on Mexico, Juan Pablos Editor.
ISBN 968-895-774-7

The internationalization of the national economies has had different effects in the various regions that comprise Mexico. These effects are determined by the characteristics of each of these regions. Such is the case of Mexico's occidental region.

The works contained in this volume analyze the consequences of the transitional process of this region, particularly in Jalisco, the globalization process, as well as its perspectives. They address, among other topics, the present structure of Jalisco's economy, pollution caused by the export industry, small businesses, regional development policies and productivity.

For example:

Abelino Torres Montes de Oca analyzes the "Reinserción de Jalisco a la Economía Internacional: Cambios en su Sector Externo, 1980-1994.";

Victor Manuel Castillo Girón y Guy Pontie examine "El Campo Jaliscience Hoy: Escenario de una Política Agrícola Forzada desde el Exterior."

Volume 13. (1997)

David E. Lorey y Basilio Verduzco Chávez (eds.),

Realidades de la Utopía: Demografía, Trabajo y Municipio en el Occidente de México,

Guadalajara: Universidad de Guadalajara, UCLA Program on Mexico, Juan Pablos Editor.
ISBN 968-895-758-5

Due to the economic crises and Mexico's incorporation into the international market, the occidental region of the country has had important transformations and consequences. These transformations and consequence demand a study performed by a specialist. The works presented here address the changes to which the labor market has been subjected. Additionally, this volume address the implications of other transformations and consequences occurred in the economic and demographic fields, as well as the response capacity of the public and private sectors to the changes experienced by the economies of the region.

This volume answers key questions that will assist us in understanding the dynamics of the region and the expectations of Mexico's occidental region. Special emphasis is placed upon Jalisco. Some of the dynamics of the region that this volume attempts to answer is in areas as varied as the economic activities and their relation with employment, the spatial distribution and development of opportunities and the possible policies that could be adopted in direct consequence by policy makers.

For example, Antonio Sánchez Bernal examines "El Municipio Emprendedor: Finanzas Públicas y Desarrollo Local."

Basilio Verduzco Chávez analyses the "Respuestas del Sector Privado a la Crisis Ambiental en Guadalajara, Tijuana y Monterrey."

Volume 12. (1998)

James W. Wilkie y Clint E. Smith (eds.)

Integrating Cities and Regions: North America Faces Globalization,

Guadalajara y Los Angeles: Universidad de Guadalajara,
UCLA Program on Mexico, Centro Internacional "Lúcas Alamán" para el Crecimiento Económico.
ISBN 968-895-833-6

This book by scholars from Canada, Mexico and the United States examines the main socioeconomic transformations of important regions and city-regions in the ongoing process of globalization. The findings show for North America the extent to which (1) problems of scale have complicated integration into the world economy, and (2) advantages and opportunities for emerging sub-national regions as they experience rapid change in the new international networks of trade, technology, and information. This book provides a model and focus that will help readers who attempt to foresee the future of cities and regions as they relate to national and global challenges.

The After word by James W. Wilkie deals with "On Studying Cities and Regions: Real and Virtual". It contains a case study of what Wilkie calls the city-region of "Greater Los Angeles-Tijuana," which bypasses San Diego.

Volume 11. (1995)

Jesús Arroyo Alejandre y David E. Lorey (eds.),

Ajustes y Desajustes Regionales: El Caso de Jalisco A Finales del Sexenio Salinista,

Guadalajara: Universidad de Guadalajara y
UCLA Program on Mexico.
ISBN 968-895-705-4

Mexico's commercial opening and the globalization of the world economy received an unprecedented support by the Salinista regime, to the extent that these were the axes of his policies throughout his whole presidential term. Both components had a notable occurrence in different every-day aspects of the regions, although these resented its effects in a diverse manner.

This volume presents developments in the study of the repercussions that such policies have had in the regional context of Jalisco in different areas. Among these areas are the migration from rural areas to the United States and the reactions of the rural producers to defaulted loans, the sustainable development and urban-regional development. The disparity among regions and other relevant topics to the adjustments as a result of the Salinista policies are also discussed, particularly in the State of Jalisco and its surroundings.

For example, in Chapter 2, James Wilkie y Olga Magdalena Lazin analyze "México Como Punta de Lanza para el Libre Comercio en las Américas."

In Chapter 5, María Josefina León León examines the "Industria Alimentaria en México y en Jalisco: Sus Expectativas ante la Apertura Comercial."

Volume 10. (1999)

David E. Lorey y Silvia Ortega Salazar (eds.),

Crisis y Cambio de la Educación Superior en México,

México, D. F.: Limusa-Noriega Editores y
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 970-620-928-X

Since 1929 (year of the university's autonomy) up to recently, the various governmental administrations have had as their crux of their social development, policies that promote higher education as the fundamental base for social ascendance.

However, due to some recent conditions with which higher education has gone through, put a damper the stability of its structures. This work analyzes and describes some of these factors, with the aim to find solutions to the crisis through which higher education is experiencing in Mexico.

Crisis y cambio de la educación superior en México is an essay compilation that offers a wider scope of the function that higher education plays within Mexican society, as well as some of its contributions to the social and economic development. It is also a work that studies the most important areas of the professional specialized knowledge and the political function of education in Mexico, as well as the current challenges of

policies and the aspects that relate to quality, evaluation and access. An emphasis is given to the future perspectives in an era of free trade and globalization, as well as the current challenges of international exchange.

Joseph Cotter's chapter analyzes, based on historical documents, the aspect of "De Buscadores de Empleo a Agraristas a Técnicos: Los Agrónomos de México y el Estado, 1880-1990."

Volume 9. (1995)

Clint E. Smith,

México ante los Estados Unidos: Historia de una Convergencia,

México, D.F.: Editorial Grijalbo y
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 970-05-0612-6

The international developments of the past few years have questioned once again the quality of the Mexico-U. S. relations, re-igniting debates that seemed to have been previously resolved, bringing once again to the public opinion age old differences, prejudices and antagonisms that are far from being declared concluded arguments.

The complex links between the two nations in some respect has been indifferent to the impact of the fast paced economic, social, political and social transformations. Professor Clint E. Smith, with an illustrious track record in studies about the relations between Mexico and the United States, presents *in México ante los Estados Unidos: historia de una convergencia*, a detailed analysis of the historical framework that surrounds this discourse.

According to Professor Smith, "the strengthening of the cultural identities and with it the appreciation of their diversity is the value and the cornerstone that defines the future of the relations between these two countries from North America," now linked by a free trade agreement, which also includes Canada.

Volume 8. (1996)

Celso Garrido Noguera y Tomás Peñaloza Webb (eds.)

Ahorro y sistema Financiero en México,

México, D.F.: Editorial Grijalbo y Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 970-05

During the period of 1985-1995, the Mexican economy in general, and its financing system in particular, was the object of profound transformations, performed with the purpose of increasing its efficiency and reach a new position amongst the international economy for the country.

Likewise, it is given that such process will allow for the national economy grow at higher rates and that the population will reach a higher degree of social welfare. However, in relation to the financing of the economy, the reforms performed so far have generated three major problems:

1. The limitations in the supply for investment, in the domestic investment (in particular private investment, which has experienced a sustainable decrease) as well as the investment supply of the international economy.
2. The limitations shown by the new intermediaries after the privatization of the banking industry, to perform adequately the tasks of increasing in a significant manner the capturing of funds and their efficient assigning in order to finance consumption and investment, particularly of the small and medium sized business.
3. The third problem grew due because of the new relationship that Mexico established with the international lenders since the beginning of the 1990's. The supply of short-term international capital produced an adverse impact on the local financial markets, as much for their volatility and great volume as for differences in the low interest rates paid at the exterior and those most elevated that had to be paid within the country to attract such capital.

The main purpose of this book consists in obtaining a diagnostic that will contribute in designing solutions to domestic financial problems.

Volume 7. (1994)

Antonio Gutiérrez Pérez y Celso Garrido Noguera (eds.)

Transiciones Financieras y TLC en Canadá, Estados Unidos y México,

México: Ariel Económica, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 968-6640-51-7

This book presents an aspect of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) compiling works of twenty specialists of different universities from these three countries, in which it analyzes from different angles the changing panorama that finances present in each after the signing of the agreement in this field.

In the first part of the book, the financing system and the Mexican banking industry are studied in an international perspective as well as the role of the Bank of Mexico in the financial liberalization of the country. Then, the situation of transition is considered in which American bank activity is present. Finally, three Canadian studies are presented about the financial relations of this country with the rest of the world, the situation of its banking industry, and the regulation problems in the integrated financial markets. This first part of the book concludes with a section referring to the regionalization, in which it is being reflexed about the problem of regulating the border investments after the enactment of NAFTA, as well as the quality of the banking assets in the three countries and the problems of monetary and financial regulation, as well as of those banks present within the new context of North America.

The second part of this publication begins with a study about the evolution of the Mexican stock market and its role in financing the economy, and another about the challenges and solutions that are present to the informal credit markets in the country. This second part finalizes with a section in which a theoretical model, about the Mexican Stock Market, is presented as well as a theoretical frame to analyze the transformations of the systems and financial institutions.

Volume 6. (1994)

Enrique C. Ochoa y David E. Lorey (eds.)

Estado y Agricultura en México: Antecedentes e implicaciones de las Reformas Salinistas,

México, D.F.: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 970-620-589-6

On November 7, 1991, President Salinas de Gortari broke with the long-standing agrarian policy and announced the reform of Article 27 of the Constitution. With a stroke of a pen, Salinas declared the land reform initiated with the Revolution of 1910 over and laid the basis for dismantling Mexico's peculiar form of collective holding, the ejido. The reform of Article 27 culminated nearly a decade of gradual withdrawal of the state from direct participation in the agricultural economy.

It is our hope in presenting this collection of research papers and policy analyses to stimulate further thought and research on the crucial issues of agricultural production in the context of national economic and social development. The issues raised and discussed here remain vexing problems for Mexico, as the uprising in Chiapas continues to remind us, and will remain relevant to policy issues far into the future.

The important studies in this volume are exemplified by

- "The Urban Roots of Mexican Food Policy: the State and the Market since 1934," by Enrique Ochoa
- "Salinas de Gortari's Agricultural Policy and Scientific Exchange: Some Lessons from Before and During the Green Revolution," by Joseph Cotter
- "Las Transformaciones Capitalistas en la Agricultura: El Caso del Maíz en Morelos, por Sergio de la Peña
- "La Reforma Neoliberal del Régimen Agrario Mexicano: Implicaciones en el Largo Plazo," por José Luis Calvo

Volume 5. (1994)

Sergio de la Peña y James W. Wilkie

La estadística económica en México. Los orígenes.

México: Siglo XXI y Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 968-23-1897-1

This book has two parts: The first gives an overview of how data has been gathered and for what purposes; the second develops a case study to show how statistics gathered by the government of Porfirio Díaz were then (as now) used against Díaz and his critics.

In Part I, Sergio de la Peña develops his "Global Vision of the Origins of Statistics: a Guide to Foreigners and Natives to the Statistical National History." De la Peña traces the development since colonial times, problems of collecting data in the new nation, and the rise of the Dirección General de Estadísticas

under Antonio Peñafiel, who established the formal basis of a modern research and publication of statistics on Mexico, including the data examined in Part II of this book.

In Part II, James Wilkie examines his view of "The First Agrarian Reform in Mexico, 1853-1909, through the use of National Statistics." Wilkie sees two subsequent reforms as well. The great majority of those of whom study Mexico consider that this country went through only one agrarian reform (which fragmented the haciendas or large land properties since 1910 to create communal land), Wilkie argues in this selection that there has been three agrarian reforms of enormous dimensions, each one with the intent to redistribute land and provide different models of agrarian property and productivity. The three reforms are as follow:

First agrarian reform, 1853-1909: The power of the state was exercised in a threefold fashion. First, it was exercised to impose taxes on the haciendas and to colonize the country. Second, the power of the state was utilized to break up large land properties and create small properties. Finally, the power of the state was exercised to consolidate large privately owned land properties.

Second agrarian reform, 1910-1991: State policy was aimed at dividing large private properties and to create a system of communal farms.

Third agrarian reform, 1992-....: The Constitutional reform passed in late 1991 legalized the policy that was actually implemented back in 1983, which put an end to the distribution of lands, and allowed the creation, once again, of large privately owned lands.

Since these contradicting cycles of the Mexican agrarian policy have affected in a conflicting manner the legal basis for the productive use of the land, this book develops a extensive catalogue of statistical series dealing with the redistribution of large privately owned lands.

The basis for examining these three cycles consist in the formulation of statistical series that will permit us understand the magnitude in which the property of government documents has been distributed and redistributed, and how it has been reclassified and concentrated in new categories, in order to carry out the desired analysis. In each of the three studies which correspond to the three agrarian reforms, the statistical information presented reflects the transfer of land deeds in terms of proportions of the total amount of land in the country, and, when possible, in terms of the segment of the affected population.

In volume 17 of this series, Rosario Varo Berra, analyzes Wilkie's theory of the Three Agrarian Reforms in Mexico.

Volume 4. (1993)

Jesús Arroyo Alejandro y David E. Lorey (eds.)

Impactos Regionales de la Apertura Comercial: Perspectivas del Tratado de Libre Comercio en Jalisco.

Guadalajara: Universidad de Guadalajara y UCLA Program on Mexico.
ISBN 968-895-498-6

In this era of increasingly economic integration between Mexico and the United States, it is important to sharpen our analysis, not only to the issues relating to economic integration, but also with the social and cultural aspects of this integration.

Provided that this agreement becomes a reality, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will regulate commercial relations that exists between the participating countries. This agreement will also open new commercial relations that will speed up economic integration.

This compilation analyzes the economic relationships between Mexico and the United States from a regional perspective, paying close attention to policy implications.

In the last chapter, Jesús Arroyo analyzes the "Migración Estados Unidos, Desarrollo de Ciudades Medias y la Política de Liberalización Económica: El Caso Jalisco."

Volume 3. (1993)

Clint E. Smith,

La Frontera que Desaparece: las Relaciones México-Estados Unidos hasta los Noventa,

México, D.F.: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco,
UCLA Program on Mexico.
ISBN 0-916318-50-8

Our complex world no longer respects national borders - especially those as arbitrary as the one (all 2,000 miles of it) that separates North America's two most populous countries. Indeed, writes scholar-diplomat Clint E. Smith, the border that still divided us in the past is the key to the stable partnership both countries seek.

After the Texas Secession, the Mexican War and the Gadsden Purchase, one-half of what used to be Mexico had become one-third of what is now the United States, and an era of bad feelings was inevitable. For a full century, strained ties between the two countries were more the rule than the exception. But the lopsided algebra of Mexico-U.S. relations has been transformed, observes Smith, consulting professor of Latin American studies at Stanford University.

The destinies of the United States and Mexico are merging. Replete with maps, tables, historical photographs, and reproductions of Mexican art, the *Disappearing Border* tells why.

Volume 2. (1992, revised and updated in 1994)

David E. Lorey,

The Rise of the Professions in Twentieth-Century Mexico: University Graduates and Occupational Change Since 1929.

Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications.
ISBN 0-89703-254-5

A University system does not operate in a vacuum, but rather is fundamentally shaped by the supply of jobs for professionals. The creation of employment positions at the professional levels is in turn related to at least two other extremely important phenomena: social mobility and political conflict.

The data developed in this study allow us to analyze the relationship between trends in university graduates (and their fields of study) and trends in employment opportunities for professionals in Mexico.

How has the market for university graduates develop over time? What do patterns in the evolution of that market indicate about Mexican economic development?

This new edition presents revised and updated data for the analysis of some of the most important themes in Mexican historiography. For the first time we can approach questions such as the pace of historical social mobility for the inside, from the perspective of people trying to make their way into the Mexican middle class.

Volume 1. (1990)

James W. Wilkie y Jesús Reyes Heróles González Garza (eds.),

Industria y trabajo en México,

México: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco.
ISBN 968-840-751-8

The topics that are dealt in the essays contained in this volume are essential to the debate relating to Mexico's future. The country's industrialization, a central aspect to Mexico's productive transformation, is, for Mexicans, a topic worth criticizing. Topics such as labor and its different economic, political and social dimensions are also scrutinized.

These essays are a product of a binational group of authors in multiple disciplines, which are linked to diverse public and private academic institutions. The group of historians, sociologists, political scientists, and economists convened with the purpose to reach a comprehensive understanding to the driving industry and labor forces in Mexico. This volume contains a synopsis of the evolution across time. It also includes an analysis of its causes and its economic rationale. It also contains links to other economic and societal fields. There are authors that dare to make bold predictions about the future.

III. MEXICO FILM PROJECTS

Under Film Director Garrick Wilkie, this program brings films, film directors, and actors to campus from Mexico; and it makes films in Mexico. The two films completed to date by Garrick Wilkie are:

“The Tale of Father Miguel” (1996), set in Oaxaca.

“Chan-K’in Viejo: The Last of the Lancandon Maya” (2000), set in Chiapas.

IV. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

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UCLA RESOURCES

UCLA's Latin American Center,

which operates under the auspices of the Office of International Studies and Overseas Programs, conducts training and research programs. For more 40 years, the Center has drawn upon over 450 dedicated faculty members in 22 departments including the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, fine arts and professional fields. Since 1995, U.S News and World Report has ranked UCLA's Latin American Center at the top (or in the top three) of all such programs in the United States. It is the acknowledged leader in Globalization Studies. The UCLA Program on Mexico is an integral part of the Latin American Center.

UCLA's Libraries,

The Young Research Library (YRL) and specialized libraries in law, management, policy, arts, and sciences are internationally top ranked for 20th century studies. YRL, houses one of the largest and most varied Latin American collections in the world, with over 280,000 volumes and about 12,000 volumes added annually. Important holdings of unbound government and international documents, microfilm materials, manuscripts, and 30,000 flat maps are supplemented by more than 6,500 periodicals and 35 daily newspapers from Latin America. In terms of size and importance, YRL is ranked second in the United States. Contact the UCLA Program on Mexico's Cyber-Librarian and YRL Bibliographer Eudora Loh (eloh@library.ucla.edu).

UCLA's Media Library,

has an extensive collection of films, videotapes, filmstrips, and slide-tape programs on Latin American themes. It also has reference books and catalogs from educational and feature film distributors, which are used to obtain materials from outside sources upon request.

Statistical Abstract of Latin America (SALA) and Its Interpretive Series,

SALA generates data that has not conceptually organized and/or published; and it interprets the data the annually volume issued by UCLA's Latin American Center. Also SALA provides the most recent statistics available on the 20 major Latin American countries as compiled re-organized from over 450 sources worldwide. Thus, in addition to contributing SALA's sophisticated quantitative research techniques and advanced data-processing technologies in the field of population, land, resources, social conditions, governments, and economies of the region. SALA offers the only guide to the wide variety of constantly changing sources for data. SALA is the only one-volume comprehensive statistical reference on the region and it is marketed worldwide to libraries, businesses, research institutes, educational institutions, government agencies, and investment analysts. The volume has added ever-increasing amounts of data on Latin America and Globalization. Contact Editor James W. Wilkie (wilkie@ucla.edu).

UCLA Latin American Center Publications,

is the editorial body that publishes SALA, scholarly books, the *Hispanic American Periodical Index*, and the *Journal of Latin American Lore* (JLAL). JLAL includes folklore and elites, the latter concept developed at UCLA by Professor James W. Wilkie and his team of researchers in interpret the oral histories recorded by Wilkie and Edna Monzón Wilkie in Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, and Venezuela. Contact Jerry Martínez (jmartin@ucla.edu).

UCLA Latin Americanist Newsletter

This publication presents news about student activities as well as faculty research, and UCLA activities worldwide as they deal with Latin America and Globalization. Contact Editor Colleen Trujillo, who also Directs Latin American Center Publications (ctrujill@isop.ucla.edu).

WORLDWIDE CONFERENCES ORGANIZED AND CO-SPONSORED BY UCLA PROGRAM ON MEXICO

PROFMEX-ANUIES International Conferences on Mexico and its role in North America, the Americas, and the World:

- Tijuana, October 23-25, 1983, volume published as
*Rules of the Game and Games Without Rules in U.S.-Mexican
Border Life* (1985);
- Santa Fe, April 16-18, 1986, volume published as
One Border, Two Nations (1988);
- Mexico City, April 21-23, 1988, volume published as
Reciprocal Images: Education in U.S.-Mexican Relations (1991);
- Mazatlán, October 2-7, 1990, volume published as
Changes in U.S.-Mexican Economic Relations (1994);
- Mérida, November 11-13, 1992, volume published as part of
Mexico and the Americas (1996);
- Puerto Vallarta, November 13-17, 1994, volume published as
Mexico and the Americas (1996);
- Morelia & Patzcuaro, December 9-14, 1997, volume published as
Mexico and the World (1999)

Other Major Conferences (Sample):

- “Mexico and APEC,”
University of Kyoto,
August 25-31, 1995
- “Innovative Ideas for Development of Emerging Countries,”
Guanajuato, Mexico, April 15-17, 1999 (Co-Sponsored by
The State of Guanajuato).
- “Mexico Faces the Modernization of China,”
volume published (Beijing, October 3-4, 1996)
- “U.S.-Mexico Policy Issues,” co-sponsored by UCLA’s
Morelia, Mexico School of Public Policy,
September 19-23, 2000
- “Hewlett Conference on Decentralization in Latin America,”
UCLA
October 3-5, 2000

UCLA PROGRAM ON MEXICO

11361 Bunche Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90095
Tel (310) 206-8500 Fax (310) 825-8421

E-Mail: profmex@ucla.com
Web Page: www.profmex.com

Chair
James W. Wilkie
Professor of Policy History
wilkie@ucla.edu

Co-Chair
Aaron Tornell
Associate Professor of Economics

Director of Worldwide Affairs
Raúl Lomelí-Payán
lomeli@isop.ucla.edu

Director of Globalization Studies
Olga M. Lazin
olazin@ucla.edu

Director of Cultural Programs
David Maciel
dmaciel@dhvx20.csudh.edu

Director of Student Affairs
José E. Lomelí-Payán
elomeli@isop.ucla.edu

CENTRAL CONTACT

and

Deputy Director of Worldwide Affairs
Carlos Hernández Hernández
carlosh@ucla.edu