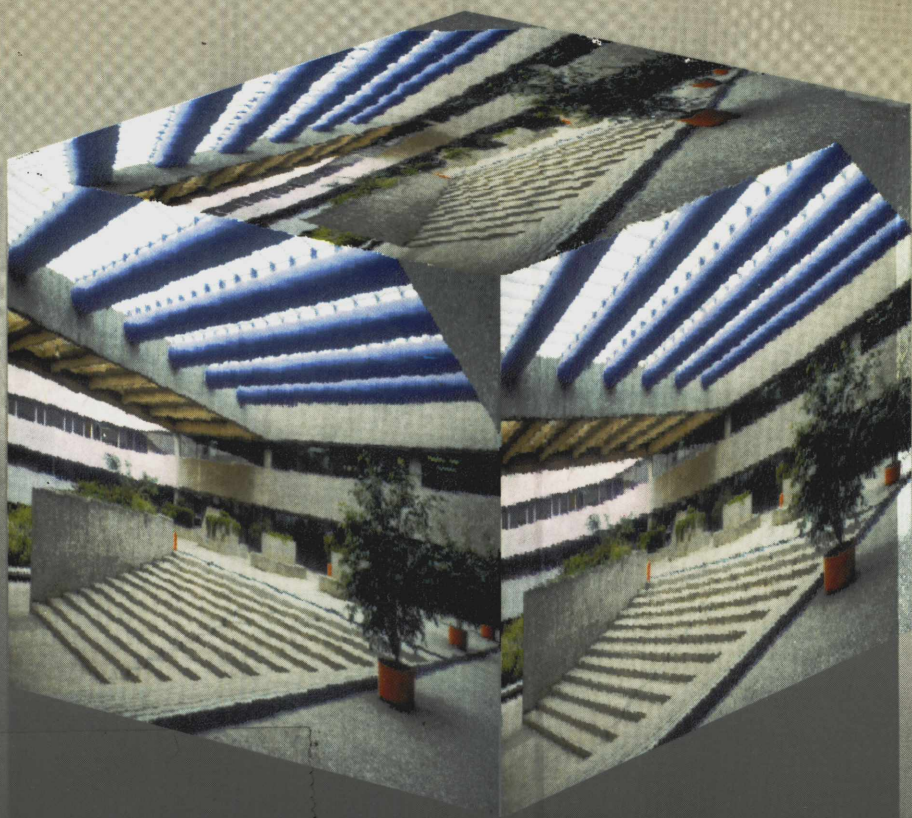


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PROGRAM AND COURSE CATALOGUE



EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO

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El Colegio de México

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EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO*

INTRODUCTION

El Colegio de México, established in 1940, is a non-profit, graduate research and teaching institution in the social sciences and humanities.

It is composed of seven departments or centers: Literature and Linguistics, History, International Studies, Asian and African Studies, Demographic and Urban Studies, Sociology, and Economics. It also offers non-degree programs in other fields. The ratio of faculty to students is roughly 1 to 1.

RESEARCH AREAS

Research in the above mentioned areas is carried out in response to El Colegio's policy of developing new knowledge on important issues relating to Mexican social and economic development, international relations, and education and culture. In this endeavor, for example, El Colegio has contributed substantially to the understanding of population growth in Mexico, and to the adoption of a population policy which achieved, among other things, a 50% decline in the birth rate and the linkage of family planning to many aspects of social development. Similarly, basic studies on urban growth and its consequences led to the adoption of a national urban development policy.

Significant contributions have also been made to studies in the fields of International Relations, World Trade, International Migration, Economics, Social Change, Asian and African Studies, Mexican Foreign Policy, the Mexican Political System, Mexican

* A graduate institution for research and education in the social sciences and the humanities, in Mexico City.

Labor, Latin American Literature, Hispanic Linguistics, the teaching of Spanish to indigenous groups in Mexico, on Ethnic Minorities and in Mexican History.

In recent years, special study groups have been set up in fields such as the North American Free Trade Area, the Pacific Basin, the World Energy Outlook, Environment and Sustainable Development, the interface of Science, Technology and Development, Public Health and on the study of Women from the perspective of Social Science.

El Colegio is staffed by an average of 150 full-time faculty, supplemented by other academic staff such as visiting professors and special course and project personnel. A total of 300 students attend courses offered by El Colegio de México on a regular, full time basis and about four to five hundred attend special non-degree courses offered throughout the academic year. About 20% of full-time students come from countries other than Mexico.

TEACHING PROGRAMS

El Colegio offers Doctoral degrees in Hispanic Linguistics, Hispanic Literature, Latin American History, Sociology and Population Studies, and Master's degrees in Economics, Demography, Urban Studies and Asian, African and Pacific Basin Studies.

Two undergraduate programs, which are the exception, are offered in International Relations and Public Administration. There are in addition three non-degree programs, in the fields of Sustainable Development, Women's Studies and Academic Translation. Diploma courses are also offered in a number of special topics, such as the Summer Course on Contemporary Mexico. El Colegio de México also acts as host to the Summer Course offered by the University of Southern California as a part of its Master's Degree Program in Journalism.

El Colegio admits a limited number of students to its various postgraduate degree programs and its two undergraduate programs. Students may apply from within Mexico or from other countries and must pass rigorous admission tests. Normally, depending on the various departments, 10 to 30 applicants are

admitted to each promotion. This procedure, along with scholarships for all students, ensures full time dedication and a high degree of academic achievement. Advanced degree courses are closely related to El Colegio's research programs and fields of interest.

Graduate students from overseas universities, preparing dissertations in subjects relating to Mexico or Latin America in fulfillment of degree requirements at their own universities are also admitted to special status.

LIBRARY, COMPUTING AND OTHER FACILITIES

The library, which occupies one-third of El Colegio's premises, is a modern building of Mexican architectural design, containing more than 600 000 volumes on the social sciences, the humanities and related topics in European and Asian languages. The Library's catalogue is fully computerized and carrels are provided for 350 readers. Large scale interlibrary exchange agreements are maintained with domestic as well as foreign universities. More than 60% of library users are external to El Colegio.

A number of specialized documentation units also function in coordination with the Library: on science and technology, energy, environment, U.S.-Mexican relations, women, a dictionary of Mexican Spanish and multilingual vocabularies.

El Colegio provides computer facilities for all faculty members and academic assistants and a personal computer for students in groups of three.

A language laboratory is available to assist in the advanced teaching of English, French, German, and Russian and at various levels of Japanese, Chinese, Hindi, Arabic and Swahili.

El Colegio also houses a bookstore, conference halls, a faculty lounge and dining room, as well as a students' lounge and a cafeteria.

LANGUAGE COURSES

These courses are offered to students enrolled in the various programs, who are required to satisfy a language requirement of

either English or French. Courses in a number of oriental languages are also available.

Language Lab

This teaching facility is available to students enrolled in any of the language courses offered by El Colegio. It is located in Room 2273, and open from 10:00 to 16:30, Monday through Friday.

Students' Lounge

This area, open only to El Colegio students, offers the following services:

- *Pigeonhole assignment.* Students wishing to be assigned a pigeonhole should apply to the person in charge of the students' lounge, from 9:00 to 17:00, Monday through Friday. Applicants will be asked to show their El Colegio student identity cards.

- *Personal correspondence.* The students' lounge has a special pigeonhole for reception and delivery of correspondence.

The lounge provides newspapers, television, a VCR and a soft drinks dispenser, and is open from 9:00 to 22:00, Monday through Friday.

Photocopying

This department, run by the Service Department of the General Services Office, offers reduced rates for El Colegio students with student identity cards. Photocopying services are available from 9:30 to 16:30, Monday through Friday.

Health Services

El Colegio has its own health center next to the cafeteria, attended by a qualified nurse and supervised by the Mocol hospital. The

health center is open from 9:30 to 14:00 and 15:00 to 19:00, Monday through Friday.

Cafeteria

The cafeteria is supervised by the Special Events Office. It provides internal services for faculty, students and staff at El Colegio. Vouchers may be purchased from the Cashier, on presentation of a student identity card. The cafeteria is open at the following times, Monday through Friday:

Breakfast: 8:00-10:30.

Lunch: 13:00-15:30.

Cafeteria Service is provided from 8:00-12:30 and 16:00-18:30.

Cashier

This department, coordinated by the Finance Office, is responsible for the following:

- Paying students with El Colegio grants from 11:00 to 14:00 and 15:30 to 17:00.
- Selling cafeteria vouchers at the following times: Monday, 13:00 to 15:00 (set of 5 vouchers, for a whole week) and Tuesday through Friday, from 13:00 to 14:00 (single vouchers).
- Receiving photocopying fees, from 10:00 to 15:00 and 15:30 to 17:00, Monday through Friday.

Transport

El Colegio de México also provides morning and afternoon transport service, coordinated by the Service Department.

Campus Telephone Numbers and Address

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Switchboard | 645 5955 |
| Fax | 645 0464 |
| Telex | 1777585 COLMEX |
| Internet Electronic Mail | Postmaster @ COLMEX.MX |
| Postal Address | Apartado postal (P.O. Box) 20-6721 01000 México, D.F. |
| Address | Camino al Ajusco 20 Pedregal de Santa Teresa C.P. 10740 México, D.F. |

PUBLIC INFORMATION

El Colegio publishes an average of 50 titles every year. These publications are distributed throughout Latin America and Spain, as well as in other nations where there is an interest in Latin American studies. Joint editions have been published with UNESCO, Fondo de Cultura Económica, the National University of Mexico and other publishers. Some of El Colegio's books have been translated into English and other languages.

El Colegio offers a weekly television program on Mexico City's cultural Channel 11, entitled *Reflexiones con El Colegio de México*. In addition, a number of cultural and informative programs are broadcast in cooperation with government television and other media.

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND COOPERATION

El Colegio participates regularly in international colloquia and seminars, and holds such meetings on its own premises in cooperation with many international agencies and other academic institutions.

El Colegio also contributes to the implementation of cultural exchange agreements between Mexico and other countries through various types of academic exchange.

It also maintains similar agreements with a number of domestic and foreign universities and is an active member of the National Association of Universities, the International Association of Universities, the Latin American Association of Universities and the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes.

El Colegio enjoys the support of such international foundations as the Rockefeller, Ford, Hewlett, MacArthur and Coldwell in the United States; the Japan and Sasakawa foundations in Japan; the Konrad Adenauer and the Friedrich Ebert in Germany; and Canada's IDRC.

A number of private and public endowed chairs have been established at El Colegio, such as the Torres Bodet, Cosío Villegas, and Reyes Heróles; Pemex chairs in Economics, International Relations, History, Social Studies and Demography, and chairs endowed by Serfin, ICA, Banamex and Bancomer. El Colegio also receives special financial assistance from the National Lottery, the Fondo Eulalio Ferrer, the Fideicomiso de las Américas and the Mexican Council for Science and Technology.

STUDENT AFFAIRS OFFICE

The Student Affairs Office is responsible for the scholastic supervision of students accepted in the several programs taught by El Colegio, and for issuing student identity cards, grade reports for each semester and proof of completion of studies. It also issues degree diplomas.

Regular and part-time students should register at this office to receive their student identity cards accrediting them as El Colegio students as well as entitling them to the use of all the institutions facilities.

Regular students should submit originals and two photocopies of the following documents:

Mexican Students

- Birth certificate.
- Proof of graduation from senior high school or its equivalent.
- Transcripts of bachelor level degree studies or equivalent (*licenciatura*).
- Transcripts of master's level degree studies (where applicable).
- Proof of completion of studies.
- Professional Examination certificate.
- Bachelor's or Master's degree certificate (where applicable).
- Professional Registration (where applicable).

Documents certifying studies undertaken in state institutions should be legalized by the corresponding state government. When a student has pursued his or her studies abroad, full details of the curriculum and program of each of the subjects accrediting these studies should be submitted.

Foreign Students

The following documents should be submitted in Spanish and duly legalized by the Mexican consulate in the students' country of residence:

- Birth certificate.
- Proof of graduation from secondary school or its equivalent.
- Proof of graduation from senior high school or its equivalent (with subjects and grades).
 - Transcript of bachelor's level degree (with courses and grades), curriculum and program (catalog), giving details of the content of each course.
 - Transcript of Master's level degree (with courses and grades where applicable).
 - Professional examination certificate (where applicable).
 - Bachelor's or Master's level degree certificate or diploma (where applicable).

Foreign students should submit passports and visas accrediting their presence in Mexico. El Colegio's legal advisor will assist students in preparing the necessary documentation to obtain their student visas.

CENTER FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES*

The Center for Historical Studies offers a doctoral program in history, the guiding principle of which is its openness to the most recent approaches to teaching and research in contemporary historiographical studies.

Although the program focuses on Mexican history, it does not neglect the study and analysis of Latin American and world history, to avoid creating a segmented view of the complex historical process.

The doctoral program has also been designed in accordance with the principle that the kind of historian capable of coherently and effectively meeting the requirements of Mexico and Latin America can only be created through comparison and broad, critical discussion of the diverse historical realities of this country and the continent as a whole.

The Center's large faculty of internationally recognized professors offer students direct, personal attention, thereby achieving effective interaction and a positive effect on the training of new professionals.

Alumni from the Historical Studies Center have visibly contributed to raising the standard of studies in this area, both in Mexican universities and other centers of higher education in the United States, Europe, Asia and particularly several countries in Latin America. In Mexico, the Center's alumni have established, directed or undertaken research in some of our sister institutions, such as El Colegio de Jalisco, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, El Colegio Mexiquense, El Colegio de Michoacán and El Colegio de Sonora. Many of its alumni also work for other important Mexican institutions.

At the same time, during its more than fifty years of experience, the Center for Historical Studies has produced a wide range of specialized publications, including more than two

* Established in 1941.

hundred titles concerning the various fields involved in the study of history: ideas, politics and diplomacy; economics and mentalities; and demographic and regional history. Together, the *Historia moderna de México*, the *Historia general de México*, and the *Historia de la Revolución Mexicana*, constitute a solid contribution to an understanding of Mexico's past. The Center also publishes *Historia Mexicana*, a journal devoted to analysis of the country's principal historical problems, which, for the past six years, has been linked to new areas of research and Latin American issues.

GRADUATE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The Center for Historical Studies has ample experience in training historians and researchers of the highest level. In keeping with this tradition, it plans to develop a program aimed at broadening the current doctoral program in history, which customarily accepts Mexican students, by including students from other countries on a systematic, regular basis.

Thus, the aim of the doctoral program will be to train top-level historians able to perform equally well in the field of university research or teaching. The goal is to train historians who, regardless of their specialization, will be able to participate in a broad and autonomous exchange of ideas in the diverse historiographical interpretations and areas currently under discussion.

This broader objective has been drawn up on the basis of three elements:

a) No other Latin American country offers a doctoral program focusing on the history of Mexico and Latin America, which systematically admits students from other countries.

b) The Center for Historical Studies current faculty, comprising internationally recognized researchers, has the ability to attract students from other countries to Mexico, with the aim of creating a solid background in comparative history.

c) In recent years, the center has multiplied its institutional contacts with institutes and universities in North and South America and Europe.

d) Finally, El Colegio de México has one of the largest specialized social science libraries in Latin America, as well as a modern internal computer network connected to national and international networks.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The main purpose of the doctoral program is to familiarize students with the most significant advances in contemporary historiography and the basic methodological instruments that will enable them to implement research on their topics, areas and issues of interest.

The doctoral program in history is currently divided into three parts. The initial, scholastic part, is covered in four semesters, during which theoretical, methodological and historical courses and seminars are given. The second, research part begins with the first essays resulting from the courses and seminars, and intensifies from the fifth and sixth semester onwards, during the dissertation seminar stage. The third and final part of the program consists of the doctoral candidate's independent study, under supervision of an advisor, a stage lasting until completion and defense of the candidate's dissertations.

Students' research findings may be considered for publication in *Historia Mexicana*, the Center for Historical Studies' journal, provided they meet the criteria for academic excellence.

Students are required to attend the number of courses and seminars established in the program. The minimum grade required is eight on a scale of zero to ten.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants under the age of 35 with a bachelor's or master's level degree in history or related degrees in social sciences may be admitted to the program. Applicants must accredit their proficiency in English. The total number of students per group will not exceed 25. A limited number of places is reserved for students from

other countries. All successful applicants will be awarded a stipend, exemption from fees and will be provided with medical insurance. Admission into the program requires full-time study and is incompatible with any other activity outside the Center.

Applicants should fill in the printed forms provided by El Colegio de México and submit the following documentation:

- Curriculum vitae, with proof of academic degrees and copies of published or unpublished theses and research.
- Statement of purpose and preliminary research proposal (maximum two pages).
- Doctor's certificate of good health on form provided.
- Two recent photographs.
- Birth certificate or immigration form (foreign students only).
- Two academic letters of recommendation, written on regulation forms.

The closing date for applications is October 30th of the year prior to the beginning of the program; the 1st of successful candidates will be published on December 1st of the same year.

Students will be selected by the Board of Professors on the basis of detailed examination of the documents submitted, areas of specialization and applicants' special merits.

DOCTORAL PROGRAM COURSES ¹

First Semester, September-February*

Background to Modernity; Europe, 19th and 20th Century

Study of the antecedents which, since ancient times, have led to the emergence of modernity in the Western world, in ecological,

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult the brochures published by each center for this purpose.

* Choose one course from the list provided.

demographic, mental and religious terms. The forces unifying them prepared the way for the classical State, the Enlightenment and eventually the industrial revolution, capitalism and worldwide expansion of economic and politico-social schemes originating in Western Europe.

Professor Solange Behocaray de Alberro.

The Colonial Economic System in Latin America

Analyzes and explains the situation of indigenous societies at the time of the Spanish invasion. The case of the Mexica and Tahuantinsuyu form the core of this study, together with the process of transition, the tensions and confrontations between the feudal model of the Spanish conquerors and colonial organization promoted by the Spanish State. Basic topics include: the Spanish agrarian system, the formation and functions of the territory; the mercantile sector and peasant forms of resistance; the secular population crisis, mining production and its direct and indirect effects on the indigenous peasant economy, and the formation and reproduction of the internal colonial market.

Professor Carlos Sempat Assadourian.

Society and World View in Mesoamerica.

The Foundations of Mesoamerican Thought

Aims to explain the agricultural tradition in the origins and consolidation of Mesoamerica; effects of centralization of knowledge and power; kings and gods, as well as the political transformation that occurred in Teotihuacan. The course will also analyze the emergence of the Mexica; the main features of the militarist religion; Mesoamerica and its tradition; the construction of its world view; time, myth, cosmos and an overview of the relation between world view, myth, religious rites, magic and prophecy.

Professor Alfredo López Austin.

Compulsory Theoretical and Methodological Courses

Issues in Sociological Theory

Analysis of the trajectory of sociological theory is dealt with from the perspective provided by the historical approach and one that contemplates social action and social structure as basic constituent elements to explain behavior. Reference is also made to the areas from which social action is produced, namely: the history of sociology; action and structure; social processes and the constitution of social structure; work, production and social movements.

Professor Francisco Zapata.

Economic Theory

The program provides a brief introduction to a specific field of economic analysis, known as macroeconomics. It focuses on the relations established by households or family units and firms forming part of a national economy, governed by the State and linked to households and firms in other national economies. These two groups which establish buying and selling relations in a vast number of markets comprise the private sector of the economy and are subject to intervention by the State or "public sector" through diverse economic policy measures. This complex is also linked to other economies (or the economy's external sector).

Professor Carlos Rocés Dorronsoro.

Political Theory (The Idea of Power in History)

Through a parallel reading of the principal thinkers who have contributed to the idea of power and the most important chapters in the history of the national State, the course aims to discover and analyze the nature of political power, its history and essential features.

Professor Emilio Zebadúa.

Seminars*

The Hispanic World, Family and Community. Colonial Period

Fundamental issues associated with the general topic are explained and individual research projects developed on the following subjects: the family unit, domestic community, family and kinship. Values and norms. From discourse to practice. Licit and illicit relations. Civil and canonical legislation and Church norms. Civility and family life.

Professor Pilar Gonzalbo Aizpuru.

Independence and Political Culture (1763-1821)

In the context of the modernization of the Spanish State, the course will attempt to explain the dismemberment of the empire and particularly New Spain in order to understand the factors that led to the autonomy and independence movements of 1808.

Professor Josefina Zoraida Vázquez.

Church and State in Mexico. 19th Century

The Church as an institution played a key role in independence and the creation of a modern State in Mexico, which can be analyzed on the basis of expulsion of the Jesuits, Catholic enlightenment, the war of independence and its antecedents, relations between Mexico and the Vatican, anticlericalism and religious tolerance, the economic power of the religious orders, reform, Catholic education and readjustments during the era of Porfirio Díaz.

Professor Anne Staples.

* Choose one seminar from the following.

Second Semester, March-July**History of North America*

Since ancient times, geographic conditions produced different lifestyles in North America. These differences grew more acute as a result of colonization at different times by three European nations. The general objective of the course is to evaluate these differences in order to understand their institutions and the diverse processes and types of interaction they produced. The course will focus on the history of the United States of America, with some reference to Canadian history.

Professor Josefina Zoraida Vázquez.

*A Comparison of Social Movements. Europe and Latin America.
19th Century*

The course familiarizes students with the main historical process in 19th century Europe and current theoretical and methodological problems of historiographical analysis. The course is designed to familiarize students with the most significant problems and moments of the period, introducing them to analytical and critical instruments that will enable them to approach new trends in contemporary historiography while also studying parallel topics in Mexico and Latin America or, in some cases, the United States of America or an European country from a comparative perspective.

Professor Clara E. Lida.

*From the Ancien Régime to the Liberal Order:
The Case of Mexico and Brazil*

The course distinguishes the most important features characterizing Mexico and Brazil and other historical Liberal experiences and identifies the similarities and differences between the Mexican and Brazilian experiences, as well as those aspects that make them unique. Emphasis will be placed on the constant interaction

* Choose one course from the list provided.

between political norms and practices which accompanied the transition from the Ancient Regime to the Liberal order in both countries.

Professor Marcello Carmagnani.

Courses*

Reconstruction of Mexican Historical Memory

Course aimed at tracing the various stages characterizing the formation and development of Mexican historical memory. Maya and Nahua conceptions of time and space are both studied. The historian's role and the uses of the past are identified, together with the characteristics of mythical thought; the conquest and appearance of a new historical discourse; the transformation of indigenous memory up to the creation of a patriotic Criollo discourse and the emergence of a national history.

Professor Enrique Florescano.

Political History of New Spain

Oriented towards the examination, interpretation and review of the topic, including perspectives contributed by recent studies in economic and social history, among others. The course aims to achieve an up-to-date, enhanced view of political life in New Spain and its power structures, as well as correcting inaccurate or erroneous views still held to be true.

Professor Bernardo García.

Seminars*

Ecclesiastic and Secular Cabildos (of Spaniards and Indians) at the end of the Colonial Period

A study of the cathedral *cabildo*, the town halls of the Spanish cities and *villas* and the *cabildos* of the Indians' cities and towns, three

* Choose one from the following.

institutions in which those born in New Spain were extremely influential. Legal and financial aspects, based on legislation and specialized articles, faculties and membership are examined. Emphasis is placed on changes that took place as a result of the Bourbon reforms in the late 18th century.

Professor Dorothy Tanck de Estrada.

A Historical Reading of Thomas R. Malthus

Introduction to one of the most representative authors of economic and demographic thought. The seminar will attempt to link basic theoretical principles to the development of European population and its link with the late 18th and early 19th century economy.

Professor Ruggiero Romano.

Cristeros and Agraristas

Aimed at comparing the *Cristero* movement with the agrarian movement in its origins and regional development, based on the working hypothesis that these were antithetical social movements.

Professor Moisés González Navarro.

Society and Culture in Mexico. 19th Century

Historians, journalists, travelers and novelists left records of the society of their times. This view is complemented by contemporary studies on the formation of public opinion, street culture, popular festivities, music, theater, smuggling and theft as a way of life, family, women and marriage, topics which make up the background to 19th century Mexican life.

Professor Anne Staples.

Compulsory Methodological Course

Information Management and Computer Statistics

Aimed at providing students with basic information on the various instruments for file and directory management, data base information, specific programs such as *SPSS/PC*, *DOS* operating system and *DBase IV*.

Professor Raúl Palacios.

Third Semester, September-February

History of Science and Technology (Seminar)

Studies Mexican science and technology using two complementary approaches: one chronological, the other thematic, which are necessarily interrelated. Special emphasis will be placed on branches and specializations in the sciences, scientific research methodology, historiography of Mexican science; America's influence on European scientific and technological development, as well as study of the interaction between political and ideological factors and the development of science and technology in Mexico.

Professor Elías Trabulse.

Comparative Economic History, 1850-1930

Analysis of the expansion of agro-mining export economies; the terms of trade; financial and technological dependence and lack of autonomy in economic development planning. The course will also attempt to explain the internal logic of Latin American capitalist development, particularly mechanisms of accumulation which emerged as a result of land and mining leases, as well as the complex process involved in the creation of regional middle classes and the development of the agricultural, cattle-raising, mining, commercial and banking sectors which drove the economy during this period.

Professor Carlos Marichal.

Historical Forms of the Latin American State. Constitutional Models

Aims to stimulate students' conceptual reflection based on acquired historical knowledge, by encouraging them to critically review the current political science and historiographic schemes which posit the formation of a national State on the basis of independence and its swift transformation into the bourgeois State from the late 19th century onward. The course focuses on the reflection of the several constitutional models tested during the formation of the State.

Professor Marcello Carmagnani.

19th Century Ideas and Political Institutions

Overview of the process of political thought and organization of the State in Mexico, from the last quarter of the 18th century to the early 20th century. This overview is divided into two periods: 1786-1855 and 1856-1916.

Professor Andrés Lira González.

Seminars**Historical Geography*

Study of the various historical processes or phenomena expressed in spatial terms, particularly exchange networks, border consolidation, settlement, perception of one's surroundings and development of the environment, among others. Emphasis is placed on research work, analysis, and criticism of sources.

Professor Bernardo García Martínez.

Colonial Marginalizations in Latin America (Racism, Racial and Social Prejudice)

Students are required to research aspects related to the proposed topic. Jaques le Goff's classification of medieval marginalization in

* Choose two of the following.

Europe will be presented by way of a methodological and thematic introduction, together with the main forms of marginalization, characteristic of the Iberian peninsula and New Spain from the 16th to 18th century.

Professor Solange Alberro.

Private Life in Colonial America

Main issues associated with the general topic are discussed and individual research projects developed on the following subjects: family structures and changes due to modernity; material life in colonial America; homes, clothes and food; overseas products; everyday life in American cities; public and private matters, and discourse and mentalities.

Professor Pilar Gonzalbo Aizpuru.

Historical Demography

Teaches students to handle a series of analytical techniques developed for use on populations of the past. Long periods are analyzed, observing trends which may last over a century, using sources of information created for different purposes. The emergence and development of historical demography is studied, together with population analysis through censuses; population movements, demographic phenomena and the reconstitution of families based on the population of New Spain.

Professor Cecilia Rabell.

Craftsmanship, Manufacturing, Industry

Oriented to study of the different forms of the Latin American textile organization, particularly in New Spain and the Andean area during the colonial period. Emphasis will be placed on the craft system of production, as well as domestic, piecework and manufacturing systems of production. The development of local forms of production will be explained in the context of European protoindustrial expansion.

Professor Manuel Miño Grijalva.

Caciques, Caudillos and Social Movements. The Era of Porfirio Díaz and the Revolution

Focuses on the different social movements, tumults, rebellions and revolutions. Emphasis is placed on leadership issues, caciquism and caudillism, by analyzing their different forms of authority and legitimacy. This research seminar will deal with the use of theories and concepts; the debate between historiographic trends; defining topics and hypotheses and the use of original sources.

Professor Romana Falcón.

The Mexican Revolution

Aims to familiarize students with essential primary sources and the most recent historiographic contributions and debates surrounding the Mexican Revolution. The seminar will focus on political, social, cultural, military and diplomatic topics, of both national and regional scope, during the period between 1900 and 1930.

Professor Javier Garciadiego.

State and Finances in Latin America, 1880-1960

Description of the intrinsic relation, under different historical guises, between political power and the State's resources. The way in which public finance, means of obtaining income, as well as the nature of the latter, have conditioned the State in Latin America throughout modern history.

Professor Emilio Zebadúa.

Fourth Semester, March-July**Seminars****Geography and Mapmaking*

Designed for the interests and needs of the history student, this seminar provides the concepts, methods and perspectives required to analyze the spatial expression of historical development. The mapmaking section consists of learning how to use and create maps as the language and instruments of analysis.

Professor Bernardo García Martínez.

Methods in Latin American Economic History

Analyzes the different methodological trends used in Latin American historical research.

Professor Carlos Sempat Assadourian.

Independence and Political Culture

A re-examination of the main topics studied in the first seminar on similar problems, in the light of students' particular interests.

Professor Josefina Zoraida Vázquez.

Latin America in the 20th Century. International relations

Discussion and analysis of the formulation of the concept of Latin America as a historical reality, from the Courts of Cádiz to the 1933 Interamerican Congress at Montevideo. The seminar will examine the key moments of the countries' attempts to become integrated.

Professor Carlos Marichal.

* Choose four from the following list.

Workers and Socialism in Europe and America. 19th Century

Theoretical and methodological problems of concrete aspects of 19th century social history and exploration of a specific topic by empirical research. Using this approach, students will be able to examine little-studied topics in contemporary historiography and promote the analysis of Mexican history from a comparative perspective, by taking into account parallel phenomena in other European and North and South American countries.

Professor Clara E. Lida.

Latin American Economic History

Examines topics and concrete problems of colonial economic history in Latin America. In particular, and determined by the professor's and students' interests, various problems will be discussed that are essential to an understanding of the functioning of colonial economic history.

Professor Ruggiero Romano.

Contemporary Mexican Politics

Seeks to develop an understanding of how the Mexican public system works. The seminar will focus on the importance of the legal framework, especially the Constitution, in defining the principal political actors and processes. It will also discuss links between economic development and political processes. Finally, special emphasis will be placed on understanding basic aspects of party and electoral processes.

Professor Juan Molinar Horcasitas.

RESEARCHERS, PROJECTS AND SEMINARS

Solange Alberro

Religious antecedents to the Criollo consciousness. New Spain, 16th to 17th centuries.

Marginality and repression in the colonial period

Carlos Sempat Assadourian
Mining technology in New Spain
Formation of the colonial economic system

Jan Bazant
Central Europe in the face of change

Marcello Carmagnani
Culture and political practices of Mexican liberalism, 1842-1912
Latin American federalism
The public economy of Mexican liberalism

Lilia Díaz
Mexican historical bibliography

Romana Falcón
Visions and encounters. Spain and Mexico during the Porfiriato
Political bosses: chains of local command in Coahuila and the State of Mexico

Javier Garciadiego
The counterrevolution in the Mexican Revolution
The National University during the Revolution

Bernardo García Martínez
Historical geography
Political history of New Spain
Historical mapmaking
History of northern Mexico

Pilar Gonzalbo Aizpuru
History of the family in colonial Mexico
History of education in colonial Mexico
Computerized guide to the Federal District Notary Office Archives (with Josefina Vázquez)

Virginia González Claverán
Scientific and technological development of Mexico (18th-19th century)

Moisés González Navarro
Cristeros and Agraristas in Jalisco
Foreigners in Mexico

Cecilia Greaves
History of education in Mexico, 1940-1964
The free textbook in Mexico

Alicia Hernández Chávez
Presidentialism and the political system
Mexican political culture

Clara E. Lida
Social movements in Europe, 19th century
Spaniards in Mexico, 19th and 20th century

Andrés Lira
Mexican political ideas and political institutions, 1821-1916

Engracia Loyo Bravo
Education in Mexico, 1930-1940. The years of radicalization

Carlos Marichal
Seminar: History of finance in Mexico
The bankruptcy of the Viceregency: the finances of New Spain during a
period of international wars, 1780-1810
The origin of banking in Latin America, 1850-1914

Alfonso Martínez Rosales
History of art in Mexico, 19th century

Manuel Miño Grijalva
Indigenous resistance in the Valley of Toluca in the 18th century
Mexico in 1790

Anne Staples
Culture and society in Mexico, 19th century
Mining in the State of Mexico, 19th century

Dorothy Tanck de Estrada

Political culture in Indian villages at the end of the colonial period
Enlightenment education

Valentina Torres

The development of private education in the 20th century

Elías Trabulse

Science and technology in colonial Mexico and Latin America

Berta Ulloa

Mexican ambassadors and ministers abroad, 1910-1920

Guide to the historical archives of the Department of National Defense,
for the period covering the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1920 (with
Luis Muro)

Josefina Z. Vázquez

The army and the State in Mexico, 1823-1846

Computerized guide to Federal District Notary Office Archives (with Pilar
Gonzalbo Aizpuru)

Seminar: History of education

Emilio Zebadúa

State and finance in Mexico, 1910-1940

FACULTY, 1989-1994

Carlos Sempat Assadourian

Latin American economic history

Jan Bazant Neduloha

Economic history

Solange Behocaray de Alberro

Social history

Marcello Carmagnani

Latin American political and economic history

Romana Falcón

Political history, 19th and 20th centuries

Javier Garciadiego

History of the Mexican Revolution

Bernardo García Martínez

Historical geography and indigenous political history

Pilar Gonzalbo Aizpuru

Colonial social history

Virginia González Claverán

History of science

Alicia Hernández Chávez

Political and social history, 19th and 20th centuries

Clara E. Lida

Social and labor movement history

Andrés Lira González

History of ideas and institutions, 19th century

Carlos Marichal

Economic history

Alfonso Martínez Rosales

Religious history, history of art

Manuel Miño Grijalva

Economic and social history

Anne Staples

Social history

Dorothy Tanck de Estrada

Social and cultural history. Colonial period

Elías Trabulse

History of science and technology

Berta Ulloa

History of the Mexican Revolution

Josefina Zoraida Vázquez

Political and social history, 19th century

Emilio Zebadúa

Political history

Professors Emeriti

Luis González y González

Microhistory, social and cultural history.

Colonial period and 20th century

Moisés González Navarro

Social history, 19th and 20th century

Silvio Zavala

Colonial history

Visiting and Guest Professors and Researchers, 1989-1994

David Brading

Cambridge University, England

John Coatsworth

Harvard University, USA

Enrique Florescano

National Council for Culture and the Arts

Heather Fowler Salamini

Bradley University, Illinois

Serge Gruzinski

École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

Friedrich Katz

Chicago University, Illinois

Herbert Klein

Columbia University, New York

Alfredo López Austin

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Institute for Anthropological Research

Pedro Pérez Herrero

Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset, Madrid

Elías Pino Iturrieta

Universidad Central de Venezuela

Cecilia Rabell

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Institute for Historical Research

Carlos Roces

El Colegio de México, Center for Economic Studies

Jaime Rodríguez

University of California, Los Angeles

Ruggiero Romano

École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

John Womack

Harvard University, USA

Francisco Zapata

El Colegio de México, Center for Sociological Studies

RESEARCH AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRADUATE PROGRAM

The Center for Historical Studies faculty are currently working on several short, medium and long-term research projects.

Economic History

Carlos Sempat Assadourian

Mexico and Latin America, 16th to 19th century

Jan Bazant

Mexico, 19th century

Marcello Carmagnani

Economic and political history of Latin America from the 16th to 19th century

Carlos Marichal

Economy and finance from the second half of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th

Manuel Miño Grijalva

Economic and social history. Mexico-Los Andes, 18th and 19th century

Political History

Romana Falcón

Local power and caciquism. Regional manifestations. 19th and 20th century

Javier Garciadiego

History of the Mexican Revolution

Alicia Hernández Chávez

Historical forms of the Mexican State. 19th and 20th century

Andrés Lira González

History of ideas and institutions. 19th century

Berta Ulloa

Foreign affairs. First half of the 20th century

Josefina Z. Vázquez

Army and State, 1821-1846

Emilio Zebadúa

Political history. 20th century

Indigenous History

Bernardo García

Indigenous peoples and politics during the colonial period

Social History

Solange Alberro

Indigenous peoples and politics during the colonial period

Pilar Gonzalbo Aizpuru

History of education, women and family during the colonial period

Moisés González Navarro

Social formation of the Mexican Nation since the second half of the 19th century

Alicia Hernández Chávez

Social history. 19th and 20th century Mexico

Clara E. Lida

Social movements in Europe and Latin America, 19th and 20th century

Cultural History

Clara E. Lida

El Colegio de México and the Spanish emigration

Alfonso Martínez Rosales

Religious institutions and colonial art

Anne Staples

Education and culture in Independent Mexico

Dorothy Tanck

Education and enlightenment reforms

History of Science and Technology

Virginia González Claverán

Navigation, mapmaking and technology in the late colonial period

Elías Trabulse

Science in Mexico from the colonial period to the 20th century

Historical Geography

Bernardo García

HISTORIA DE LAS AMÉRICAS TRUST

President: Alicia Hernández Chávez

The Historia de las Américas Trust aims to promote reflection on the specific historical problems of our continent, designed to encourage the dissemination of specialized historical knowledge in the various areas of history. Its ultimate objective is the publication of studies and essays that will be coedited with the Fondo de Cultura Económica in four series:

Estudios compiles specialized monographic research on specific topics.

Ensayos is a collection of interpretations and essays on general historical topics concerning Latin America or other countries in the area.

Breves historias de los estados is an attempt to provide a national readership with an account of the several states' historical reality.

Hacienda is a record of Mexico's financial history from 1870 to 1970.

CENTER FOR LINGUISTIC AND LITERARY STUDIES*

The Center for Linguistic and Literary Studies (CELL) at El Colegio de México comprises linguistics and literature specialists whose principal activities involve teaching and research.

CELL offers two doctoral programs: one in linguistics, the other in Hispanic literature. Each program lasts three years, with no new students being admitted until the end of the previous course. The process of selecting applicants begins a year before the start of the respective promotion.

The objective of these teaching programs is to train high-level researchers with a critical approach to knowledge, capable of making original contributions in their field and at the same time able to participate in the training of other researchers.

The doctoral programs for both linguistics and Hispanic literature include monographic courses, seminars and specialized seminars, which students are required to complete satisfactorily.

In order to obtain a doctoral degree, in addition to meeting the language requirements, students are required to submit and defend a dissertation written according to CELL guidelines.

Before the end of the fourth semester, each student must choose an advisor, approved by CELL's Board of Professors. From the fifth semester on, students begin formal work on their dissertation topic. During the sixth semester, each student presents part of his or her research in the Dissertation Seminar.

Finally, following satisfactory completion of the study program, the student will be awarded an intermediate Master's degree. Having completed the dissertation, students submit a final version to CELL's Board of Professors, which in turn assigns it for review by a committee of readers. Following approval of the dissertation,

* Established in 1947.

students are required to make a public, oral defense to obtain the doctoral degree.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Admission to either of CELL's doctoral programs, requires fulfillment of the following: 1) Submission of a bachelor's degree (although this is the minimum requirement, preference will be given to those with additional qualifications), preferably with a specialization in Hispanic literature or linguistics. 2) Submission of a copy of their bachelor's or master's degree thesis, or failing this, any partial research work considered relevant. 3) Interviews with two CELL professors. 4) Demonstration of the ability to read specialized literature in English and French. Non-native Spanish speakers should also demonstrate proficiency in Spanish.

FACULTY

CELL faculty are classified as regular, visiting and subject professors. Below is a list of faculty members by area of specialization.

Linguistics

Raúl Avila

Linguistic policy

The language of the mass media

Rebeca Barriga Villanueva

Psycholinguistics

Language development

History of Castillianization in Mexico

Josefina García Fajardo

Semantics

Logic

Beatriz Garza Cuarón
Semantics
Philosophy of language

Luis Fernando Lara
Linguistic theory
Semantics. Lexicography

Yolanda Lastra
Amerindian linguistics
Sociolinguistics

Juan M. Lope Blanch
Dialectology
Spanish structural grammar

Marianna Pool Westgaard
Generative syntax

Oralia Rodríguez
Psycholinguistics
Sociolinguistics
Language acquisition

Gloria Ruiz de Bravo Ahuja
Linguistics applied to the teaching of Spanish to speakers of Indian languages

Thomas C. Smith Stark
Mesoamerican linguistics
Typology

Literature

Antonio Alatorre
Golden Age poetry. Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz

Luis Astey

Medieval dramatic literature

Rose Corral

Contemporary Latin American literature

20th century Argentine narrative

Aurelio González

Ballads from the Middle Ages and the modern oral tradition

Golden Age theater

Yvette Jiménez de Báez

Contemporary Mexican literature

Popular and traditional literature

Beatriz Mariscal Hay

Culture and traditional literature. Golden Age literature

Rafael Olea Franco

Contemporary Latin American literature

Modern and contemporary Mexican poetry

James Valender

Contemporary Spanish poetry. Literature of the Spanish exiles

Martha Elena Venier

Ecclesiastic rhetoric

Literature of New Spain

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS, DOCTORAL PROGRAM IN LINGUISTICS ¹

Descriptive Linguistics 1. Phonetic and Phonological Analysis

Introduction to articulatory phonetics, the production and hearing of various sounds and the essential stages of phonological analysis.

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult the brochures published by each center for this purpose.

Students become familiar with solving practical exercises on data from different languages. Emphasis is placed on knowledge of typological studies on phonology. An explanation is given of the inventories and most natural phonological processes of the world's languages. At the end of the course, some of the most recent prosodic topics in pronunciation theory are studied, particularly syllabic structure and metrical theories of accent. Computer programs specializing in phonetic speech analysis will be used.

Spanish Structure

Systematic review of the morphosyntactic structure of the Spanish language. Various types of definitions of the concept of the sentence, as well as the different approaches used to classify its components, are examined. The syntax of the compound sentence is studied, as well as the function of linking words.

Quantification Logic and Formal Languages

Attempts to make students aware of the relevance and limitations of logic and related systems in describing language. The course examines the shades and precision of linguistic acts, the determination of verificative propositions and values, the limitations of the logic of propositions, formal systems, "non-classical" systems, and projections for linguistics and language theory: Bloomfield, Bühler, Hjelmslev and Harris. Formal analyses in phonology and morphology, the concept of formal grammar and Chomskyian formalization, Montague's grammar, pragmatic explorations, discourse analysis and the theory of argumentation are also reviewed.

Research Techniques

Students are trained to review the bibliographical material needed for their research and write monographs in accordance with the professional norms for this field. Thus students are oriented towards the search, location and selection of sources needed to develop a specific topic assigned during the course and taught to use appropriate rules of annotation.

First Year, Second Semester*Descriptive Analysis II. Morphological Analysis*

The fundamental elements of morphophonology and morphology are described and students are encouraged to experiment with the application of the theories, techniques and concepts discussed, to specific data. Three main schools are examined: the descriptive, structuralist and generative schools. Students work with an indigenous language informer throughout the semester, at the end of which they go into the field to acquire experience in analyzing a language by working directly with its speakers.

Semantic Sentence Analysis

Semantic phenomena arising in sentence structures and the use of statements are studied by analysis of materials. Main topics include ambiguity, presuppositions, implication and illocutionary value.

In nominal phrases, anaphoricity, the referential function, assumptions of existence, responsibility for descriptions and the origin of certain structural ambiguities are examined. By contrasting the differences between predicates, emphasis is placed on opaque contexts, feasibility and ontological types of tenses. Adverbial ambiguities are included in ambiguities of scope.

Generative Syntax

The main aim of the course is to familiarize students with the theoretical and methodological bases of generative grammar, particularly the governing and linking model, also known as the principles and parameters model, which was devised by Chomsky and has been significantly reformed by the latter. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to perform detailed analyses of syntax problems.

Linguistic Theories

General introduction to the problems of linguistic theories in the 20th century, with special emphasis on the close interdependence between theory and methodology (particularly research), as well as between both of these and the different (sub)disciplines that currently comprise the vast realm of linguistics. At the same time, the course aims to arrange the material in a historical perspective, focusing on certain key concepts of modern linguistics from the theoretical methodological angle and contrasting the different positions regarding the main objective features of languages.

Second Year, First Semester

Historical Linguistics

Focuses on certain basic topics examined from different angles of the study of linguistic change. The most important theoretical-methodological points of each topic are explained and attempts made to apply problems to the history of Spanish.

A theoretical framework is used to describe linguistic change as a transformation in itself and not simply as a series of synchronies. The course examines grammatical change, as well as the different types that exist, semantic change and its causes and the relation between historical linguistics and other disciplines: dialectology, typology and psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistics

Designed to help students apply basic epistemological concepts to enable them to understand the need for scientific theories in finding out about the different areas in the interdisciplinary field of psycholinguistics and the methodological implications derived from each theoretical option.

The course examines the main issues in psycholinguistics and the different types of empirical evidence available, with particular emphasis on language acquisition.

Sociolinguistics

Oriented towards characterizing some of the objectives, methods and proposals developed in the field of linguistic variation, based on an analysis of the linguistic situation in Mexico (in its sociolinguistic, dialectal and ethnolinguistic aspects). The course focuses on the theoretical bases of linguistic variation; the methodology applied in each of the sub-fields; the possibility of constructing models for sociolinguistic rules, language contact and applied sociolinguistics.

Discourse Analysis

Provides basic specialized training and information in some of the main areas and schools of discourse analysis, with particular emphasis on linguistic and sociolinguistic approaches to text analysis. The course examines specialized bibliography on the main representatives of each trend: syntactic discourse analysis (the French school, based on Z. Harris; the English school, based on M.A.K. Halliday; current formal approaches in syntax and semantics); ethnography of speech and conversation analysis, and statement studies .

Second Year, Second Semester*Semantic Theories*

Comparison of the proposals and results achieved by certain contemporary trends in linguistic semantics: the contribution of logical semantics to linguistics, current development of cognitive semantics, customary formalisms and the future of research in these fields.

Generative Syntax II

Oriented towards an in-depth study of principles and parameters. The course aims to train students to make critical readings of

primary sources and specialized journals, as well as perform specific syntactic analyses, using solid arguments based on this theory.

Lexicology

Studies contemporary theories of "parole" from perceptual, phonological, morphological and semantic perspectives. Lexemes, morphemes, and paradigms of inflection, declension, conjugation and derivation are analyzed. Students experiment with using a corpus for the statistical analysis of lexicons, the organization of a lexicon from a semantic point of view and its function in the theory of language and linguistic theory.

Specialized Seminar 1

In order to define each student's specific area of interest, a seminar will be organized for each area (descriptive linguistics, history of language, generative syntax, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, semantics or any other topic of interest to students). Each seminar will propose the study of a general topic satisfying the group's academic interests.

Third Year, First Semester

Typology

Examines the development of linguistic typology from its inception (late 18th century) to the present. Includes 19th century morphological typology and its formulation by Sapir, Greenberg's basic typology, and the new typological/functional approaches from the Cologne school and others.

Applied Linguistics

Definition of the field of applied linguistics, followed by explanation and discussion of the following topics: linguistics and education (social stratum, sex and age in relation to learning one's

mother tongue in elementary education and social mobility); linguistics and computers (text analysis, lexicon, statements; dictionary compilation and reader simulation; data bases and lexical variation in Spanish); the language of the media (radio, television, press and national and international language standards); the teaching of Spanish as a foreign language; neurolinguistics (diagnosis and rehabilitation of language problems).

Specialized Seminar II

Following the selection of a specific topic to be implemented in students' doctoral research, a monographic course will be given in which each student will attempt to solve a theoretical or practical problem linked to his or her dissertation topic.

Third Year, Second Semester

Specialized Seminar III

With their advisors' approval, students prepare their dissertation research project and begin writing the first draft, in order to advance their doctoral research.

Dissertation Seminar

For this seminar, students submit a paper related to their dissertation research project in which they demonstrate their competence in research, argumentation, rigor and coherence in both content and form. This paper will be discussed and evaluated in group session with the participation of all the Center's linguistics faculty.

OTHER SPECIALIZED COURSES AND SEMINARS

The following specialized courses and seminars will be offered, depending on student demand and faculty availability.

Lexicology
Dialectology
Language development in grade school
Castillianization in Mexico and linguistic policies
Linguistics and education
Determinants in the Spanish language
Tense, mood and aspect in language
Presuppositions in sentences and statements: triggers and classification
Text and discourse inference
Philosophy of language
Lexicography: Dictionary theory and method
The acquisition of Spanish as mother tongue
Drafting a methodological proposal for the teaching of Spanish to deaf children
Profile of a six-year-old Mexican child's grammar
New techniques for second language teaching
The teaching of Spanish to speakers of indigenous languages in Mexico
Indoamerican philology
Maya linguistics
Maya writing
Amusgo linguistic topics
The concept of linguistic area
Otomí languages
Languages in contact
Pidgins and creoles
Amerindian languages
Nahuatl structure

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS, DOCTORAL PROGRAM
 IN HISPANIC LITERATURE

First Year, First Semester

Latin American Literature I

Analyzes the most important narrative works (novels and short stories) in 20th century Latin American literature, using a comparative approach that attempts to highlight the particular writing

styles of this literary period and the significance of the works selected within the contemporary literary tradition. Regional novels of the 20s serve as a starting point for this review.

Medieval Literature

Examines *El Libro de Buen Amor* in its literary textuality, based on an in-depth study of known manuscripts as well as existing critical editions. Analysis of the literary aspects of *El Libro de Buen Amor* will include the forms and functions of the work's textual elements: prose, *cuaderna vía*, short meters; and metatextual, impetratory, narrative and didactic aspects.

Literary Theories

Designed to show students the origin and development of the most important 20th century theoretical and literary trends, to enable them to perform literary analyses related to end-of-the-century theoretical, literary and philosophical thought.

Research Techniques

Trains students to search for the bibliographical materials needed for their research, and write their monographs according to professional standards. Thus students are oriented toward the search, location and selection of sources for developing a specific topic and taught to use appropriate standards of annotation.

First Year, Second Semester

Golden Age Literature (Poetry)

The first part includes a detailed introduction to the study of metrics, with examples from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The second part involves a philological reading of the poetry of three of the most representative writers of the Golden Age: Garcilaso de la Vega, fray Luis de León and Francisco de Aldana.

Linguistics and Literature

The relation between linguistics and literature is studied to provide students with the necessary linguistic concepts to be able to construct well-founded literary criticism. For this purpose an explanation is given of various theoretical elements (linguistics and writing; reference and significance; grammar and writing; polyphony and irony, etc.) the application of which to literary texts, particularly the poetical ones, will demonstrate their relevance to literary analysis.

Mexican Literature I

Studies some of the most representative novels of contemporary Mexican narrative. The analysis regards each text as a significant writing process and establishes its internal strategies of composition and relation to other texts. This textual analysis will be used to establish the particular means through which texts are related to history.

Text Edition Seminar

Designed to familiarize students with the types of editions available, their aims and requirements. For this purpose; the different types of editions: facsimile, paleographic and critical, are analyzed. After identifying the distinctive features of each of these, students will perform a short exercise involving the edition of an unpublished New Spanish text.

Second Year, First Semester*Spanish Golden Age Literature II (prose)*

An in-depth study of *El Quijote*. The origin and significance of Cervantes' novel will be analyzed on the basis of an explanation of the social and historical circumstances of late 16th and early 17th century. Topics include: literary traditions and *El Quijote*;

humanism, Erasmism and *El Quijote*; folk traditions, oral tradition and *El Quijote*; structure, composition and language in *El Quijote*.

Modern Spanish Literature

Studies 19th century Spanish literature, from Romanticism to the different *fin de siècle* expressions: naturalism, symbolism, modernism. The course's broad focus permits not only the study of individual authors (Bécquer, Rosalía de Castro, Galdós, Clarín, Pardo Bazán, etc.) but also the analysis of schools and movements within their social environment.

Latin American Literature II

Analyzes various essential novels of Latin American literature, produced mainly in the 1940s and 1970s, the period when Latin American narrative was completely renewed. In addition to a necessary contextualization of these works, the course includes a detailed study of the novels' universe (narrative structures, intertextuality, symbolic levels, etc.).

Literary Theory and Criticism Seminar

Focuses on the study of the main theorists and analytical possibilities of three prevailing trends in literary theory: formalism, structuralism and stylistics. The main theoretical texts of the three approaches, and their practical results, are analyzed through the application of these ideas to a series of literary texts.

Second Year, Second Semester

Popular and Traditional Literature

Reviews the main theories concerning literature in the oral tradition (oralism, neotraditionalism, individualism, *volkslied*, formalism, etc.). The course also characterizes the main lyric and narrative genres (short story, legend, ballad, etc.), studying the

relation between the oral tradition and writing throughout history, basic problems (variation, formula, motif, opening), etc., as well as the modern oral tradition (compilation, editing and study methods).

Mexican Literature II

Analytical study of a small number of selected works of 20th century Mexican poets. Includes discussion of poems by authors belonging to groups known as the *estridentistas*, *contemporáneos* and *del taller* and works by other poets such as Tablada, López Velarde and Pacheco. Explores the elements of continuity and discontinuity in the formation of poetic traditions.

Golden Age Literature III (theater)

Studies the creation of Golden Age theater from the late Middle Ages (courtly secularization, college theater, Spanish tragedy, new comedy, etc.). Reviews theories of theatricality (dramatic text and specular text): problems concerning the staging of plays, character creation, baroque ideology and scenic space. The works of principal authors, including those from New Spain, are analyzed during the course.

Specialized Seminar I

A seminar on each area (literary theory and criticism; Spanish literature; Mexican literature; Latin American literature, and popular and traditional literature) is offered to help students define their specific area of study. Each seminar proposes the study of a general topic in keeping with the group's interests.

Third Year, First Semester

Contemporary Spanish Literature

Studies diverse aspects of 20th century Spanish literature, from the Generation of '98 to the Generation of '50, and including the

Generation of '27. Topics of particular interest include Surrealism, which had a profound effect on literature written between the wars, and literature produced by the Republicans exiled from Spain as a result of the Civil War.

Latin American Literature III

Studies the work of one of the most representative writers (narrators or poets) of the Latin American literary tradition of this century, from a monographic perspective. Some of the authors generally studied include Jorge Luis Borges, Julio Cortázar, Vicente Huidobro, Pablo Neruda, Juan Carlos Onetti and César Vallejo.

Specialized Seminar II

Based on the selection of a specific topic to develop students' doctoral research, a monographic course is given in which each student will attempt to solve a theoretical or practical problem related to the subject of his or her dissertation.

Third Year, Second Semester

Specialized Seminar III

With their advisors' approval and substantial progress in their dissertation projects in mind, students prepare the project and begin the first draft.

Dissertation Seminar

Students submit papers related to their dissertation projects, in which they should demonstrate their capacity for research, argumentation, rigor and coherence in both content and form. Papers are discussed and evaluated in group session attended by the Center's entire literature faculty.

OTHER SPECIALIZED COURSES AND SEMINARS

The following specialized courses and seminars will be offered, depending on student demand and faculty availability.

Golden Age poets: Garcilaso, Aldana, Fray Luis

The poetry of sor Juana Inés de la Cruz

Medieval liturgical drama

Greek theater

Argentine narrative and essays, from the 1920s and 1930s

Fantastic literature in Río de la Plata (20th century)

The new romancero

Arthurian literature in Spain

Tradition and originality: Hispanic fiestas, music and popular literature

Prose and poetry in contemporary Mexican literature

Oral literature

Golden Age literature

The works of Jorge Luis Borges

20th century Mexican narrative

The works of Octavio Paz

The poetry of Pablo Neruda

Surrealism in Spain

The theater of García Lorca

Medieval and Renaissance rhetoric

History of literary criticism

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN LINGUISTICS

The Linguistic Atlas of Mexico

This project, the CELL's oldest, was begun to provide a clear view of Mexico's dialectal variety. To achieve this, surveys were made throughout the Republic of phonetics, phonology, morphosyntax, semantics and lexicography. These surveys were conducted by researchers from the National Autonomous University of Mexico and El Colegio de México for several generations. The results will be presented in seven volumes to be published successively.

Dictionary of Mexican Spanish

A project undertaking lexicological studies on Mexican Spanish and codifying the Mexican lexicon in a series of dictionaries. The Dictionary's corpus includes fourteen genres (the language of newspapers, novels, science, oral communication, etc.). The *Diccionario elemental del español de México* and the *Diccionario básico del español de México* were published by 1994, with work on the revision and preparation of the *Diccionario del español usual en México* already underway.

International Dissemination of Spanish by Radio, Television and Press (DIES-RTP)

Receives cooperation from several Spanish-speaking countries in the analysis of standards of Spanish used in the mass media.

Children's Dictionaries

This project involves the publication of several dictionaries showing the vocabulary range of students at diverse levels of elementary education in Mexico. The first of these, corresponding to the first year of elementary school, was published in 1994, while dictionaries for the third and sixth years were in preparation.

Indigenous Language File

Aimed at publishing studies of the various families of indigenous languages in Mexico, particularly those in danger of becoming extinct. All studies are based on the same format so that, in addition to their intrinsic value, they may subsequently be used for comparative analysis. By 1994, 18 files had been published, including *Zapoteco del Istmo*; *Trique de San Juan de Copala, Oaxaca*; *Zoque de Chimalapa, Oaxaca*; *Otomí de San Andrés Cuexcontitlán, México*, and *Guarijío de Arechuyvo*.

Indigenous Language Library of New Spain

Consists of the publication of linguistic manuscripts from the time of the Conquest and the colonial period. Currently being prepared are Alonso Urbano's *Vocabulario trilingüe español-náhuatl-otomí* (1605) and a linguistic edition (including an inverse Spanish-Zapotec list) of Juan de Córdova's *Vocabulario en lengua çapoteca*.

Bilingual Education of Interethnic Groups in Areas of "Conflictive" Bilingualism: Perspectives for School Planning for Elementary Levels

Materials for teaching Spanish to Indian-language-speaking children are produced, together with diagnostic tests that serve to place them in appropriate second language teaching levels.

Formal Linguistics

The Formal Studies of Languages in Mexico Project aims to publicize a series of formal studies (on generative grammar, semantics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics and other disciplines) on aspects of Spanish and other languages spoken in Mexico.

Literary Research Projects

Seminar on Popular Traditions

Focuses on two main areas: the popular *décima* in Mexico and Puerto Rico and the Sound Library. The first is an interdisciplinary, interinstitutional study to compile all the *décima* variants.

The Sound Library is a project to compile audiovisual material on all expressions of popular oral tradition in Mexico. It also stores material from various studies undertaken by CELL throughout its history: surveys from the *Atlas lingüístico de México*, recordings of

children's speech, and studies of the linguistic norm recorded from radio and television; these materials have served as the corpus for a variety of research studies.

Library of New Spain

Aims to edit and publish heretofore unpublished 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th-century texts written in New Spain or on colonial life. These texts are published in critical, annotated editions, based on procedures specifically established for the series. *Villancicos, romances, ensaladas y otras canciones devotas* by Fernán González de Eslava, edited by Margit Frank, and *La portentosa vida de la muerte* by Fray Joaquín Bolaños, edited by Blanca Mariscal de López, have been published in the *Biblioteca novohispana* (as of 1994).

Catalogue of Marginalized Texts from New Spain. Inquisition

Systematic classification of historical and literary texts (on witchcraft, spell-casting, magic, divination, demonology and politics) confiscated by the Inquisition's Courts during the colonial period.

Literature of the Spanish Exile in Mexico

Focuses on the study of literature written by Spanish exiles in Mexico: Moreno Villa, Cernuda, Altolaguirre, Prados and Concha Méndez, among others. All these studies form part of the series *Literatura del Exilio*, including a facsimile edition of the journal *Ultramar*, with a foreword by James Valender.

Mexican Literature Series from the Jaime Torres Bodet Chair

The series was begun in 1992 with "*El Juglar y la domadora*" y otros relatos desconocidos by Jaime Torres Bodet, with a foreword by Luis Mario Schneider. The series aims to publish critical studies of Mexican literary texts from the pre-Hispanic era to the present.

Research Support

Jaime Torres Bodet Chair

In September 1985, the Jaime Torres Bodet Chair was established in the center in honor of the distinguished Mexican writer, educator and diplomat. The main objective of this chair is to promote knowledge of Mexican literature, and enhance teaching and research at CELL.

Fondo Eulalio Ferrer

The Fondo Eulalio Ferrer was established in 1990 to promote the study of Golden Age literature and the *oeuvre* of the Republican exiles, as well as linguistics, and foster teaching and research at CELL.

Nueva Revista de Filología Hispánica (NRFH)

The *Nueva Revista de Filología Hispánica* was founded in 1947 by Amado Alonso, Alfonso Reyes and Raimundo Lida. It publishes articles, notes, reviews and bibliography on Hispanic linguistics, Spanish and Latin American literature and linguistic and literary theory.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES*

Like other centers, the Center for International Studies principal activities involve research and teaching. Research areas include international relations, political science, federal and local public administration, the Mexican political system, Mexican foreign policy and area studies mainly on the United States, Canada, Europe and Latin America.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

The center offers three undergraduate degree programs in international relations and public administration and the Mexican, United States and Canadian Studies Program. A summer course on contemporary Mexico is also offered.

The *licenciatura* in international relations began at the same time as the Center was established, while the degree in public administration was first offered in 1982. Both degree courses have focused on preparing small groups of highly-qualified full-time students. The programs, lasting four years, are divided into eight semesters. In addition to courses, there are seminars on specific topics and lectures given by Mexican and foreign specialists which enrich the study program.

To obtain the program's degree of *licenciado* in international relations or public administration, students must satisfactorily complete the program's eight semesters, write a thesis and defend it.

The Center for International Studies also offers a Mexican, United States and Canadian Studies Program, taught by faculty members specializing in these areas. The program publishes the *Anuario México-Estados Unidos-Canadá*, which analyzes the most

* Established in 1960.

important topics in trilateral relations. The Center maintains a documentation unit designed to facilitate student and faculty research and teaching associated with the program or at any of El Colegio's centers or other institutions.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The Center accepts new applications to its bachelor's degree programs every two years. The summer course is offered every year.

To apply for admission to the program, candidates must fulfill two requirements: have obtained a high school diploma with a minimum final grade point average of eight (or the equivalent, if the applicant has studied abroad), and be aged 22 or under. Applicants must submit copies of the appropriate certificates.

Any Mexican or foreign student currently pursuing university studies in any field of the social sciences or humanities with a minimum grade point average of 8 or B may apply for admission to the summer course, for which there is a fee of \$1000 U.S. dollars (subject to change).

Documents to be submitted by applicants are specified in the admission forms, together with deadlines, the duration of the process, and, in the case of the degree programs, a description of the three-stage selection process.

The first two stages are strictly anonymous, to prevent interference from outside criteria in the selection process. In the first stage, all applicants are required to take a series of aptitude and basic knowledge tests. Those obtaining the highest scores in the first stage will be allowed to progress to the second stage, which involves writing an essay related to the bibliography specified in the admissions procedure. Finally, those with the highest scores progress to the third stage, consisting of interviews with Center faculty.

Successful applicants are admitted as regular students and required to devote their full-time to studies at El Colegio, and maintain a minimum grade point average of 8 per semester to ensure their continued enrollment in the programs.

The Center for International Studies offers a tuition scholarship to all Mexican students admitted to its degree programs on full status.

The Center also offers financial assistance based on criteria of academic performance and financial necessity.

Alumni Prospects

Essentially, the Center's international relations students prepare for a career in the foreign service. Mexico's openness towards other countries requires experts in international affairs, trained diplomats capable of scientific rigor and a broad, in-depth approach to dealing with the problems arising from Mexico's recent insertion into the international sphere. El Colegio's teaching system also offers its alumni the possibility of a career in teaching and research. International organizations, as well as other official institutions, decentralized organizations and even large private corporations requiring qualified personnel to study international aspects of interest to them, also provide professional opportunities for the Center's alumni. Journalism is yet another career option.

The public sector as a whole provides the main openings for public administration alumni. The demand for a fair, responsible and efficient civil service to solve citizens' problems requires highly qualified professionals in the basic disciplines of the administrative process, particularly administration, public policy, political science and economics, trained to implement a complex view of government action. Options for alumni's professional development are available in both federal organizations and state and municipal administration. Likewise, financial organizations, nongovernment organizations for economic development and social progress, public corporations and consultancy firms provide excellent opportunities for professional development, as do university teaching and research.

The Center's alumni have excelled in a variety of fields, their presence and influence being particularly strong in the academic world, diplomacy and the public sector in general, as well as in private enterprise.

Summer Course on Contemporary Mexico

The Center coordinates this annual course, in which faculty from other centers at El Colegio participate. The course, lasting six weeks, consists of an introduction to Mexican affairs. The program is essentially designed for foreign undergraduate or graduate students with a particular interest in Mexican studies.

FACULTY

Sergio Aguayo

United States foreign policy

Luis F. Aguilar

Public administration theory

Formulation and implementation of public policies

Carlos Alba

Socioeconomic development

Industrial history

Political history

Ilán Bizberg

Introduction to the social sciences

History of political ideas

Marie-Claire Fischer de Figueroa

Study methods

Juan Gustavo Galindo

The Soviet experience and the new Russia

Humberto Garza Elizondo

Mexican foreign policy

Francisco Gil Villegas

Introduction to the social sciences

Public administration theory

History of political ideas

René Herrera

Contemporary Latin American problems

Soledad Loaeza

Contemporary European problems

Introduction to political science

The Mexican political system

Bernardo Mabire

Mexican-United States relations

José Luis Méndez

Comparative public administration

Mauricio Merino

State and municipal administration

Lorenzo Meyer

History of Mexico's international relations

History of Mexico's political development

Mario Ojeda Gómez

Introduction to international relations

Mexican foreign policy

Marco Palacios

Contemporary Latin American history

María del Carmen Pardo

Public administration theory

Federal public administration

Rafael Segovia

Introduction to political science

European history

Contemporary political doctrines and institutions

Government and political process in Mexico

Bernardo Sepúlveda

International law

The European Union

Mónica Serrano

Introduction to international relations

History of international relations

Tatiana Sidorenko

Russia and Eastern Europe

María Celia Toro

Theory of international relations

Blanca Torres

Mexican foreign policy

Gustavo Vega

Introduction to political science

Mexico, the United States and Canada: Toward a new form of cooperation

Samuel del Villar

Constitutional and international law

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Description¹**First Year, First Semester***Introduction to the Social Sciences*

The first part of the course analyzes differences between the object of study and methodologies used in the social and natural sciences. This is followed by a review of authors in the various social disciplines: economics, political science and sociology, to reveal how they define their central propositions and methodological perspectives.

Professors Ilán Bizberg and Francisco Gil Villegas.

History of Independent Mexico

Review of the principal aspects of Mexico's national history, particularly those concerning the main processes and dominant political groups. Although its focus may vary, depending on the instructor, the course covers the colonial period to the mid 20th century or the present.

Professors Lorenzo Meyer and Javier Garciadiego.

Mathematics I

Review of general algebra, followed by topics such as matrix algebra, linear equations, functions and graphs or financial mathematics.

Various professors.

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult brochures published by each center for this purpose.

Research Techniques and Writing Workshop

Following a history of the Spanish language and books, the course focuses on study of the principal research methods in the social sciences and the various bibliographical services available to the researchers. It is also designed to help students read, summarize, comment and write appropriately.

Various professors and Martha Elena Venier.

First Year, Second Semester*History of Political Ideas 1*

Studies classical authors of various political theories: theory of the city-State, including such authors as Plato and Aristotle; theory of the universal community, including such theorists as St. Augustin and St. Thomas; modern political theory, including such authors as Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Kant and De Tocqueville.

Professors Ilán Bizberg and Francisco Gil Villegas.

Introduction to Political Science

Familiarizes students with the basic elements and fundamental concepts of political science. Although course content varies according to instructor, topics will be chosen from the following: development of political science, notions such as power and political culture, organizational models of political power, relations between the political system and society, etc. The course aims to introduce students to the principal actors in political dynamics, such as the State, political parties, trade unions and public opinion, as well as certain fundamental processes such as socialization or political change.

Professors Rafael Segovia and Soledad Loaeza.

Constitutional Law

Two-part course, with the first focusing on the concept of law, the relation between sovereignty and the State, characteristics of the democratic, constitutional State of law, basic constitutional options and the relation between law and constitutional law. The second part of the course studies the evolution of the concept of the constitutional State in Mexico, from pre-Hispanic times to the present.

Professor Samuel del Villar.

Statistics

Overview of the basic concepts and tools of statistical analysis.

Various professors.

Second Year, First Semester*History of Political Ideas II*

Analyzes the political ideas that have dominated the 19th and 20th century, and how classical topics have been approached. Topics in this course include: nationalism, relations between the individual and the State; power, domination and legitimacy; totalitarianism and the foundations of democracy.

Professors Ilán Bizberg and Francisco Gil Villegas.

Microeconomics I

Covers topics such as the competitive firm theory, consumer theory, factor markets, externalities and public goods.

Various professors.

International Law

Studies the origin and development of international public law, and the spheres of enforcement of its norms. For this purpose, a

theoretical definition is outlined, and an analysis made of its main sources, the notion of international legal status, the law of treaties, the legal delimitation of State authority, international responsibility, regulation of the use of force in international relations as well as the principal mechanisms for peaceful solution of controversy. The study of specific cases in international politics is designed to illustrate and explain the development of international law.

Various professors

Government and Political Process in Mexico

Studies the main topics, institutions and actors that have dominated the Mexican political process. To this end, the course analyzes authoritarian political systems, corporatism, political control mechanisms, the party system, political implications of economic change and the relation between political liberalization and democratic transition.

Various professors.

Second Year, Second Semester

History of International Relations, 19th and 20th Century

Historical overview of the development of the international system during the 19th and 20th century. The course also includes the preparation and presentation of seminars to familiarize students with the principal concepts used in the study of international relations.

Professor Mónica Serrano.

Macroeconomics

Examines topics such as balanced income or domestic product, factors of national account, aggregate demand, aggregate supply, money, public deficit, inflation, unemployment and economic growth.

Various professors.

International Law and Organizations

Studies the nature, evolution and principal functions of international organizations established during the second half of this century. The concepts and general definitions of these institutions serve as the starting point for the study of the United Nations system, the main organizations and regional accords as well as the principal institutions in the international economic order, such as World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the GATT.

Various professors.

European History

Studies the principal historical events in Europe since the 17th century. The course begins with the 1648 Congress of Vienna, analyzing the European reaction to revolution, the relation between capitalism and economic crises, the period of armed peace, and the outbreak of the First World War, ending with the peace of Versailles.

Professors Rafael Segovia and Soledad Loaeza.

Third Year, First Semester*Theory of International Relations*

Designed to familiarize students with the principal theories in this discipline so as to evaluate them and apply them to the interpretation of international politics.

Professor María Celia Toro.

Introduction to International Relations

Studies the basic concepts of international relations and foreign policy implemented by the various States: international political structure, the international agenda, foreign policy objectives and instruments, diplomacy, trade as a foreign policy instrument, financial aid, political propaganda.

Professor Mario Ojeda Gómez.

Legal and Institutional Aspects of International Trade

Studies the legal aspects and institutional structure of international trade in the world, with reference to trade regions such as Europe, North America and Asia (new course).

Trade and International Finance

Includes essential trade and finance topics in international relations.

Various professors.

*China and India, 19th and 20th Century**

Deals with the colonial experience in China and India. Principal topics include: political disintegration, the weight of colonial heritage, and the origin of national response in both cases, in the 20th century.

Professors from the Center for Asian and African Studies.

Third Year, Second Semester*Latin America, 19th Century*

Analyzes the historical evolution and structural constants of historical phenomena in the region, from the crisis of the colonial order to the collapse of populist regimes: the phenomena linked to historical forms of political systems and relations created by economic structures at both the domestic and international level constitute the basis of this course.

Center for Historical Studies faculty.

* Elective.

History of the United States

Studies the historical development of the United States from the 13 colonies to the present.

Various professors.

Contemporary Europe

Two-part course, with the first covering a study of European history between 1919 and 1945. The second part identifies some of the most important contemporary problems: the division of post-war Europe, Western Europe in the context of the cold war, the process of building the European Community and recent challenges.

Professor Soledad Loaeza.

Japan and East Asia, 19th and 20th Century

Studies the historical development of Japan, the Meiji restoration, the Russo-Japanese war, Japanese colonialism, Japanese foreign policy in the interwar period, the allied occupation, and the emergence of a new power. The second part of the course will analyze East Asia's political economy since the end of the Second World War, Japan's role in the region and the rise of the Asian economies.

Center for Asian and African Studies faculty.

Fourth Year, First Semester*History of Mexico's International Relations*

Aims to identify the nature of Mexican national interest during each period, from Independence to the present. The course also examines the instruments with which different governments have attempted to achieve the objectives regarded as essential to their definition of national interest.

Professor Lorenzo Meyer.

The Soviet Experience and the New Russia

Analysis of the socioeconomic and political system of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Includes study of several periods in the region's history, from the Bolshevik revolution to the disintegration of the Soviet State in 1991. The final part of the course focuses on the problems faced by the former Soviet republics, particularly the Russian Federation, during the current period of political and economic transition.

Professor Juan Gustavo Galindo.

Islamic World and the Middle East

Provides students with a historical perspective enabling them to understand contemporary problems in the Middle East. By means of a combination of historical, social, economic and political knowledge, the course aims not only to explain the dynamics of the region in an integral fashion, but also to relate it to the contemporary international context.

Center for Asian and African Studies faculty.

Contemporary Latin America

Analyzes the economic, political and social development of Latin America in the 20th century. The main topics examined include: political change and regime, international economic relations in the region, economic and social policies, modernization and authoritarianism, the impact of external crises, from the crisis of authoritarianism and the transition processes to democracy in the region in the last decade of this century.

Professor René Herrera.

Fourth Year, Second Semester*The Soviet Union and its Successor States in the International System*

Familiarizes students with the principal theories attempting to explain the nature and orientation of this political transition.

Focuses on the relation between the USSR and the United States, the USSR and Central and Eastern Europe, the USSR and developing countries; the arms race and the disarmament process.

Professor Humberto Garza.

Mexican Foreign Policy

Discusses advances in formulating foreign policy and international relations theories before analyzing Mexican foreign policy since the Second World War. The last part of the course analyzes Mexico's position in multilateral forums in further detail, together with the cases of countries with which Mexico maintains the closest links.

Professor Blanca Torres.

United States Foreign Policy

Explores and explains the main trends, events and dilemmas in U.S. foreign policy from the Second World War to the present. Consequently, the course also examines the internal and external determinants of such policy, superpower effects on specific countries and the impact of great world changes. Finally, the course reviews the principal schools that have interpreted U.S. foreign policy and provides a more appropriate theoretical framework for understanding Mexican-U.S. relations.

Professor Sergio Aguayo.

Mexican Economics

Studies the nature, evolution and principal problems and challenges of the Mexican economy, particularly in the 20th century.

Professor Carlos Bazdresch

Thesis Seminar

During this course, students prepare their thesis outlines and begin writing the thesis.

Various professors.

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

First Year, First Semester*Introduction to the Social Sciences*

The first part of this course analyzes the differences between the object of study and the methodologies used in the social sciences and natural sciences. This is followed by a review of authors in the different social disciplines economics, political science and sociology, to find out how they define their central propositions and methodological perspectives.

Professors Ilán Bizberg and Francisco Gil Villegas.

History of Independent Mexico

Reviews the principal aspects of Mexico's national history, particularly those concerning the main political processes and dominant political groups and designs. Depending on the professor, the course may cover the time from the colonial period to the mid-20th century or to the present.

Professors Lorenzo Meyer and Javier Garciadiego.

Mathematics I

Review of general algebra followed by matrix algebra, linear equations, functions and graphs and financial mathematics.

Various professors.

Research Methods and Writing Workshop

Following a history of language and books, this course focuses on the study of the principal research methods in the social sciences and the various bibliographical services available. It is also designed to help students read, summarize, comment and write appropriately.

Various professors and Martha Elena Venier.

First Year, Second Semester*History of Political Ideas I*

Studies the classical authors of various political theories: theory of the city-State, including such authors as Plato and Aristotle; theory of the universal community, including such theorists as St. Augustin and St. Thomas; and modern political theory, including Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Kant and De Tocqueville.

Professors Ilán Bizberg and Francisco Gil Villegas.

Introduction to Political Science

Familiarizes students with the basic elements of political science and the fundamental concepts of political science. Although course content varies according to the professor, topics will be chosen from the following: development of political science, notions such as power and political culture, organizational models of political power, relations between the political system and society, etc. The course aims to introduce students to the principal actors in political dynamics, such as the State, political parties, trade unions and public opinion, as well as certain fundamental processes such as socialization and political change.

Professors Rafael Segovia and Soledad Loaeza.

Constitutional Law

Two-part course, with the first focusing on the concept of law, the relation between sovereignty and State, characteristics of the democratic, constitutional State of law, basic constitutional options and the relation between law and constitutional law. The second part of the course studies the evolution of the concept of a constitutional State in Mexico, from pre-Hispanic times to the present.

Professor Samuel del Villar.

Information Science

Theoretical and practical introduction to the use of basic computer tools, such as word processors, data bases, spreadsheets, etc.

Various professors.

Mathematics II

Studies differential calculus (functions and derivatives) and integral calculus (integrals and restricted optimization).

Various professors.

Second Year, First Semester*History of Political Ideas II*

Analysis of political ideas that have dominated the 19th and 20th centuries, and how classical topics have been approached. Topics in this course include: nationalism; the relation between the individual and the State; power, domination and legitimacy; totalitarianism and the foundations of democracy.

Professors Ilán Bizberg and Francisco Gil Villegas.

Mexican Political System

Provides students with the basic elements for understanding and analyzing the Mexican political system and some of its most important components. The course attempts to explain the origins of the authoritarian State, political systems, central institutions and the relation between authoritarianism, problems and public policies.

Professors Rafael Segovia, Soledad Loaeza, Arturo Alvarado, Juan Molinar and Rogelio Hernández.

Microeconomics I

Covers topics such as competitive firm theory, consumer theory, factor markets, externalities and public goods.

Various professors.

Statistics I

Studies the notion of statistics, elements of descriptive statistics, probability, discrete distributions and normal probability, statistical inference, sampling theory, linear regression and correlation.

Various professors, Manuel Ordorica and Rosa María Rubalcava.

Second Year, Second Semester*Contemporary History*

Studies the world's main events and trends from the early 20th century to the present, including the First and Second World Wars, fascism, real socialism, etc.

Various professors and Ilán Semo.

Theory of Public Administration I

Introduces students to an understanding of the phenomenon of public administration, from both a disciplinary perspective and from the historical evolution of the State. The course provides an overview of the topic of public administration in relation to the political system and the social State.

Professor María del Carmen Pardo.

Administrative and Tax Law

Studies the State's legal aims and functions, the regulation of State administrative activity, the concept of administrative law, forms of administrative organization, the theory of public service, administrative proceedings and the State's financial system.

Various professors and Javier Laynez.

Microeconomics II

Studies topics such as oligopoly, game theory, general balance theory, labor force, information, choice in uncertainty and policy and project assessment.

Various professors.

Statistics II

Studies more complex methods of statistical analysis and teaches students to use statistical packages for the social sciences.

Various professors, Manuel Ordorica and Fernando Cortés.

Third Year, First Semester*Theory of Public Administration II*

Studies features of the public sphere in relation to the private sphere and various debates on the subject, as well as the main trends in organization and management theory, with particular emphasis on public forms of organization and management. Trends include the theory of public election and the end of the course presents the new approach to public administration.

Professor Luis F. Aguilar.

Federal Public Administration

Concerns the evolution, structure and functions of the components of federal public administration of both the executive (departments of the executive, decentralized and para-state sectors) and the legislative and judicial branches, as well as challenges and problems of this type of administration.

Various professors.

Accounting Systems

Teaches the basic features of accounting, elements of financial accounting, financial reports and government accounting.

Various professors.

Macroeconomics

Studies topics such as balanced income or domestic product, elements of national accounts, aggregate demand, aggregate supply, public deficit, inflation, unemployment and economic growth.

Various professors.

Third Year, Second Semester*Public Policy Formulation and Implementation*

Studies the nature and evolution of the field of public policy studies, their potential and dangers, different conceptual stages in the process of public policy and their practical expressions and problems.

Various professors.

State and Municipal Administration

Provides students with the necessary tools to understand and interpret Mexico's intergovernmental relations at various levels, on the basis of theories produced in this area of study and a comparative perspective with cases in Europe and America. The course studies the differences and analogies between various levels of Mexican public administration, with particular emphasis on the functioning of local institutions and the decision-making process in the states and municipalities.

Professor Mauricio Merino.

Federal Budget and Planning

Studies the evolution of principal theories and methods used in federal budgeting and planning, as well as their problems and applications in Mexico and Latin America.

Various professors.

Public Finances

Studies both theoretical and practical aspects and their problems in the case of Mexico. Topics include taxes, public enterprise, debt and expenditure.

Various professors.

Fourth Year, First Semester*Mexican Economy*

Studies the nature, evolution and principal problems and challenges of the Mexican economy, particularly in the 20th century.

Professor Carlos Bazdrech.

Public Administration

Designed to introduce students to the main models and methods of administration, organization and public management, with respect to both human and material resources, as well as their problems and challenges in Mexico and Latin America.

Various professors.

Comparative Public Administration I

Covers several topics, including: 1) administration and comparative public policy; 2) general features of administration and public policy in the so-called more and less developed countries; 3) traditions, structures and political and administrative policies in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Nicaragua, and 4) a comparative study of certain specific problems and public policies.

Professor José Luis Méndez.

Thesis Seminar I

Students review the principal methodological theories and research methods before applying them to a specific thesis project.

Various professors.

Fourth Year, Second Semester

Selected Topics in Public Administration

Studies a variety of important topics in administration and public policies, such as NGO's, ethics and public administration, international relations and public administration.

Various professors.

Comparative Public Administration II

Covers the political regimes and public administration structures and public policy processes in such European countries as France, England, Germany, Spain and Italy.

Visiting Spanish and French professors.

Thesis Seminar II

Students continue to work on their theses, under the supervision of their professor and advisor.

Various professors.

Summer Course on Contemporary Mexico

Students enroll in at least three of these subjects. The following were offered in 1994.

Maxwell Cameron

Mexico, the United States and Canada in the new regional political context

Manuel García y Griego

Mexican-U.S. relations

Javier Garciadiego

History of Mexico since Independence

Alfonso Martínez Rosales

History of art in Mexico

Lorenzo Meyer

The Mexican political system

Carlos Montemayor

Mexican literature

Blanca Torres

Mexican foreign policy

Víctor L. Urquidi and Ilán Bizberg

Public policy and legislation on the environment and labor

CENTER FOR ASIAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES*

The Center for Asian and African Studies (CEAA) engages in research and teaching to prepare specialists in Asia and Africa, regions whose historical and cultural heritage have made a fundamental contribution to the civilization of humanity, a phenomenon that, together with the current growing importance of economic, political and cultural relations between Latin America and Asian and African countries, serves to highlight the importance of the study of these regions.

The Center was created with the support of UNESCO as an oriental studies section of El Colegio's Center for International Studies. In 1968, it became an autonomous center, changing its name to Center for Asian and North African Studies in 1976, with the incorporation of North Africa as an area of study. It acquired its present name in 1982, with the inception of studies on sub-Saharan Africa, and in September 1994 a new area was added to its program, entitled Pacific Asia Studies.

The Center covers six areas of specialization corresponding to six geocultural regions: China, India, Japan, West Asia (Middle East) and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Pacific Asia. The addition of this new area brought the inclusion of important areas such as South East Asia and Korea. Studies in each of these areas cover aspects of history, literature, thought, society, politics, economics and international relations. At the same time, special emphasis is placed on teaching the most important language in each region as a crucial instrument for in-depth study of its reality, as well facilitating access to primary sources, both bibliographical and documentary.

The Center is staffed by a permanent faculty of specialists in the various areas and disciplines and benefits from regular col-

* Established in 1964.

laboration by well-known professors in its areas of specialization from universities all over the world, who participate in the teaching program and research projects.

The master's degree programs are interdisciplinary in nature, providing students with a global view of problems in their chosen area of specialization, without losing sight of the Latin American perspective.

The findings of research undertaken at the CEEA are published in books and articles appearing in the journal *Estudios de Asia y África*, founded in 1965, of which more than 100 issues have already been published. The *Anuario Asia Pacífico* was published for the first time in 1993. The Center also enjoys the support of El Colegio's library, which has over 30,000 volumes on Asia and Africa and receives approximately 130 journals and periodicals. The Center also possesses a data base that includes the country's most important libraries.

MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN ASIAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES ¹

The master's degree program in Asian and African studies lasts three academic years, with two semesters per year. During the first year, emphasis is placed on the study of language and history. The second year focuses on students' participation in specialized seminars, divided into area and monographic seminars, the former being compulsory for students in each area, while the latter can be chosen regardless of students' area of specialization. The third year focuses on preparation of students' theses, which must be completed by the end of the program.

From the outset and throughout the master's program, students are grouped according to their geocultural areas of specialization. Each group has its own specific language and history courses as well as area seminars. The Asian and African history courses are the only core courses, although interdisciplinary monographic seminars may also be taken as core courses. It is in

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students' should consult the brochures published by each center for this purpose.

the area seminars, as well as the monographic seminars, that students define their subject and disciplinary specialization leading to completion of their theses.

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Sub-Saharan Africa

The program focuses on the study of contemporary African societies and their socioeconomic and political realities, without neglecting the history, thought and literature of the continent's civilizations. It is oriented toward an understanding of the specific aspects and resources that African peoples possess for the solution of their current problems. At the same time, the program attempts to highlight features linking contemporary African experience to that of Asia and Latin America. The Swahili language not only permits research into primary sources, but also an understanding of the colloquial language shared by millions of Africans.

FACULTY

Celma Agüero

*Peasant movements; the political economy of food and African history
(contemporary African historiography)*

Massimango Cangabo

Swahili language and political and social processes

José Arturo Saavedra

Swahili language

Hilda Varela

Contemporary African history. International relations

Yarisse Zoctizoum

African history, State and social development; problems of social development and problems of socioeconomic development

West Asia (Middle East) and North Africa

The area of West Asia and North Africa offers a wide range of research possibilities, as a result of both the disciplines and the periods analyzed. In the ancient period, particular emphasis is placed on the appearance of the city-State and the formation of the latter, the interrelationship between temples and palaces, and the relations between nomads and sedentary peoples, as well as the use of literary forms, religious ideas and social structures that reappeared in later periods. After the emergence of Islam, attention is focused on the history of this religion and its inseparable connection with the civilization to which it gave rise and its multiple cultural expressions: literature, philosophy, law and sociopolitical formations. The modern and contemporary period concentrates on the emergence of present-day States and their political systems, and international relations.

FACULTY

María Chuairy

Literary and colloquial Arabic

Rubén Chuaqui

Islamic history; Arabic literature and linguistics

Montserrat Rabadán

Arabic language and literature

Mahmoud Rasmy

Classical and colloquial Arabic

Manuel Ruiz

History of Islam; political philosophy (Islamic State and political thought)

Jorge Silva

Ancient history of the Middle East (relations between nomads and sedentary peoples; processes of formation of the State)

China

The China area offers students the opportunity to specialize in both historical and contemporary issues. In addition to the basic history course, specialized seminars are offered on literature, family and society and Confucianism. In relation to contemporary issues, particular emphasis is placed on political processes, the family and social change, economic development and international relations. The area also offers translation seminars, for both classical texts and contemporary literature. Language courses prepare students for research into the primary sources necessary for their master's theses.

FACULTY

Flora Botton Beja

Ancient history of China, history of ideas, ancient and contemporary society and family and women

Marisela Connelly

Modern and contemporary history of China; economic and social history; international relations

Romer Cornejo

Chinese economic development and foreign trade; social history and contemporary politics, and relations between China and Latin America

Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan

Classical and modern Chinese

Russell Maeth Ch.

Classical and modern Chinese; comparative literature and comparative and applied linguistics

John Page

Classical, traditional and modern literature; literature and society; Sinology

India

The area of Indian studies has maintained certain research areas over the years, specializing particularly in historical and anthropological studies within a wide range of topics. Its publications and research papers include the following: cultural history, including thought; history of religion and art; social and cultural anthropology; religious literature and literary history and translations from Sanskrit and Hindi. The area also provides basic training in Indian studies. Students may choose between Hindi and Sanskrit as their language of specialization, depending on whether their interest lies in contemporary or ancient India. In certain cases, both languages may be studied.

FACULTY

Susana B.C. Devalle

Social and political anthropology and social history (colonialism and decolonization; sociology of culture; social movements and ethnicity and nation)

David Lorenzen

Sociology of religion (religious sects and movements) and ancient history of India

Benjamín Preciado

Cultural and social history of India (history of thought; history of art; Hinduism; myths and symbols in the Indian tradition) and formation and development of the State

Uma Thukral

Hindi and Sanskrit language and literature

Japan

The program emphasizes the teaching of modern Japanese as an essential instrument for the reading of original texts, at the same

time as it facilitates the acquisition of the spoken language through the use of up-to-date methods and audiovisual techniques, as well as contact with native speakers. Basic subjects such as general history, modern literature, culture and society, and current political and economic affairs, both Japanese and international, are covered by the faculty. In addition, for the development of specific topics of interest common to each generation of students, the center enjoys the collaboration of visiting professors from Japan, the United States or other countries, who offer seminars on specializations not covered by full-time researchers. For writing their theses, under the supervision of a faculty member, students are allowed access to a continuously expanding bibliographical stock that fully covers basic academic requirements.

FACULTY

Yoshie Awaiharu

Japanese language and linguistics and comparative Japanese and Spanish linguistics

José Thiago Cintra

International relations (strategic issues; the Pacific Basin and political systems of East Asia)

Omar Martínez Legorreta

History of Japan and the Pacific Basin

María Elena Ota

Japanese language; history of Japan (16th and 17th century and historical relations between Japan and Latin America)

Guillermo Quartucci

Modern literature (Meiji narrative and post-war narrative); society and culture, and mass media

Michiko Tanaka

History of Japan and social history (peasant movements and political change and popular organizations in modern Japan)

Pacific Asia

In the Pacific Asia specialization, emphasis is placed on contemporary economic, political and social processes, in their regional and particular dimensions. During the first semesters, students are given a basic grounding in the general history of Asia and Africa, as well as a grounding in the language of the area they have chosen. Seminars will cover both theoretical issues and key topics in the specialty: international relations, public policies and economics.

Due to the diversity of languages and the increasingly widespread use of English in the region, this language will be given priority and, depending on the Center's resources, courses will be offered in the region's own languages.

FACULTY

Eugenio Anguiano

Collaborates in the Pacific Asia area with topics on international relations, economic development and political systems

Juan José Ramírez Bonilla

Contemporary history of South-East Asia and economic and social development of South-East Asia

Gabriel Székely

International economic relations; relations between Japan, United States and Latin America and the Pacific Basin

This area enjoys the collaboration of professors from other areas working on related topics, including José Thiago Cintra, Marisela Connelly, Romer Cornejo and Omar Martínez Legorreta.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The Center for Asian and African Studies awards master's degrees in Asian and African studies with a specialization in one of the

following areas: the Middle East, India, China, Japan, Africa or Pacific Asia.

Applicants for admission as full-time students must satisfy the following requirements:

- a) hold at least a bachelor's degree or equivalent;
- b) present three academic recommendations on El Colegio forms;
- c) present TOEFL* examination results. Students in the areas of West Asia (Middle East), North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa will also be required to show proficiency in French;
- d) present a copy of thesis or recent monographic paper;
- e) provide a certificate of good health;
- f) be under the age of 35;
- g) send duplicate copies of application forms, attaching necessary documents (birth certificate, record of studies, photocopy of degree).

LIST OF COURSES IN ASIAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES

First Year, First Semester

Language of the Area I (elementary level I)
History of Asia and Africa I: Traditional Societies
Tutorials

Second Semester

Language of the Area II (elementary level II)
History of Asia and Africa II: Modern States
History of the Area I

Second Year, Third Semester

Language of the Area III (intermediate level I)
History of the Area II

* Test of English as a Foreign Language.

Monographic Seminar I
Monographic Seminar II

Fourth Semester

Language of the Area IV (intermediate level II)
History of the Area III
Area Seminar I
Monographic Seminar III

Third Year, Fifth Semester

Language of the Area V (advanced level I)
Monographic Seminar IV
Monographic Seminar V
Thesis Seminar I (tutorial)
Area Seminar II

Sixth Semester

Translation Seminar (advanced level II)
Thesis Seminar II (research)

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

First Year, First Semester

Language of the Area I

Swahili

Basic elements of the Swahili language: alphabet, word structure, noun classes. Listening and pronunciation exercises in the language lab.

Professors Massimango Cangabo and José Arturo Saavedra.

Arabic

The Arabic language within the general framework of Semitic languages. Features of the Arabic language. The problem of dialects. Phonetics: alphabet, diacritical marks, accent. Elementary morphology and syntax: word, noun, adjective, verb, particles.

Professors Mahmoud Rasmy, María Chuairy and Montserrat Rabadán.

Chinese

Essential elements of grammar and vocabulary to enable students to construct sentences. Learning of Chinese characters to read simple texts. Pinyin system of transliteration.

Professors Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan.

Hindi

History and linguistic category of Hindi. Alphabetical ordering; signs and pronunciation, and writing and spelling. Dialogues and vocabularies. Grammar: simple sentences, noun and verb inflection. Simple translations.

Professor Uma Thukral.

Sanskrit

Begins with learning the Devanagari alphabet and its sounds. Deals with the simplest grammatical forms: noun gender, number and declension.

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Japanese

Basic verbal communication. Rudiments of writing: the two systems of syllabic phonetic representation, hiragana and katakana, and a limited number of ideograms known as *kanjis*.

Professors Yoshie Awaiharu and Guillermo Quartucci.

History of Asia and Africa I: Traditional Societies

Introduction to the discussion of historical processes, such as the emergence and development of the State, trends in political and philosophical thought, the principal religions and forms of economic

and social organization. Analyzes the main autochthonous and foreign historiographic trends.

Second Semester

Language of the Area II

Swahili

Verb conjugation (present and future tenses, affirmative and negative). Listening and pronunciation exercises in the language lab. Simple readings related to the Swahili cultural world.

Professors Massimango Cangabo and José Arturo Saavedra.

Arabic

The verb: generalities, tense and aspect in Arabic verbal expression. Future, imperfect subjunctive, passive voice, verb sentence and conjugation. The particle: adverbial, verbal, conjunctive, exclamatory and interrogative. Emphasis on writing and conversation.

Professors Mahmoud Rasmy, Montserrat Rabadán and María Chuairy.

Chinese

Grammatical structures and vocabulary. Character memorization. Text reading. Conversation, use of audiovisual material.

Professors Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan.

Hindi

Readings, vocabulary and expressions. Grammar: past participle, past perfect and preterite. Pronouns, suffixes, compound verbs, case and declension. Translations.

Professor Uma Thukral.

Sanskrit

Focus on grammar: elementary forms of verb conjugation. Also introduces elements of syntax and composition.

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Japanese

Kanji writing. Emphasis on text reading. Use of audiovisual material.
Professors Yoshie Awaiharu and Guillermo Quartucci.

History of Asia and Africa II

Studies the principal historical phenomena after the collapse of local social, political and economic organizations and the emergence of European and American expansion on these continents; analyzes the processes of independence and revolutions and discusses the contemporary situation in its political, social and economic dimensions and its influence on the rest of the world.

Professor Romer Cornejo.

*History of the Area I**Africa*

Methodological and theoretical specificities. Emphasis on the interdisciplinary nature of the process of constructing historical knowledge. New trends in the study of archaeology, oral history, linguistics, art, etc. Historicity of early societies and its relation to ecological changes and migratory interactions. African societies' political organizations and cultural exchanges with the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean in ancient times. Historiographical problems of the so-called pre-history and ancient history of Africa.

Professor Celma Agüero.

Middle East

Rather than providing diachronic information on the history of the region's civilization, the course on ancient history of the Middle East emphasizes the shortcomings of this approach, given the nature of the primary sources that shed light on certain aspects of certain periods, while leaving others in the dark. This critical approach to the problem of the historiography of pre-classical Southwest Asia requires students to refer to numerous original documents, thus enabling them to develop a healthy critical attitude.

Professor Jorge Silva Castillo.

China

History of China from prehistoric civilizations to the Opium War. Studies the political, economic, cultural and social aspects of the Chinese empire, its relations with neighboring countries and later with the West. The course adopts a dynamic point of view of the evolution and transformations experienced throughout the centuries to enhance students' understanding of modern and contemporary China.

Professor Flora Botton Beja.

India

Begins with the prehistoric civilizations of the Punjab and the Sindh. Continues with the Indo-European migrations and the establishment of their culture in the sub-continent. Includes a detailed study of the early and late Vedic periods and the establishment of monar-chic States. Examines cultural, social and political development from the 12th century to the present.

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Pacific Asia

Begins with a study of the ancient history of South East Asia and Korea. Origins of the peoples of the area, political and social organization. Influence of Chinese civilization.

Professor Omar Martínez Legorreta.

Japan

Examines the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the historical processes of the Japanese archipelago, both internal and related to other countries. Spans the first settlements to the fall of the first warrior government, the Kamakura shogunate, in the early 14th century.

Professor Michiko Tanaka.

Second Year, First Semester*Language of the Area III**Swahili*

Further study of aspects covered in the first level: advanced dialogue and corresponding analysis and exercises in the language lab.

Professors Massimango Cangabo and José Arturo Saavedra.

Arabic

Syntax: verb, tense and mood aspects. The noun: classes and inflection signs. Adjectives and agreement. Simple sentence: verb, noun and affective sentences.

Professors Mahmoud Rasmy and Montserrat Rabadán.

Chinese

Emphasis on conversation, and reading and writing of simple texts. Grammatical analyses. Vocabulary.

Professors Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan.

Hindi

Readings, dialogs, vocabulary. Grammar: past participle; past of transitive and intransitive verbs; past perfect and preterite; perfect aspect; indefinite pronouns and adjectives; pronoun-adjective, *apana* reflexive; morphology; use of the *-wala* suffix and the subjunctive.

Professor Uma Thukral.

Sanskrit

Continued learning of verb paradigms in more complicated moods and tenses.

Professor David Lorenzen.

Japanese

This course teaches different speech styles covered superficially in other courses. More complex grammatical forms are also taught.

Emphasis on written Japanese is increased, with newspapers and journals used as reading material.

Professor Yoshie Awaihara.

History of the Area II

Africa

Overview of historical formations on the continent between the 5th and 15th century. The great centers of civilization and exchange networks. The great trans-Saharan trade routes, in East, West and Central Africa. Experiences of exchange between civilizations across the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Critical study of Arabic, European and Indian historiography. Principal trends and contrasting perspectives in new proposals for historical production.

Professor Celma Agüero.

Middle East

History of Islam (570-1258). Political, religious and socioeconomic context of the emergence of Islam. Koranic message. A new community. Formation and consolidation of the Islamic State. The great conquests. Power struggles and religious sectarianism. Non-Arab converts. Formation of the "great" tradition. Height of Islamic civilization. Appearance of military fiefs (*iqta*) and political fragmentation. Mongol invasion and end of historical caliphate.

Professor Manuel Ruiz.

China

Analysis of Chinese history from the mid-19th century, at the time of the confrontation with the European powers, when China was forced to accept the "Unequal Treaties," and give up part of its sovereignty, until 1949, advent of the People's Republic of China. The early 20th century produced the 1911 Revolution which ended the dynastic regime, followed by a period of disunion and struggle between the Guomindang or Nationalist Party and the Communist Party.

Professor Marisela Connelly.

India

Begins with an overview of civilization in the sub-continent until before the Islamic invasions, followed by an examination of Muslim domination from the 13th century to the 18th century. The course examines the various Islamic dynasties in the sultanate of Delhi and regional kingdoms until the Moghul empire.

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Japan

Continues to examine political, economic, social and cultural aspects of Japan's historical processes and of its neighboring areas, such as Edzo and Ryunkyu. Covers the period of war between the northern and southern courts until the fall of the Tokugawa shogunate in 1868. Besides studying the principal stages of development, the course focuses on the origin of the arts, values, tastes and institutions that survived their times, and geographical or social limits, reaching as far as modern-day Japan and beyond.

Professor Michiko Tanaka.

Pacific Asia

History of South-East Asia and Korea from the 19th to the early 20th century. Emphasis on the political, economic, social and cultural development of the area; includes foreign occupation.

Professor Omar Martínez Legorreta.

Fourth Semester**Language of the Area IV***Swahili*

Continued grammatical analysis; past tense and subjunctive; negative and affirmative; derived verbs; relative clauses; time in Swahili culture; comparison and other grammatical and expressive forms of Swahili, and conversation exercises.

Professors Massimango Cangabo and José Arturo Saavedra.

Arabic

Syntax, compound sentence, juxtaposition, subordination, coordination and the conditional sentence; structure and tense. Concessive, adversative and final propositions. Newspaper and journal reading, etc.

Professors Mahmoud Rasmy and Montserrat Rabadán.

Chinese

Emphasis on oral and written expression. Newspaper, story and essay reading. Composition. Grammatical analysis.

Professors Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan.

Hindi

Readings, dialogues, vocabulary. Grammar: compound sentences, the subjunctive in subordinate clauses, relative clauses, use of particles *hi*, *bhi*, and *tò*, and compound postpositions, vocative and interjection, narrative use of the imperfective participle.

Professor Uma Thukral.

Sanskrit

Further study of compound formation, composition and syntax.

Professor David Lorenzen.

Japanese

Emphasis on written Japanese. Focus on improving students' oral and reading abilities. To achieve the former, the course organizes debates on aspects of Japanese society in Japanese. Students practice reading through texts related to their respective master's theses.

Professor Yoshie Awaiharu Kigawa.

*History of the Area III**Africa*

Africa at the time of its participation in the European market (from 15th to 19th century). Historical consequences of the impact of the slave trade, social constructions and colonial policies. European

models adapted to the local context. Formation of African States in response to international transformations, new systems and strategies for wielding power, transformations of colonial societies. Cultural production and historiography of colonialism.

Professor Celma Agüero.

Middle East

History of Islam (mid-13th century to late 18th century of our time). The end of the *Abasí* caliphate. Political fragmentation and economic and cultural communication. Emergence and consolidation of the great States of modern times: Ottomans, Safavis, Timuris. Minor States. The continuous peaceful expansion of Islam on three continents. Evolution of the arts, sciences and technology. Vicissitudes of the penetration of Europe: capitulations, trade, trading posts, zones of influence. Vicissitudes of the Islamic world's responses; modernization and traditionalism, and relative successes and failures. Beginning of direct intervention by European powers: the Napoleonic expedition.

Professor Rubén Chuaqui.

China

Analyzes the period beginning with the triumph of the Communist party in 1949, as a global historical process. Special emphasis is placed on the various projects for economic development, the evolution and features of the political system, social development and the international dimension of contemporary changes.

Professor Romer Cornejo.

India

Studies the history of India from the 1857 Indian Mutiny. Focuses on the emergence of the nationalist movement in the late 19th century, Gandhi's career as the principal leader of the movement, growing conflict between the Muslim League and the Congress Party. Also studies the post-independence administrations of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, and the growing power of Hindu parties in recent years.

Professor David Lorenzen.

Japan

Focuses on modern and contemporary historical processes, examining such topics as the definition of the national project, imperialist expansion under the modern *tenno* regime; the occasionally violent dialogue between endogenous and exogenous elements in the formation of the new Japanese cultural identity, and the occupation and economic development under American peace. The course aims to detect the immediate or superficial sources of certain problems, situations and trends in modern-day Japan.

Professor Michiko Tanaka.

Pacific Asia

Spans from the end of the Second World War to the present, covering Cambodia, the Philippines, Korea, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand. Thematic content: decolonization and consolidation of national States; population and population policies; economic and social development, and the region's insertion in the new international division of labor.

Professor Juan José Ramírez Bonilla.

Third Year, Fifth Semester**Language of the Area V***Swahili*

Consolidation of grammatical and expressive aspects. Focuses mainly on reading comprehension and conversation exercises.

Professors Massimango Cangabo and José Arturo Saavedra.

Arabic

Reading of magazines and newspapers with political, social, economic and literary topics to stimulate debate or discussion. Thus students not only practice reading but at the same time increase and develop their oral ability.

Professor Montserrat Rabadán.

Chinese

Reinforces grammatical knowledge. Readings from essays, newspapers and magazines. Composition.

Professors Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan.

Introduction to Wenyuan (literary Chinese). (Two hours per week.)

Sinological sources: the fanghzi (two hours per week).

Professor John Page.

Hindi

Readings: stories and mediæval poetry and other texts. Vocabulary: cultural notes and expressions. Grammar: causative verbs and construction of causative sentences and reduplication of phrases; onomatopoeic expression and change in the order of grammatical phrases in colloquial and standard Hindi for stylistic purposes.

Professor Uma Thukral.

Japanese

Emphasis on written Japanese. Newspaper and magazine readings. Dialogue and discussion on political and cultural topics.

Professor Yoshie Awaiharu.

Sixth Semester*Translation Seminar**Swahili*

Translation into Spanish of political texts (by J. Nyere and others) and literary texts (Ngugi was Thiongo'o, Shabaan bin Robert, etc.); translation into Swahili of certain Spanish literary texts (such as the works of Martín Fierro).

Professors Massimango Cangabo and José Arturo Saavedra.

Arabic

Understanding and translation of texts with different registers and various thematic and stylistic features.

Professor Rubén Chuaqui.

Chinese

Translation of political, social, economic or literary texts, according to thesis topics chosen by each student.

Professors Elizabetta Corsi and Pan Lien-tan.

Hindi

Translation of various Hindi texts into Spanish and vice versa.

Professor Uma Thukral.

Japanese

Translation of written material relative to the thesis topics of each student.

Profesor Yoshie Awaiharu

Seminars Offered from the Third Semester of the Master's Program Onwards

Literature of Muslim Spain

The reception of the *adab* in al-Andalus. Versifiers and poets. Flowering of lyrical poetry: the first three centuries. *Magamas* and other forms of prose. Strophic poetry in the Arab East and West. The Granada years.

Professor Rubén Chuaqui.

Palestinian poetry

The *nahda* in Palestine. Poetry under the Mandate. The first exile. The second exile. Internal exile.

Professor Rubén Chuaqui.

Islam and the foundations of power

The variety of Islam. European interference. Reformist, "fundamentalist" and "secular" trends in the past 200 years. The fall of the Ottoman empire. The ideas of 'Ali' Abd al-Raziq and other similar thinkers: autonomy in the political sphere. Validity of these trends of thought in the Islamic world of today. Legislative assemblies and received law. De facto constitutions and government. Foreseen and unforeseen changes, perverse effects.

Professor Rubén Chuaqui.

State and religion in Islam

Theoretical considerations on the nature: a) of the State and b) religion. Emergence of their respective institutions and symbols. The "monopoly" of coercive power versus the "monopoly" of "revealed" truth. Application of these theories to the case of Islam. Islamic solution(s).

Professor Manuel Ruiz.

History of political ideas in Islam

Koranic foundations. Mohammed as statesman. The institution of the caliphate "of the prophecy." The dynastic caliphate. Political and religious sectarianism. Making of political hadiths. "Classical" theory of the caliphate. The political doctrine of Shiism. The reaction of the kings: mirrors for princes. Philosophers and politics. Ibn Jaldún. Islamic reformism, both fundamentalist and revolutionary.

Professor Manuel Ruiz.

State and society in the ancient Middle East

Examines the highly peculiar political relations that developed in this region whose actors were ethnic groups of very different origins, many of them of semi-nomadic or nomadic tribal origin, which led to the formation of States with extremely unusual features.

Professor Jorge Silva Castillo.

Thought and society in the ancient Middle East

Studies Cuneiform literary texts, especially the so-called "sapiential" ones, focusing on the way in which they reflect the evolution of Mesopotamian society.

Professor Jorge Silva Castillo.

Peasant societies and food self-sufficiency in the Sahel

Proposed solutions to the food problem by the independent States. Agrarian distribution, large irrigation works. Organization of production. Export products and commercialization. Peasant initiatives for organizing production, product management and recovering local technologies. Social restructuring and renovation

of political power. Dialog on strategies and discussion of conceptualizations.

Peasant organizations in times of restructuring

Consequences of the agrarian policies of recent decades on the Sahel countries. Peasant organizations in the face of agrarian restructuring, productive, financial and commercialization systems. Recovering initiative at the different levels of economic and political participation. Study of strategies, results and transformation within village societies in terms of self-management and relations with other organizations. Peasant proposals and responses to political and economic power structures.

Professor Celma Agüero.

State and ethnic space

The States would appear to be at the heart of all the political, economic and social problems affecting the African continent today. Ethnic groups are the cornerstone of studies and research. The course discusses the formation of the States and traditional and modern powers. The structural relation of ethnic groups and the development of their study in the social sciences will be the subject of analysis, together with the study of democratic innovation, the restructuring of power and the outlook for the 21st century.

Professor Yarisse Zoctizoum.

African independence movements

Discusses the origins of independence or decolonization movements, and the principal internal and external factors that have determined them. Also analyzes events in the process of independence and their implications in the current situation (the Africans' position and that of former colonizers). Emphasis will be placed on the role of the principal African leaders and their actions in relation to independence movements in other countries and to the United Nations.

Professor Yarisse Zoctizoum.

Africa in the world economy

Discusses the historical and political structure of the world economy, its unequal forms of integration and the impact of its role on African socioeconomic development. A key part of the discussion revolves around the role of international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and the role of debt in Africa's economic reality. The course also examines the role and place of transnational corporations, and their significance in Africa's relative position in the world economy.

Professor Yarisse Zoctizoum.

Political and social systems

Discusses the structure of political and authority systems in traditional societies and the process of articulation with political systems and colonial authorities. Also examines European models adapted to the local context and their functioning. An essential part of the course concerns the structure of new systems and the strategy for participating in power (clientelism, tribalism, etc.), the process of installing single parties and the personalization of power, democratic movements and the outlook for the future.

Professor Yarisse Zoctizoum.

Southern Africa

A historical, political approach is used to analyze Southern Africa during the final decade of the 20th century, with particular emphasis on South Africa. The seminar includes the study of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Sub-Saharan Africa in the end-of-the century globalization

Oriented towards the analysis of the specificity of sub-Saharan Africa in the new world dynamic. On the basis of a definition of the main processes of globalization, the course will analyze the regionalization of the economy (economic blocs), democratization, self-sustainable development and global security in regional terms (financial, food and ecological security).

Professor Hilda Varela.

History of ideas in China I

Studies the great trends of thought from ancient times to the 10th century: Confucianism, Taoism (philosophical and religious), legalism and Buddhism, emphasizing the influence these trends had on Chinese society and the State.

Professor Flora Botton Beja.

History of ideas in China II

Studies the transformations of the main trends of thought and the ways in which these interact. Reviews the different schools of neo-Confucianism and Buddhism. Finally, the course examines the evolution of philosophical ideas in Ming and Qing which constituted the bridge to modern times.

Professor Flora Botton Beja.

Family and women in China

Studies the family as a central institution of Chinese society, with particular emphasis on women's position in it. Beginning with traditional China, the course analyzes changes throughout history in order to explore the current situation.

Professor Flora Botton Beja.

Chinese foreign policy

Analyzes Chinese foreign policy from the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949 onward. The course examines such topics as the legacy of the past and its contemporary importance, the formulation of foreign policy, foreign economic policy and China's relations with the countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and America.

Professor Marisela Connelly.

International relations in the Pacific Asian countries

Studies topics concerning the formulation of foreign policies by countries in the area; problems they have faced in their relation with Europe and the United States, the role played by China and Japan in Pacific Asia and the outlook for economic cooperation.

Professor Marisela Connelly.

Hong Kong and Taiwan models of economic development

Analyzes the economic development of Hong Kong and Taiwan during the 20th century, with special emphasis on the decades during which an export-based economic policy was implemented. The course also examines the role played by the State in Taiwan within the economy and the role of the Hong Kong colonial government.

Professor Marisela Connelly.

Outbreaks of capitalism in China

This controversial topic has provoked discussion among both China researchers and those concerned with other areas. This seminar analyzes diverse positions on the subject, as well as the development, during the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th, of manufacturing, mining, trade and agriculture in China. It also discusses the effects of imperialism on Chinese industry.

Professor Marisela Connelly.

History and society in China

Analyzes contemporary Chinese history from the point of view of social structures, with emphasis on the conceptual implications of such elements as the formation of social classes, elites and hegemony, property and local organizations and the phenomenon of continuity and change in history.

Professor Romer Cornejo.

Economic development projects in contemporary China

Studies the various changes in development policies in China since 1949, that have led to the reform project begun in the late seventies. In the reform project, particular attention is paid to the industrialization policy, the role of foreign investment, industrial relations, the new role of the State and private enterprise, the reorganization of agricultural production and the social and political effects of these changes.

Professor Romer Cornejo.

Traditional Chinese narrative

Proposes intertextual and other types of links between the main genres: historical and anecdotal chronicles, anecdotal biography

and ghost stories, *pinghua*, *chuanqui*, *huaben*, the great novels and the late 19th century short stories of social criticism.

Professor John Page.

Traditional Chinese poetry from Zhou to Yuan

Introduction to the prosody and subjects of the principal styles, works and poets of China.

Professor John Page.

May 4th narrative

The main authors and their works, presented against the historical background of the time and as literary witnesses of the same, as seen from the left.

Professor John Page.

Sinology sources

Chinese local histories (*fang zhi*). Introduction to the reading and use of local Chinese stories as research sources.

Professor John Page.

The Zuozhuan

Reading and textual study of the history of the State of Jin, as a source of narrative elements in Chinese fiction.

Professor John Page.

Tradition and culture in ancient India

Provides students with an in-depth introduction to traditional Indian culture through the study of original texts. The *Artha Shastra*, *Dharma Shastra* and *Kama Shastra* texts will be examined. *Epics and classical literary texts will also be analyzed as sources of cultural history.*

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Philosophy and thought of ancient India

An introduction to the different systems and schools of thought that have emerged in India since the Vedic period. The *Upanishad*, Vedaism and its schools, and the six orthodox systems of philosophy and other religious movements are studied through original writings.

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Art and iconography of India

Studies aspects of ancient Indian religions expressed in art. Studies religious iconography in the context of the evolution of artistic styles, the change in religious movements and the mythological content of the Indian pantheon.

Professor Benjamín Preciado.

Literature of medieval Hinduism

Discusses the sectarian literature of devotional movement in medieval India. Focuses on the texts of holy poets in the north of India, such as Kabir, Tulasidas, Suradas, Guru, Nanak and Ravidas. These texts are analyzed from historical, sociological and literary perspectives.

Professor David Lorenzen.

Classic period of the Gupta (300-500 AD)

Political and cultural history of the most important dynasty in ancient India, the Gupta. Discussion is based on a detailed analysis of the original sources in Sanskrit, particularly inscriptions of the time and certain literary and legal works.

Profesor David Lorenzen.

Emergence of communalism in modern India

Communalism in the Indian context refers to the trend among the population of the sub-continent to divide itself into antagonistic groups based principally on religion. Emphasis is placed on the development of Hindu communalism and its ambiguous relation to the nationalist movement.

Professor David Lorenzen.

Society and thought in present-day Japan

Lectures and discussions will be organized around points of interest concerning Japan that are widely known in Mexico and Latin America, such as education, labor relations, women's situation, tradition and technological innovation and citizen's movements, among other topics.

Professor Michiko Tanaka.

Narrative and society in Meiji Japan

Reading and analysis of the most representative authors and texts in Japanese narrative of the Meiji period (1868-1912), focusing on the factors that made literary modernization possible despite a thousand-year-old tradition that continued to endure. The clash between tradition and modernity produced a narrative that would become the model for subsequent generations of Japanese novelists and persists today.

Professor Guillermo Quartucci.

Fantastic narrative and modernity in Japan

Fantastic narrative has a long tradition in Japan, dating back virtually to the origins of literature in the 8th century, and reaching its peak in the middle of the Edo period (1603-1868) with Ueda Akinari and Santoo Kyooden, among others. Authors from the Meiji period (1868-1912), Lafcadio Hearn and Tanaka Kootaroo rescued the genre from the onslaught of modernity to project it into the 20th century. The seminar analyzes the cultural, religious and social factors that produced this genre.

Professor Guillermo Quartucci.

Literature, culture and society in Japan

Representative literary texts of different eras are used to analyze key aesthetic concepts of culture and society in Japan, such as *mono no aware*, *wabi*, *sabi*, *mudyoookan*, *kuu*, *iki*, *asobi*, *bunmei-kaika*, etc., linked to the political supremacy of the court, the military, merchants and modern bureaucracy in the country's different historical periods.

Professor Guillermo Quartucci.

Japanese syntax

Introduction to Japanese syntax, for which students are required to have reached Intermediate Level II or its equivalent. Oriented towards analyzing the structure of the language and comparing it with that of Spanish. Includes word order, particles, verb tenses and the passive voice.

Professor Yoshie Awaihara.

Economic and social development in the Pacific Asia region

Designed to assist students interested in the subject of development strategies and social policies in countries in the Pacific Asia region, Japan and member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Professor Juan José Ramírez Bonilla.

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES*

The Center for Economic Studies (CEE) was created when the Center for Economic and Demographic Studies (CEED) was divided into the Center for Demographic and Urban Development Studies and the CEE itself.

The main functions of the CEE are research and teaching. The Center's faculty currently consists of 15 full-time research professors, all with graduate degrees in economics.

The master's program in economics has been offered for the past thirty years, first in the former CEED and for the past thirteen years in the Center for Economic Studies. In addition to its teaching activities, the CEE is deeply involved in research work, mainly in the areas of economic growth and structural change, income distribution, public finance and international economic relations.

The CEE produces books, articles and working documents, all widely distributed in Mexico and abroad. It also publishes the biannual journal *Estudios Económicos*, founded in 1984, which has become one of the most prestigious publications on economics in Latin America.

MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN ECONOMICS¹

The master's degree program in economics lasts four semesters, following a three-month-long preparatory course with a thesis at the end of the fourth semester. The entire program lasts two years, including the thesis.

The master's degree program aims to equip economists for public administration and private enterprise, as well as research

* Established in 1981.

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult the brochures published by each center for this purpose.

and teaching. It also prepares students to pursue doctoral studies. Almost a third of CEE alumni apply for admission to doctoral programs abroad, particularly at institutions in the United States and England. Several CEE alumni currently hold important posts mainly in public administration as well as international organizations and domestic and foreign educational institutions.

The master's program provides a solid grounding in economic theory and quantitative methods. It includes courses on mathematics, microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, economic history and history of economic thought as well as various electives enabling students to explore specific areas, such as economic development, public finance, international economics, industrial organization, etc. The courses on economic theory examine the different trends of thought with equal rigor. The area of quantitative methods provides students with the tools required for modern theoretical and empirical economic analysis.

In addition to formal teaching, the program familiarizes students with research through seminars, the writing of short essays and a thesis that students submit during the last semester. The thesis forms an integral part of the program, enabling all students to obtain their degrees at the end of the two-year master's program.

On satisfactory completion of all curricular subjects and their thesis, and having demonstrated their proficiency in the English language by examination, students with a bachelor's degree certificate or equivalent will receive a master's degree in economics. Students who are not proficient in English on admission should attend the courses offered by El Colegio. The master's program in economics requires students to accredit ten levels of English, since though courses are taught in Spanish, most of the required bibliography is written in English.

El Colegio's regulations stipulate that the minimum grade point average to complete the master's program is 8 (eight). The master's program cannot be completed if any course has been failed. Courses may not be taken over again.

Completing the program as a regular student requires full-time, exclusive dedication. Students are not permitted to work or engage in professional activities parallel to the master's courses.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates wishing to enter the master's program must be university graduates and have completed all undergraduate course work or the equivalent. Candidates are not required to have studied economics or possess a degree. However, a bachelor's degree is essential if students wish to be awarded a master's degree in economics.

Those interested in entering the program should request an application form from the Center for Economic Studies.

The following should be attached to the application form (original and duplicate):

- Photocopy of record of university studies showing grades obtained in each course.
- Typed or printed sheet giving student's reasons for choosing the Center for Economic Studies' master's program in economics.
- Certificate of good health.
- Photocopy of birth certificate.
- Two recent photos.

Students holding a *licenciatura* degree or equivalent should send a copy of their thesis and photocopy of the degree.

Candidates should also present two letters of recommendation from professors or persons with whom they have recently worked. Letters should be sent by those who wrote them to the Master's Program in Economics Office. Forms for the letters of recommendation are included in the application packet.

Completed application forms and other necessary documentation should be handed in or sent to the CEE's Academic Office.

Admission Procedure

Consists of two stages:

- a) Placement tests: candidates for the master's degree program should take placement tests that do not require previous knowledge of economics.

b) Preparatory course: students who pass the placement tests are admitted to the preparatory quarter. Their performance during this quarter will determine their final admission to the master's program. The preparatory course does not require any previous knowledge of economics, although students are strongly urged to have a high school level of mathematics or equivalent.

Scholarships

El Colegio's master's program in economics is part of the Conacyt (National Council for Science and Technology) program of academic excellence. This institution awards scholarships to Mexican students admitted to the master's program as regular students. Scholarship applications are processed from the first semester onwards. In exceptional circumstances, El Colegio provides financial aid during the preparatory courses for those who need it.

The CEE accepts both Mexican and foreign students with scholarships, those commissioned by other institutions or who cover their own tuition fees. In all cases, students' full-time dedication to the program is required.

Mexican and Foreign Candidates Resident Abroad

Mexican and foreign candidates resident abroad will be obliged to satisfy the same admission requirements as other students, i.e. by taking the above-mentioned placement test, as well as the preparatory course and the corresponding examinations. Placement tests will be held at the Mexican consulate or embassy in candidates' countries of residence.

El Colegio has no scholarships available for foreign students. Foreign students must cover their tuition fees and living expenses, obtaining the necessary financing to permit full-time dedication to their studies from other sources. El Colegio will assist all foreign students who have satisfied all other admission requirements in securing financial aid.

CURRICULUM

The master's program consists of six basic areas and a dissertation module.

- Microeconomics
- Macroeconomics
- Quantitative Methods
- Political Economy
- Economic History and Development
- Thesis seminar (thesis writing)

Each area includes regular courses and specialized electives. Conferences and seminars are offered to complement the program. In addition to the preparatory course, the master's program consists of four semesters of four courses each. The first two (and the preparatory course) form part of the core courses, with no electives. From the third semester on, students choose four electives each semester, permitting a great degree of flexibility in the choice of their areas of interest. During the fourth semester, students are required to take the thesis seminar through the presentation of a proposed outline. Thesis seminars begin during the first week of the fourth semester and are graded as part of the thesis, i.e. if the thesis has not been completed, no credit is given for the seminar.

Preparatory Quarter

Preparatory courses last three months, beginning June 1st, and include: introduction to microeconomics, introduction to macroeconomics and foundations of mathematics. They are an integral part of the master's degree program.

FACULTY

The Center for Economic Studies faculty includes 15 full-time professors. Their research areas are listed below:

Kirsten Appendini

Political economy. Rural development

Ángel Calderón

Macroeconomic policy

Alejandro Castañeda

Industrial organization. Microeconomics

Óscar Fernández Constantino

Political economy. Quantitative methods

Jorge Fernández Ruiz

Contract theory. Industrial economics

Adalberto García Rocha

Welfare economics. Economics of education

Manuel Gollás

Macroeconomics. Economic development. International economics. Agricultural economics

Alfonso Mercado

Industrial organization. International economics. Economics of technological change

Alejandro Nadal

History of economic thought. Microeconomics. Economics of technical change

Carlos Rocés

Political economy. Industrial organization

José Antonio Romero Tellaèche

International economy. Applied general equilibrium

Jaime Sempere

Public finance. Economies with financial markets. General equilibrium theory. International economy. Application of programming theory in lattice vectors

Horacio Sobarzo

Microeconomics. Public finance. Applied general equilibrium

Carlos Manuel Urzúa Macías

Economic theory. Macroeconomics. Econometrics

Antonio Yúnez-Naude

Economic development. Agricultural economy. International trade. Applied general equilibrium models

Some courses in the master's program are taught by part-time or professors hired for the subject.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Preparatory Quarter

Introduction to Microeconomics

Studies behavior of the principal variables in an economy: production, employment, salaries, prices, as well as macroeconomic policy effectiveness in influencing them in different contexts.

Professor Manuel Gollás.

Introduction to Microeconomics

Provides students with information on economic method, supply, demand and the market. Also familiarizes them with theory of production and costs, firm equilibrium, theory of demand, consumer equilibrium. Finally analyzes perfect competition, monopolies and imperfect competition, as well as the theory of oligopoly.

Professor Alejandro Castañeda.

Foundations of Mathematics

Provides students with a basic knowledge of mathematics, essential to early courses in the master's program.

Professor Óscar Fernández.

First Semester*Macroeconomics I*

Focuses on analysis of macroeconomic phenomena through basic models. Students are taught models developed mainly before the 80s. Analysis is more formal than empirical, or with references to the Mexican economy.

Professor Carlos Urzúa.

Microeconomics I

Studies production, consumption and market structures. Reviews the theory of firms, distribution and consumers. At the same time, the course analyzes topics of perfect and imperfect competition and introduces students to the concepts of uncertainty and risk.

Professor Carlos Urzúa.

Mathematics

Designed to increase students' mathematical knowledge, by introducing them to various topics in the subject and their application, particularly in microeconomics and macroeconomics.

Professor Óscar Fernández.

Statistics

Provides students with basic knowledge of probability and statistics to enable them to take the course on econometrics.

Professor Macario Schettino.

Second Semester

Macroeconomics II

The course's two basic aims are to present the main articles on the three areas of macroeconomic theory: *a)* modern theory of growth, *b)* neo-Keynesian economics and *c)* macroeconomics of an open economy, and to explain the methodological development of the authors. Thus students not only learn the results of models, but also become familiarized with methodological aspects.

Professor Adrián Jiménez.

Microeconomics II

Attempts to build on the foundations taught in Microeconomics I, familiarizing students with the analysis of general equilibrium, asymmetric information, etc. The mathematical instruments required are: notions of continuity, basic theory of sets, linear algebra and calculus.

Professor Jaime Sempere.

Econometrics I

Studies linear, simple and multivariate regression, together with the model of simultaneous equations. Also introduces students to univariate time series and models with limited dependent variables. The course emphasizes applications, therefore students must be able to use basic methods of linear algebra and calculus.

Professor Carlos Urzúa.

Economic History I

Provides an overview of the development of the capitalist system and an introduction to the theory of non-capitalist economic systems. Students become familiarized with schemes involving transition to the capitalist system of production, covering the industrial revolution in Great Britain, and forms of capitalist development in continental Europe and the United States. The

course also reviews the debate on theories of imperialism, and problems of the historical development of Latin American economies, particularly that of Mexico until 1870.

Professor Carlos Sempat Assadourian.

Third Semester

*Public Finance**

Aims to familiarize students with topics in public sector economics, as well as providing the basic foundations for stimulating a critical view of existing theory and its practical implementation. The course includes review of the three approaches that have dominated public economics: classic welfare economics, the new welfare economics and reform theory.

Professor Jaime Sempere.

*Information Economics and Game Theory**

Aims to familiarize students with the tools of modern game theory and introduce them to the literature of information economics. To achieve this, the different forms of game modeling, normal and extensive, are examined in detail. Subsequently, the course examines the most common concepts of equilibrium: rationalizable equilibrium, Nash equilibrium, perfect equilibrium: in sub-games, Nash Baye's equilibrium and other refinements. The course ends with an analysis of moral risk and choice.

Professor Jorge Fernández.

*Econometrics II**

Concentrates on univariate time series models, identification, estimates and forecasts. Also studies multiple time series models, identification and cointegration. Subsequently explains non-linear models, estimates and inference and introduces students to Baye's inference.

Professor Eneas Caldiño García.

* Elective.

*International Trade**

Examines the "pure theory" of international trade, concerning basic issues in production and barter between countries, without the intervention of money or monetary problems. Studies the effects of tariffs and subsidies on production and exchange, as well as international movement of factors and income transfer between countries. The course includes analysis of these topics under both competitive and monopoly conditions.

Professor José Romero.

Third and Fourth Semesters*Political Economy I and II**

Present alternatives to the neo-classical approach to economics. Emphasis is placed on the discussion of aspects associated with income distribution in the functioning of a capitalist economy. This is done to enhance students' perspectives of economic analysis, by placing them in a social context in which there are conflicts associated with income distribution among the participating classes.

Professors Óscar Fernández and Carlos Rocés.

*Economic History II**

Aims to review models for the economic development of Latin America and Mexico, by studying the period 1870-1940. Students analyze the period of Porfirio Díaz, capitalist development and agrarian forms of production. Likewise, students become familiarized with the debate on the Mexican Revolution; the course ends with the global and sectorial study of the economy and the role of the State between 1920 and 1940.

Professor Carlos Marichal.

* Elective.

*Economic Development**

Covers the following topics: *a)* basic topics covered by economic development theories; *b)* stabilization programs implemented in Latin America following the debt crisis; *c)* problems in achieving sustainable economic development, and *d)* the controversy over State intervention in the economy.

Professor Antonio Yúnez-Naude.

Fourth Semester*Macroeconomic Topics**

Studies contemporary developments in macroeconomic theory. The course consists of three parts: *a)* presentation of basic model of neo-classical economic growth. Analysis of the role of public policies and the establishment of contingent asset prices in open and closed economies; *b)* analysis of implications of the neo-classical model of stochastic growth for the study of economic cycles, and *c)* examination of endogenous growth models.

Professor Raúl Feliz.

*Multisectorial Economic Models**

Introduces students to methods for the construction and analysis of applied general equilibrium models, emphasizing the areas of tax and trade reform. The course also familiarizes students with the management of national accounts.

Professor Horacio Sobarzo.

*Private Finances**

Evaluation of assets in conditions of risk in the context of equilibrium models, portfolios and derived products, as well as the definition of investment and financing strategies. The course pur-

* Elective.

sues a microeconomic approach and requires knowledge of probability, optimization and equilibrium models. This last point requires knowledge of financial mathematics.

Professor Bernardo González Aréchiga.

*Industrial Organization**

Orients students in the study of individual markets, and firm behavior and organization within these markets, as well as their implications for society's welfare. Also studies public policy in the face of individual markets and the possibility of economic regulation improving faults in the latter.

Professor Alejandro Castañeda.

*Open Economy and International Finances**

Introduces the most salient concepts in the study of international economics, familiarizes students with the several theories concerning determination of balance of payments and exchange rates, and reviews the modeling methods and approaches most commonly used in literature.

Professor Abraham Vela Dib.

*History of Economic Thought**

Part of a study on the construction of fundamental concepts in economic theory. Analyzes the most important attempts to construct concepts of market, money and capital, starting with the problems faced by contemporary theory in determining them. This serves to justify the course's retrospective critical analysis of the nature of the principal theoretical problems and solutions contributed throughout the development of economic theory.

Professor Alejandro Nadal.

* Elective.

CENTER FOR DEMOGRAPHIC AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES*

The Center for Demographic and Urban Development Studies (CEDDU) began as the Center for Economic and Demographic Studies (CEED). CEED was founded by a group of experts who recognized the importance of including the demographic variable in economic development studies and policies. Directorship of the Center was initially shared by two professors, Consuelo Meyer and Víctor L. Urquidi, the former being responsible for the teaching program, the latter for the research program. The two posts were later amalgamated into one, with Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo and Luis Unikel acting as subsequent directors.

However, a considerable increase in CEED's activities led to its division and the creation of two new centers in 1981: the Center for Economic Studies (CEE) and the Center for Demographic and Urban Development Studies (CEDDU). Since 1981, CEDDU has been directed by professors Roberto Ham, Francisco Alba, Gustavo Garza, José B. Morelos and finally Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo, currently serving a second term as director.

AIMS AND INTERESTS

In keeping with El Colegio's general objectives, CEDDU has developed research and teaching programs on urban and population phenomena, which are closely interrelated.

CEDDU is committed to improving the quality of its graduate programs, to ensure they are continually updated in keeping with

* Established in 1964.

continuous changes occurring in the sociodemographic and urban features of Mexico and other developing countries. Its strategy involves increasing the degree of integration between sociodemographic and urban research projects, as well as the teaching programs in both areas, by taking economic, social, cultural and political conditions into account.

Another notable feature is the Center for Demographic and Urban Development Studies' interest in maintaining collaborative agreements with both government and nongovernment institutions in order to acquire further knowledge in those areas which contribute to the implementation of social policies, at local, State and national levels.

VISITING PROFESSORS AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

In addition to its own faculty, CEDDU invites professors from other El Colegio centers, as well as national and foreign universities, to give courses, seminars and conferences. Thus CEDDU's teaching and research is enhanced by a variety of new trends of thought. The Center also maintains continuous exchange with research and higher education centers, especially with departments devoted to demographic studies. To this end, CEDDU has signed cooperative agreements with foreign universities and research centers, the most important of which include: The French Institute of Scientific Research for Development and Cooperation (ORSTOM), the Institute of Demography of the Catholic University of Louvain, Johns Hopkins University and the University of Pennsylvania.

RESEARCH PROGRAM IN DEMOGRAPHY

During the initial phase, between 1964 and the early seventies, demographic research focused on analysis and measurement of the levels and trends of demographic variables. During the next phase, research in this area also included the study of causes and consequences of demographic phenomena, in accordance with the different strata and sectors of the population.

The principal areas of research in the CEDDU area of demography are: population and development, internal and international migration, population policies, fertility, family, labor markets, death rates, agrarian structure and population, population projections, historical demography, marriage rates, reproductive health, mathematical demography, sustainable development and environment.

In response to an initiative by the Ford Foundation to contribute to its global strategy in the field of reproductive health, CEDDU is part of the program on Reproductive Health and Society organized by El Colegio.

Studies are based on various methodological approaches which enhance the interpretation of data from population centers, vital statistics, and numerous surveys conducted in the country since the seventies.

RESEARCH PROGRAM IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Research in the area of urban development began in 1966, with diagnosis of the process of urbanization in Mexico at the national and regional levels, in which the principal economic and demographic interrelations were analyzed. Following this study, institutionalization of the research program in this area was begun in 1976.

The research program in the area of urban development focuses on the analysis of economic and social aspects of urbanization, at both the national and regional level, based on different methodological approaches contributed by researchers from different disciplines. The main areas of research in this field are: urban and regional development, regional urbanization, regional industrialization and tertiarization, working conditions for women in the city, urban social movements, urban social theory, environment, transportation and urban policies. All these areas are linked to three main topics combining the current interests of the area's faculty members: 1) global change and urbanization, 2) urban environment and pollution and 3) city management and administration.

Enhancing the sustainability of development processes is an objective that entails growing mobilization of national and international collaborative efforts. It is in this context that the "Leadership for Environment and Development" (LEAD) program, also known as the Program for Advanced Studies in Sustainable Development and Environment, was created and implemented. The main objective of this program, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, is to increase the potential of a group of professionals who, from a multidisciplinary perspective, are able to conceive, propose and promote measures favoring the sustainability of development at the national and global level.

Finally, the publication of completed or partial research is one of the objectives of the Center for Demographic and Urban Development Studies. This goal has led to the publication of numerous books, teaching and working papers and class notes, in addition to the journal *Estudios Demográficos y Urbanos*. CEDDU research projects are also published through other El Colegio centers, outside publishing houses and national and foreign academic publications.

DOCTORAL PROGRAM IN POPULATION STUDIES,
WITH OPTIONAL MASTER'S DEGREE IN DEMOGRAPHY ¹

1994 marked 30 years of continuous activity in teaching and research by CEDDU's area of demography. Throughout this period, the Center has offered a master's degree in demography and since 1985, a doctoral program in social sciences with a specialization in population studies. Over 150 Mexican and foreign alumni, particularly from Latin America and the Caribbean, have already graduated from these programs. The 1995 promotion marks the beginning of a reform that consists of integrating the two existing programs into one. From now on there will be a doctoral program in population studies offering an optional master's degree in demography.

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult the brochure published by each center for this purpose.

The creation of a single program, besides updating its contents, provides greater flexibility in the development of teaching and research within CEDDU. Advantages include:

- Offering a master's degree in demography, the curricular content of which forms an integral part of the curriculum for the doctoral program in population studies, the program's ultimate goal.
- The possibility of admitting students with different levels of preparation at different times.
- The organization of a system of credits which provides greater flexibility and variety of academic training since the student has more course options.
- A closer relation between faculty members' research areas and students' dissertation topics.

The subject of relations between population and development has become extremely important nationally and internationally. At present, it is a field for reflection that opens growing perspectives for study. This reflection emphasizes the need for an interdisciplinary approach in the analysis and explanation of population dynamics.

The foregoing justifies expansion and reinforcement of graduate programs, aimed at contributing to preparation of researchers and teachers to study the interrelations between population, its growth, mobility, spatial distribution, and the social, economic, political and cultural processes in which it is involved. To this end, the program provides training in demographic analysis and the conceptualization of population studies. Such preparation improves students' analytical and research capacity and enables them to make original contributions in the field.

The program's interdisciplinary nature is its distinctive and central feature. The program therefore places particular emphasis on reviewing the main sociological and economic theories that have contributed to the study of the relation between population and development, particularly in the Mexican and Latin American contexts.

The first two semesters include courses on demographic analysis, mathematics and statistics. At the same time, students

attend seminars on society and population, aimed at providing students with the elements to construct an interdisciplinary approach to demographic phenomena. During the remaining semesters, courses and seminars are designed to provide theoretical and methodological information as well as specializing students in the area of their choice. The above is complemented by a series of dissertation seminars and supervisions, both oriented towards writing the dissertation.

The 1995 promotion is the only occasion that the first two semesters of the program will be taught in three semesters, beginning January 2, 1995 and ending on September 8 of the same year.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The new graduate program considers applicants with the following three levels of academic qualifications:

Level I

With a bachelor's or *licenciatura* degree. Students admitted to the doctoral program at this level will pursue five years of studies (ten semesters) including the dissertation. Those choosing to leave the course after the master's degree in demography will take courses during the first two years of the program.

Level II

With a master's degree in a non-demographic discipline. The duration of studies to obtain a doctoral degree is four years, including dissertation. These courses also began on January 2, 1995.

Level III

With a master's degree in demography. The duration of studies to obtain a doctoral degree is three years, including dissertation.

Unlike the previous levels, students admitted with this level of academic preparation began their studies on September 18, 1995.

New promotions of students at all of El Colegio's centers traditionally begin in September. This year alone, students accepted at levels I and II for the 1995 promotion of CEDDUS doctoral program in population studies began in January 1995, while those accepted at level III began in mid-September. The following promotion will begin in September 1997 for levels I and II and September 1998 for level III.

FACULTY

Francisco Alba Hernández

Population and development; labor economy and international migration

Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo

Population policies and regional demography

Manuel Ángel Castillo García

Regional development and migration

Araceli Damián González

Urban-regional studies

Beatriz Figueroa Campos

Fertility and sources of demographic information

Brígida García Guzmán

Family and labor markets

Gustavo Garza Villarreal

Urban and regional studies

Boris Graizbord Ed

Social and economic geography

Paulina Grobet Vallarta

Family, life cycle and reproductive health

Susana Lerner Sigal

Agrarian structure and population, institutional mediations and reproductive health

Silvia Llera Lomelí

Fertility and aging of the population

José Luis Lezama de la Torre

Urban social theory and urban problems in Mexico City

Alejandro Mina Valdés

Mathematical demography and mortality

Takehiro Misawa

Family structure and reproductive behavior

José B. Morelos González

Mortality rates and the labor force

María Eugenia Negrete Salas

Urban growth and structure and the labor force

Manuel Ordorica Mellado

Mathematical demography and population projections

Juan Javier Pescador Cantón

Historical demography

Leonel Prieto Barrera

Science of systems at the qualitative and quantitative level

Sergio Puente Aguilar

Environment and urbanization; urban planning and policy

Julieta Quilodrán Salgado
Marriage and fertility rates

Salvador Rivera Guzmán
Industrialization and urban development

Crescencio Ruiz Chiapetto
Population distribution; urban economy and intermediate cities

Martha Schteingart Garfunkel
Structuring of urban space

Ivonne Szasz Pianta
Internal migration and reproductive health

Fernando Tudela Abad
Sustainable development and environment

Rodolfo Tuirán Gutiérrez
Family formation and life-cycle

DOCTORATE IN POPULATION STUDIES

Technical and Methodological Area

Applied Mathematics (Year I, Semester I)

Teaches basic elements of mathematics essential to an understanding of certain aspects of demography and statistics.

Statistics (Year I, Semesters I and II)

Studies the descriptive and parametric function of statistics, taking its probabilistic aspect into account. Likewise, provides elements of multivariate statistics. In both cases, emphasis is placed on its application to the study of demographic phenomena.

Demographic Analysis (Years I, II and III, Semesters I, II, IV and V)

Provides the methodological and technical instruments required to analyze demographic variables as regards levels, trends and perspectives as well as the interrelations existing between them.

Methods (Years I and II, Semesters III and IV)

Designed to increase students' knowledge and ability to use more advanced quantitative and qualitative techniques and methods in the analysis of methodological phenomena.

Theoretical and Methodological Area (Years I, II and III, Semesters I to IV)

Includes theoretical and methodological seminars and courses oriented toward a critical examination of contributions of sociology, economics and other related disciplines that are important in the analysis of demographic phenomena. On the basis of a review of both classical and contemporary theories, the course examines the different trends that have influenced the study of the relations between population and development, as well as the impact these trends have had on perceptions of population problems that lead to the formulation of population policies and programs. This series of courses includes an analysis of epistemological principles, theoretical perspectives (both explicit and implicit), guiding hypotheses and methodologies employed in socio-demographic research, including a review of the different instruments used for gathering information in this area.

The theoretical and methodological area also includes four seminars on society and population (i.e. labor force, migration, mortality and fertility rates). These seminars undertake a systematic, critical review of features, levels and trends in demographic phenomena, as well as the theoretical and analytical frameworks used to explain their changes. They also examine ways of measuring and problems existing in information sources. Particular emphasis is placed on research orientations and results in Latin America.

Area of Specialization² (Years II and III, Semesters III to V)

Through specialized seminars, students are expected to further existing knowledge in a particular subject area, and where appropriate, related to their dissertations. The Center's main areas of research, on which these seminars are based, are family, marriage and fertility rates; family and labor markets; mortality and processes of health and sickness; social institutions and reproductive behavior; reproductive health; territorial mobility and labor force; population and forms of development; population policies and mathematical demography and prospective studies.

Research Areas (Years II to IV or V, Semesters III to VIII or X)

Includes both dissertation seminars and tutorials. Dissertation seminars aim to provide students with the necessary forums for discussion and assessment to be able to advance in the implementation of their dissertations. The different stages of research undertaken by students, such as dissertation research design, conceptual framework, and methodological strategies as well as the most appropriate procedures and methods for data analysis and the presentation of results are presented and discussed. During these seminars, students meet others with related thematic interests, and attempts are made to incorporate their experiences into the Center's research.

Tutorials are the students' working relationship with their dissertation advisors, designed to monitor their academic work, particularly their dissertation research design. Students' progress is discussed, and the orientation to be followed in researching their master's theses or doctoral dissertations is defined. In addition to their advisors, students are allocated two readers who also provide assistance with their dissertations.

² See list of seminars offered.

Specialized Seminars (elective)

Alejandro Mina and Manuel Ordorica

Mathematical demography

Susana Lerner

Agrarian structure and demographic dynamics

Beatriz Figueroa

Specialization in fertility

Rodolfo Tuirán

Family, life-cycle and demographic change

Beatriz Figueroa and Rodolfo Tuirán

Family and social reproduction

Brígida García

Advanced readings on the labor force in Latin America

Susana Lerner

Institutional mediations and reproductive behavior

Ivonne Szasz

Migration and employment

José B. Morelos

Child mortality

Julieta Quilodrán

Marriage rates

José B. Morelos

Labor supply

Alejandro Mina

Theoretical populations and indirect methods

Gustavo Cabrera
Population policies and public policies

Julieta Quilodrán
Process of family formation

Ivonne Szasz
Social gender relations and demographic behavior

Paulina Grobet, Susana Lerner and Ivonne Szasz
Reproductive health: selected topics

Julieta Quilodrán
Fertility transition in Mexico

MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The master's program in urban development has been offered since 1976. Its aim is to prepare professionals with the ability to analyze and interpret urbanization and its trends, as well as its interrelation with other accompanying processes and phenomena. The program emphasizes the economic, social and demographic factors determining the territorial organization of human settlements, as well as considering elements from other disciplines.

The program lasts two years, divided into four regular semesters. A two-month preparatory course is offered at the start to provide the basic knowledge needed to pursue the master's degree; students are required to pass the preparatory course to be admitted to the master's degree program.

Instrumental and support courses may be waived and substituted by others, following an examination in the respective areas. Substitute courses may be taken in the Center itself or occasionally in other El Colegio centers.

Students wishing to obtain a master's degree in urban development must have completed all course work and written a thesis. In addition, students must demonstrate their English proficiency

during the program. Throughout the program, non-curricular computer courses are offered to familiarize students with the use of computers as analytical tools for the various disciplines.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

First Year, First Semester

Urban Sociology

General review of research into urban and regional dynamics, considering sociological interpretations of the processes involved as well as a comparative analysis of the growth of cities and the effectiveness of planning in different urban contexts. The aim is to reconstruct the main theoretical efforts aimed at construction of the object of study.

Professors José Luis Lezama and Martha Schteingart.

Statistics

Studies the use of methodological instruments and techniques of information analysis for their subsequent application in the field of demographic and urban research. Studies the following topics: basic statistical topics, such as notions and laws of probability; estimating parameters and intervals; testing hypotheses and introduction to linear models.

Professor Alejandro Mina.

Regional and Urban Analysis Methods I

Students learn how to use the principal methods for quantitative analysis of economic activity in its urban and regional dimensions, such as measures of urbanization and population distribution, extrapolation of urbanization trends, location measurements and indices of concentration and distribution.

Professors Boris Graizbord and Salvador Rivera.

Political Economy

Studies the production of merchandise as a social relation. To accomplish this, the course analyzes the theory of value and money; capital production, the nature and forms of salaries; the process of accumulation and the reproduction of social capital and the problem of transforming values into production prices.

Professor Manuel Ángel Castillo.

First Year, Second Semester*Regional and Urban Economy I*

From the urban point of view, the nature of contemporary cities is analyzed as a set of unstable, open markets. To this end, the courses uses fundamental elements of microeconomic analysis applied to land, housing, transportation and employment. From the regional point of view, the course posits the principles of macroeconomics as means to explain the structure and dynamics of spatial economy as well as the microeconomic analysis of decisions affecting the spatial behavior of production factors.

Professor Boris Graizbord.

Political Economy of Urbanization

Studies the main topics explored in the field of political economy, in what could be called "a general theory of territorial organization." Studies topics with the greatest degree of development and coherence, such as industrialization and dependence; urban crisis; regional inequalities; macrocephaly and metropolization, and attempts to arrange them hierarchically from the general to the particular.

Professors Manuel Ángel Castillo, Gustavo Garza and Salvador Rivera.

Regional and Urban Analysis Methods II

Continues the study of methods for the empirical analysis of urban processes. Studies certain applications of multivariate analysis to

urban problems, such as techniques for the regionalization and delimitation of cities, and analysis of the components and indices of urban and regional development. The course also involves the use of matrix applications in the analysis of product input. Students are introduced to the application of geographical information systems.

Professors María Eugenia Negrete and Leonel Prieto.

Social Processes and Urban Dynamics

Analyzes the main trends in urban social processes and the recent development of the principal problems of interurban dynamics in the context of current socioeconomic transformation. In this context, it is interesting to highlight the role of social subjects in these processes as well as the emergence of new actors and spheres of conflict in contemporary cities.

Professor Martha Schteingart.

Second Year, Third Semester

Urban and Regional Planning

Two-part course. The first part analyzes the role, functions and global policies of the State from the perspective of a comparative analysis of the systems and models of social organization. The second part, organized as a seminar, discusses the main urban and regional problems, as well as the attempts, whether explicit or implicit by Latin American national States to solve them through their sectorial and urban-regional plans, programs, and policies.

Professors Manuel Ángel Castillo, Gustavo Garza, Boris Graizbord and Sergio Puente.

Specialization Seminar I

Students are grouped according to their research topics, to assist them with their thesis proposals which should be completed and approved by the end of the semester, so that they can dedicate themselves fully to writing.

Area and invited professors.

Elective

Students choose an elective from the subjects offered in the master's program in demography (population policies; population and development; agrarian structure and population; migration and labor force, and population distribution and organization) and those offered in the areas of urban development (location of economic activities, urban and regional analysis techniques III, and State and urban policies, among others).

Area and invited professors.

Location of Economic Activities (optional)

Attempts to overcome the sectorial view of the location of economic activities. Course content is divided into two parts, one predominantly economic (location factors from the point of view of cost to the firm), the other mainly geographic (markets and city systems). The course is based on empirical studies.

Professors María Eugenia Negrete and Crescencio Ruiz.

Regional and Urban Economy II

This continuation of economic analysis applied to urban and regional phenomena explores such aspects as urban growth in terms of the structure and dynamics of economic activities and the population in relation to the use of space, as well as the features and role of the urban public sector as distributor and supplier of goods and services. The study also analyzes phenomena such as the distribution and geographical mobility of production factors and their interrelations with regional development.

Professors Crescencio Ruiz Chiapetto and Boris Graizbord.

Urban and Regional Analysis Techniques III (optional)

Specialized, practical seminar in which students practice different applications of techniques studied in previous courses (analysis techniques I and II) on specific problems of urban and regional planning. Includes various practical exercises using quantitative

analysis techniques to study specific problems such as transportation, housing, provision of general urban services, etc.

Area professors.

State and Urban Policies (optional)

Contributes elements of sociopolitical theory, particularly different approaches to the State and the shape this takes in the Latin American context. Underlines the State's capacity to intervene in social processes, specifically urban and regional ones. Analyzes public policies in the field of urban and regional issues, with emphasis on the instruments needed to execute them.

Professors Gustavo Garza and Sergio Puente.

Second Year, Fourth Semester

Thesis Seminar

Provides students with specific assessment and orientation for the writing of their respective theses based on the proposal approved at the end of the third semester and the periodic, systematic submission of students' advances.

Area professors.

Specialized Seminar II

Continuation of thematic seminars begun in the third semester, also organized by thematic affinity and aimed at helping students to advance their dissertations by providing common conceptual and methodological developments.

Area and invited professors.

CENTER FOR SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

The Center for Sociological Studies (CES) faculty includes approximately twenty sociologists, anthropologists and specialists from other social science disciplines, with different theoretical approaches and work experiences, who are involved in both research and teaching.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

The following are current research areas, closely linked to the graduate program: culture, ethnicity and human rights; regional development, city-country relations and local power; education and social change; epistemology and methodology; State, entrepreneurs and public policy; stratification, classes and social inequality; agrarian structure and peasant reproduction; family, everyday life and gender relations; migration and labor markets; political systems, electoral processes and collective action; labor processes, trade unionism and industrial conversion, and reproductive health and society.

TEACHING PROGRAM ¹

The CES offers a doctoral program in social sciences with a specialization in sociology. The first promotion completed the program between 1973 and 1976; the eighth promotion began its studies in 1994.

* Established in 1973.

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students are advised to consult the brochure published by each center for this purpose.

OBJECTIVES

The Center trains researchers in the field of sociology, with the ability to analyze and interpret socioeconomic and cultural reality creatively and with rigor derived from solid theoretical and methodological grounding. It aims to develop students' analytical capacity by fostering an appropriate relation between teaching and research. The program is enrolled in the National Council of Science and Technology's register of academic excellence.

CURRICULUM

The program includes two areas, one theoretical/methodological, the other research. In order for students to achieve a suitable degree of proficiency in the courses, seminars and research activities, each of these activities is given varying emphasis at different stages of the program. Courses and seminars are concentrated in the first three semesters, while students design their dissertation research. The last three semesters are mainly devoted to dissertation research.

Students develop their research capacity by performing all the stages involved in research design and implementation. Students are assigned an advisor at the beginning of the program to provide assessment throughout the program.

There is a great deal of flexibility in the choice of courses and seminars. Students, with the supervision of their advisors, plan their own curriculum according to their interests and needs, provided they fulfill the required credits.

The theoretical/methodological area includes a set of courses and seminars designed to foster students' general preparation in the field of social sciences and provide the training required for research activities. Each student must take six courses.

The program includes courses on classical and contemporary sociological and systematic theory, sociology of Mexico and Latin America, social stratification and social classes as well as political theory.

The courses on methodology and research methods promote analysis and reflection on the assumptions implied by different types of field work, as well as the appropriate use of various instruments for the collection and analysis of information. The program also includes courses on logic and research methods, inferential and advanced statistics and epistemology.

The research area provides the necessary academic support to enable students to implement each stage of research for their doctoral dissertation. This area includes four activities: *a*) specialization seminars; *b*) research seminar; *c*) individual research, and *d*) dissertation seminars. These four activities aim to enhance students' learning and enable them to implement the main part of their doctoral research during the three years of the program.

SPECIALIZED SEMINARS

Organized by theme, according to areas being researched in the CES. During these seminars, students discuss theoretical issues pertaining to specific fields of research; also included are contributions by contemporary authors who have influenced the development and redefinition of corresponding problems. Students are given the opportunity to find out about and discuss research currently being undertaken at the Center and other institutions specializing in their topics of interest. Students must participate in at least four of these seminars.

RESEARCH SEMINARS

Designed to help students meet the demands of writing their dissertations. Students discuss methodological and epistemological issues and specific methods, analyze research conducted on similar topics and perform exercises based on their progress in their research. Doctoral candidates must attend at least three seminars during the program.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

Involves the various activities directly associated with writing the dissertation. Students wishing to be admitted to the program must submit an outline of their dissertation research design. At the start of the third semester, students must submit their dissertation proposal, which, if approved, will enable them to spend an entire semester devoted exclusively to their research. Subsequently, in the fifth and sixth semesters, students will write the first draft of their dissertations, to be evaluated at the end of the sixth semester.

DISSERTATION SEMINARS

Organized to promote the collective discussion of each student's progress in his or her doctoral research. Researchers from CES, other El Colegio centers and other research institutions participate in these seminars.

FACULTY

In general, courses are given by CES faculty members teaching their areas of specialization. These courses are taught on a permanent basis, the only changes being in the calendar. Regular CES faculty members and their courses are listed below:

Francisco Zapata

Trade union structure, labor relations and regional development

Fernando Escalante

Political culture and order in Latin America

Vania Salles

City-country relations, social reproduction and the family

Orlandina de Oliveira

Family, migration, work and everyday life

Arturo Alvarado

Regional politics, political sociology, parties and elections

Jorge Padua

Research methodology, contemporary sociological theory and sociology of education

Viviane Brachet

Health and society, comparative analysis of social policies and social change

Silvia Gómez-Tagle

State and electoral processes and electoral geography

Nelson Minello

Health, power and public policies

Rosa María Rubalcava

Methodological operations and methods in the process of empirical research, integration of levels of analysis in the study of social sciences

Rodolfo Stavenhagen

Ethnic minorities, human rights and international ethnic conflict

Claudio Stern

Population and inequality, social sciences and health

María Luisa Tarres

Sociology of organizations and social movements and women and development

Gustavo Verduzco

Labor force, migration to the United States and regional analysis

Hugo Zemelman

Theoretical and epistemological problems of social research and new perspectives on the construction of sociohistorical knowledge

Julio Boltvinik

Poverty and basic necessities

Fernando Cortés

Social and political consequences of industrialization

Rogelio Hernández

Political sociology, elites and entrepreneurs

Juan Molinar

Political processes, particularly electoral issues

Jacqueline Peschard

Sociodemographic and political profile of electoral behavior

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants to the doctoral program should:

- a) Be aged 40 or under.
- b) Hold a master's degree or equivalent.
- c) Submit a statement of purpose briefly explaining their reasons for application.
- d) Submit a research proposal outlining the problem and the theoretical and methodological strategy chosen for its study. Preference will be given to research that is similar to topics covered by CES.
- e) Submit a curriculum vitae specifying university studies pursued and grades obtained.
- f) Demonstrate sufficient research experience. For this purpose, applicants should provide copies of every paper, dissertation, articles, books, research reports, etc., they have written.
- g) Pass an examination on knowledge of sociological theory and methodology, social development of Mexico and Latin America, elementary mathematics and statistics. A bibliography for this exam will be provided.

- h)* Pass an interview with two of the Center's faculty members.
- i)* Commit themselves to full-time, exclusive dedication to the program.

Application Forms

Applications must be submitted on forms provided for this purpose by the Center for Sociological Studies' Academic Offices. Applicants should submit:

- i)* duly completed application forms;
- ii)* health certificate;
- iii)* two letters of academic recommendation;
- iv)* photocopy of birth certificate;
- v)* photocopies of degree certificates and transcripts of studies.

Degree certificates and transcripts of studies corresponding to studies pursued in Mexico presented by applicants should be duly legalized by the Department of Public Education or the corresponding Mexican consulate if pursued abroad.

Application forms for the doctoral program of the Center for Sociological Studies must be addressed to the CES Academic Coordinator, El Colegio de México, Apartado Postal 20-671, 01000 México D.F., Tel. (5) 645-5955, Ext. 3130 and Fax (5) 645-0464.

Applications must be submitted on the date specified in the brochure published for each promotion. Examinations will be held in February, and interviews in March. Results will be published in April with courses starting in September.

COURSES FOR THE DOCTORATE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
WITH SPECIALIZATION IN SOCIOLOGY

First Year, First Semester²

Models for the Interpretation of Latin American Reality

Describes the evolution of social thought in Latin America on the basis of Latin American sources. Three great periods (1890-1930; 1930-1964; 1965-1990) are used to classify three key moments in this period: I. Nationalism, revolutionary nationalism and Marxism; II. Development and modernization; III. Dependency, militarism and redemocratization.

Professor Francisco Zapata Schaffeld.

Basic Statistics

Designed to bring all doctoral students up to the same level of training in inferential statistics. Since every promotion includes a small number of students with marked deficiencies in elementary statistics, the course begins with descriptive statistics. The course is oriented towards a systematic treatment of inferential statistics that will prepare students for multivariate statistics, especially the statistical treatment of limited dependent variables offered during the second semester of the program.

Professor Fernando Cortés.

Contemporary Sociology I: Sociological Theory of Macrosocial Transformations

Critical review of outlines of recent papers analyzing macrosocial transformations (industrial revolution and emergence of capitalism; pre- and post-capitalist political revolutions; formation of the State and theoretical construction of social change). These works are

² This list of courses corresponds to the 1994-1997 promotion. For each promotion, the Center publishes a brochure for consultation by students.

used to examine the debate that sets State-centered approaches against those focusing on society, as well as efforts to synthesize both positions.

Professor Viviane Brachet-Márquez.

Classical Sociology I

Shows the roots of theorization in the social sciences since their inception in the 19th century. The course analyzes the influence of philosophical discourse on the creation of socio-historical knowledge, and the way in which knowledge is structured to capture the particularities of social reality. The course discusses the categoric structure governing the method of reasoning underlying social analysis, its limitation to certain theories and the fact that its capacity for cognitive construction exceeds constructive limits.

The foregoing serves as the basis for re-appropriating the process of accumulating knowledge and determining what is meant by the fact that an author is regarded as relevant or otherwise today. The main thrust of the course is that this historical reconstruction enables students to socialize classical authors' methods of reasoning, rather than merely informing themselves of the content of their theoretical proposals.

Professor Hugo Zemelman Merino.

Statistics I: Inference

The purpose of this course is two-fold: to provide the minimal statistical basis needed for access to existing methods of information analysis (regression analysis, classification and agglomeration techniques, loglinear models, etc.), and present a systematic, comprehensive treatment of contingency analysis applied to social data.

Professor Rosa María Rubalcava.

Research Logic in Social Sciences

Analyzes the main themes of the philosophy of social sciences in their relation to sociology. Discusses specific cases of theory formation, theoretical competence, explanatory and empirical models.

Professor Javier Elguea.

Economic Theory

Designed to *I)* provide students with basic theoretical training, *II)* present a more complete view of the scope and limitations of economic theory, and *III)* offer training in certain important concepts for multidisciplinary work. Thus the course pursues a dual aim: a critical approach to economic theory and useful training for applied research.

Professor Alejandro Nadal.

First Year, Second Semester*Statistics II: Multivariate Statistical Models*

Develops the principal ideas behind multivariate methods. Given the impossibility of studying all multiple variable analysis techniques in a single semester, the course will focus on loglinear analysis and logistical analysis. This decision is based on the fact that a growing proportion of social research papers employ these statistical techniques due to their appropriateness to the measurement levels of the variables used and the models proposed.

Professor Rosa María Rubalcava.

Theory Construction in Social Sciences

Presents typologies in research styles (Kaplan, Pierce, Bunge, Netter, Jung), with particular emphasis on the formal and technical aspects of discourse construction in the social sciences according to two main groups: explanatory and normative discourse. Analyzes the scope of conceptual language and describes the main techniques for regulating terms, concepts, definitions, and putting them in order for their use in descriptions, typologies and explanations.

Professor Jorge Padua.

Sociology of Collective Action and Social Movements

In Latin American sociology, the subject of collective action and social movements undergoes peculiar cycles of acceptance and rejection. Subsequently, the theoretical, methodological and substantive debates on the topics suffer from a lack of continuity and accumulation of knowledge, despite having a solid tradition and enjoying a recent upsurge. Within this context the course reviews and analyzes classical and contemporary authors who, from different theoretical and methodological perspectives, permit an understanding of the meanings of the different types of collective action present in contemporary societies.

Professor María Luisa Tarrés.

Contemporary Sociological Theory II: Development of Theorization and Criteria for Scientific Validity in Contemporary Sociology

Following a review of the state of knowledge in sociology as a discipline, the course analyzes the main theoretical trends of the past 30 years, with emphasis on their conception of the object of knowledge, philosophical bases, principal ideas on theoretical structuring and conceptualization, levels of analysis, methods, fundamental concepts, main propositions, areas of application as well as variations within the "trends" and internal and external debates.

Professor Jorge Padua.

Methodology

In-depth study of the basic operations that social scientists need to perform in empirical research. Regardless of the particular methodology used in a specific study, researchers must deal with the problems derived from all or some of the following topics: observation, experimentation, measurement and treatment of fallacies (concerning ecology, composition, etc.).

Professor Fernando Cortés.

Campesinos, natives and agriculturalists in the face of modernization

This seminar aims to provide an up-to-date view of agrarian transformation in Mexico over the past twenty years as well as analyzing the current situation. Cultural aspects are studied on the basis of the coexistence of traditional and modern features in rural areas. The role of campesino women and the agricultural labor force is also examined.

Professors Vania Salles and Gustavo Verduzco.

Classical Sociology II

Students are familiarized with some of the central ideas and categories posited by classical sociology between the late 19th and early 20th century. In the light of this proposal, the seminar has been divided into two parts, one concerning the works of Max Weber and the other examining the writings of Émile Durkheim. Explanations of both authors' works are linked by twin criteria: first, a parallel treatment of their theoretical, methodological and empirical concerns and second, the systematic contrasting of both authors' central conceptions with those of other authors: Georg Simmel and Ferdinand Tönnies. This comparison aims to revive the discussion of these classical sociological writers through the introduction of authors who are relatively unknown in Mexico, despite their contribution to the intellectual debate and the development of certain trends in contemporary sociology.

Professor Francisco Gil Villegas.

Political Theory

Introduces students to the study of political theory. For this purpose, a course has been designed to review the main approaches to political analysis, systematized on the basis of the level of aggregation of political actors as units of analysis. Beginning with the most aggregate approaches (cultural), the course passes through approaches based on intermediate levels of aggregation

(class and group), to end with the least aggregate of all (methodological individualism).

Professors Fernando Escalante, Juan Molinar and Rogelio Hernández.

Second Year, Third Semester

Comparative Political Institutions

Students begin comparative analysis of political institutions. The course covers general aspects of typologies of political regimes, especially democracies and authoritarianism. Subsequently students review alternative analyses of political parties as organizations inserted in specific institutional contexts and study electoral systems in detail in order to be able to analyze party systems. Finally, students become familiarized with recent literature on the analysis of presidential, parliamentary and mixed forms of government as well as federal institutions.

Professor Juan Molinar.

Hermeneutics and Interpretative Sciences

Students discover the origins, development and possibility of applying the hermeneutic-interpretative model to social sciences. Forms of considering social action as an element of interpretation analogous to that of a text are discussed as well as the variations and divergencies they present vis-à-vis the text. The course attempts to achieve an explanation and discussion of the features and problems of interpretative sociology in the strict sense. The perspectives of Simmel, Max Weber and Manheim are the central approaches used to examine the most recent theoretical developments and concrete research in the sphere of interpretative sociology. Towards the end of the course, students discuss topics in recent developments of contemporary sociological theory.

Professor Francisco Gil Villegas.

Historical Research Seminar

Attempts to introduce students to some of the principal phases and challenges of historical research at the doctoral level. During the course of the seminar, students are expected to acquire the ability to produce an original paper based on the use of first-hand sources. The workshop offers: use of theories and concepts; debate between the principal historiographic trends that formulate general interpretations; definition of a study topic; drawing up of particular hypotheses; counterpoint between general theories and concrete historical events; gathering first-hand historical material; organization and interpretation of original sources; criticism of credibility and interpretation, guidelines on composing work and drawing conclusions.

Professor Romana Falcón.

Morals and Order

Develops a model of Latin American political order on the basis of guidelines for public morality during the 19th and 20th century. Discusses the possibility of finding common guidelines in the structure of public space and analyzes the values that organize political practice. Reviews the great classical topics of Latin American politics: caudillism, corruption, caciquism, authoritarianism, etc., on the basis of a reconsideration of public morality.

Professor Fernando Escalante.

Ethnic Issues in Contemporary Society

Examines the way in which the so-called "ethnic issue" is defined and analyzed in different theoretical schemes on social structure and social change as well as trying to determine the theoretical status of important concepts (such as ethnicity, ethnic group, ethnic conflict, genocide, etc.) in contrast with other commonly-used concepts in social sciences. Includes a comparative study of how the ethnic social actor emerges in the contemporary world. Analyzes different concrete situations with materials from various parts of the world.

Professor Rodolfo Stavenhagen.

Labor Process, Worker Consciousness and Labor Conflict

Seminar based on two main topics: 1) elements of the sociology of work, linked in general terms to analysis of the formation of manufacturing space as social reality; 2) theoretical issues linked to the analysis of worker consciousness and the labor conflict, and 3) specific cases in which these phenomena can be analyzed in the Latin American context.

Professor Francisco Zapata.

Family, Labor and Gender

Analyzes the complex interrelations between family organization of everyday life and women's position in society and households. The following issues are also discussed from a comparative perspective: conceptual aspects important to the study of families, households and their survival strategies; importance of the gender perspective; interrelations between work and family characteristics; the significance of work and motherhood in women's lives; the importance of supportive family networks; power relations in the household; female-headed households, and methodological aspects linked to the study of the different levels, units and dimensions of analysis.

Professor Orlandina de Oliveira.

Electoral Sociology

Explains diverse aspects of the role played by suffrage in the social and political life of nations as well as their significance as a basic legal political institution in the definition of the relation between those who govern and those who are governed. The course attempts to analyze the different approaches developed by sociology to explain electoral behavior as an expression of social structure and political regime, as well as the specific time when elections are held.

Professor Jacqueline Peschard.

Biographies and Life Cycles

During the eighties, the "biography and society" approach gained importance in many countries. Neither a purely methodological approach nor a new closed paradigm, it includes both the perspective of life cycles (as objective and clearly measurable sequences of individuals by social position), and the view of life cycles, in the sense of men's subjective construction of their past, present and future. This approach focuses on how the lives of men and society structure each other; to understand them, "lengthwise sections" must be made.

Professor to be assigned.

Reproductive Health and Society

Specialized seminar designed to: familiarize students with the conceptual aspects and principal problems of reproductive health among the population; reflect on the interrelations between structures, processes, institutions and social relations and reproductive health, and discuss different methodological and technical approaches for research in reproductive health, based on research undertaken.

Professor Claudio Stern.

The State and Public Policies

The State's supervisory role is analyzed through case studies as the interaction between State and society. Explanations for this relation are divided among those giving the State primacy as an actor, those searching for a social explanation and those focusing on individual decision-makers. Course participants are expected to critically review these positions and propose a research design for a specific public policy.

Professor Viviane Brachet-Márquez.

Sociological Theory and Post-modernity

Examines the recent contribution of the sociological trajectory, which, from the perspective of critical thought, attempts to under-

stand the principal structural axes of contemporary society. Based on factors outside sociological thought (art, architecture, philosophy, etc.), European and American reflections on post-modernity emerged as an attempt to understand our times on the basis of theoretical and political commitments.

Professor Vania Salles.

Analysis of Political Conjunctions

Specialized seminar. Aims to familiarize students with short-term analysis within historical and political processes as well as their constructions, periodicity and contextualization within longer movements.

Professor Arturo Alvarado.

Stratification and Social Classes

Three-part course designed to analyze the fundamental concepts as well as the methods that have emerged in the main trends in the interpretation of social organization in order to reflect on their possibilities for use in research. The first part involves a general review of the different methods of conceptualizing social structure according to the prevailing trends in sociological thought. The second is concerned with finding out about and discussing the different approaches to social differentiation from the perspective of theoretical proposals on the subject, such as those of specific research topics. The last part is a reflection on aspects of Mexican reality in relation to phenomena of differentiation and social mobility based on approaches reviewed during the course.

Professor Gustavo Verduzco.

Survey Methods and Techniques

Analyzes the difficulties experienced by researchers when approaching an ever-changing and diverse social reality, in order to obtain information through surveys until an outline for the interview or questionnaire is drawn up and the answers obtained are codified. One starting point will be the role of the researcher in the perception of reality, the various possible meanings of answers

from different individuals asked the same questions and the difficulties of decodifying messages.

Professor Rosa María Rubalcava.

Third Year, Fourth Semester

Period devoted to field-work.

Third Year, Fifth Semester

Social Inequality

Social inequality has been one of the central topics of sociology and the other social sciences. Traditional approaches to the subject in the field of sociology have been enhanced by endogenous developments and contributions from other disciplines such as philosophy, history, economics, demography, anthropology and social psychology. This seminar does not discuss traditional approaches to stratification and social classes, except those that are still discussed from contemporary perspectives on social inequality. Conversely, emphasis is placed on perspectives of more recent development, such as the one linking inequality with social justice and relative deprivation, the development of citizenry and social rights: equality, ethnicity and gender discrimination, to name but a few.

Professor Claudio Stern.

Power and Domination

The general purpose of the seminar is the joint construction of a space for reflection where participants are able to discuss certain current approaches to the problem of power. The seminar has three main aims: to find out about certain modern theoretical trends in the analysis of power (basically those of M. Foucault), to evaluate the possibility of applying these interpretations to find out about Latin American and Mexican reality and to establish research areas on the subject.

Professor Nelson Minello.

Analysis of Statistical Data

This seminar focuses on analysis of the links between theory, methodology and data from the dissertation research of students in the program. For this purpose, students will jointly discuss the progress of each student's dissertation and professors will provide the necessary support to achieve an adequate structuring of the dissertations' different parts.

Professors Fernando Cortés and Rosa María Rubalcava.

Education and Society

Structured around the problems and perspectives of the social sciences and humanities which analyze formal school systems (philosophy, psychology, history, anthropology, political science, economics and society) the seminar explores the principal contributions to Mexico's current situation in the light of processes of change observed on a global scale. Special attention is paid to problems of diagnosis and dynamics of processes at the sociological level.

Professor Jorge Padua.

Everyday Life and Family

Everyday life is a macrosocially constructed sphere that implies the production and reproduction of basic social relations, including those of a familial and intimate nature. The course is based on the recognition of the fact that everyday life, seen from its social dimension, tied to the construction of intersubjectivity, cannot be reduced to the family, yet has some of its roots in the latter.

Professor Vania Salles.

Political and Regional Analysis of Mexico

Concerns national political problems, with emphasis on the so-called regional issue. Includes a critical analysis of political theories and offers alternative approaches based on comparative studies. Institutional analysis of different organizations and local power groups.

Professor Arturo Alvarado.

Research seminar

Designed to show the possibilities and limits of qualitative analysis in different theoretical perspectives, identify aspects of social reality one is attempting to discover and describe methodological strategies for data collection, validation and interpretation used when working with this type of information.

Professors Orlandina de Oliveira and María Luisa Tarrés.

The Problem of Categories and the Construction of Sociological Analysis

Course designed to encourage students to approach the analysis of reality. Construction of this type of problem regards the definition of a topic as a starting point. This topic is multifaceted by nature, but explained by the need for a reason for its examination, which implies different options of conceptualization. Thus the field of problems serves as the basis for theorization, since the latter is not remote from future options that the researcher aims to find and establish through knowledge. The central issue can be summarized as the way in which the researcher constructs this relation, which leads one back to categories as the conceptual instruments enabling one to construct proposals with different theoretical contents.

Professor Hugo Zemelman.

Social Aspects of Health

Reviews medical sociology, its theoretical bases and resulting research, to familiarize students with the central ideas of its development. In addition, the course aims to dispel the prevailing view that this is a special type of sociology, divorced from the development of sociology as a whole. Thus the course examines both the theoretical development of sociology and its impact on medical sociology.

Professor Mario Bronfman.

Sociology of Religions

Analyzes religious phenomena in Mexico and contributes to international debate on the subject. The specific aims of the course are to: define the special nature of the religious phenomenon; explore the study of the main theorists of the religious phenomenon in the 20th century; analyze the various interpretative trends in the world concerning different aspects of religion (secularization, popular religiosity, religious modernity and post-modernity, etc.), and study the role and the importance of religions in contemporary society.

Professor Robert Blancarte.

Third Year, Sixth Semester*Changes in Mexico's Labor Markets from a Comparative Perspective*

Analyzes recent changes in Mexico's labor markets in the light of the processes of crisis and economic restructuring. Reviews theories, concepts, and analytical strategies used in the study of this topic. Uses a comparative perspective at the international and regional levels to explore the following issues: expansion and heterogeneity of the tertiary sector; growth of the informal sector; increase in women's participation in the work force and the new profile of female labor; factors explaining the increased presence of women's in the labor market; industrial heterogeneity and labor subcontracting processes, and the expansion of the manufacturing export industry and its regional concentration.

Professor Orlandina de Oliveira.

Political Analysis, Elections and Party

Takes general problems of democracy as a starting point for discussing exercise of the latter and development of political parties in Latin America, particularly Mexico. The attributions, limits and perspectives of democracy have given rise to numerous debates in contemporary social sciences. During this seminar, students will analyze the characteristics of electoral systems, par-

ties, electoral regulations, and electoral operations in relation to the outlook offered by these regimes, without ignoring the options available to countries in the international context.

Professor Silvia Gómez-Tagle.

Human Rights

Introductory course to the problem of human rights in the context of democratization, from a comparative perspective, with particular emphasis on Latin America. The course will examine the historical development and different conceptions of human rights, the international system of human rights; democracy and authoritarianism; movements for the defense of human rights; collective and individual rights and the problem of rights, minorities and indigenous peoples, as well as the legal or institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

Professor Rodolfo Stavenhagen.

Methodological Individualism and Collective Identities

Consists of the following points: 1) the theoretical program of methodological individualism: background, intellectual history, criticisms of the collective paradigm, basic suppositions, problems and program; 2) the notion of rationality: current conceptions and debates; 3) rational-individualistic theory of collective action. Collective action and cooperation: Olson, Axelrod, Schelling, Sen. Public election: Buchanan, Tullock, Downs. Neocontractualism: Rawls, Nozick; 4) Marxism and rational choice: Cohen, Roemer, Przeworski.

Professor Luis Aguilar.

Theory of the Subject and Construction of Social Reality

Discusses the principal contemporary conceptions of social action. Consists of four parts of approximately equal length. The first part covers the background to contemporary theories of social action, from Hobbes to Parsons; the second, the phenomenological theory of social action as interaction (Husserl, Schutz, Berger and

Luckman and Goffman). The third part deals with the theory of social movements and the conception of social action as a conflictive production of orientations and social practices, such as the action of society on itself (Tourraine). Finally, the last part concerns the theory of communicative choice. There are two types of social action governed by two different sorts of rationality, one instrumental, the other communicational (Habermas).

Professor Ilán Bizberg.

Specialized Seminar: Transformations of the Mexican Countryside: Campesinos, Natives and Agriculturalists in the Face of Modernization

Provides students with an up-to-date view of the transformations of Mexican agrarian structure during the past twenty years. During the seminar, emphasis will be placed on analyzing the present situation and its effects on the rural population in the context of the process of urbanization, without neglecting factors that influenced the transformations of agrarian structure in previous decades.

Professors Vania Salles and Gustavo Verduzco.

TRANSLATOR TRAINING PROGRAM*

The Translator Training Program (PFT) prepares and improves the skills of book translators who work in publishing firms or institutions which use texts of a scientific, technical or cultural nature, and frequently need translations of similar material published in other countries. Therefore, translators trained at the PFT are destined to exercise their profession in high-level intellectual, educational or informative areas.

The PFT does not aim to train interpreters or translators specializing in conference work, international organizations or similar activities.

The PFT was originally created as a program at the Center for Linguistic and Literary Studies in 1974. A year later, El Colegio's officers decided to establish it as a separate program. Since its inception, the PFT has been faithful to its stated aim. However, it has evolved to a certain extent by placing greater importance on terminological research and teaching, on the one hand, while gradually limiting its terminological and translating research to the field of social sciences and literature on the other.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The PFT functions in four-semester cycles, on a part-time basis (mornings) and only admits students after each cycle has ended.

The PFT is a program of translation into Spanish that El Colegio offers to twenty Mexican and/or foreign students, who satisfy the following requirements:

- 1) Have satisfactorily completed at least four semesters of university studies, in any subject.

* Established in 1974.

2) Have an above-average level of proficiency in spoken and written Spanish.

3) Be proficient in one or more foreign languages.

4) Be under 35 years of age.

5) Take an entrance examination consisting of four three-hour-long written tests (knowledge of a foreign language, knowledge of Spanish; written Spanish and translation into Spanish of a text written in the foreign language).

Candidates who pass these examinations will be interviewed later by the Admissions Committee to determine which students will be accepted in the corresponding cycles. It should be pointed out that the four written tests are eliminatory, with admission requiring a minimum of 60 points.

Candidates who do not fulfill the requirement of having satisfactorily completed at least four semesters of university studies may request equivalence for other studies or published papers. The Admissions Committee alone is entitled to authorize this type of equivalence, examine it, verify candidates' proficiency and finally grant the equivalence, enabling the candidate to take the admissions examination.

The admissions examination (written tests and individual interviews) is generally held during the first half of July of the year in which a cycle ends. Toward the middle of that same month, a list of candidates admitted to the next cycle will be published and candidates will be invited to present themselves at the beginning of the course (on September 17, 18 or 19 of that same year).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The four semesters of the teaching cycle are progressive (see course list). In order to proceed to the following semester, students require a passing grade for each course they have completed, with a minimum grade point average of 8 (eight) out of 10 (ten).

In general, the languages dealt with in the PFT are English and French. However, if five or more candidates wish to present their admissions examination in another language, another language

may be included. However, there would have to be at least five successful candidates, in both the written examination and the interview with the Admissions Committee, for a group of translation practice in another foreign language to be formed. To date, the PFT has opened German, Italian and Japanese groups.

It should be noted that although courses are designed for the entire group of students, translation practice in one or other language will only be available for students specializing in the corresponding language.

Each class lasts an hour and forty-five minutes, and is taught once a week, with the exception of translation practice which lasts the same length of time but is offered twice a week.

At the end of each semester, students are credited with one subject from the curriculum, regarded as their "specialization subject," in other words, the future translator is presumed to be more proficient in this subject than in others.

RESEARCH

The PFT devotes approximately half its activities to teaching and the other half to research. Its main research areas are the study of translation and general terminology. For the past year, the Mexican Terminology Bank (Btmex) created and installed in the PFT by a former faculty member, has made the product of its terminological research in Spanish, English and French available to the public.

FACULTY

Carmen Arizmendi Otaegui. PFT coordinator since 1996. Research areas: *a)* General Terminology: theory and practical application of multilingual terminological working methods. *b)* The teaching of terminology: study programs in other countries and their pedagogical methods. Courses: *Terminology I and II*.

Fernando Cisneros Pineda. Translator and specialist in Middle Eastern languages. Research areas: *a)* Transliteration of other scripts (Arabic, Cyrillic, etc.) into the Roman alphabet. *b)* Study of

the translation market in Mexico. Statistical data by field and language.

Monique Legros Chapuis. Translator and linguist. Research areas: *a) Study of translation: what can translation contribute to contrastive literature? b) Teaching translation: pedagogical methods and strategies. c) Translation of indigenous Mexican languages (especially classical Nahuatl). d) Standardization of scientific Spanish: the case of linguistics as a discipline of study. Teaching: Grammatical analysis and text stylistics. Translation practice I, II, III, IV (from French into Spanish). Working seminar I and II.*

María Pozzi Pardo. Specialist in computer linguistics. Research areas: *a) Development of automated tools for translators. b) Development of computer systems for the solution of linguistic problems. c) Standardization of terminology: creation of a Mexican Terminology Bank (Btmex). d) Standardization of terminology: analysis of different terms denoting a concept and selection of the most appropriate one as the standard term, and promotion of its use. Course: Machine translation.*

Virginia Silva Alcántara. Translator and terminologist. Research area: practical terminology (creation of glossaries, selection of terms, search and verification of definitions and contexts, creation of indices) and documentation (definition of bibliography and critical review).

Danielle Zaslavsky Rabinovici. Translator and linguist. Research areas: study of translation: comparative discourse analysis in French and Spanish. Courses: *Introduction to linguistics. Linguistic aspects of translation. Comparative grammar. General grammar.*

COURSES ¹

Each teaching cycle includes the following compulsory courses:

First Semester*Introduction to Linguistics*

Introduction to various linguistic theories: origin of structuralism in Europe and North America and functionalism. Introduction to phonology and morphosyntax.

Grammatical Analysis and Text Stylistics

In texts written in Spanish or another language included in the program, students are taught to recognize the grammatical (syntactical construction, for example) and stylistic elements ("figures of speech," metonymy, metaphor, for example) that constitute a "text." The aim is for future translators to be able to identify these features and learn to incorporate their equivalents into their translations.

Spanish (Grammar, Writing, Composition) I

Review, through writing and composition exercises, of texts on the fundamental notions of Spanish grammar. Emphasis on morphology and syntax.

Civilization Seminar I

This seminar, like *Civilization Seminars II, III and IV*, aims to broaden students' cultural horizons, by introducing them to dif-

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult the brochure published by each center for this purpose.

ferent cultures (India, China, Japan, etc.) and updating their knowledge and interests.

Translation Practice (English to Spanish) I

Like *Translation practice II, III and IV (from English to Spanish)*, these practices entail progressively more difficult exercises in translating texts from English into Spanish, from which students derive the principles of "translation theory."

Translation Practice (French to Spanish)

Like *Translation Practice II, III and IV (from French to Spanish)* these practices entail progressively more difficult exercises in translating texts from French into Spanish, from which students derive the principles of "translation theory."

Second Semester

Linguistic Aspects of Translation

The language-culture problem. Universals of language and linguistic relativism. Translation and world view. Language levels. Practice in phonological and morphosyntactic description of various languages.

Introduction to Stylistics

Using the practical bases acquired in the first semester (grammatical analysis and text stylistics), students are taught the principles of stylistics and introduced to the use of comparative stylistics, indispensable for translators.

Spanish (Grammar, Writing, Composition) II

Continuation of *Spanish (...) I* course, but with greater emphasis on the semantics and stylistics of Spanish. Writing and composition exercises become more complex.

Civilization Seminar II

See first semester, *Civilization Seminar I*.

Translation Practice (English to Spanish) II

See first semester, *Translation Practice (...) I*.

Translation Practice (French to Spanish) II

See first semester, *Translation Practice (...) I*.

Third Semester*Comparative Grammar*

Syntactic analysis of languages included in the course (usually Spanish, English and French). Translation theories in the light of comparative historical grammar.

Terminology I

Familiarizes future translators with problems posed by the terminology in sciences and technology in general while providing the necessary tools for solving these problems in the most effective and reliable way possible.

Civilization Seminar III

See first semester, *Civilization Seminar I*.

Workshop I

Like *Workshop II* in the fourth semester, and according to students' expressed needs, this seminar examines problems of linguistics, stylistics, terminology or translation.

Translation Practice (English to Spanish) III

See first semester, *Translation Practice (...) I*.

Translation Practice (French to Spanish) III

See first semester, *Translation Practice (...) I*.

Machine Translation (extracurricular course, taught for the past two years)

Students become familiar with the historical development of advances in the area of machine translation. They will also be given an overview of the linguistic theory on which it is based, and why it is currently impossible to produce acceptable systems. From a practical point of view, students will also find out about the various technological tools available to translators.

Fourth Semester*General Grammar*

General grammar, text grammar...Different levels of text analysis: the relation between text and context; theory of statements; pragmatics; argumentation and discourse analysis.

Terminology II

Continuation of *Terminology I*. The aim of this course is to enable students to undertake research in the technical or scientific field of their choice, by collaborating in the creation of a bilingual or multilingual glossary and adding to the Mexican Terminology Bank (Btmex).

Civilization Seminar IV

See first semester, *Civilization Seminar I*.

Work Seminar II

See third semester, *Work Seminar I*.

Translation Practice (English to Spanish) IV

See first semester, *Translation Practice (...) I*.

Translation Practice (French to Spanish) IV

See first semester, *Translation Practice (...) I*.

PROGRAM FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT*

Since its inception, the aim of the Program for Science, Technology and Development (Procientec) has been to implement studies on the process of technical change and scientific development. At the same time, this research has had both technical and applied orientations, covering various sectors and areas of study. Procientec has undertaken research studies related to agricultural and fishery production, industrial organization and patterns of international trade; the transport sector, natural resource management and environmental protection, and the development of nuclear arsenals and their effect on national security. This program has also produced studies on the factors determining technical change, in which the history of technology plays a significant role. Interdisciplinary topics have also been covered, such as the problems of technical change at the interface between international trade problems and environmental protection, or the problem of the technological course of the different systems of nuclear armament and technological history.

The lessons of the history of technology are particularly important in the general context of the program's studies. Particularly significant is the fact that technical change is an intrinsic feature of capitalist economies as well as the fact that its effects are far from uniform. Technical change is a key aspect in the process of inter-capitalistic competition, and therefore plays a central role in the process of *economic* change. In fact, without implying social determinism, the process of technical change is one of the most dynamic engines of the profoundest social transformations. Technical change causes changes in the composition of aggregate product,

* Established in 1980.

patterns of consumption, structure and skills of the labor force, regional development and transformation of urban space, the use of time and society's self-perceptions.

Another point of reference in studies carried out by Procientec is the importance of technological development in an economy's international competitiveness. The introduction of flexible manufacturing systems in Mexican industry is currently one of the most significant research topics owing to the role played by different forms of competitiveness in international trade. At the same time, these systems require new forms of firm organization, both at the level of profit management itself and at the level of integrating the firm's various functions (production, marketing, finances and human resource management). Flexible manufacturing systems constitute one of the most dynamic methods of upgrading the world's industrial facilities, and their study in Mexico is one of Procientec's priorities.

In this context, it is important to point out that the subject of scientific and technological development policy has been one of the program's main concerns. Although not the principal research area, topics such as scientific research expenditure and industrial property policy continue to attract Procientec's attention. The need for competitiveness in an open economy highlights the necessity for a coherent relationship between technological and industrial policy. Procientec has maintained its interest in these important topics, focusing particularly on Mexico's patent system.

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM IN WOMEN'S STUDIES*

The Interdisciplinary Program in Women's Studies (PIEM) was the first of its type in this country. Its objectives, like those of El Colegio de México, focus on research and teaching as well as dissemination, in this case of women's issues and gender relations, primarily in Mexico and Latin America.

Luz Elena Gutiérrez de Velasco was recently appointed PIEM's coordinator, in place of Elena Urrutia who directed the Program since its founding.

PIEM's academic activities focus on the following areas:

Research

Individual research is conducted by each faculty member, whether singly or in collaboration with researchers from El Colegio's other centers and other higher education institutions in the country. This research is generally closely linked to specialized interdisciplinary seminars.

Principal research areas and those responsible for them are:

Mercedes Barquet
Gender and public policy

Dalia Barrera
Political participation

Soledad González
Processes of change in rural families

* Established in 1983.

Luz Elena Gutiérrez de Velasco
Women and Literature

Irma Saucedo
Reproductive health: Body, sexuality and female identity

Elena Urrutia
Women and the life cycle

The Program provides financing for research, theses and dissertations, inviting applicants to submit their projects to nationwide selection. Invitations have been issued for nine consecutive years, with an average of 15 projects selected annually. In addition to financial support, scholarship-holders are offered academic support in the form of seminars, tutorials and criticism. Dalia Barrera is responsible for this program.

Teaching

Interdisciplinary, specialized seminars, courses and workshops on various women's issues are offered, with a specific gender perspective. During its first ten years, PIEM has organized seminars on the following subjects: *Women in the history of Mexico; Family, women and domestic organization; Work and female identity; Women's social participation; Mexican female narrative; Feminist literary criticism*. These seminars are attended by researchers, with the resulting studies generally culminating in publication.

As a result of PIEM's experience, accumulated in previous years, 1991 saw the start of a structured program: the *Course in women's studies*, a two-year program focusing on women's situation in Latin America. This course is open to professionals with a background in the social sciences and humanities. The *Course in women's studies* is coordinated by Mercedes Barquet. At the same time, summer courses in June and July are offered annually for academics from other states in the country and overseas.

Dissemination

The Program promotes the organization of seminars, workshops, congresses, colloquia, meetings and conferences on diverse gender-related issues. Some of these have explored topics such as human rights, non-governmental organizations, social and political participation, gender and identity, family and everyday life, work, literary criticism, and the history of women, to name but a few. These activities are open to the general public and enjoy the participation of specialists and other interested persons from different disciplines, groups and spheres such as national and foreign universities and institutions, NGOs and international organizations.

Documentation Unit

It consists of an up-to-date collection comprising periodical publications and other specialized documents (articles, papers, conferences, reports), as well as a collection of basic books on women in Mexico, Latin America and the Caribbean. The purpose of this Unit is to meet the needs for documentary information not only of PIEM researchers and El Colegio's academic community, but also of the general public interested in this topic. The Unit serves approximately 100 users a month. Elvia de la Vara is head of the Documentation Unit.

Publications

One of PIEM's main objectives is to publish the results of its own research, as well as certain studies it regards as important in the field of gender studies in Mexico and Latin America. Several publications have resulted from its seminars, workshops and colloquia, as well as the research financing program. The translation of important studies from other languages has also been promoted.

COURSE IN WOMEN'S STUDIES ¹**General Objectives**

- Prepare specialists in women's studies who will be able to integrate a specific gender approach, with its conceptual and methodological achievements, into their respective disciplines.
- Prepare specialists who will contribute to the development and implementation of new knowledge linked to the issue of women and gender relations in their respective fields.
- Train teachers and researchers for the dissemination and further study of women's studies who will incorporate Latin American reality into their analysis.
- Foster an interdisciplinary process of acquiring knowledge on this topic.

The course is aimed at professionals, preferably in the field of social sciences and humanities. It has a duration four semesters, and includes 12 subjects and a research seminar.

Students who have passed all subjects and submitted a final essay and annotated bibliography to the program's satisfaction will be awarded a certificate in women's studies.

First Semester*Classical and Contemporary Feminist Texts*

Introduction to the knowledge and critical analysis of feminist trends and theories in different sociohistorical contexts in the 19th and 20th century. Analysis of the most important propositions regarding the complexity of gender hierarchy. Historical background since the French Revolution. Exponents of liberal, radical,

¹ For further information on the courses offered, students should consult the brochure published by each center for this purpose.

socialist and positional feminism. Representatives of French, Anglo-Saxon, Latin American and Mexican feminism.

Professor Mercedes Barquet.

Gender Construction and Analysis

Analysis of the theoretical, methodological and political problems arising from the construction of the gender category. Review of the "essential", "post-structural" and "subjective" trends proposing analytical discussion from a gender perspective. Knowledge of political proposals derived from these trends in the face of transformations in the world political map and new theoretical constructions in analysis. The potential for an epistemological rupture implied by this category.

Professors Vania Salles and Alicia Martínez.

Everyday Life: Subjects and Subjectivity

Analysis of bio-sociocultural specializations that classify and organize human beings economically, socially, politically, legally, psychologically and culturally, on the basis of bodily features. Different theoretical trends concerning the social construction of female and male identities. Everyday life as a sphere of the relation between assigned identity and identity as it is actually experienced. The processes, mechanisms and institutions that reproduce, oversee and protect the prevailing gender order. Conditions in the emergence of a new democratic gender order.

Professor Marcela Lagarde.

Techniques for Critical Analytical Thought

Develops the capacity for critical analysis for its use in the deconstruction and construction of methodological concepts and propositions in the various disciplines, as well as in different analytical and theoretical approaches. Discourse analysis and reflection on versions of social aspects constructed through linguistic representations. Deconstructive reading of texts.

Professors Beatriz Mariscal and Teresa Carbó.

Second Semester²*Gender Relations in the Economic Sphere: Economic Development and its Impact on Women*

Analysis of theoretical paradigms and debates on economic development, social change and gender. Rural women in Mexican agriculture and production and reproduction. Gender and urban labor markets; labor conditions and migration; domestic and non-salaried work and piecework. Female participation and the process of economic globalization.

Professor Kirsten Appendini

History of Women in Mexico

Criticism of traditional historiography. Social history and history of mentalities. Analysis of women's presence throughout history in concrete situations of time and space. Reflection on the role of women in social processes and their participation in the Mexican past from the pre-Hispanic era to the post-revolutionary period.

Professor Julia Tuñón.

Legal Situation of Women in Mexico

Evaluation of legal structures determining women's situation in Mexico as regards their social, economic, political, working and family relations, on the basis of an exegetical analysis and the social repercussion of legal regulations. Analysis of the legal system and regulations, their relation with social structures, interests of groups in power, expressions of pressure groups and minority group needs. Contribution of feminism to the perspectives and possibilities of legislative change.

Professor Alicia Elena Pérez Duarte y Noroña.

² Seminars with disciplinary or methodological content are interchangeable between the second and third semester, and do not follow a particular sequence.

Scientific Research Methodology

Various methodological approaches developed in both the social sciences and the humanities. Methodological contributions of the gender perspective. Methodology in the research process. Methodology and social sciences. Making concepts and propositions objective and operational. Experimentation and research design. Observation and measurement. Types of research.

Professor Florinda Riquer.

Third Semester³*Social Thought and Gender Relations*

Critical review of certain propositions in philosophical and social thought with the aim of analyzing the place and roles assigned to women in modern times. Potentialities and limitations of sociological analysis in understanding gender relations. Contributions of post-modern discourse and its scope in understanding relations between genders, generations, ethnic groups and nationalities. The epistemological break in binary thought.

Professor Estela Serret.

Power and Hierarchy between Genders: Social Democratization in Latin America

Changes in gender relations in the Southern Cone and Mexico and their impact during the processes of social democratization in the past two decades. Women in political "work": the redefinition of private roles, the creation of social maternity and political maternalism, contradictions between integration and autonomy, the organizational strengthening of women and the possibility of influencing the democratization of social institutions.

Professor Beatriz Schmukler.

³ Students will be able to choose among humanistic and social disciplinary courses.

Anthropological Understanding of Gender Relations

Importance of the anthropological discipline in gender studies. Anthropology of women and feminist anthropology; debates on the matriarchy and female subordination; biology/culture, public/domestic spheres, production/reproduction; family, ethnic group, class and gender; oral history and life histories, and gender studies in anthropology in Mexico.

Professor Soledad González.

Gender and Literary Discourse

Analysis of Mexican culture based on representation and gender, the impact of modernity and post-modernity, the conceptualization of modern aspects within the framework of the patriarchal structure of the family and the origins of Mexican nationalism. Contributions of feminist literary criticism as a framework for the analysis and discussion of works produced by women in Latin America.

Professors Luz Elena Gutiérrez de Velasco and Ana Rosa Domenella.

Feminist Philosophy

Critical understanding of the philosophical bases of scientific discourse in order to develop the foundations of feminist philosophical thought. Development of philosophical analysis of actual experience. Epistemology, ontology, ethics and politics. Philosophy and feminism.

Professor Graciela Hierro.

Fourth Semester*Research Seminar*

Opportunity for interdisciplinary discussion on the problems of research from a gender perspective. Students will be grouped

together with others with similar interests vis-à-vis their research projects.

Professors María Luisa Tarrés, Estela Serret, Florinda Riquer.

SUMMER COURSE FOR MEXICAN STUDENTS

PIEM's interest in promoting education and research includes making theoretical reflection available to other states and groups in the country through its Summer Course for Mexican Students.

These one-month courses, generally offered in July, aim to disseminate analysis and discussion, as well as the theoretical and methodological advances and elements in different areas of gender studies.

SUMMER COURSE FOR FOREIGN SCHOLARS

As part of its interest in fostering gender studies on Mexican women and promoting them abroad, PIEM organizes an annual Summer Course for Foreign Scholars. These one-and-a-half-month courses in June and July aim to increase knowledge of these studies and encourage academic exchange with foreign institutions.

Courses are aimed at professionals associated with the topic who have a particular interest in exploring and specializing in gender relations in Mexico.

Both summer courses cover topics such as history and historiography of women, history of feminist thought and Latin America and Mexico's contribution to the latter, theory of gender and identity, literary creation and criticism, social and political participation, work and women on the northern and southern borders.

Coordinator of Goth Summer Courses: Julia Tuñón.

PROGRAM IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Along with CEDDU and CES, PIEM participates in this Program, which aims at promoting research and teaching from an interdisciplinary

gender perspective in the social sciences. It also works on establishing links among NGO's, scholars and policy-makers.

Irma Saucedo represents PIEM in this Program.

Other Seminars and Courses

These are devoted to reflection and discussion and are closely linked to research undertaken at PIEM. They are open, by invitation, to specialists in the topic and to persons implementing research on related topics.

Seminar on Gender Relations and Formal Political Participation

Reflection on the different gender approaches to politics in general. Focuses on the relation between women and formal, institutional politics. Explores the Mexican political system and the country's political culture and reviews the subjects, spaces and processes that make up the political scene, with particular emphasis on aspects related to the female population's political and social presence and participation in Mexico.

Coordinator Dalia Barrera.

Body, Gender Identity and Reproductive Health

Designed to: *a)* start reflection on the relation between health and gender identity from a perspective that permits the exploration of individuals' subjectivity and *b)* examine information that fosters analysis of the significance of the body in health care and/or choices in reproductive health.

Coordinator Irma Saucedo González.

Gender and Public Policy

Conceptualization of public policy. Identification of needs and the processes in the articulation of women's and gender demands. Subjects involved in policy-making and their different interests. Intermediary administrative mechanisms and institutions.

Coordinator Mercedes Barquet.

Gender Relations and Agrarian Transformations

This seminar analyzes the socioeconomic, demographic and cultural processes in the Mexican countryside, from the perspective of gender relations and women's participation. Based on bibliographical contributions and data from field research implemented by participants themselves.

Coordinator Soledad González Montes.

DANIEL COSÍO VILLEGAS LIBRARY*

El Colegio de México's Daniel Cosío Villegas Library is the country's third largest academic library, with the largest social sciences and humanities collection. In 1994, it contained 660,000 volumes, representing 300,000 different titles, including 3,500 periodicals to which it subscribes.

Built in 1976, the library occupies a third of El Colegio's premises and houses the continent's most important collection on Latin America (outside the United States). The library has also built up important collections on social and political topics in the United States and Europe, as well as the largest collection on Asia and Africa in the whole of Latin America.

The library's three floors provide carrels for 450 readers, and its attractive architectural design is regarded as a prototype of library functionality.

The collections, which reflect El Colegio's areas of research and teaching, are totally integrated into a computerized public catalog to which faculty members have access from any point on El Colegio's internal computer network or library computers. The catalog can also be consulted through the academic network integrated into Internet.

The Daniel Cosío Villegas Library is a place where faculty members from other institutions have access to El Colegio's premises and facilities. The library serves approximately 500 readers external to El Colegio everyday.

The most outstanding collections include microfiches, mainly of dissertations on Latin America but also including important historical collections of diplomatic correspondence between Mexico and other countries such as the United States, Great Britain and Spain.

* Established in 1940.

Another important sector is the collection of 50,000 documents on the United Nations, a collection of 9,000 maps, including those from the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Science, as well as bibliographical materials from the CIDOC collection, specializing in religion in Latin America.

The library possesses an excellent collection of periodicals, research reports and reference works in virtually all the social sciences and most of the humanities. Moreover, recent technological developments provide readers with access to a CD-ROM network with information ranging from indices to censuses. The library also has an incipient collection of videobooks and videocassettes.

Access to the public catalog and photocopying services (either self-service or with assistance) through computers is available to all users.

The library maintains an extensive network of interlibrary agreements both in Mexico and abroad, enabling it to obtain any document a user may require.

Every year the library increases its collection by approximately 14,000 new bibliographical references and 50,000 items, including documents and fascicles of periodicals, while over 120,000 in-library and home loans are recorded.

The library employs 15 professional librarians and 60 assistants. Several of the former are also professors at the country's library science schools, and two are members of the National System of Researchers.

COMPUTER SERVICES CENTER*

El Colegio de México has included a computer unit project as an essential tool for research and teaching since 1974. The following year, the computer unit began functioning as an auxiliary unit for the institution's researchers who found it increasingly necessary. By 1976, the Center had acquired a PDP 11/70 plg (1) computer, with which it began its computer service.

Technological advances have allowed the Center to move from centralized equipment to a network environment. This enables both computer equipment and application programs to be shared, making them available to an increasing number of users.

The rapid development of information technology, increased access to telecommunications, and significant reductions in the cost of both equipment and programs has made information systems available to more people. In our case, more and more faculty, students and staff have access to the appropriate infrastructure to enable them to carry out their activities within El Colegio. As a result, in 1991, the Computer Unit became the Computer Services Center, the main function of which is to assist the institution's research, teaching and administrative functions as regards information science, computers, systems, networks, telecommunications and training.

As regards telecommunications, El Colegio has a microwave link to Internet, an international academic network permitting communication between over five thousand universities and over three million nodes (mainframe computers) throughout the world.

This resource permits the use of computer equipment and application programs in academic institutions both nationally and internationally and enables users to join work groups on specific topics as well as have access to electronic mail and data bases. It also permits information transfer.

* Established in 1974.

El Colegio has a system of structured wiring enabling all the institutions' computers and printers to be linked to a local network that enables users to share resources and obtain internal, national and international information.

The local network consists of two 386 servers, ten 486 servers, six work stations, four SUN Sparc stations, one IBM 6000 Risc, one 486 general data and 336 personal computers.

The Center has a systems support area that includes software engineering systems, geographical information, statistical databases and multimedia.

El Colegio also has two areas of general use for students, research fellows and faculty. These areas are located in the Computer Service Center and two stories below the library.

The Computer Service Center offers a series of seminars and courses on a regular, permanent basis to train faculty, staff and students in the use of information technology.

SUMMER COURSES

CONTEMPORARY MEXICO

El Colegio de México offers a summer course on contemporary Mexico, usually given in July and August and organized by the Center for International Studies. Applicants should enroll in at least three of the following subjects:

Javier Garciadiego
History of Mexico since Independence

Lorenzo Meyer
The Mexican political system

Blanca Torres
Mexican foreign policy

Manuel García y Griego
Bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States

Carlos Montemayor
Mexican literature

Alfonso Martínez
History of Mexican art

Víctor L. Urquidi and Ilán Bizberg
Mexican environment and labor policy and legislation

Maxwell Cameron
Mexico, the United States and Canada in the new regional political environment

The courses are taught by El Colegio de México faculty members who assist students interested in undertaking research on Mexico in the fields of social sciences and literature. A minimum of ten students is required for a course to open. Some subjects are taught in Spanish and others in English. El Colegio de México will grant credit for studies by students who have satisfactorily completed their course work.

Requirements

Enrollment is open to any applicant currently pursuing university-level studies in any area of social sciences or the humanities, with a minimum grade point average of eight out of ten.

Documents Required

Candidates should submit the following documentation in Spanish or English:

- Two copies of application form.
- Certificate of good health.
- Two passport-size photographs.
- Two letters of recommendation from professors or other persons who can attest to the candidate's academic level.

Date limit: see brochure.

Cost of course: see brochure.

El Colegio de México, with the cooperation of the Hewlett Foundation, offers a very limited number of scholarships to cover the cost of enrollment fees.

Interdisciplinary Programing Women's Studies

This Program offers a summer course as part of its interest in making theoretical discussion and advances in different areas of

research on women available to other states in the Mexican republic.

Courses are organized to provide participants with an introductory program comprising theoretical elements as well as specific topics related to gender theory, and female identity and condition.

Program ¹

The following topics will be covered:

- Women's history and historiography.
- History of feminist thought.
- Theory of gender and identity.
- Body, health and sexuality.
- Literary creation and criticism.
- Social and political participation/women and work.
- Women on the northern and southern borders.

The program will be taught by specialists from El Colegio de México and other institutions of higher education. It is an intensive, one-month course.

Participants must attend all sessions to obtain a certificate of attendance.

Requirements

- Have completed undergraduate university studies.
- Complete an application form.
- Attach photocopies of principal academic documents.

¹ For further information on the courses offered in each promotion, students should consult the brochure published by each center for this purpose.

Selection Criteria

The PIEM awards up to 20 scholarships exempting applicants from tuition fees. These scholarships will be assigned by a special committee. Priority will be given to applicants *a)* working in teaching and research institutions, *b)* participating in programs or projects related to women's issues.

Successful candidates must cover their transport and board and lodging expenses for the duration of the course.

Applications should be sent to El Colegio de México's Interdisciplinary Program in Women's Studies.

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