MEXICAN PUBLISHING IN TEXAS:

1870 - 1940

AN EXHIBITION

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON LIBRARIES

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER
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This Sesquicentennial exhibition recognizes the important contribution to the cultural heritage of Texas made by a vital but little-known literary community: Mexican-Americans and Mexican exiles and emigrants publishing in Spanish. The nearly ninety works displayed are of interest for two reasons. First, they reveal the concerns, traditions, aspirations, and talents of a minority expressing itself in its own voice through its own press. This literary expression has been largely forgotten or ignored. Nevertheless, it is important in its own right, and is significant as the source of modern Chicano literature, written primarily in English.

The second reason for displaying these works is their notable rarity; they represent the vestiges of a cultural expression which is, to a large extent, irretrievably lost. For example, of the more than 150 Spanish-language newspapers of Texas of the period under consideration, most have not been preserved at all; many of those that have survived are known by only one or two numbers. Similarly, the great majority of the exhibited works exist in very few copies; about 15 percent are known only by the copy on display.

The printing press was brought to Texas in the 1820's, and texts in Spanish as well as English were printed from the outset. But the Spanish material was almost always a translation from English, and the presses were owned by non-Hispanics. In the 1850's Spanish-language newspapers written by Mexicans of Texas began to appear, and by the 1870's Hispanic publishing had become well established. From that time to about 1940, the Spanish-language press maintained a strong presence in Texas. In fact, between

1900 and 1930 more works in Spanish were published in Texas than anywhere else in the United States. The year 1940 does not signal an end to the activity, but it does mark a time when a major shift was made by the Mexican-American community toward self-expression in English rather than in Spanish.

The items on exhibit fall into seven categories: Mexican-American affairs, the Mexican Revolution, literature, history, religion, popular culture, and periodicals. The works are displayed by category in the Department of Special Collections on the eighth floor; on the first floor a sampling is presented.

I would like to thank the staffs of the Benson Latin American Collection and the Barker Center of the General Libraries of the University of Texas, without whose support this exhibition could not have been realized. It is gratifying to note that the books on loan from the Benson Latin American Collection are to be placed in the Collection's rare book department after this exhibition, thereby ensuring their preservation.

Harold G. Jones
Department of Hispanic
& Classical Languages

Miguel Alvarez Acosta. El coloquio de las cumbres. [San Antonio, Texas: Artes Gráficas, (1939?)] 11 p.

A poem by the Mexican consul in San Antonio dedicated to the women representing Mexico, Central, and South America at the conference of the Pan American Round Table held in San Antonio, Texas during October 1939. The poem presents an epic view of the unity of Hispanic America: the inhabitants are one race and share a common history and destiny. The author is a well-known poet and novelist.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Miguel Alvarez Acosta. Hidalgo (intento biográfico). [San Antonio, Texas: Artes Gráficas, 15 September 1939.] 15 p.

Dedicated by Alvarez Acosta, the consul of Mexico in San Antonio, to the Mexican colony, on the 129th anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican independence. The text is a brief, patriotic summary of the life of Miguel Hidalgo.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

César Reyes Aguirre. La verdad histórica sobre la batalla de el Carrizal. 3 ed. San Antonio, Texas: 1916. 32 p.

An account of the bloody encounter between Mexican and American troops on Mexican soil, some weeks after a raid into New Mexico by Pancho Villa in May, 1916. Both sides suffered great losses over something that was finally recognized as a tempest in a teacup, and was resolved through diplomacy.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
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Almanaque ilustrado de "La Prensa" para 1926. Año 1. Obsequio a los suscriptores del gran diario mexicano de San Antonio, Texas, E.E.U.U. de A. San Antonio, Texas: Talleres de la Casa Editorial Lozano, n.d. [1925?] 198 p.

Typical almanac containing a calendar, horoscope, review of the year's events, poetry, fiction, anecdotes, jokes, puzzles, household hints, and other miscellaneous material. Most of the literature is taken from other sources, but there are some original writings by Alfonso Junco, V. Salado Alvarez, and José Elizondo. The cover bears a photograph of the facade of the building housing La Prensa and the Casa Editorial Lozano.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Almanaque ilustrado de los periódicos Lozano para 1940. San Antonio, Texas and Los Angeles, California: La Prensa and La Opinión, n.d. 128 p.

An almanac with calendar, scientific, religious, and historical treatises, recipes, exercises, poetry, and other miscellaneous materials. No original literature. The cover presents the heroic figure of the Mexican worker in America.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Ignacio M. Altamirano. El Zarco: Episodios de la vida mexicana en 1861 - 63. San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga, n.d. 152 p.

"A novel of strictly national manners. The author ... paints in it the silver bandits ["los plateados"], who a half a century ago ravaged the southern region of the republic. The acts of today's [Emiliano] Zapata and his followers are very similar to the agitation of that time, and therefore anyone who wishes to understand the origins of the revolution in the south should read this novel ... [The bandit] El Zarco has been reincarnated in many Zapatista generals. [Translation of a publisher's blurb, as found on the back cover of the volumes of Manuel Payno's Los bandidos de Río Frío]

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Salvador Alvarado. El problema de México. San Antonio, Texas: n.p., 1920. 39 p.

A lecture delivered by General Alvarado in San Antonio in May, 1920. He criticizes the current political structure in Mexico. The presidency has enormous power and is concerned not with the needs of the country but with its own perpetuation. There is only one divinity: ORDER, and one aspiration: SAVING THE COUNTRY. The first consists of accepting the will of the president without judging it; the second, of the president designating his successor when he dies of old age still in power. Congress, the rest of the administration, and the armed forces are also denounced, as are the state governments. Alvarado suggests reforms, based on organization and education.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Miguel Arce. ¡Madronal!: Novela mexicana. 2 ed. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1928. 260 p.

A novel set at the beginning of the Mexican Revolution (1909-1910), showing the gradual growth of the revolutionary movement to the point where it has a violent impact on Analco, the town in Jalisco where the protagonists live. The action alternates between what goes on inside and outside the town, developing the conflict between the traditional political forces (represented by the figures of political authority within the town) and the new revolutionary force (represented by the young men of the town who for one reason or another join the insurgents). The conflict is focused on the political differences between a father and son. The traditional power wins out, and stability is restored to the town.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Miguel Arce. Sólo tú: Novela mexicana. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1928. 220 p.

A novel similar to Arce's earlier ¡Ladrona!, also published by Lozano in San Antonio. As in ¡Ladrona!, tension grows as the first years of the Revolution have their effect on a small town in Jalisco. Again the action develops both inside and outside the town, and again a father and son belong to opposing armies. But in this instance the father is sympathetic to the ideals of the Revolution against which he is fighting, and it is the revolutionaries who win at the end. The work ends tragically when the father, despite his satisfaction with a victory by the insurgents in which he has been captured, commits suicide. He believes he has lost his military honor because the head of the rebels has rescinded the father's death sentence in deference to the son.

Gift of:
Professor Harold G. Jones

Mariano Azuela. Los de abajo: Novela (cuadros y escenas de la revolución mexicana). El Paso, Texas: Imprenta de "El Paso Del Norte," 1916. 143 p.

Los de abajo broke away from previous novelistic traditions in Mexico and affected prose writing for decades. It is the most esteemed of Azuela's works, and has been acclaimed as the novel par excellence of the Mexican revolution. Curiously, the work achieved fame only in the mid-1920's, and the early Texas editions were forgotten and lost. A copy of the edition on display, the second edition, was not located until the late 1930's. Not until 1972 was the first edition discovered (and then only in part), which had appeared as a serial in the El Paso newspaper El paso del norte in late 1915; it was re-edited by Stanley L. Robe in 1979. The early versions differ substantially from the final one, and the unearthing of the serial text has permitted a re-evaluation of the genesis and context of the work, and a renewed appreciation of Azuela's great achievement.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Miguel Bolaños Cacho. Sonetos y sonatas. El Paso, Texas: J. R. Díaz y Comp., 1918. 203 p.

Sonnets by a distinguished Mexican jurist, journalist, and politician, who renounced his position as governor of Oaxaca in 1914, when he felt he could no longer keep the peace, and emigrated to El Paso. This work was written from 1916 to 1918. An extensive overview of the history of the sonnet in Spain precedes the poems. Bolaños Cacho's sonnets are traditional, well-conceived, and carefully wrought. Some seek to evoke the styles of Romantic authors such as Edgar Allan Poe, Victor Hugo, and Shelley.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
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Cleofás Calleros. Historia de la Parroquia de San Ignacio de Loyola El Paso, Texas. Translated from English by Carlos D. Campillo. El Paso, Texas: American Printing Company, 1935. 224 p.

Only the Spanish version was published. A detailed history of the Parish of San Ignacio de Loyola in El Paso, Texas, beginning in 1904. Spiritual, charitable, educational, and cultural activities are described in detail, with names of the participants. Many photographs.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Cánticos mexicanos publicados por los PP. Oblatos de María Inmaculada de la Provincia de Texas. San Antonio, Texas: De Mazenod Scholasticae, [1933?]. 68 p.

Catholic songs, carols, and hymns in Spanish and Latin, with music. Printed in Lyon, France.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Antonio Castellanos. Francisco Villa: Su vida y su muerte. Sensacionales revelaciones y consideraciones sobre su vida y su asesinato. San Antonio, Texas: Librería Renacimiento, [1923.] 142 p. (incomplete at end)

Another biography of Francisco 'Pancho' Villa. The author apologizes for the brevity and lack of documentation of the work, offering the excuse that these compromises were necessary to get the book out while public interest in Villa's assassination was aroused. An unbiased account of the deeds of Mexico's greatest warrior. Nine photographs.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Esteban Maqueo Castellanos. La ruina de la casona, novela de la revolución mexicana. Vols. 1-2. San Antonio, Texas: Talleres de "Revista Mexicana," 1919. 107 & 165 p.

An historical novel based on episodes from the early years of the Mexican Revolution, as reflected in the lives of the inhabitants of a large rooming house ("casona"), who symbolize the various social classes. The decline and ruin of the "casona" represents the decline of the fortunes of Mexico in general. At the end of volume two is a note by the editor (presumably Nemesio García Naranjo) stating that volume three is to be published in Havana, Cuba where the author resides, since Maqueo Castellanos accuses people held in esteem by the editor.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Adolfo Duclos-Salinas. Emigrados políticos, sus deberes para con la patria. San Antonio, Texas: Imprenta de J. R. Wood & Co., 1907. 124 p.

This distinguished journalist, who spent many years in the United States, traces the causes of the current political corruption in Mexico back through key events of the nineteenth century. Above all, he considers the Constitution of 1857 to be unworkable, in part because it was based on that of a foreign country, the United States, whose own constitution was designed for another context and is itself flawed and unobserved. He rejects calls for revolution, and exhorts Mexican exiles to return to Mexico to form a peaceful opposition and to build the economic strength of the country from within, before American expropriation completely ruins Mexico.

Gift of:
Professor
Harold G. Jones

José Elizondo. Cosas bellas en palabras ingenuas. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1926. 140 p.

A collection of prose and poetry which had appeared over the years in newspapers, especially San Antonio's La Prensa. Elizondo was the uncle-in-law of the publisher of Ignacio E. Lozano. This book was printed for private distribution; no copy is recorded in a public library in the United States. Elizondo later achieved renown for the epigrams he published in the early 1930's in the Mexico City newspaper Excelsior. Prologue by Nemesio García Naranjo; illustrations by Juan Antonio Audirac; photograph of the author.

Gift of:
Professor Harold G. Jones

[Heriberto Frías.] ¡Tomochic! Episodios de la campaña de Chihuahua 1892. Relación escrita por un testigo presencial. 2 ed., corrected and augmented with historical details. Rio Grande City, Texas: Imprenta de Jesús T. Recio, 1894. 187 p.

An historical novel on the religious revolt of the small town of Tomochic, Chihuahua, in 1892. Of the 1000 federal troops sent to retake the village, 600 perished, while every one of the more than 100 residents who could bear arms was killed; only 114 women and children survived. The young author, whose dreams of military glory vanished in the face of the harsh reality of death and pillage, was witness, participant, and victim of that little war fought against people he admired and respected.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Silvino M. García. Irradiación: Verso y prosa. Brownsville: Imprenta de "El Provenir," 1912. 155 p.

The author, a journalist, was the Mexican consul in Brownsville when the book was published. The work is equally divided into poetry and prose. It is politically-oriented oratory: The author is pro-Madero and pro-Revolution. Some love poetry and prose on family topics tempers the bombast. There is a prologue by Luis González, a preliminary poem by Manuel Múzquiz Blanco, and a brief biography of the author by Everardo Torres.

Courtesy of:

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The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

"Loreley" (María Luisa Garza). La novia de Nervo. n.p. [San Antonio?], n.d. [1921?] 255 p.

A sentimental novel about the trials and tribulations of a beautiful young woman addicted to morphine. An avuncular Amado Nervo (the famous Mexican modernist poet) plays an important role in her life and in the life of an even younger female street urchin. At the end is reproduced Rubén Darío's eulogy of Nervo, and a eulogy of Loreley by Humberto Barros, written in San Antonio.

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The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

R. González Garza, P. Ramos Romero, and J. Pérez Rul. Apuntes para la Historia. La batalla de Torreón. n.p.: El Paso Printing Company, n.d. [1914?] 53 p.

Introduction by the Peruvian poet José Santos Chocano. A day by day account of the events of the battle of Torreón between the revolutionary forces of Pancho Villa and Felipe Angeles, and the federal army under General Urbina. The battle, the most important to that date, lasted two weeks; the city was finally taken by the revolutionaries. Each side had about 10,000 troops. The federales suffered over 1000 fatalities, 2,200 wounded, 1,500 deserters, and 300 prisoners. The revolutionaries lost 550 dead and 1,150 wounded. Seventeen photographs of rebel leaders and eight maps.

Courtesy of:

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The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Conrado Gimeno. La canalla roja: Notas acerca del movimiento sedicioso. El Paso, Texas: n.p., 1912. 25 p.

A rebel captain's recantation of his support of the insurrection, and his observations on the "sordid ambitions, the dropsical thirst for gold, the corrupt goals that inspire the leaders of the current revolution, a crime of treason against the country." [Translation of text on p. 1] Most of the criticism is directed against General Pascual Orozco; among others treated are J. Inés Salazar, Antonio Rojas, Benjamín Argumedo, Cheche Campos, and Pascual Judas.

Courtesy of:

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K. Gonzalez Garza, P. Tomas Romero, and A. Pérez del Bosque. **Guerra y política. La Revolución de Tacubaya.** M.N.: El Nuevo Partido Liberal Mexicano, (1913?). 32 p.

Introduction by the Tacubaya junta Ramón Corona. A day by day account of the events of the Decena de Tacubaya between the revolutionary forces of Bernardo Reyes and Federal troops, and the Madero army under General Díaz. The Decena, the most important to that date, lasted two weeks; the city was finally taken by the revolutionaries. Each side had about 20,000 troops. The Madero military were 1000 cavalrymen, 2,300 workmen, 4,500 civilians, and 300 volunteers. The revolutionaries lost 500 dead and 1,120 wounded. Reyes's casualties outnumbered of total leaders are eight men.

Ramón Corona. **La Decena trágica. Actas y cartas del movimiento maderista.** El Paso, Tex.: M.N.: (1913). 80 p.

A rival leader's accounting of the events of the insurrection, and his correspondence on the "Pacto maderista", the struggle dates for pact, the revolt which lasted ten days, the Decena of the second revolution, a pact of alliance against the dictator, "Proclamation of June 26,1911. Most of the documents in favorable against General Federal Federal forces made where General are J. Luis Obregón, Antonio Díaz, Bernardo Reyes, Carlos Chapar, and Pascual Orozco.

Francisco Gómez del Rey and Hernán Díaz. El zar negro. Plutarco Elías Calles dictador bolchevique de Mexico. El Paso, Texas: Biblioteca de "El Diario de El Paso," 1928. 47 p.

Lists the many atrocities of Plutarco Elías Calles, president of Mexico, culminating in his actions against the Catholic Church. Since Mexico is unable to free itself from the grip of this bloodthirsty dictator, the authors call on Americans to intervene. Six photographs of priests killed by firing squad are included.

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[C. Gómez Peña.] La última tragedia, o El calvario de un general mexicano. ¡Captura! ¡sentencia! y ¡muerte! del gral. Felipe Angeles. El Paso, Texas: "El Correo del Bravo" 1920. 67 p.

An objective presentation of the capture, trial, and execution of General Felipe Angeles. It contains much of the transcript of the trial, opinions from the press, and six photographs. Angeles, after years of exile in El Paso and New York, returned to Mexico in 1919 to join forces again with Pancho Villa. He was eventually captured by federal troops, and executed by firing squad in Chihuahua. No other event of the period so moved Mexico or caused such an impression in countries of both hemispheres.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Ricardo Gómez Robelo. Album de Díaz. San Antonio de Béxar, [Texas]: Editado por "Revista Mexicana," 1916. 63 p.

A brief, sympathetic biography of Porfirio Díaz (president of Mexico, 1877 - 1911), with an appendix including, among other documents, his curriculum vitae, an excerpt from an article on Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada y Díaz (president of Mexico, 1872 - 1876) by Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera, and a comparison of Mexico's economic production in the years 1876 and 1910, showing the extraordinary growth achieved under Díaz's leadership.

Courtesy of:

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Alfredo González. Carranza: Novela de la Revolución. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1928. 200 p.

A sentimental novel showing the destruction of an idyllic town in Mexico by revolutionary and federal troops in turn. The first-person narrator begins as a romantic idealist, but learns that a theoretical revolution is quite different from a real one. He eventually goes into exile with his family, settling in Los Angeles, California.

Gift of:

Professor
Harold G. Jones

Jorge Gram. Héctor: La novela del ambiente mexicano. El Paso, Texas: Revista Press, 1935. 344 p.

Finished in June, 1928 and ready for publication in 1930, this novel did not appear until 1935, too late to fulfill its goal of inspiring the "Cristeros" to challenge by force the efforts of the government to suppress Catholicism in Mexico. The novel is based on historical events, though places, names and dates have been changed; most of the action occurs in 1926 and 1927. Homer's Iliad serves as a constant parallel to the contemporary events, hence the symbolic name of the hero, Héctor.

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La guerra contra la paz o Un nuevo Atila: Episodios contemporáneos en la frontera de Texas, justificados con datos reunidos por la redacción de "El Bien Público." Edited by Jesús T. Recio. Rio Grande City, Texas: Imprenta de Jesús T. Recio, 1895. 78 p.

This book consists of a Spanish translation of an article published in Scribner's Magazine (New York City) by John G. Bourke, titled "The American Congo," and a response, presumably by Recio. Bourke led U.S. troops against insurrectionists under Catarino E. Garza and carried out many reprehensible acts against the locals, according to Recio. His article presents a compendium of the life and customs of Mexican Texans, and a travel guide of the region where they live. The response attempts to show that Bourke was a cowardly marauder whose prejudices kept him from perceiving the many positive aspects of the Mexican Texan reality.

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Braulio Hernández. El evangelio de la tierra: Oda teatralizable. El Paso, Texas: La Reforma Social Printing Shop, 1914. 21p.

A verse play about the Mexican Revolution, with the characters Wisdom, Revolution, The People, and the Seven Wise Men. [Names translated from Spanish] All agree that the goal of the Revolution should be a fair and equal distribution of land. The author's dedication is signed in the County Jail, El Paso, Texas, 20 October 1913.

Courtesy of:
Barker Center
The Univeristy of Texas at Austin

Federico Allen Hinojosa. El México de afuera. San Antonio, Texas: Artes Gráficas, 1940. 71 p.

The author, a journalist who worked for La Prensa in San Antonio for 24 years, writes about the need for the repopulation of Mexico by Mexicans and Mexican Americans living in the United States. He describes efforts being made by President Cárdenas to repatriate Mexican workers and to locate them in new settlements in northern Mexico, and he encourages them to return. Justice may be difficult to attain in Mexico, which is why many left. But they have learned that justice is unattainable in the United States. A "who's who" of successful Mexicans living in San Antonio is appended, listing 110 prominent authors, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, etc.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Horas trágicas y heroicas. La inundación de San Antonio. San Antonio, Texas: Revista México, n.d. [1921] 29 p.

Probably written by Antonio Castellanos, publisher of Revista México, this pamphlet is a description of the flooding that took place in San Antonio on September 9 - 10, 1921. Damaged or destroyed buildings, bridges, and streets are described, as are the heroic acts occasioned by the tragedy, which took 51 lives. All but one of the dead were Mexicans, who lived in the low-lying areas. The article closes with a review of 10 previous floods, from 1819 on. Eleven photographs.

Courtesy of:
Barker Center
The University of Texas at Austin

Rafael Illán. México: El triunfo de la revolución o El grito de un pueblo. El Paso, Texas: "Imprenta Mexicana," 1911. 38 p.

A denunciation of Porfirio Díaz, who is compared to the nineteenth-century Argentine dictator Juan Manuel Ortiz de Rosas, followed by praise of Francisco I. Madero. Mexicans are urged to embrace as brothers and sisters, and to work for the good of the country. Peace now reigns; no cloud mars the horizon. "By working we sanctify the country on the altar of the God of Nations." [Translation of text on p. 24]

Courtesy of:
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La Libertad. Semanario liberal. San Diego, Texas. Second period, number 384, April 2, 1910. 10 p.

A special issue of this newspaper, in honor of Porfirio Díaz, president of Mexico, just before his fall from power. Articles and a reprinted poem by Juan de Dios Peza commemorate the major battle Díaz won on April 2, 1867 against the forces of Emperor Maximilian. Local notices and advertisements round out the issue. The owner and editor was Francisco de P. González.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Manuel L. Luján. Reconocimiento de la Revolución Mexicana de 1912, por el gobierno de Francisco I. Madero. El Paso, Texas: February, 1913.

Official documents and an account by the author (a delegate from the revolutionaries) on the preliminary peace negotiations between Madero's government and the Revolutionary Army of the North of Mexico, led by General Jose Inés Salazar.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Francisco I. Madero. Plan de San Luís Potosí. El Paso, Texas: Imp. Juárez, n.d. [1910?]

Madero's revolutionary plan and manifesto, which led to the fall of Porfirio Díaz and the beginning of the Mexican Revolution.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Madero y sus detractores. Por varios maderistas. El Paso, Texas: Imprenta de El Correo del Bravo, 1917. 202 p.

The authors of these collected writings in favor of the legacy of Francisco Madero (president of Mexico, 1911-1913) include "Cráter," Joaquín Arrellano, Carlos Fagoaga, J. Millet, Eduardo S. Bowring, and P. de Cimal, political refugees in Cuba, New Orleans, and El Paso. Madero is presented as a perfect leader, comparable to Christ, in contrast to the current president, Venustiano Carranza. A one-act play (by Fagoaga?) is included, titled "Que siga la Danza" ["On with the dance"].

Courtesy of:

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José de Jesús Manríquez y Zárate. ¡Viva Cristo Rey! A mis compatriotas. San Antonio, Texas: [Artes Gráficas] n.d. [1928?] 16 p.

An exhortation to all Mexicans by the bishop of Huejutla (Guanajuato) to resist the "Jacobinism" of the Mexican government, which is systematically and treacherously eradicating the presence of Catholicism, so a godless Mexico can be turned over to the United States. Mexicans should support the National Defense League of Religious Freedom which, after God, is their only hope. The address is signed by the bishop in exile in Los Angeles, California; it is dated September 22, 1928.

Courtesy of:

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[José de Jesús Manríquez y Zárate,] bishop of Huejutla. ¡Viva Cristo Rey! En la hora de suprema angustia. El Paso, Texas: Imprenta de la Revista Católica, 1928. 96 p.

A partisan history of the Cristero movement to date, including descriptions of the conflicts and the deaths of numerous Catholic martyrs at the hands of government troops. This confrontation between church and state ensued after the Church publicly repudiated the Constitution of 1917. The government subsequently nationalized Church property on February 11, 1927, closed Church schools, and deported foreign priests, monks, and nuns. The bishop calls for continued struggle until the forces of evil are vanquished. An appendix to the history includes messages of protest against the government by, among others, Arthur J. Drossaerts, archbishop of San Antonio.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
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Américo Paredes Manzano. Cantos de adolescencia. [San Antonio, Texas?] [1936?] 96 p.

Poetry written between the ages of 17 and 21 by a Mexican Texan who has chosen to write only in Spanish, not the English of his earlier efforts, although his command of English is better. There are poems on music, nature, love, and adolescent rebellion. Themes, forms, and techniques are traditional. Paredes went on to make major contributions to the study of Mexican American folklore as a professor at the University of Texas. He showed how folklore can be of great use to the cultural historian. See his classic study of a Texas "corrido," "With His Pistol in His Hand"..., 1958.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
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Memorias de d. Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada. Mexico, D. F.: Imprenta Popular [Tipografía de El Mundo, Laredo, E.U.A.], n.d. 152 p.

Entertaining memoirs of the president of Mexico (1872 - 76), actually written, according to most critics, by the Sinaloan journalist Adolfo Carrillo. The work is really an attack on Porfirio Díaz, and was re-edited many times, mainly in Texas, when opposition to Díaz was growing.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Memorias del general Victoriano Huerta. 4 ed. n.p. [San Antonio, Texas?:] Librería de Quiroga, n.d. 96 p.

Apocryphal memoirs of the exiled former president of Mexico (1913-1914), supposedly written in Barcelona, Spain in 1915. Huerta is presented as an unscrupulous, immoral, crafty dictator who knows himself and makes no apologies. The work was first published in El Paso, Texas in 1915, and was republished many times. The author apparently knew Huerta well, though there is disagreement among critics regarding its reliability. The Mexican journalist Joaquín Piña may be the author.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
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Mexican Benevolent Association, San Antonio, Texas. Constitución y leyes de la Sociedad Benevolencia Mexicana de San Antonio de Béxar, Texas, 1875 - 1889. San Antonio, Texas: Imprenta de G. F. Sigmond y Cía., n.d. [1889] 31 p.

The charter (3 pages) is in English; the introduction and regulations are in Spanish. A mutual aid society, with the motto (translated into English): "Independence, Freedom, and Progress." The purposes include: (1) raising money through initiation fees and monthly dues; (2) helping and protecting the members when they are seriously ill; (3) buying a printing press and maintaining a library for the use of members; and (4) maintaining peace and harmony among the members, so they can be worthy of the rights granted to all good citizens by the constitution of the state. In order to achieve the above, no political or religious questions are to be treated.

Courtesy of:
Barker Center
The University of Texas at Austin

México en 1916. San Antonio, Texas: La Librería de Quiroga, 1917. 158 p.

A pro-government review of the year's events related to the Revolution. Highlights of this year include the sending of American troops to Veracruz, Villa's incursion into New Mexico, the death of Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, and preparations for the new constitutional convention. Photographs.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Querido Moheno. Cosas del tío Sam. San Antonio de Béxar [Texas]: Talleres Tipográficas de "Revista Mexicana," 1916. 120 p.

A satirical view of the United States, written by an exiled member of Huerta's government as a series of letters to his aunt in Mexico. The weaknesses of America are contrasted with the strengths of the Hispanic world, and the reader is warned to resist the encroachment of Yankilandia. Nemesio García Naranjo, in his unsigned prologue, doubts that Moheno's prediction of Anglo dominance will come to pass, noting that the Mexican Americans of the Southwest have not assimilated after 70 years of living on American soil.

Gift of:

Professor
Harold G. Jones

Donato H. Morales and Alfredo Guzmán. Toral y el asesinato de Obregón. San Antonio, Texas, n.p., 1929. 215 p.

A detailed account of the assassination of President Alvaro Obregón by José de León Toral on July 17, 1928, with transcriptions of the trial and a description of the death sentence carried out against Toral. Newspaper articles and letters on the topic by Querido Moheno, Nemesio García Naranjo, and V. Salado Alvarez, among others, are reproduced. A photograph of Obregón is included.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Nemesio García Naranjo. Discursos, selección del autor. San Antonio, Texas: [Casa Editorial Lozano], 1923. 284 p.

The editor of Revista Mexicana collects here patriotic speeches from two periods of his life: 1909 to 1914, when he resided in Mexico as student, then journalist, member of parliament, and Minister of Public Instruction in Victoriano Huerta's government; and 1920-21, when he lived in San Antonio, Texas. The latter orations were delivered in San Antonio, Laredo, and El Paso on topics such as the first anniversary of the Mexican Unionist Association. Five thousand copies of this book were printed. The back cover announces seven works in progress by García Naranjo, most of which never appeared.

Gift of:

Professor Harold G. Jones

Nemesio García Naranjo. Porfirio Díaz. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1930. 318 p.

A biography of General Porfirio Díaz, president of Mexico 1877 - 1911, and the first major attempt to rehabilitate his memory since he went into exile almost twenty years earlier at the beginning of the Mexican Revolution. For the author, Díaz was a great man, whose life was a model of honor and virtue and whose leadership brought economic security and political harmony to a country previously suffering from poverty and factionalism.

Courtesy of:
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[Nemesio García Naranjo?] El problema de la unión. Artículo publicado en "Revista Mexicana" el 26 de mayo de 1918. n.p., n.d. [San Antonio?: Revista Mexicana?, 1918] 15 p.

A response to an article published the previous week in San Antonio's newspaper La Prensa, which called on all Mexicans to either join together to work against the Carranza movement, or to renounce their efforts, since the current factionalism is destructive to Mexico. The author points out the impracticality of this call and urges the reader to support General Díaz.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Nemesio García Naranjo. El quinto evangelio. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1929. 173 p.

A fictional "fifth gospel" recounting the life of Christ in poetic prose with new episodes, parables, and miracles. The author, formerly an atheist, became a Catholic after the death of his young son, and dedicated the work to him. An interesting prologue describes how a friend of the author, a priest, first encouraged him--even suggesting the title--and then withdrew his support at the insistence of his bishop and asked that the work not be published. García Naranjo waited until both bishop and friend died before publishing it.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Nemesio García Naranjo. Simón Bolívar. [San Antonio, Texas:] [Casa Editorial Lozano,] 1931. 259 p.

Enthusiastic, rhetorical biography of Simón Bolívar, known as the liberator of South America. For García Naranjo, Bolívar is the synthesis of the intense, passionate life of the tropics, who acted in perfect consonance with the spirit of Venezuela.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Gabriel Navarro. Barbara La Marr: Una historia de placer y de dolor. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1926. 118 p.

A novel based on the life of Barbara La Marr, a Mexican silent-screen actress who died just as she was becoming a star in Hollywood. Gabriel Navarro was also a playwright and poet, and was the editor of La Revista de los Angeles (Los Angeles, California). Afterword by Teodoro Torres, Jr. on the funeral procession.

Gift of:
Professor Harold G. Jones

La Patria. Diario mexicano. El Paso, Texas. Third year, number 721, April 25, 1921. 6 p.

The lead article concerns activities of Mexican revolutionaries in San Antonio, Laredo, and El Paso, Texas. Page 3 features an essay by R. de Zayas Enríquez on the Workers' Movement in Great Britain, and an anonymous essay on the economic situation of married women.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

La Patria. Diario mexicano. El Paso, Texas. Third year, number 730, May 5, 1921. 6 p.

A major Spanish-language newspaper of Texas, published by Silvestre Terrazas from 1919 to 1925. Besides news it featured original literature by local writers (R. de Zayas Enríquez, "Loreley," J. E. Flores, P. P. Chuleta, Antonio Zozaya, etc.) and reprints of works by international writers (Rubén Darío, Leopoldo Lugones, "Azorín," Miguel de Unamuno, Amado Nervo, Juana de Ibarborou, Ramón Gómez de la Serna, etc.). Each number also contained part of a serial novel, usually a re-edited work by Mexican authors such as Manuel Payró and Vicente Riva Palacio. The lead article of this issue concerns the efforts of Mexico to repatriate its citizens living in the United States.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Manuel Payró. El fistol del diablo. 2 vols. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1927. 752 & 852 p.

First published in Revista científica y literaria, Mexico City, 1845-46, this work introduced into Mexico the concept of the serialized novel and represents the beginning of the romantic novel. Alejandro Villaseñor y Villaseñor, Payró's biographer, wrote of this work: "It is a true archive that preserves the memory of the uses of old Mexican society, its language, its proverbs, clothing, concerns, tendencies, etc. The style of the work is not very correct, the ordering of the plot is not very complete, and the language is neither very elevated, nor completely common, nevertheless, it is truly agreeable." [Translated from Spanish]

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Alonso S. Perales. En defensa de mi raza. Vol. 2. San Antonio, Texas: "Artes Graficas," 1937. 118 p.

A collection of letters, speeches, and articles by Perales on problems faced by Mexican Americans, in particular Mexican Texans. The latter, in the words of Carlos E. Castañeda, Latin American Librarian of the University of Texas, who wrote the prologue, "see their rights constantly ignored and their dignity trampled by the ignorance or prejudice of the Anglos." [Translated from Spanish] In 1929 Perales was a founder of LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens), which emphasizes the social, political, and economic rights and duties of Mexican Americans. By 1980 the membership of LULAC was estimated to be in excess in 200,000.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Alonso S. Perales. El Mexico americano y la política del sur de Texas. San Antonio, Texas: October, 1931. 13 p.

A translation of an extensive quotation from an article by Professor Douglas Weeks on politics and the Mexican American, followed by Perales's praise of the article, and his own comments. Perales's conclusions: the situation of Mexican Americans will improve if they will pay the poll tax; vote intelligently; acquire civic instruction; remain independent from parties or factions, except those made up of themselves; demand respect for their racial origin; and insist on adequate representation in the government at the city, count and state levels.

Courtesy of:

Barker Center
The University of Texas at Austin

Perfecto secretario mexicano. 7 ed. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1929. 250 p.

First published in 1915. Sample letters for all occasions: social, commercial, and amorous. Also thoughts for postcards, the symbolism of flowers, and the communicative use of a fan and a handerchief. Orthographic rules.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Juan de Dios Peza. Devocionario de mis nietos. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 193?. 81 p.

A posthumous, previously unedited work by the well-known Mexican poet, written in 1910 for his grandchildren. The simple piety and facile versification of these religious poems contrast with the heroic themes and exalted rhetoric of the patriotic hymns typical of the poet. Prologue by Luis G. Urbina.

Gift of:

Professor
Harold G. Jones

Pípila o El héreo de Granaditas [sic], San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga, 1917. 96 p.

A fictionalized account of the historical exploits of the Indian Pípila, a supporter of Miguel Hidalgo during the war for Mexican independence. His most famous feat was to burn down the door of the Granaditas fortress used by government troops in Guanajuato, after he had crawled many yards under constant gunfire, protected by a stone slab on his back. Refusing ever greater rewards and titles for his extraordinary services to the insurrectionists, he dedicated himself after the war to founding schools for Indian children.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Regis Planchet. La intervención protestante en México y Sud America. 3 ed. El Paso, Texas: Editorial "Revista Católica," 1928. 199 p.

First published in 1922. A history of Protestantism in Hispanic America, written by a fervent Catholic who hopes for the extirpation of these sects. Bibliography.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

R[egis] Planchet. La propaganda protestante en México. El Paso, Texas: De Venta en la Librería de Revista Católica, 1922. 36 p.

A review of the doctrine of freedom of religion introduced into Mexico by Benito Juárez in the mid-nineteenth century. This led to the entrance of Protestantism into Mexico, one of the greatest evils to befall the country, according to Planchet. "In Latin America, no cultured person of social position is affiliated with the tuberculosis of Protestantism. Only bums, loafers, progressive shopkeepers, barbers, and shoemakers, effeminate priests, and other social horrors, controlled by their stomachs, sell their wormeaten souls for Judas's 30 pieces of silver." [Translation of text on p. 19]

Regis Planchet. El robo de los bienes de la Iglesia, ruina de los pueblos. El Paso, Texas: Revista Press, 1936. 207 p.

A history of the vicissitudes of the Catholic Church in Mexico, from colonial times to the present, stressing the confiscation of Church property in the nineteenth century and the Cristero movement of the late 1920's. A fiercely pro-Catholic and anti-government tract, especially critical of the supporters of the Mexican Revolution.

Antonio Plaza. Poesias de Antonio Plaza. San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga, n.d. 293 p.

The Mexican poet Antonio Plaza was born in Apasco, Guanajuato in 1833 and died in 1882. He was one of the most popular poets in Mexico during his lifetime, and his work continues to be read, though critics have not been favorable. He is the author of the book Album de corazón: among his most notable poems are: "A María la del cielo," "Amor ideal," "Amistad," "Dos entierros," and "Es." Prologue by Juan de Dios Peza.

Courtesy of:

Barker Center
The University of Texas at Austin

La Prensa. Diario popular independiente. San Antonio, Texas. Sixth year, number 1601, June 28, 1919. 8 p.

The front page has news primarily relating to the Mexican Revolution. Also mentioned is a literary-musical evening in New Orleans in memory of Amado Nervo, the Mexican poet who had just died in Uruguay. The event was sponsored by all of the Hispanic American consuls of New Orleans.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Ramón Prida. ¡De la dictadura a la anarquía!: Apuntes para la historia política de México durante los últimos cuarenta y tres años. 2 vols. El Paso, Texas: Imprenta de "El Paso del Norte," 1914. 73 p.

A history of the Mexican Revolution to late 1913 (updated to late 1914), starting with antecedents as far back as 1871. Many newspaper articles are reproduced in whole or in part. Much of the rest of the information was solicited from witnesses. The author had been affiliated with the "científicos" ("scientists"), a very mild opposition group at the turn of the century. He promises another book, never published, to be titled (in English translation) "Our Conflict With the United States and With Ourselves."

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Guillermo Prieto. A sus amigos. [San Antonio?] [1866?] 20 p.

An explanation by the great Mexican poet of why he is staying in exile in San Antonio rather than returning to Mexico. He cannot support the government of Benito Juárez. The text was written and dated in San Antonio, 17 September 1866, with a postscript of December of the same year.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

El Progreso: Diario independiente. Laredo, Texas. III, 470. October 29, 1914. 6 p.

Edited by Gustavo Solano (author of Apóstoles y Judas, also on display), this issue contains, among other material, news on events of World War I and Mexico on the front page; a serial novel, The Disaster, by Emile Zola; an original poem by Gustavo Solano; a story by Margarito C. Guerra; an essay on "Winter" in poetic prose by A. A. Núñez; and a satirical editorial [presumably by Solano] in which an illiterate peasant passes judgement on revolutionary leaders such as Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Venustiano Carranza.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Quien es Obregón. San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga [Talleres Tipográficos de "la Epoca"], [1922]. 96 p.

An encomiastic biography of Alvaro Obregón, president of Mexico, from his birth to the end of 1921, one year into his presidency. The anonymous author, writing in exile, urges his readers to disregard the negative press Obregón has received abroad. Obregón's magnanimous pardon of all political refugees is evidence of how the president, if unobstructed, will be able to restore Mexico to the glorious condition it enjoyed under Porfirio Díaz, with the additional advantage, because of educational reforms, of having an educated, cultivated populace.

Courtesy of:

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The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Rasgos biográficas del general y doctor, Ignacio Martínez: Asesinado alevosamente en esta población el martes 3 de febrero del presente año entre 9 y 10 de la mañana. Laredo, Texas: Tipografía de "El Mundo," 1891. 40 p.

An account of the assassination of Ignacio Martínez, general, politician, physician, travel writer, and founder of the newspaper El Mundo in Brownsville, Texas in 1885, which later moved to Laredo. Reactions of the Mexican and American press to the murder are reproduced in an appendix, as is a poetic elegy by Aurelio Pérez Peña of El Paso. Some sources consider President Porfirio Díaz to be the instigator.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Revista Católica, seminario internacional hispano-americano, vol. 50 number 11 (March 16, 1924). El Paso, Texas: Revista Católica, 1924. 28 p.

A Jesuit weekly, with world, Latin American, and local news related to Catholicism, editorials, and several literary works on religious themes. After being published in Las Vegas, New Mexico for 44 years, this newspaper moved to El Paso in 1918.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Revista mexicana: Semanario ilustrado. San Antonio, Texas.
II, 26. March 5, 1916. 24 p.

An important political and literary revue, founded by Nemesio García Naranjo. It was the voice of the Mexicans in exile as a result of the revolution, achieving at one point a circulation of more then 10,000 copies. It ceased publication after Obregón granted amnesty to exiles in 1920. The review contained original material by major Mexican writers such as Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Querido Moheno, Francisco Bulnes, Luis G. Urbina, Francisco Elguero, Enrique González Martínez, Rodolfo Reyes, Guillermo Aguirre y Fierro, and others, especially García Naranjo himself. Local authors of San Antonio and the Southwest are also well represented, such as David Cerna, Ninfa Garza, José Jesús Ríos, and José Luis Velasco. Almost every one of the more than two hundred issues contained biting prose or verse satire by "Silverio;" his "El pavor de los héroes" is displayed.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Revista mexicana: Semanario ilustrado. San Antonio, Texas.
II, 27. March 12, 1916. 24 p.

On the displayed pages are: (1) a caricature of Pancho Villa, reproduced from the now-lost periodical Claridades of El Paso, Texas; (2) an editorial [unsigned, but by Nemesio García Naranjo] on how Mexico will survive the present chaos and maintain its national spirit; and (3) a translation of a speech by President Woodrow Wilson to the press in Washington on the principles that have guided the American administration in its relations with the Mexican situation during the revolution.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

J. Ascensión Reyes. El automovil gris: Novela de los tiempos de la revolución constitucionalista. 3 ed. 1922. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1929. 246 p.

El automóvil gris is a novel based on the true story of a famous band of thieves who, in 1915, protected by important figures in the Carranza government, robbed rich families of Mexico City of millions of dollars in money and jewelry. Most of the criminals were never punished for their crimes. The narrator is a fallen woman, reformed by a saintly woman who had been a protagonist of the author's earlier novel Heraclio Bernal: El rayo de Sinaloa (also published in San Antonio by Lozano).

Gift of:
Professor
Harold G. Jones

El ruiseñor mexicano: Colección de canciones populares. 6 ed. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1936. 190 p.

Texts of Mexican songs, anonymous and by such popular songwriters as Agustín Lara ("Granada"), Rafael Hernández, and Gonzalo Curiel. At the end is a practical method for learning to play the guitar.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Sagrada Biblia. 6 ed. El Paso, Texas: Editorial "Revista Católica," 1944. 1024 & 315 p.

The standard Spanish-language version of the Bible of Félix Torres Amat, with introductions, revision, notes and exegetical division by the Jesuit staff of Revista Católica of El Paso, Texas.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Enrique Santibáñez. Ensayo acerca de la inmigración mexicana en los Estados Unidos. San Antonio, Texas: The Clegg Co., 1930. 105 p.

Written by a distinguished journalist while serving as consul general of Mexico in San Antonio, Texas, and first published in the Mexican City newspaper Excelsior in 1929 as a series of articles, this work considers the history of Mexicans in Texas, the current situation, the American immigration laws, the contribution of Mexican workers to the U.S. economy, racial prejudice, and the situation of the Mexican American. The author concludes that this immigration is prejudicial both to Mexico and to the United States (which has provoked it). The restriction of immigration and the availability of seasonal work permits would be preferable.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

T. F. Serrano, Episodios de la revolución en México (estado de Chihuahua). El Paso, Texas: Modern Printing, 1911. 318 p.

Pro-revolution work on the history of this movement in Chihuahua, first state to rise up in arms against the federal government, and site of the principal actions of the revolution during 1910 and 1911. The author, editor of the newspaper El Correo del Bravo, was involved in the revolutionary junta in El Paso. The book is divided into two parts, the first on the personages involved, and the second on the episodes of war. Many documents are reproduced, and there are numerous photographs.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

T. F. Serrano and G. del Vando. Ratas y ratones, o Carranza y los carrancistas. Vol. 1. El Paso, Texas: n.p., 1914. 120 p.

A political diatribe by two "constitutionalists" against Venustiano Carranza and his supporters, consisting of a series of articles first published in the El Paso newspaper El Correo del Bravo, between April 14 and June 25, 1914. Serrano was the director and del Vando the editor of this periodical.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Sociedad española de protección y beneficencia, Brownsville, Texas. Reglamento de la Sociedad española de protección y beneficencia. n.p.: Tipografía del obrero mexicano, n.d. [1879] 8 p.

Regulations of a mutual aid society for Spaniards (not Mexicans) living in the Brownsville area.

Courtesy of:

Barker Center
The University of Texas at Austin

Sociedad mutualista "Hidalgo y Juárez," Alice, Texas. Reglamento general de la Sociedad mutualista "Hidalgo y Juárez." 2 ed. Alice, Texas: Tip. de "El Genio," 1900. 20 + 11 p.

General and interior regulations of a mutual aid society for Mexicans in Alice, Texas. Its motto (in English translation): "Work, Union, and Charity."

Courtesy of:

Barker Center
The University of Texas at Austin

Gustavo Solano. Apóstoles y Judas: La actual revolución mexicana en escena. Laredo, Texas: Laredo Pub. Co., 1915. 48 p.

A satirical verse drama with the major figures of the Mexican Revolution as characters: Madero, Suárez, Carranza, Huerta, Félix Díaz, Pancho Villa, etc., as well as a personification of "Our Country." The epic scale of the stage directions indicates that the work was meant to be read, not performed. At this time the author was the publisher of the newspaper El Progreso in Laredo, Texas.

Gift of:
Professor Harold G. Jones

Caricato [Teodoro Torres, Jr.] Como perros y gatos, o Las aventuras de la señá Democracia en México. Historica cómica de la Revolución mexicana. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1924. 189 p.

A comic history of the Mexican Revolution that merits a new edition. It was completed by 1921. A preface by Manuel Múzquiz Blanco, first published as a newspaper article in San Antonio in April of 1920, praises Torres as one of those rare, great humorists whose irony and satire not only make us laugh, but reveal society's faults and the essential tragedy of life.

Gift of:
Professor Harold G. Jones

Teodoro Torres, Jr. Pancho Villa: Una vida de romance y de tragedia. 2 ed. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1925. 235 p.

Excellent historical novel based on the life and death of Pancho Villa. The first book--today almost unknown--by Torres, who went on to write the novels La patria perdida (1935), about Mexican exiles in Texas, and Golondrina (1944), which earned him admittance into the Mexican Academy of Letters.

Courtesy of:
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

La tribuna popular: colección de discursos y poesías. Modelos de discursos para fiestas patrióticas y actos solemnes de sociedades como aniversarios de la fundación de éstas, ingreso de socios, toma de posesión, funerales, etc. Documentos históricos importantes y biografías de los héroes y personajes más prominentes de la historia nacional. 6 ed. 1915. San Antonio, Texas: Casa Editorial Lozano, 1933. 198 p.

A summary of the qualifications of a good orator is followed by a collection of sample speeches and poems. They commemorate dates and personages of Mexican history such as May 5 and Benito Juárez, solemnize occasions such as the founding of a mutual society or the opening of a school, and congratulate newlyweds or the newly elected. The speeches are anonymous. Most of the poems are by Juan de Dios Peza (1852-1910); one is by Guillermo Prieto (1818-1897) and the rest are unsigned.

Gift of:
Professor Harold G. Jones

La verdad sobre la muerte de Carranza. San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga, n.d. [1920?] 64 p.

A brief biography of Venustiano Carranza, president of Mexico 1917 - 1920, followed by a detailed account of the circumstances of his death, with illustrations. At the time of publication, whether Carranza had committed suicide or had been assassinated had not yet been determined, though the latter was presumed, as the cover illustration depicts.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Vida, hazañas y muerte del Gral. Francisco Villa. Su juventud audaz, su esplendor guerrero, su vuelta a la vida pacífica del campo y su trágica muerte. San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga, n.d. [1923?] 155 p.

The same work as Vida y hazañas de Francisco Villa, published by Librería de Quiroga in 1921, brought up to date with twelve pages on the events surrounding the assassination of Villa on July 20, 1923. This edition, unlike that of 1921, is illustrated with 22 photographs.

Courtesy of:

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

Vida y hazañas de Francisco Villa. Su juventud audaz, su esplendor guerrero, y su vuelta a la vida pacífica del campo. San Antonio, Texas: Librería de Quiroga, [1921]. 93 p.

An anonymous biography of Pancho Villa based, according to the author, not on the untrustworthy writings of hate-filled exiles but on the popular legend of this giant. A novelistic presentation of the guerrilla who was the worst and the best of men. When Villa grows old "his life will be the most beautiful of adventure novels, with its somber, tragic part and its noble, tranquil part. And then, only then, can a definitive judgment be made about this strong, multiform, disconcerting, terrible, romantic man, unique in modern times, and perhaps in past times." [Translation of text on p. 93]