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Fiji Economic and Development Strategy Handbook - IBP USA Staff - 2009-03-20


"Collection of thirteen essays - nine of which relate to the post-1910 period - examining the role of women and gender relations as rural families make the transition from an agrarian to an industrial society. The nine essays are organized around two themes: Rural Women and Revolution in Mexico and Rural Women, Urbanization, and Gender Relations"—Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58.


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In the 1890s, Spanish entrepreneurs spearheaded the emergence of Córdoba, Veracruz, as Mexico's largest commercial center for coffee preparation and export to the Atlantic community. Seasonal women workers quickly became the major part of the agroindustry's labor force. As they grew in numbers and influence in the first half of the twentieth century, these women shaped the workplace culture and contested gender norms through labor union activism and strong leadership. Their fight for workers' rights was supported by the revolutionary state and negotiated within its industrial-labor institutions until they were replaced by machines in the 1960s. Heather Fowler-Salamini’s Working Women, Entrepreneurs, and the Mexican Revolution analyzes the interrelationships between the region's immigrant entrepreneurs, workforce, labor movement, gender relations, and culture on the one hand, and social revolution, modernization, and the Atlantic community on the other between the 1890s and the 1960s. Using extensive archival research and oral-history interviews, Fowler-Salamini illustrates the ways in which the immigrant and women's work cultures transformed Córdoba's regional coffee economy and in turn influenced the development of the nation's coffee agro-export industry and its labor force.


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Women of the Mexican Countryside, 1850-1990 - Heather Fowler-Salamini - 2022-03-08

Too often in the history of Mexico, women have been portrayed as marginal figures rather than legitimate participants in social processes. As the twentieth century draws to a close, Mexican women of the countryside can be seen as true historical actors: mothers and heads of households, factory and field workers, community activists, artisans, and merchants. In this new book, thirteen contributions by historians, anthropologists, and sociologists— from Mexico as well as the United States— elucidate the roles of women and changing gender relations in Mexico as rural families negotiated the transition from an agrarian to an industrial society. Drawing on Mexican community studies, gender studies, and rural studies, these essays overturn the stereotype of Mexican peasant women by exploring the complexity of their lives and roles and examining how these have changed over time. The book emphasizes the active roles of women in the periods of civil war, 1854-76, and the commercialization of agriculture, 1880-1910. It highlights their vigorous responses to the violence of revolution, their increased mobility, and their interaction with state reforms in the period from 1910 to 1940. The final essays focus on changing gender relations in the countryside under the impact of rapid urbanization and industrialization since 1940. Because histories of Latin American women have heretofore neglected rural areas, this volume will serve as a touchstone for all who would better understand women's lives in a region of increasing international economic importance. Women of the Mexican Countryside demonstrates that, contrary to the peasant stereotype, these women have accepted complex roles to meet constantly changing situations. CONTENTS I—Women and Agriculture in Nineteenth-Century Mexico 1. Exploring the Origins of Democratic Patriarchy in Mexico: Gender and Popular Resistance in the Puebla Highlands, 1850-1876, Florencia Mallon 2. "Cheaper Than Machines": Women and Agriculture in Porfirian Oaxaca (1880-1911), Francie R. Chassen-López 3. Gender, Work, and Coffee in Córdoba, Veracruz, 1850-1910, Heather Fowler-Salamini 4. Gender, Brudelwives, and Marriage: Social Reproduction of Peons on Henequen Haciendas in Yucatán (1870-1901), Piedad Peniche Rivero II—Rural Women and Revolution in Mexico 5. The Soldaderas in the Mexican Revolution: War and Men's Illusions, Elizabeth Salas 6. Women's Lives and Workers' Rights in the Puebla Highlands, 1850-1876, Florencia Mallon 7. Silvering the Women, Heather Fowler-Salamini 8. Gendered Spaces and Roles, Gail Mummert 12. Changes in Rural Society and Domestic Labor in Atlíco, Puebla (1940-1990), Maria da Glória Marroni de Velázquez 13. Antagonisms of Gender and Class in Morelos, Mexico, JoAnn Martin II—Women of the Mexican Countryside, 1850-1990: Subverting a Patriarchal Event?, Mary Kay Vaughan 7. Doña Zeferina Barroto: Biographical Sketch of an Indian Woman from the State of Morelos, Judith Friedlander 8. Seasons, Seeds, and Souls: Mexican Women Gardening in the American Mesilla (1900-1940), Raquel Rubio Goldsmith III—Rural Women, Urbanization, and Gender Relations 9. Three Microhistories of Women's Work in Rural Mexico, Patricia Arias 10. Intergenerational and Gender Relations in the Transition from a Peasant Economy to a Diversified Economy, Soledad González Montes 11. From Metate to Despate: Rural Women's Salaried Labor and the Redefinition of Gendered Spaces and Roles, Gail Mummert 12. Changes in Rural Society and Domestic Labor in Atlíco, Puebla (1940-1990), Maria da Glória Marroni de Velázquez 13. Antagonisms of Gender and Class in Morelos, Mexico, JoAnn Martin


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Labor Force Participation Among Mexican and Mexican American women in a century of civil war, 1854-76, and the commercialization of agriculture, 1880-1910. It highlights their vigorous responses to the violence of revolution, their increased mobility, and their interaction with state reforms in the period from 1910 to 1940. The final essays focus on changing gender relations in the countryside under the impact of rapid urbanization and industrialization since 1940. Because histories of Latin American women have herefore neglected rural areas, this volume will serve as a touchstone for all who would better understand women's lives in a region of increasing international economic importance. Women of the Mexican Countryside demonstrates that, contrary to the peasant stereotype, these women have accepted complex roles to meet constantly changing situations.

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Obstacles to the Organization of Rural Women in Mexico - Verónica Marie Wilson - 1996

Rural Women - Kerry Lynne Freibisch - 1996

Secret Histories of Gender and the State in Latin America - Elizabeth Dore - 2000

DIVCollection of essays which compares the gendered aspects of state formation in Latin America and includes new material arising out of recent feminist work in history, political science and sociology.

High Stories of Gender and the State in Latin America - Elizabeth Dore - 2000

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Tangled Routes - Deborah Barndt - 2008

Now in a thoroughly revised and updated edition, Tangled Routes offers a vivid interdisciplinary examination of the global food system through the journey of a corporate tomato. Through case studies in the three NAFTA counties—Mexico, the United States, and Canada—Deborah Barndt examines the dynamic relationships between production and consumption, work and technology, biodiversity and cultural diversity, and health and environment. The compelling stories of women workers along the tomato tract humanize her analysis of globalization, taking into account the intersections of gender, race, class, family status, and north-south relations.

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Women in the Rural and Urban Southwest - Christine Vélez Badar - 1991


Mexican Rural NGOs and the Empowerment of Women - Janet G. Townsend - 1995

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Anthropological studies of women’s roles in agrarian societies generally have relegated women to the domestic sphere of the household. Women’s involvement in reproductive and child rearing activities have been portrayed as more closely aligned with nature, in contrast to men’s access to the public sphere and male alignment with culture. These analyses tend to view women as blind followers of tradition rather than as decision-makers. This study shows that the process of weaning in central Mexico involves a series of decisions by each mother on the basis of principles that guide weaning. The principles inform a mother of the effect of continued lactation, under specific conditions, on the child, at certain stages of biological and psychological development. The theoretical implication is that women’s traditional activities involve discourse and decision-making on the basis of abstract principles. The pragmatic implication is that women could learn modern medical methods of evaluating child health, that could then be incorporated into their weaning decisions.


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Rural Mexican Women’s Struggle for Family Livelihood - Gail Mummert - 1992

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Everyday Life and Politics in Nineteenth Century Mexico - Mark Wasserman - 2000

In this new and masterful synthesis, Wasserman shows the link between ordinary men and women-preoccupied with the demands of feeding, clothing, and providing shelter-and the elites’ desire for a stable political order and an expanding economy. The three key figures of nineteenth-century Mexico—Antonio López de Santa Ana, Benito Juárez, and Porfirio Díaz—are engagingly reinterpreted. But the emphasis in this book is on the struggle of the common people to retain control over their everyday lives. Concerns central to village life were the appointment of police officials, imposition of taxes on Indians, the trustworthiness of local priests, and changes inland ownership systems. Women often defended their leaders into one political camp or another-and even into war-out of loyalty. Excesses in partisan politics and regional antagonisms gave rise to nearly eighty years of war, resulting in the nation’s economic stagnation between 1821 and 1880 and the mass migration of women from the countryside to the city. The industrialization of urban employment forever altered gender relations. During wartime, women took over the supply transportation and medical corps of the Mexican armies. Moreover, with greater frequency than has been known, women fought as soldiers in the nineteenth century. This account of Mexico from Independence to the Revolution combines lively explanations of social history, political and economic change, and gender relations. Wasserman offers a well-written, thoughtful, and original history of Mexico’s nineteenth century that will appeal to students and specialists alike. "At long last, a clearheaded, non-romanticized, and non-adversarial analysis of everyday life and politics across the vast sweep of a century of change and rebirth. This is a first-rate book, expert and highly accessible."--Professor Timothy E. Anna, University of Manitoba
Structured to meet employers' needs for low-wage farm workers, the well-known Bracero Program recruited thousands of Mexicans to perform physical labor in the United States between 1942 and 1964 in exchange for remittances sent back to Mexico. Drawing on an extraordinary range of sources, Ana Elizabeth Rosas uncovers a previously hidden history of transnational family life. Intimate and personal experiences are revealed to show how Mexican immigrants and their families were not passive victims but instead found ways to embrace the spirit (abrazando el espíritu) of making and implementing difficult decisions concerning their family situations—creating new forms of affection, gender roles, and economic survival strategies with long-term consequences.—Back cover.

Abrazando El Espíritu - Ana Elizabeth Rosas - 2014-09-26

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Economic and Social Strategies of Rural Mexican-immigrant Women  - Sarah Rodríguez - 2002

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Women's Reproductive Histories and Demographic Change  - Ann V. Millard - 1982

In rural areas of developing countries, the most common mode of birth control is lactation contraception. Under natural fertility conditions, lactation contraception is the major restraint on population growth. This study examines reproductive histories of rural Mexican women to analyze the effects of lactation on birth intervals. Women report beliefs about breastfeeding that encourage practices strengthening the contraceptive effects of lactation. Analysis of their birth intervals shows that infant mortality diminishes the duration of lactation and thus contributes to high birth rates. Under these conditions, diminishing infant mortality would result in a simultaneous demographic transition to lower birth rates. The result, however, would be greater rates of population growth.

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Deco Body, Deco City  - Ageeth Sluis - 2015-10-26

In the turbulent decades following the Mexican Revolution, Mexico City saw a drastic influx of female migrants seeking escape and protection from the ravages of war in the countryside. While some settled in slums and tenements, where the informal economy often provided the only means of survival, the revolution, in the absence of men, also prompted women to take up traditionally male roles, created new jobs in the public sphere open to women, and carved out new social spaces in which women could exercise agency. In Deco Body, Deco City, Ageeth Sluis explores the effects of changing gender norms on the formation of urban space in Mexico City by linking aesthetic and architectural discourses to political and social developments. Through an analysis of the relationship between female migration to the city and gender performances on and off the stage, the book shows how a new transnational ideal female physique informed the physical shape of the city. By bridging the gap between indigenismo (pride in Mexico's indigenous heritage) and mestizaje (privileging the ideal of race mixture), this new female deco body paved the way for mestizo modernity. This cultural history enriches our understanding of Mexico's postrevolutionary decades and brings together social, gender, theater, and architectural history to demonstrate how changing gender norms formed the basis of a new urban modernity.

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Sex in Revolution  - Mary Kay Vaughan - 2006-12-27

Sex in Revolution challenges the prevailing narratives of the Mexican Revolution and postrevolutionary state formation by placing women at center stage. Bringing to bear decades of feminist scholarship and cultural approaches to Mexican history, the essays in this book demonstrate how women seized opportunities created by modernization efforts and revolutionary upheaval to challenge conventions of sexuality, work, family life, religious practices, and civil rights. Concentrating on episodes and phenomena that occurred between 1915 and 1950, the contributors deftly render experiences ranging from those of a transgressed Zapastita soldier to upright damas católicas and Mexico City's chicas modernas pilloried by the press and male students. Women refashioned their lives by seeking relief from bad marriages through divorce courts and preparing for new employment opportunities through vocational education. Activists ranging from Catholics to Communists mobilized for political and social rights. Although forced to compromise in the face of fierce opposition, these women made an indelible imprint on postrevolutionary society. These essays illuminate emerging practices of femininity and masculinity, stressing the formation of subjectivity through civil-society mobilizations, spectatorship and entertainment, and locales such as workplaces, schools, churches, and homes. The volume's epilogue examines how second-wave feminism catalyzed this revolutionary legacy, sparking widespread, more radically egalitarian rural women's organizing in the wake of late-twentieth-century democratization campaigns. The conclusion considers the Mexican experience alongside those of other postrevolutionary societies, offering a critical comparative perspective. Contributors. Ann S. Blum, Kristina A. Boylan, Gabriela Cano, María Teresa Fernández Aceves, Heather Fowler-Salamin, Susan Gauss, Temma Kaplan, Carlos Monsiváis, Jocelyn Olcott, Anne Rabenstein, Patience Schell, Stephanie Smith, Lynn Stephen, Julia Tuñón, Mary Kay Vaughan

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International Migration and Its Consequences on the Social Construction of Gender - Maria Isabel Ayala García - 2003

This thesis is the result of ethnographic research conducted in a sending community in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico. This study calls into question the stereotypical view of Mexican women as passive and traditional. There are several conclusions reached during this study. First, the results reject Menjivar’s (1999) and Levi’s (1996) argument. In the community studies, an unfilled economic or emotional absence encourages women to challenge the system of practice of Nurangi (participation in the labor force) even in the absence of a migration experience. Second, the analysis shows that contrary to our hypothesis, the physical absence of the male is not a trigger mechanism for women’s participation in the labor force. Third, women from both migrant and non-migrant related groups have increased their human capital. However, migrant and non-migrant related women who participated in market activities not only expanded their human capital but also gained an economic and emotional benefit. Finally, the interviews have also shown that contrary to some literature that views Mexican women as passive and subordinate agents, the women in the Nurangi community are active agents, and what is sometimes perceived as a static gender division of labor is rather a fluid.

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Zapata Lives! is the first full-length study to examine contemporary Mexican Zapatismo comparatively, with an eye to regionally varying histories of peasant and indigenous relations to the national state. Analyzing the mosaic of experiences of agrarian reform, in the heartland of the Zapataista rebellion in eastern Chiapas and in central Oaxaca, Stephen clarifies how Zapata arose, and lives on, as a powerful symbol for the equity and social justice that men and women of Mexico’s rural south demand of their government. --George Collier, author of Basta! Land and the Zapataista Rebellion in Chiapas Lynn Stephen’s new book on Zapatismo is her best work to date and will win her great acclaim. It is a fascinating and highly accessible study of the interplay of state ideology, political economy, and local responses in Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. Many scholars and students have been waiting for a richer contextualization of the Zapataist movement, and Stephen offers very effective tactics to frame such a study.--Kay Warren, author of Indigenous Movements and Their Critics Zapata Lives! is a corrective and the evolution of Latin America.
patriarch who seems to be fascinated by Noemi; and not even of the house an academically rich work that also engages the sensitivities and imagination of the reader.—Michael Herzfeld, author of Cultural Intimacy. Ethnographic in method and encrypted in scope, this morally engaged book is indispensable to understanding historic transformations occurring in contemporary Mexico. Through comparative fieldwork in Chiapas and Oaxaca, Stephen reveals local impacts of and responses to the Zapatista rebellion, recent changes in Mexico’s agrarian law, and the imposition of the North American Free Trade Agreement. —Michael Kearney, University of California, Riverside The Zapatista rebellion inspired widespread sympathy in the Mexican countryside, yet few followed the same path. Zapatista Lives! unravels this puzzle by comparing agrarian political identities in both insurgent and quiescent rural communities. Stephen deftly explains local identity formation through the lenses of ethnicity, gender and class, as framed by diverse historical legacies of state-community relations. In the process, she breaks important ground in engaged anthropology, redefining what it means to be in the field.—Jonathan Fox, University of California, Santa Cruz

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Zapata Lives! is a testimony to the struggles and tentative hopes of indigenous populations in Mexico. It is also a testimony to the remarkable synergy that emerges from conjoining the ethnographic encounter with political events in their contested historical contexts. Articulate and compassionate herself, Stephen introduces her informants as the most articulate exponents of their own views and urges us to share their passions and perplexities. In short, this is an academically rich work that also engages the sensitivities and imagination of the reader.—Michael Herzfeld, author of Cultural Intimacy. Ethnographic in method and encrypted in scope, this morally engaged book is indispensable to understanding historic transformations occurring in contemporary Mexico. Through comparative fieldwork in Chiapas and Oaxaca, Stephen reveals local impacts of and responses to the Zapatista rebellion, recent changes in Mexico’s agrarian law, and the imposition of the North American Free Trade Agreement. —Michael Kearney, University of California, Riverside The Zapatista rebellion inspired widespread sympathy in the Mexican countryside, yet few followed the same path. Zapatista Lives! unravels this puzzle by comparing agrarian political identities in both insurgent and quiescent rural communities. Stephen deftly explains local identity formation through the lenses of ethnicity, gender and class, as framed by diverse historical legacies of state-community relations. In the process, she breaks important ground in engaged anthropology, redefining what it means to be in the field.—Jonathan Fox, University of California, Santa Cruz

Mexican Gothic - Silvia Moreno-Garcia - 2020-06-30
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • “It’s Lovecraft meets the Brontës in Latin America, and after a slow-burn start Mexican Gothic gets seriously weird.”—The Guardian IN DEVELOPMENT AS A HULU ORIGINAL LIMITED SERIES PRODUCED BY KELLY RIPA AND MARK CONSEULOS • WINNER OF THE LOCUS AWARD • NOMINATED FOR THE BRAM STOKER AWARD • NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New Yorker • Vanity Fair • NPR • The Washington Post • Tordotcom • Marie Claire • Vox • Mashable • Men’s Health • Library Journal • Book Riot • LibraryReads • Aismaned mansion. A chillingly charismatic aristocrat. And a brave socialist drone to expose the town’s fascist secrets. —Michel Herfel, author of Gods of Jade and Shadow comes “a terrifying twist on classic gothic horror” (Kirkus Reviews) set in glamorous 1950s Mexico. After receiving a frantic letter from her newly-wed cousin begging for someone to save her from a mysterious doom, Noemí’s flight into High Place, a distant house in the Mexican countryside. She’s not sure what she will find—their enigmatic house behind. “It’s as if a supernatural power compels us to turn the pages of the gripping Mexican Gothic.”—The Washington Post

“Mexican Gothic is the perfect summer horror read, and marks Moreno-Garcia with her hypnotic and engaging prose as one of the genre’s most exciting talents.”—Nerdist “A period thriller as rich as it is in lush ‘50s atmosphere.”—Entertainment Weekly

Agrarian Crossings - Tore C. Olsson - 2020-10-06
In the 1930s and 1940s, rural reformers in the United States and Mexico waged unprecedented campaigns to remake their countryside in the name of agrarian justice and agricultural productivity. Agrarian Crossings tells the story of how these campaigns were conducted in dialogue with one another as reformers in each nation came to exchange models, plans, and strategies with their equivalents across the border. Dismantling the artificial boundaries that can divide American and Latin American history, Tore Olsson shows how the agrarian histories of both regions share far more than we realize the connection. From the US South and the plantation zones of Mexico, places that suffered parallel problems of environmental decline, rural poverty, and gross inequities in land tenure. Bringing this tumultuous era vividly to life, he describes how Roosevelt’s New Deal drew on Mexican revolutionary agrarianism to shape its program for the rural South. Olsson also looks at how the US South served as the domestic laboratory for the Rockefeller Foundation’s “green revolution” in Mexico—which would become the most important Third World development campaign of the twentieth century—and how the Mexican government attempted to replicate the hydraulic development of the Tennessee Valley Authority after World War II. Rather than a comparative history, Agrarian Crossings is an innovative history of comparisons and the ways they affected policy, moved people, and reshaped the landscape.

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is less immediately obvious. It is often couched in enigmatic idiom and another as reformers in each nation came to exchange models, plans, and strategies with their neighbors. Dissenting voices across the border, the artificial boundaries that can divide American and Latin American history. Tore Olsson shows how the agrarian histories of both regions share far more than we realize. He traces the connections between the US South and the plantation zones of Mexico, places that suffered parallel problems of environmental decline, rural poverty, and gross inequities in land tenure. Bringing this history to a wide audience, Olsson explores how Roosevelt's New Deal drew on Mexican revolutionary agrarianism to shape its program for the rural South. Olsson also looks at how the US South served as the domestic laboratory for the Rockefeller Foundation’s “green revolution” in Mexico—which would become the most important Third World development campaign of the twentieth century—and how the Mexican government attempted to replicate the hydraulic development of the Tennessee Valley Authority after World War II. Rather than a comparative history, Agrarian Crossings is an innovative history of comparisons and the ways they affected policy, moved people, and reshaped the landscape.

**Indian Women of Early Mexico** - Susan Schroeder - 1999-01-01


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**Mary, Michael, and Lucifer** - John M. Ingham - 2010-07-22

The physical signs of Roman Catholicism pervade the Mexican countryside. Colonial churches and neighborhood chapels, wayside shrines, and mountaintop crosses dot the landscape. Catholicism also permeates the traditional cultures of rural communities, although this ideological influence imagery, and it is further obscured by the vestiges of pagan customs and the anti-clerical attitudes of many villagers. The heterodox tendencies that have even led some observers to conclude that Catholicism in rural Mexico is little more than a thin veneer on indigenous practice. In Mary, Michael, and Lucifer John M. Ingham attempts to develop a modern semiotic and structuralist interpretation of traditional Mexican culture, an interpretation that accounts for the culture’s apparent heterodoxy. Drawing on field research in Tlayacapan, Morelos, a village in the central highlands, he shows that nearly every domain of folk culture is informed with religious meaning. More precisely, the Catholic categories of spirit, nature, and evil compose the basic framework of the villagers’ social relations and subjective experiences.

**Midnight in Mexico** - Alfredo Corchado - 2013-05-30

Named one of the best true crime books of all time by Time In the last six years, more than eighty thousand people have been killed in the Mexican drug war, and drug trafficking there is a multibillion-dollar business. In a country where the powerful are rarely scrutinized, noted Mexican American journalist Alfredo Corchado refuses to shrink from reporting on government corruption, murders in Juarez, or the ruthless drug cartels of Mexico. A paramilitary group spun off from the Gulf cartel, the Zetas, controls key drug routes in the north of the country. In 2007, Corchado received a tip that he could be their next target—and he had twenty four hours to find out if the threat was true. Rather than leave his country, Corchado went out into the Mexican countryside to trace investigate the threat. As he frantically contacted his sources, Corchado suspected the threat was his punishment for returning to Mexico against his mother’s wishes. His parents had fled north after the death of their young daughter, and raised their children in California where they labored as migrant workers. Corchado returned to Mexico as a journalist in 1994, convinced that Mexico would one day foster political accountability and leave behind the pervasive corruption that has plagued its people for decades. But in this land of extremes, the gap of inequality—and injustice—remains wide. Even after the 2000 election that put Mexico’s opposition party in power for the first time, the opportunities of democracy did not materialize. The powerful PRI had worked with the cartels, taking a piece of their profit in exchange for a more peaceful, and more controlled, drug trade. But the party’s long-awaited defeat created a vacuum of power in Mexico City, and in the cartel- controlled states that border the United States. The cartels went to war with one another in the mid-2000s, during the war to regain control of the country instituted by President Felipe Calderón. In an insurgency that America flourished. The work Corchado lives for could have killed him, but he wasn’t ready to leave Mexico—not then, maybe never. Midnight in Mexico is the story of one man’s quest to report the truth of his country—as he raced to save his own life.

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**Emergence of the Modern Mexican Woman** - Shirlene Ann Soto - 1990


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**Dolor Y Alegría** - Sarah LeVine - 1993
“Fascinating ethnography focuses on ways in which urbanization and rapid social change have affected family life and women at various life stages, including childhood, adolescence, marriage, childbearing years, and old age. Based on interviews with 15 working-class women of distinct generational groups from a tenement neighborhood in Cuernavaca. Interviews were conducted semiweekly over a one-year span (1984-85). Additional chapter discusses women’s roles and family relations during the 1990s”–Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 57.

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