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## PROBLEMS OF A NORTHAMERICAN SCHOLAR WORKING IN MEXICAN HISTORY

MARVIN D. BERNSTEIN

For many years a saying has been current in Mexico: “Poor Mexico: so far from God and so close to the United States.” While I would not venture to pass judgement on Mexico’s proximity to the Almighty, its nearness to the United States certainly has affected northamerican historians. Only a decade ago the late George Bochrer complained that the professional Brazilianists in the United States could hold their national convention in a telephone booth; it has been a long time since the same could be said of Mexicanists. A recent survey indicated that about half of the United States scholars working in the field of Latin American history consider the study of some aspect of Mexican history as their specialty. In fact, when the number of professional and amateur northamerican historians interested in Mexico was small enough to meet in a telephone booth, that useful structure had not yet been invented. As a result of the northamerican’s long-term interest in Mexican affairs, there are impressive resources and facilities —material and human— available in the United States for the study of Mexico. As for the future, one scholar at the University of Buffalo has broached the idea, and even organized a conference to explore the possibility of having a consortium formed by the major research libraries of the United States to microfilm in their entirety every public archive in Latin America. The cost of the project staggered the assembled librarians more than it did the scholar who had received numerous foundation grants.

When first asked to comment on the problems encountered by those engaged in historical research on Mexican topics, I was highly tempted to begin with the problems which haunted me in my formative years: How do you order scrambled eggs in a Mexican restaurant and not end up with an omelette? And where do you stay on a short-term basis with a bed whose mattress will be kind to soft gringo bones at a rent which will be kind to a graduate student’s wallet? For the man working on the United States side of the border, southern cooking —Florida or Texas style— or the more imaginative California salads can pose as great a threat to his well-being as the “Aztec Revenge”. Like Karl Marx’s boils —to which are attributed many of the more acerbic passages in *Das Kapital*— damnable living conditions

can be a major problem for the historian. But enough of everyday matters; let us turn our attention to more professional problems which the historian faces in undertaking research in Mexican history.

In the matter of northeamerican scholars, the graduate school experience is, in the majority of cases, the key to a man's life. In fact, I would venture a guess that the three to five or more years of concentrated research, study, and writing necessary for the typical Ph. D. dissertation and its conversion into a publishable book would constitute a major fraction of many men's scholarly lives. There is, of course, the college or university professor carryin on research as part of his adopted or compulsive life's work and pattern; and there is the teacher plugging away under the spur of publish-or-perish or its variant, publish-and-prosper. But it is the Ph. D. candidates who constitute half, if not more, of those men actively working on a Mexican history topic in the United State or in Mexico itself. Heaven knows, each summer Mexico is covered with a swarm of would-be Bancrofts and Boltons armed with the names of their dissertation directors as their entree to the sacred precincts.

On the positive side, and helping to alleviate so many problems that researchers have had in the past, we are finding that the preparation of predoctoral researchers in the United States has improved tremendously in the last two decades. Young men interested in Mexican history now speak as well as read Spanish fluently in addition to a working knowledge of Portuguese or even Nahuatl. They are prepared in some of the other social sciences as well as history; they read Mexican novels and are interested in politics and art and the culture in general of both modern and prehistoric Mexico. They are better prepared in historical methodology and critical methods, and they do not start their work with H. H. Bancroft and Lucas Alamán as basic sources. In fact, historiographical surveys and analyses by Potash, Ross and Meyer introduce him to the field of historical writing in Mexico. The day of the *alles*, the universal Latin Americanist, equally at home in colonial Argentina or 19th century Santo Domingo is over, and well-trained Mexicanists have taken over.

But the profession has neglected some facets of these young scholars' professional preparation for we have not helped these eager and often extremely bright young men find themselves as scholarly personalities nor have we introduced them to some of the mysteries and idiosyncracies of the organization of their chosen field of study. Their topics, while interesting, are shot-gun like scatterings of interests. Some reflect their director's biases and interests —and many of them have tied their futures to this omniscient man for reasons that are far from rational. For many other graduate students, sheer happenstance determines whether he writes a dissertation on Punta Arenas or Nogales.

Indeed, the choice of a topic is no small matter for in many cases

the topic itself can ease the way in finding financing, building a bibliography, securing research materials, and gaining entree to the necessary archives and private collections of materials. For some men, in major research centers, virtually any topic can gain financial support and secure materials. However, men in smaller institutions and younger Ph. Ds. would do well in selecting a topic with great care and forethought.

Lodged in my memory is the anecdote of the young man who met Lion Feuchwanger, the German novelist, and said that he too would like to be a novelist, but he could not think up any plots. The older man assured him that detail should not stop him from pursuing his ambition since it had not deterred so many others. At times I am moved to think that perhaps the object of writing history is to fill blank pages, and the object of historical research is to find *any* unexplored corner and bring some light to bear upon it. (The lantern, however, should be filled with oil purchased with foundation money.) In short, it is impossible to pontificate on intellectual freedom and arrive at the conclusion that given a policy of laissez faire in the choice of topics a sort of invisible hand will guide us to the greatest benefit for all mankind and the best of all possible worlds. In the end, not only will researchers be more highly motivated and better trained thereby in their profession, but that in time the whole of history will be illumined.

The older professors guiding large numbers of graduate students in Latin American history did not follow consistent patterns: some had plans, of sorts, for their students' topics while others appeared to give their students a freer hand. Herbert Eugene Bolton wrote and inspired a series of works on Spain and Mexico in the American Southwest which systematized this fascinating period in New World history and spawned a school which, aided and abetted by ancestor-seekers, is fecund even in the third generation. Charles Wilson Hackett directed several dozen of his students into the field of biography resulting in over a score of studies of Mexican leaders of the early nineteenth century. On the other hand, while the late Professor Frank Tannenbaum, one of the leading Mexicanists of his time, trained and inspired many excellent Latin Americanists, his students ranged almost helter-skelter over the entire spectrum of the region's history from urban growth in Brazil to the ill-fated Francisco Madero, to use a grab-sample. Professor Clarence Haring similarly guided students whose work ranged from Las Casas to Yucatan textile mills and from the origins of Argentine federalism and Argentine foreign relations to the Mexican Revolution. Under this system of freedom of choice men have unearthed numerous neglected facets of Mexican history to contribute to the never completed mosaic.

Certainly the history of every nation is an unfinished mosaic in that

certain important events have not been thoroughly researched, or new sources force a re-writing of established expositions, or new viewpoints are borrowed from the other social sciences, or some bright, hard-working historian stops following the leader and asks new questions of the material which yields new interpretations.

An attack on the unorganized state of research in Latin American topics is now in progress. The disorganization can be documented. Howard F. Cline in his anthology *Latin American History: Essays on its Study and Teaching, 1898-1965* has conveniently gathered—with footnotes to yet other such studies—discussions of the random scattering of a goodly portion of northamerican research. Several of the papers reprinted here decry the past pattern of topics chosen and fields neglected and indicate the topics which in the opinion of the leaders of the profession in the United States should be researched.

It ought to be recognized that fashions change in the study of history; certain topics such as Mexican militarism and certain historical periods become more popular, for example the Mexican Revolution and Agrarian Reform because of its "Golden Anniversary" and the outbreak of social unrest in many other countries, or newer types of investigations which are capturing the imagination of historians such as computerized quantitative research and economic time-series. Apparently cross-fertilization with social sciences is the latest order of the day with projects being mounted to study history and regional development, economics and political interpretation, history and the military, history and government finance, history and political leadership (holigarchical, military and radical), and history and the black problem. Historians of the pre-columbian, colonial and modern periods have eagerly embraced the social sciences, and only those of the first century of independent national Mexico have still remained more orthodox, although the Díaz period is now yielding to multidisciplinary attacks.

To help the investigator through the maze of conflicting attractions, several studies have appeared to aid the puzzled historian. The list of guides to "research opportunities" in the history of the individual Latin American nations is now quite formidable, and Dr. Cline is to be thanked for collecting so many of them in previously his mentioned book, *Latin American History*. The Joint Committee of Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies has published two volumes, *Social Science Research on Latin America* (1964) and *Social Science Research in Latin America* (1967) which are filled with suggestions. The introductory essays in the annual *Hanbook of Latin American Studies* and the excellent seminal articles in the *Latin American Research Review* are replete with leads. In addition, the running inventory of research in the LARR and the United States State Depart-

ment's *External Research* apprises the scholar of the work in progress. And, I might add, the informal channels of communication maintained by historians during annual meetings of various historical and professional associations in the United States not only spread the word of what is in progress, but permit the historian to try out his ideas on his peers for their reaction.

The Latin American Studies Association Consortium has moved into a consideration of research guidelines. It proposes to rationalize research and coordinate fellowships in order to avoid overlapping and to cover previously neglected areas. To me, it appears that the field of Latin American studies is moving toward over-organization which, through its influence over many sources of research funds, would stress and steer researchers into areas favored by an in-group. Over-bureaucratization can be counter-productive. There may well be too much lost if the impulsive young scholar is dissuaded from pursuing his hunch and works in a recommended field instead. In any event, the reading and convention attending necessary to keep up with the analyses of new trends may take so much time that the scholar will hardly be able to research in his chosen field!

With a topic in mind and, possibly, a project outline in hand, the scholar is now ready for the venture of seeking money. Having pointed out that in the United States research topics and financial support are often two sides to the same coin, perhaps we can note a few of the effects of this relationship. Off times the desire for money or subsidized travel may precede the project itself, for Americans are as prone to collect research grants in their earlier years as they are to collect honorific titles and visiting professorships in their later ones. Like the mountain climber contemplating a lofty peak, the grant-seeker wants some of that money because it is there to be had. Or his wife wants a change of scenery. Some projects are literally dreamed up, and then financing is sought for the dream. An anthropologist once told me that his wife had fallen in love with a spot in Mexico during their honeymoon, so he wrote up a plan for a study to contrast the way of life of two villages near that city. His university financed a year's residence and study in Mexico and, two years later, another six month's residence to fill in the gaps in his research. Historians also play at that game. A young man who wrote his doctoral dissertation on the Spanish epoch of one of the southern states of the United States decided that summer research trips there would be miserably uncomfortable and inconvenient for his family. So he worked up a project concerning problems and methods of Spanish colonial administration which justified several trips to South American interspersed with visits to Simancas. Perhaps I am speaking from pique: my wife constantly accuses me of lacking initiative and imagination in being stuck in modern Mexican

economic history with virtually no prospect of visiting Spain or the Argentine Alps.

For the younger scholar, most graduate schools either have funds to subsidize their students for their initial venture into foreign archives—at some universities acceptance into doctoral candidacy implies an obligation to provide money for the budding scholar—or use their influence to secure a grant for him from a foundation or a government source. The Fulbright grant is the most common among United States government grants, giving the young man the privilege of living abroad in a hurried fashion. Among private foundations, a grant from the Doherty Foundation is almost sort of a fraternity pin among Latin American specialists. Most important is the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council which presents a large number of grants for historical and social science studies. The Joint Committee has been described as the great funnel to the profession for money from various sources to be disbursed to applicants at several levels of age and scholarship. Additional help is often available from the American Philosophical Society in the form of small grants to meet out-of-the-pocket expenses such as Xeroxing and short trips in connection with a project.

Once established at a university teaching post, the young savant finds a number of possibilities offered by his school such as summer fellowships, research aid money, provisions for semester leaves, and, after a suitable length of time, sabbatical leave. However, with the greater opportunities for obtaining funds from other sources for foreign area studies that longing for a year off at half pay every seventh year is not as great as it used to be. In fact, modern pressures are such that in area studies six years away from his region or nation of specialization can be ruinous as well as hobbling a man in the publish-or-perish race. Still, historians find that funds for history projects are scarcer than for other social science disciplines. Many historians have to be resigned to teaching one summer to finance the next summer's research in order to underwrite their research abroad. In the case of United States government sponsored research, the historian, unless he has an adaptable specialty in fields such as social or economic history, finds little money available. In any event, officially sponsored research has not recovered from the Project Camelot fiasco. And today federal budgetary stringencies have forced numerous cutbacks. An estimate in March 1969 placed the amount of money appropriated for government sponsored research in the social studies at \$13.5 million of which \$3.5 million was for research overseas. By 1970 that amount will be reduced to less than \$1 million for all areas including Latin America. The Department of Defense, which has subsidized most of the social and behavioral science research abroad

and has consequently been the butt of most of the criticism from Congress as to its objective, wishes to shift the burden to the Department of State which, surprisingly, has sponsored little social and behavioral science research outside that done by its own staff.

Although U. S. government research sponsors some very fine work, like smallpox it leaves marks. A very fine study of the mining industry of Chile by a geographer sponsored by the Geography Branch of the Office of Naval Research through the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council omitted any mention of labor unions, United States capital, and the policies of the Chilean government. In any event, the historian qua historian has little place in the scheme of government-sponsored research. In addition, he is assigned topics for research which are not of his choosing—although at times they have been used to support doctoral dissertations.

Given the reality for many scholars of a long-term visit to Mexico only once every three to five years or more infrequently, the availability in the United States of research materials is of critical importance. Topics which offer substantial amounts of source material in American libraries, depositories and collections, and large numbers of background and secondary sources—particularly topics in which the United States government was a participant—are especially appealing.

The professional status of the researcher is an important factor in securing materials for his use. Graduate students working on their doctorates cannot influence the collection at a large university, while college teachers at smaller institutions find that their funds to acquire materials as well as funds for photocopies quite limited. On the other hand, a well-established man at a larger and wealthier university not only has a strong voice in directing library acquisitions, but the costs of photoduplication are regarded as merely nuisances—in fact, graduate students can be used to wear out their eyesight perusing microfilm—and time off and financing for trips to other libraries in the United States and to Mexico are more easily secured.

A substantial boost for the scholar in moderate-sized institutions is the planned purchasing by the Stechert-Hefner book company under the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program of the outstanding current publications throughout Latin America. The plan has made it possible for libraries with even modest budgets to begin the accumulation of a respectable Latin American collection, and it has relieved major libraries of the routine of ordering directly volumes which can be obtained from Stechert and concentrate their energies upon pursuing more specialized and esoteric items needed for advanced research.

Northamerican scholars can do a large portion of their work on their home campuses without interruption in their teaching duties through the use of bibliographic and reproduction facilities coupled with a

lending system. I, for one, am not too happy with this trend of events. I am reminded of a friend of mine, an American colonial historian, who had written on British policy toward the North American colonies after perusing literally miles of microfilm in several United States libraries and the Manuscript Room of the Library of Congress before a rather short trip to London. He told me of a fellow historian who spent two years in England doing research on a facet of 17th century Virginia history. Only when this fellow returned to the United States did he discover that virtually all of his material had been microfilmed as part of the Library of Congress program to copy documents pertaining to United States history in foreign archives. The moral of the story, said my friend, was that he ought to have done his homework. I, myself, thought that the man studying Virginia's history had two years in England instead of a case of eyestrain and heat rash from two years in Washington!

While it is true that the research resources for the study of the history of foreign nations to be found in the United States are considerable, in the case of Mexican history, research abroad is still a necessity for any major work. For the scholar of slender means, the proximity of Mexico is truly providential.

As Dr. Manuel Carrera Stampa has written, Mexico is a country of archives and can be proud of its enormous quantity of documental wealth from archaeological sites and colonial architecture to vast collections of paper—despite the attempts of revolutionaries and erstwhile defenders of the established government to burn them. At times, however, the destruction can be exaggerated and the historian in Mexico should be part-time detective and part-time scout. Of great help in understanding the labyrinth of depositories is Dr. Carrera Stampa's *Archivalia Mexicana*, particularly when supplemented by Lino Gomez Canedo's *Los archivos de la historia de América* and the Columbus Memorial Library's *Guía de las bibliotecas de la América Latina*.

When working with older Mexican archives and more recent administrative files, it is almost impossible to plan without extensive letter-writing and personal enquiry to determine where items may be located, and, equally important, what is and what is not open to the public. For a northamerican planning on a relatively costly hegira, the inconvenience of enquiry is a necessity in order to avoid even greater inconveniences.

The young researcher who shows up in Mexico without a more experienced hand at his side needs a single source to indicate the location of printed sources, journals, and serials and major secondary works such as the *National Union Catalogue* and an inclusive archive checklist. The Luis Gonzalez Fuentes *de la historia contemporánea de México* with notations on the locations of its bibliographic items



is particularly commendable in offering the novice an introduction to major depositories of contemporary materials. Many documentary collections, particularly in modern and contemporary history, are in private hands, and introductions and tact are essential in obtaining permission to use them. But when the sources can be consulted, the result may be excellent, such as Ross's *Madero* which is based entirely upon primary sources. For the present it would appear that full biographies of Limantour and Carranza will not be possible because of the unavailability of many private papers. The guidance of the staff of *El Colegio de México* is as indispensable as it is warm, and the aid offered by a Robert Cuba Jones is comforting. It is to be hoped that the newly founded *Centro de Estudios de Historia de México* will be equally useful. In short, working in the archives of Mexico depends a great deal on personal contact and the passing on of leads to information by word of mouth.

Two difficulties which pose particular problems for researchers working in Mexican history are statistics and interviews. Mexican statistics can be the despair of anyone who attempts to use them. We are indeed to be thankful to *El Colegio de México* for undertaking the publication of systematically arranged economic and social statistics of the porfiriato and hope that longer time-series will be elaborated. Meanwhile, the statistics themselves are plagued with inaccuracies ranging from the level of a typesetter's error in the copper production figures for 1915 which caused metric tons of copper to be recorded as kilograms, to the absolutely botched census figures for 1921 which reported Mexico's population at from 400,000 to 500,000 people fewer than there were, throwing off all economic analyses of per capital figures based on that total. Foreign trade figures are often result of a Kafka-like drama. In order to justify the actual tax receipts, officials manipulated the merchandise figures which in any event were not corrected for contraband trade. These numbers were then submitted to clerks who, in turn, used them as production figures for certain products—such as minerals—whose domestic consumption was generally low. Hence, nobody really knows how much was produced because the figures would be embarrassing to tax collectors and customs inspectors. Even today United States official agencies adjust the Mexican official figures on the basis of consular and trade association reports before preparing their analyses. The United Nations, however, must take everything at face value.

Gaining accurate information through interviews can also be a frustrating experience. The popularity of contemporary history in the United States is reflected by students of Mexican history choosing topics set in the post-1917 period, which opens a new source of information: the personal interview and oral history. As one who failed rather dismally in gaining reliable information from corporation

executives about their companies' history and policies, I can but wish Dr. James Wilkie and those with whom he is working Godspeed. My experience was to receive from businessmen —American, British, and Mexican— a combination of evasive answers, curt replies, half-truths, misleading prevarications, and public relations oficialese designed to answer without explaining. But then, they were talking of money, not merely public acts. By a combination of patience, persistence, and meticulous background research, Dr. Wilkie has been able to record the thoughts, the observations, and the justifications or rationalizations of a growing number of men in Mexican public life. While the technique of oral history has been extensively criticized, it is also true that *some light can be cast on many obscure incidents and vagrant thoughts and interpretations*. While tempered with time and hindsight, these remarks still compare favorably with that old historical standby —the diary. And while a diary may be an unorganized catch-all, the interview technique can focus its interest more intelligently. It is to be hoped that as the tapes and printed collections of these materials grow, they will become the basis of a new tool for the historian's hand.

It would seem that being a northamerican scholar in the field of Mexican history is not one of the hardest rows to hoe in academe. Excellent training in the graduate divisions of several universities, in languages, history, and the auxiliary social sciences is available to students who show aptitude, while travel and residence in Mexico for a student is not an unbearable cost. His training completed, the young acolyte can venture forth to his job with a strong background set off by residence abroad and possibly by this time a dissertation holding the seeds of several articles or a book. Except for the case of those men who end up in quite small and out-of-the-way institutions, they can continue their scholarly pursuits between the resources available to one residing in the United States through inter-library loans, microforms, and library purchases, and periodic visits to Mexico for more *highly specialized materials*. It can be a full and rewarding life with enough adventure and accomplishment to delight a researcher's soul.

#### A NOTE ON FINDING AIDS

The researcher in the United States has several finding aids with which to start his research, ranging from C. K. Jones' somewhat dated *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies* updated by Arthur E. Gropp's *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies* (1968) and the American Historical Association's *Guide to Historical Literature* to R. A. Humphrey's practical *Latin American History*:

*A Guide to the Literature in English* and the recently issued volume by David and Roger Trask and Michael C. Meyer, *A Bibliography of United States-Latin American Relations* whose title belittles its rich contents. Furthermore, even smaller libraries in the United States carry copies of the products of Mexican bibliographers such as the three volume bibliography on contemporary Mexican history by Luis González supplemented by Ross's tome, and the Colegio de México's excellent *Veinticinco años de investigación en México* (1966), which covers all periods and all topics. Reprint editions of the great Mexican bibliographies of the past such as Beristáin's are paralleled by the reappearance of Joseph Sabin's indispensable work on early New World history. The indispensable annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, whose quality has risen so markedly in the past two decades, is obligingly kept in print by the University of Florida Press back to 1935, while the Pan-American Union's *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* and the Public Affairs Information Service *Bulletin* contribute numerous items as do the various *Indexes* and *Guides* of the H. W. Wilson Company. And the most valuable *Dissertation Abstracts* should not be forgotten for many surprises and gems. Furthermore, there are the bibliographies of S. A. Baytich and Martin Sable and the specialized bibliographies in economic history by Professor Tom Jones and by the Harvard Bureau for Economic Research in Latin America. With the reprint house publication of the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan-American Union's *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature*, items are found going back to 1929. The United States Government has also been most active in this field with the Library of Congress' *Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republic*—now reprinted—Annita Ker's lamentably scarce *Mexican Government Publications* and Carpenter's *Government Publications in late 18th Century Mexico*. Dr. John Harrison's *Guides* to Mexican and Latin American material in the United States National Archives has opened leads to many nuggets of material particularly in the Department of State sections. This material is already photocopied or can be copied to order. All of these guides are available in even smaller libraries to any researcher in Mexican history.

Since a storehouse is valueless without a guide to indicate where the material is to be found, union lists and inventories of many collections have been made and can be consulted or obtained without too much trouble. These listings serve the dual function of helping to locate historical materials and of being bibliographic aids as well. The Library of Congress *National Union Catalogue*—soon to be published in its entirety in book form—is the prime source for locating catalogued materials in print or typescript in the major libraries of the United States. To complement the *Union List* of

*Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada* with its numerous supplements, the University of Texas Press has issued the *Union List of Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries* prepared under the auspices of the Conference on Latin American History. Equally important is the project begun in 1965 by the University of Florida and shortly to appear in print to list holdings in the United States and Canada for as many serial documents as can be identified for individual Latin American countries including publications of government agencies, national museums, libraries, universities and autonomous entities.

An invaluable service has been rendered researchers by the appearance of numerous card catalogues of specialized collections printed in book form, beginning with the reproduction of the entire Library of Congress collection in 1942. In time it has been followed by publication in book form of the catalogues of the major libraries in the United States with Latin American holdings: Texas, Bancroft, New York Public, the Hispanic Society, and the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. The publication of the *Latin America and Latin American Periodicals* shelflist by the Weidner Library of Harvard University has facilitated calling upon the resources of that library by scholars throughout the United States.

Manuscripts can be traced through publications such as Philip Hamer's *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* and the *National Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections*. The now primitive microfilm has spawned a host of versatile microforms which make possible the widespread, if not exactly cheap, distribution of what were relatively inaccessible research materials of all sorts. Since this technological revolution has struck information dissemination, Richard W. Hale Jr.'s *Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials in the United States and Canada* supplemented by the commercial ventures, *Guide to Microforms in Print* and *Subject Guide to Microforms in Print*, now lead to a wealth of materials. A companion listing, *Guide to Reprints* covers books, journals, and other materials now back in print by virtue of reproduction processes such as photo-offset. University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan not only has a long list of materials on microfilm in its storehouse, but it is willing, for a rather nominal charge, to microfilm (subject to copyright laws) any book or manuscript submitted to it or which it can borrow and by use of the Xerox Copyflo machine reproduce the material in book form.

Since these listings can be virtually endless, let me conclude them by reference to specific guides to some of the major library and archival holdings of Mexican historical material in the United States. An overview is given by Ronald Hilton's general *Handbook of Hispanic Source Materials and Research Organizations in the United*

*States*. Examples of particularized listings would be Lotta M. Spell's *Research Materials for the Study of Latin America at the University of Texas* and the several other guides written by Castañeda and Dabbs, and the University of California's publication, *Mexico: Works in the Bancroft Library* which adds to their venerable *Spain and Spanish America in the Libraries of the University of California*. An interesting example of a guide to the materials in a smaller manuscript and archival collection is Clery L. Stout's *A Catalogue of Hispanic Documents in the Thomas Gilcrease Institution* (Tulsa, Oklahoma).