

Mexican Autobiography: An Essay and Annotated Bibliography

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Abstract: The introductory essay traces tendencies in Mexican autobiography and outlines a variety of subgenres, focusing mainly on lifewritings since 1980. The annotated bibliography complements the author's previous bibliography of the genre up to 1980, since continuums and contrasts of the two large periods, 1492–1979 and 1980–1993, illuminate the characteristics of this neglected genre. The bibliography of 347 entries denotes a growing field of endeavor in Mexican writing that is in need of critical attention and recognition.

Key Words: autobiographical novel, autobiography proper, bibliography, diaries, journals, letters, memoirs, Mexican Americans, Mexico, oral autobiography, testimony, women's writing

Mexican autobiography exists. It may seem strange, but the fact that the substantial body of lifewritings in that country has simply not received attention makes such a declaration necessary. While the Mexican novel, short story, drama, poetry and essay find an easy forum, this is not true for autobiography. Without broaching all the possible reasons for the neglect, one might venture to say that the disregarding of a form so pervasive in the Western world may be a distinguishing feature of the Hispanic World. In the major cultures of the Western world, autobiography is easily recoverable, and bibliographies on this genre exist for the United States, England, France, and Germany.

Electronic searches have enhanced the capability to uncover examples. The 347 entries which form this bibliography continue the effort began in my 1988 *Mexican Autobiography: An Annotated Bibliography*. The present bibliography includes three types of autobiographies: (1) those published since 1988 and unavailable for my initial efforts; (2) those published in any period but overlooked because of lack of access to major collections; (3) and finally, those published since 1980 and noted in the previous bibliography of 1988. Fifteen entries are repeated here to give coherence to this genre in the post 1980 years.

In spite of the large number of autobiographies noted, the genre has received little recognition from Mexican scholars and sporadic attention in the U.S. An exception, Sylvia Molloy's *At Face Value: Autobiographical Writing in Spanish America* (1991), signals the scholarly world to some classical examples, but since the book covers a wide geographical area, the focus on Mexico is understandably limited to its best known autobiographer, José Vasconcelos. Another exception is Elzbieta Sklodowska's 1992 study, *Testimonios hispanoamericanos*, evidently prompted by autobiography in a more popular form: *Si me permiten hablar* (1978), *I, Rigoberta Menchu* (1984) and *He agotado mi vida en la mina* (1992), all testify to collaboration between foreign anthropologist and native subject. The academy is also becoming alert to Mexican autobiography as evidenced by Magdalena Maíz's 1992 Ph. D. dissertation from Arizona State University, "(Entre)textos: Perfil de la autobiografía moderna mexicana."

More has been done on U.S. Hispanics, given the impetus from Richard Rodriguez's *Hunger for Memory* (1982). *My History, Not Yours: The Formation of Mexican American Autobiography* (1993) by Genaro M. Padilla mentions several examples that tie the U.S. to Mexico, at least in lifewriting. Earlier, Julian Olivares's thematic issue "U.S. His-

panic Autobiography" in *Americas Review* (1988) collected seven articles on lifewriting in the U.S.

Notwithstanding the above ventures, the contention that Mexican autobiography suffers neglect is easily documented in an examination of reference books, anthologies, and journals. Both foreign and native reference books, bibliographies, dictionaries/encyclopedias, and literary histories, accord some recognition to the various genres. Bibliographies, beginning in 1926 and ending in 1992 register few examples of lifestories. One curiosity is the lack of agreement on what constitutes a proper label for autobiography: *relatos*, *autobiografía*, *crónicas*, *viajes*, *narraciones*, *cartas*, and *memorias* all may categorize lifewritings. Suggesting the fluidity of labels in Mexican autobiography, these seven terms become more confusing in classifying novels of the Revolution. Historical bibliographies, in contrast to those of literature, validate lifewriting as valuable for historians substantiating a period through autobiographical writings. Three bibliographies by Mexican historians record the presence of autobiography in surveys for which there is no corresponding effort among literary scholars: Roberto Ramos's three-volume *Bibliografía de la Revolución Mexicana* (Mexico: Instituto Nacional de Estudios Historicos de la Revolución Mexicana, 1959–1960), Luis González, *Fuentes de la historia contemporánea de México* (3 vols. México: El Colegio de México, 1961), and *Veinticinco años de investigación histórica en México* (México: El Colegio de México, 1966).

Three major reference books published in Mexico on Mexican writing give little attention to autobiography: *Diccionario de escritores mexicanos* (México: UNAM, 1967), *Diccionario Porrúa: Historia, biografía y geografía de México* (México: Editorial Porrúa, 1986) and *Enciclopedia de México* (México: Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1987–1988). Lifewriting may be mentioned, but is rarely emphasized as significant in the corpus of authors' work. For example, in these reference works Alfonso Reyes's three identifiable autobiographies

and multiple collections of letters are virtually ignored.

Foreign scholars whether of history or of literature, have a better record of noting Mexican lifewriting than do natives. Eladio Cortés's (*Dictionary of Mexican Literature* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992) mentions autobiography more than any other reference book of its kind on Mexico. Furthermore, a perusal of two of the best known Latin American reference books in the U.S. indicates a growing interest in Mexican and Latin American from 1988 to 1993. Both the *Hispanic American Periodicals Index* and *The Handbook of Latin American Studies* register a few articles and book reviews on the topic. Prior to 1988 no such interest is manifest in these two indexes of Latin American studies.

A third type of reference book, the literary history, may either mention autobiography or imply non-existence or unimportance by omission. Books of this sort are also problematic in labeling the novel of the Mexican Revolution. In examining thirteen books of this type for the mention or omission of lifewriting, it appears that Mexican literary scholars approaching the novel of the Revolution, while vacillating between fiction and non-fiction, recognize novels, poetry, short stories, and drama, clearly, but not autobiography.

A less literate populace is exposed to a type of publication often used in high school and college—the anthology. By their inclusions (and exclusions) anthologists alert a new reading public to the canonical works within national literature. An examination of sixteen anthologies in pursuit of autobiography revealed the following data: five totally excluded the genre; four comment on the presence of autobiography but do not supplement their comments with selections; the third category both mentions autobiography and includes selections and has seven anthologists who show little unanimity of choice. Fr. Mier, Cortés, Díaz del Castillo, Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, José Guridi y Alcocer and Justo Sierra compete for autobiographical space. Only Antonio Castro Leal in his *La novela de la Revolución*

mexicana (México: Aguilar, 1963) considered Martín Luis Guzmán, Nellie Campobello, José Rubén Romero, Francisco Urquiza and José Vasconcelos as having written novels of an autobiographical character. The focused genre here is again slighted for the more traditional forms of the novel, short story, poem, or essay.

Journals can be another medium for autobiography. A perusal of 35 journals published between 1929–1983 rendered a total of 95 reviews of autobiography. Perhaps the treatment of this genre is endemic to Mexican reviewing. Reviewers routinely give a summary of contents without evaluation, description without analysis, little attempt to grasp the purpose of the autobiographer, and no recognition of autobiography as a genre.

Reference books, anthologies, literary journals, and reviews mediate between writers and their public. Although they recognize other genres, their attention to autobiography is at best tentative or dilatory. Perhaps this is the greatest problem of Mexican autobiography—even with over 679 examples, the field has never achieved the status of a genre. Consequently, the trajectory for autobiography evidences mislabeling, cursory treatment and superficial criticisms.

Yet Mexicans write autobiographies. The corpus of lifewriting before and after 1980 manifests continuums and changes. Memoir is still the favorite form of the Mexicans with disregard of autobiography proper. The 19th century is a lacuna for lifewriting and invites scholarly research to find the autobiographies that must surely exist. An overview of lifewriting by decades generates encouraging results. Each ten-year period is incremental in the number of examples of lifewriting. For example, 1910 to 1919 exhibits ten examples; a later decade, 1980–1989 suggests 147. Be it increased literacy or the (re) discovery of this universal form, lifewriting is proliferating.

Not all is positive, for even with the large numbers of writings since the 1980s, Mexican autobiography has never equalled the record of the 1930s which may be called the

golden age of Mexican autobiography. For within a space of eleven years, 1928 to 1938, twelve masterpieces reached the public including Martín Luis Guzmán's *El águila y la serpiente* and *Las memorias de Pancho Villa*, four works by José Vasconcelos, with *Ulises criollo* as the outstanding, three by José Rubén Romero, two by Nellie Campobello and Salvador Novo's *Continente vacío*. Thus Mexicans before and after the 1930s have never duplicated the lifewritings of this one prodigious decade.

For an inexplicable reason, Mexicans do not cultivate or at least do not publish diaries. Several autobiographies carry the label "diary," but the word carelessly used indicates more a journal or a memoir. The intimate communication with the self finds little favor. Regardless of form, no one profession dominates the writing of autobiographies even though politicians/diplomats represent themselves numerically more than other groups. This is pervasive even through the 1990s. One further constant requires little analysis. The best autobiographies come from the professional writers who combine life with prose style, a task difficult for the uninitiated or the amateur writer. Yet of more interest and perhaps import is the evolution of Mexican autobiography since 1980.

A significant change in the last 15 years is the large number of lifewritings by women. In fact, as many women have written autobiographies between 1980 and 1994 as they wrote in the entire period before then, 1492–1979. Doubtlessly this productivity corresponds to an emphasis on feminist writings. And yet in looking at the complete span of time for Mexico, it can be safely said that women's autobiography belongs to the 20th century. Sor Juana's admonition that women should be silent obviously applied to autobiography as well as to church doctrine.

More women write, yet few Mexican women have achieved fame in the arts outside of literature. Only three can be noted under the time period under focus: Inés Amor, an art collector; Rosaura Revueltas, an actress who writes about her illustrious

family; and Lydia Mendoza, singer of the 1930s and 1940s. By contrast, over eight males in the arts have expressed themselves in autobiography since 1980.

What is true of other genres is also true for autobiography. Men write more than women or at least publish more. Even with the increase in women's autobiographies, men still compose almost six times as many autobiographies.

Oral autobiography, deserving a separate space, is more characteristic of women than of men. The interesting aspect of this genre is the master-subject relationship or the articulate anthropologist or journalist finding a likely subject and then promoting dialog. The result is an oral autobiography or a testimony. Suffice to say that women, perhaps because of their condition, still participate in this more as subjects than do men at least in Mexico. Another interesting aspect is the number of women who become the provocateurs in this symbiotic relationship. Ruth Behar's *Translated Women* (1993) epitomizes the testimony. The trained foreigner or whatever outsider enters and finds an Indian subject. However, Behar has learned from others for she produces a convincing document, and more importantly, she is cognizant of the problems of the genre.

Women's subjugation is reflected in some of the entries. For the 1980s indicates a special type of autobiography peculiar to women—the inadvertent autobiography or life writing that is called into existence because of a husband, lover or father. A woman has importance only in her relationship to males. Note the memoirs of Margarita Valladares de Orozco (wife of Clemente Orozco), Angélica Arenal, the widow of Siqueiros, and Elda Peralta, widow of the writer Luis Spota. The irony here is that each one has value as lifewriter without the presence of the better-known spouse. Conversely no male lifewritings owe their existence to the presence of a woman. Two Chicanas, Gloria Anzaldúa and Cherrie Moraga, whose writings evidence the unity between the U.S. and Mexico, attack more the Latin patriarchal system than

do any of the Mexican women who write autobiographies.

The most popular form of memoir is the political memoir. Since women have not figured in Mexican politics, they do not have the necessity of defending their regimes or administrations. Another field where women's writing should be more prevalent is the letter. Women, when unable to publish, surely could use the epistolary form as a venue for content and emotions. In the 24 collections of letters listed, only three belong to women (Aveleyra-Sadowska, Brimmer and Rivas Mercado). The other cases inevitably mean an exchange between significant individuals such as Alfonso Reyes and Victoria Ocampo and Gabriela Mistral, Argentine and Chilean respectively.

The revitalized past appears at least for women in the 1980s. Two works signal the discovery of the past which potentially can yield more lifewritings by women. Kathleen Ann Meyers's *Becoming a Nun in Seventeenth Century Mexico* (1986) and *Las memorias of Concepción Lombardo de Miramón* (1980) suggest the potential of searching for the unpublished manuscript. Though women as yet have established no tradition of writing autobiographies, the oral testimony has its pedigree.

In the 16th century Fr. Bernardo de Sahagún (1500?–1590) initiated the anthropological document by interviewing Indians to inventory and record their culture. Although the process skipped three centuries, it emerged again in the twentieth. Mexico to date has over forty examples of oral testimony, paradoxically the writing of a life by someone other than the subject. Foreigners and natives armed with tape recorders extract the life of a pliable subject, edit it according to standards for an established audience, and publish and market it abroad. Probably the subject has little input. The tradition is still flourishing in Mexico, with 23 recorded since 1980. Women are favorite participants in this collaboration either as subjects or authors. Subjects, they represent opposite classes—celebrity or peasant. Four focus on women famous

through family or careers—Inés Amor, Emma Godoy, Amparo Montes and Emilia Cárdenas. On the contrary, seven peasant women, often in the 1960 style of Oscar Lewis, surrender their lives frequently to outsiders.

There has been since the 1980s a deterioration in quality compared to previous decades, which rendered several classics in this hybrid genre such as Martín Luis Guzmán's *Memorias de Pancho Villa* (1938), followed in 1952 by Ricardo Pozo's *Juan Pérez Jolote* (1952), and Elena Poniatowska's *Hasta no verte Jesús mío* (1969). Only the publication of Calixta Guiterras Holmes's *Perils of the Soul* (1961) had called into question the techniques employed to elicit confessions from (un)willing participants. Her work, a hallmark in the required methodology, is largely ignored today, yet subsequent years indicate no recognition of her efforts. The many examples of oral autobiography are notorious in their lack of attention both to technique and to sharing with the reader the interferences that call the book into existence. The words "interviews," "conversations," "tape recorder," and "writing/conversation" populate skimpy introductions. However, only in 1993 with the publication of Ruth Behar's *Translated Woman: Crossing the Border with Esperanza's Story* is there an effort even to emulate Guiterras Holmes's exhaustive attempts to alert readers that they may be reading a spurious document. Though foreigners may come in and produce symbiotic life-writings that might better be reserved for natives, one Mexican effort, the autobiography commissioned by an editorial house, has been fruitful in the propagation of autobiography.

Distantly related to oral autobiography is a type of commissioned lifewriting evidenced in Mexico since 1980. Ediciones Corunda has sponsored 27 autobiographies all with the signaling title, *De cuerpo entero*. The idea, pioneered by Empresas Editorial which generated six autobiographies of male writers in the 1960s, evidences much more success today. From examination of these brief documents, each averaging sixty

pages, certain criteria emerge for selection of subjects and writing: Born between 1927 and 1957, and tenuously established, these authors have achieved more national than international fame. The youngest is Alejandro Sandoval Avila; the oldest, Rafael Gaona. In contradiction, Emmanuel Carballo and Vicente Leñero find a place in traditional reference books. Almost without exception all, noted for novels or short stories, credit themselves in prose rather than in poetry. Seven women receive attention, indicating the influence of the feminist movement. No formula betrays a procrustean cast to the autobiographies but almost all mention regionalist roots, family personalities and above all formal education, reading habits and attempts at writing. The commissioned autobiography aids women; yet maybe a greater potential will be the past when it surrenders troves of letters.

Collections of letters overwhelm in the English-speaking world. Not so in the Hispanic if Mexico sets an example. A loose count at this moment, because no bibliography is ever complete, suggests that Mexico has under fifty such collections. Nineteen of these prior to 1980 and the remaining 25 after. Almost half of the recent ones incorporate the correspondence of the prolific Alfonso Reyes. His writing energies never flagged and since his death in 1959, scholars like James Willis Robb, emeritus of The George Washington University, continue to find his epistolary exchanges. The most complete collection, *Epistolario íntimo, 1906–1946*/Pedro Henríquez Ureña y Alfonso Reyes (1981) will probably never be equaled in volume, in years covered or in expression of self. A noting of Reyes's major correspondents suggests the scope of this Mexican and international contacts: Jorge Mañach, Eugenio Florit, Juan Marinello, Martín Luis Guzmán, Gabriela Mistral, Julio Torri, Manuel Toussaint, Victoria Ocampo, and Antonio Castro Leal. Earlier collections included José María Chacón, Cuban intellectual, Valery Larbaud, French novelist, and José Vasconcelos, thinker/politician.

Only two Mexican women to date have

published collections of letters—Gaby Brimmer and Antonieta Rivas Mercado. Hopefully regard for women and the epistolary form will lead to the discovery and publication of as more collections in the same way as the critic Guillermo Sheridan found, edited and published the correspondence of Ramón López Velarde in 1991. The genre may further increase as Mexican politicians continue to defend themselves through memoirs or published letters, as Gustavo Madero and Narcisso Bassols have done.

The only change between letters before and after 1980 is the increase in their publication, which augurs well for these documents so often indispensable for literary or personality analysis. To risk a generalization, probably the best collections belong to the writers of literature, such as Reyes, Villaurrutia, or José Revueltas. Yet the most interesting and versatile single collection to date for the scope and variety of correspondents is Marte R. Gómez's *Vida política contemporánea* (1978), whose index reads like a “who’s who” in national culture in the twentieth century.

One type of autobiography, more common since the 1980s, links Mexico with the United States—lifewritings of Mexican Americans. They have achieved profile within the genre of lifewriting; however, only a few of these autobiographies can be dually labelled both Mexican and American with easily identifiable criteria as in dealing with a Mexican American who starts his life in Mexico but continues it in the U.S. (i.e., Ricardo Montalbán and Federico Rondstadt); a Californiano or Hispanics like two New Mexicans, Rafael Chacón and Alfonso Griego, whose lives span the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, enabling them to live politically under two nationalities as the case of two New Mexicans, Rafael Chacón and Alfonso Griego; or a Mexican American who straddles the border or lives simultaneously in both cultures. Gloria Anzaldúa, even in the title of her book *Borderland/la frontera*, suggests the continuities of culture beyond the physical boundaries, as does Cherrie Moraga in two hybrid

autobiographies. Some of this type of autobiography naturally existed before 1980 and perhaps is epitomized in Ernesto Galarza's *Barrio Boy* (1971), but the flourishing of Chicano autobiography within the decade of the 1980s predicts that more of these linking types of lifewriting will be forthcoming. Given the fluidity of the border and the facility of movement, more of these connections relating to the large corpus of American autobiography and simultaneously with Mexican, will be noticeable.

The entries of the bibliography are concise to maximize information in a limited space. Each entry gives the earliest version for proper chronology. Author dates promote location by time context. The various forms of autobiography are labeled by subgenres: memoirs, autobiography proper, journal, diary, letters, interview, and testimony or a hybrid form. The following succinct definitions of each of these terms will guide the reader to their use in the bibliography.

1. **Autobiography proper** refers to an effort by the authors to recapture an entire life from childhood to the advanced age they may have reached. Its major characteristic, recovery and inspection of early years and adolescence, makes autobiographers opt more frequently for the easier memoir.

2. This most popular form, the memoir, allows the author to ignore formative years and leap instantly into successful career. Thus the autobiographer focuses on a few years rather than a lifetime. Unsurpassed in frequency, the memoir offers two advantages—privacy and publicity. Only the external or public life appears thus showcasing what is positive and hiding or obscuring what is private or even negative.

3. The **oral autobiography**, perhaps exemplary as lingering colonialism, continues to find public in Mexico. The oral autobiography allows the illiterate subjects to unroll their lives to a custodian/anthropologist or journalist who wants to capture the life of an interesting subject, albeit ones incapable of rendering their own.

4. The **autobiographical novel**. With the recent acceptance of the theory that

autobiographers create selves the way novelists create characters has credited the novel, with *roman a clef* events, as legitimate autobiography.

5. **Journals, diaries and collections of letter** are easier to recognize and define. The journal for its lack of intimacy varies from the diary, a type of letter to the self rarely favored by Mexicans.

6. **Hybrid texts.** Finally, a recalcitrant text may refuse any of the above labels and, drawing upon many genres, constitute a hybrid work such as Luis Suárez's *Cárdenas: Retrato inédito*, which mingles letters, speeches, testimonies and summaries of events.

The period covered refers to the years the authors incorporate in their texts, so that a reader may pursue certain decades of interest through autobiography. Finally, a prescriptive annotation designates the author by profession and birthplace, in addition to summarizing the content and value. To conserve space, telegraphic English communicates the autobiography's contents. It goes without saying that whether prescriptive or descriptive, the directional annotation does not substitute for a reading of the work.

1. Abascal, Salvador. (1905?-) *Mis recuerdos, sinarquismo y Colonia*. María Auxiliadora (1935-1944): con importantes documentos de los Archivos de Washington. México: Tradición, 1980. 791 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1905-1972
Abascal worked way through ranks to become head of UNS (Unión Nacional del Sinarquismo). Conservative, he interprets Revolution as having malignant influence on Catholic church. About 1940, he and followers set up María Auxiliadora, a Sinarquista colony in Baja California. Lengthy memoirs uncover his participation in movement in various parts of México.
2. Abreu Gómez, Ermilo. (1894-1971) *Andanzas y extravíos: memorias*. México: Ediciones Botas, 1965. 169 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1947?
In third volume of memoirs, author recalls literary world where he either teaches or has some other official capacity in following regions: U.S., Central America, Caribbean, Southern Cone and Andean countries. Travel and autobiography successfully combine through self revelations in friendships. Term "*memoirs*" is well applied here.
3. Acevedo Escobedo, Antonio. (1909-1985) *Los días de Aguascalientes*. México: Editorial Stylo, 1952. 89 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1922-1951
Scattered memories of idealized childhood in Mexican province. Chapters switch locus from environment to narrator. Former is almost Azorine in mood; latter, an adolescent eager to learn from books, sensitively records rural atmosphere.
4. Agueda Sánchez, Jorge. (1922-) *Generación 40 [i.e. Cuarenta]*. México: Impresores Michoacana, 1972-1975. 257 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1940-1945
Author confides that document is neither autobiography, history of a generation, nor a novel but "a mosaic formed by memory..." (p.7). From Michoacán, he recalls experiences of generation in university located in downtown Mexico City. Noting courses and professors, young author feels impingement of WWII.
5. Aguilar, Enrique. (1900-Birth year of Nandino) *Una vida no/velada*. México: Grijalbo, 1986. 172 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1900-1986
Although Aguilar interviews subject and uses his letters and personal archives, the document, for its scope and interpretation, fits designation "autobiography." From Cocula, Jalisco, Nandino attended preparatory in Guadalajara and finished medical school in Mexico City. Surgeon/poet, he knew *los Contemporáneos*, two profiled here—Xavier Villaurrutia and Salvador Novo. Nandino combines medicine and poetry as well as medical practice among prisoners. Honest and explicit about homosexuality.
6. Aguirre, Eugenio. (1944-) *De cuerpo entero: Eugenio Aguirre*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 63 p.
Genre: Autobiographical Essay

Period covered: 1950-1991

Novelist Aguirre focuses on youth in anecdotes about grandparents, early love affairs, trips to U.S. and Spain. He talks about writing: his admiration for grandfather, journalist Fernando Ramírez de Aguilar (Jacobo Dalevuelta), experiences as reporter, development of several novels, race with calendar to write a book on Valentín Gómez Farias, advice to authors and technique of creating realistic dialogue.

7. Agustín, José. (1944-) *El rock de la cárcel*. México: Editores Mexicanos Unidos, 1986. 132 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1964-1971

El rock chronologically complements earlier "¿Quién soy?" However, action centralizes on two major women in Agustín's life, Margarita and Angélica, writing and work with films. *El Rock*, translating frenetic sixties and use of drugs, refers to Agustín's imprisonment for alleged drug abuse.

8. Alemán Valdés, Miguel. (1905-1983) *Remembranzas y testimonios*. México: Grijalbo, 1987. 437 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1905-1961

Miguel Alemán, president from 1946 to 1952, covers political life with few references to self: childhood, school, marriage and death of father. Remainder of book, following Alemán through political career, exposes little of functioning of presidency.

9. Amor, Inés. (1912-1980) *Una mujer en el arte mexicano: memorias de Inés Amor, Jorge Alberto Manrique, Teresa Del Conde*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1987. 271 p.

Genre: Oral Autobiography

Period covered: 1936?-1976?

Gallery owner and patroness of Mexican art both at home and abroad, Amor speaks freely to interviewers. Prominent artists appear in biographies filtered through Amor. Interviewers discuss purpose, techniques and interferences.

10. Anguiano, Raul. (1913-) *Expedición a Bonampak: diario de un viaje*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1955. 73 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1949

Artist journeys to Bonampak in Chiapas and records impressions in words and drawings. Anguiano in diary always involves self with companions, climate and flora. Intimacy contrasts with objectivity and distancing characteristic of travel genre. In diary form, arduous three-week sojourn manifests characteristics of memoir.

11. Anzaldúa, Gloria. (1942-) *Borderlands = Frontera: The New Mestiza*. San Francisco: Spinster/Aunt Lute, 1987. 98 p.

Genre: Essay/poetry

Period covered: 1930?-1986?

Born in Valley of South Texas to migrant labor family, Anzaldúa exposes some autobiographical facts, but stresses condition of Hispanic women. From the border, she claims Indian heritage and advocates "Chicano-feminist-lesbian politics." Chicano ties with Mexico blatant in title: *borderlands*, *frontera* and *mestiza*. Most hybrid of Mexican American autobiographies, *Borderlands* aggressively speaks to women in both countries.

12. Aramburo Salas, Francisco. (?) *La Europa que yo vi: cartas de un viajero sudcaliforniano*. México: 1962. 278 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1960

Young author from Baja California takes tour to Europe: England, France, Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany. He confesses motive for memoirs: promise of impressions to so many friends made publication necessary. Interaction with other tour members and reactions to sites locates impressions within autobiography.

13. Arenal, Angélica. (1910?-) *Páginas sueltas con Siqueiros*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1980. 279 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1896-1979

First forty pages biographize Siqueiros. Remaining, in adulation, intertwine life of Arenal as it relates to Siqueiros. From Tabasco, Siqueiros's widow mentions travel, family, paintings, communism and struggles against Trotsky. Arenal uses "tú" which personalizes events as "tú" fuses with "yo" and "nosotros."

14. Arreguín Vélez, Enrique. (1907–) *Páginas autobiográficas*. Morelia, Mich.: Nicolás de Hidalgo, 1982. 178 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1907–1970
Medical doctor from Michoacán, Arreguín Vélez spent career in education: student at University of Michoacán and graduate of department of medicine; professor here and at UNAM and Instituto Politécnico Nacional; Secretary of Education and other significant positions. Speeches and ideas overwhelm memoir.
15. Aveleyra-Sadowska, Teresa. (1920–) *Cartas de Polonia*. México: Miguel Angel Porrúa, 1982. 217 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1975–1976
Professional writer, Aveleyra-Sadowska married during year's visit to Poland to teach Mexican literature. In mailed and unmailed letters, she expresses emotions about love, marriage and premature widowhood, and profiles of Polish culture, mood, and personality.
16. Aviles Fabila, René. (1940–) *Memorias de un comunista: maquinauscrito encontrado en un basurero de Perisur*. México, D.F.: Gernika, 1991. 167 p.
Genre: Memoir
Period covered: 1958?–1988?
Professor, novelist, essayist and short story writer, Aviles Fabila humorously recounts years as Communist. Anecdotes betray party's contradictions.
17. Azar, Héctor. (1930–) *De cuerpo entero: Héctor Azar*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 49 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1935–1967
Poet and dramatist, Azar centers on early years in Atilixco, Puebla where Lebanese mother had clothing store that she later moved to Mexico City. Noting education, including Carlos Pellicer as a teacher, attempts at theater and poetry, Azar communicates with prose as interesting as autobiography.
18. Azuela, Arturo. (1938–) *La mar de utopías*. Madrid: Ediciones de Cultura Hispánica, 1991. 197 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1962–1989
Professor of math and history of science, essayist and novelist, Arturo Azuela in travels covers space, literary themes and search for self. He envelopes ideas and personalities relating to him, e.g., Juan Rulfo, Julio Cortázar, Ernesto Sábato, Vargas Llosa, Pablo Neruda and Salvador Allende. Like Salvador Novo (q.v. 234), Azuela divulges personality in intellectual form of travel writing. "En la Sociedad de Escritores" excels as autobiographical piece.
19. Badú, Antonio. (1914–) *Sortilegio de vivir: la vida de Antonio Badú en conversaciones con Jorge Mejía Prieto*. México: Editorial Diana, 1993. 159 p.
Genre: Interviews
Period covered: 1914–1993?
Interview with actor works as memoir for its concentration on adult years. Born in Real del Monte, Hidalgo to Lebanese parents, Badú started career in radio, silent film and television. Singer, actor and film producer, decants popular culture: films, songs, events, personalities, opinions and photos.
20. Balbas, Manuel. (?) *Recuerdos del yaqui: Principales episodios durante la campaña de 1899 a 1901*. México, D.F., Sociedad de Edición y Librería Franco-Americano, 1927. 117 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1899–1901
Balbas, sent to subdue Yaquis of Sonora during Porfiriato, performs dual role of observer and participant in battling. Autobiographical in use of first and third persons, Balbas sympathizes with Yaquis, but is ever partisan of dictator.
21. Barragán, José Miguel. (1835–1864) *Pequeño diario portátil, 1864: (memorias de un guerrillero durante la intervención francesa)*. San Luis Potosí: Academia de la Historia Potosina, 1972. 29 p.
Genre: Diary
Period covered: 1864
Barragán, fighting on side of Juárez in War of French Intervention in San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas, records impressions until death by firing squad, August 2, 1864. Registering maneuvers more than emotions, diary is missing entries for 1862 and 1863.

22. Barrios, Elías. (?) *El escuadrón de hierro*. México: Ediciones de Cultura Popular, 1978. 182 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1920–1930
Barrios, self-confessed humble man of working class, views labor movement in railways in 1920s.
23. Bassi, Sofía. (1939–) *Bassi...prohibido pronunciar su nombre: anécdotas de Sofía Bassi*. México: Tall. de la Imper. Venecia, 1978. 329 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1968–1977
Self-taught painter, scenery painter, and illustrator of books, Bassi, accused of homicide in 1968, spent four years in Acapulco jail. Relations with family and successful career as artist peripheral to incarceration.
24. Bassols, Narciso. (1897–1959) *Cartas*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, 1986. 439 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1933–1959
Law professor and government official, Bassols held many offices: secretary of Public Education, Government, and Treasury; ambassador to Great Britain, France, Russian; and adviser to Adolfo Ruiz Cortines. Topically organized by Bassols, letters fall into 9 categories: personal, national politics, economic and social problems, nationalization of petroleum, democratic rights, educational and cultural affairs, world politics, Spain (Civil War and refugees) and against Facism. Detailed table of contents indicates scope of contacts of brilliant lawyer.
25. Behar, Ruth. (1930?–Birth year of Esperanza) *Translated Woman: Crossing the Border with Esperanza's Story*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1993. 372 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1930?–1989
Esperanza Hernández, pseudonym of Mexquitic protagonist, a “de-Indianized” woman of lower class origins, narrates about three generations of females in family. Daughter, mother and street vendor, Esperanza dialogues with Behar to create novelistic life of survival and oppression. Of equal value, Behar’s insights x-ray process of capturing and translating life of another into alien culture. “One problem with the genre [life history] has always been its use of the Western form of the autobiography to encase the self-narrative of a persona marginalized by the West, a person usually lacking access to the means of production and often the ideological constructs necessary to turn talk into an autobiography in the first place, let alone into pages in a book” (p. 272).
26. Bello Hidalgo, Luis. (1896–?) *Antropología de la Revolución de Porfirio Díaz a Gustavo Díaz Ordaz*. México: Tallares de B. Costa Amic, 1966. 410 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1896–1965
Author experiences Revolution under eleven presidents: Díaz, Madero, Huerta, Carranza, Calles, Cárdenas, Avila Camacho, Alemán, Ruiz Cortines, López Mateos and Díaz Ordaz. Bello Hidalgo is partial to contemporary Manuel Avila Camacho, also born in Teziutlán, Puebla.
27. Benitez, Fernando. (1911–) *China a la vista*. México: Ediciones Cuadernos americanos, 1953. 217 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1952
Journalist pens travel book sufficiently personal to merit label “autobiography.” For four months he visits China stopping in route in Cuba, Amsterdam, Zurich, Prague and Moscow.
28. Bernal, Nicolás T. (1892–?) *Memorias*. México: Centro de Estudios Históricos del Movimiento Obrero Mexicano, 1982. 158 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1892–1973
In readable document, Bernal notes political activities on both sides of border where he knew anarchists attacking dictatorship: Flores Magón brothers and families, Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Ethel Duffy Turner, Ramón Delgado, Librado Rivera, etc.
29. Bernal Jiménez, Miguel. (1910–1956) *Páginas de un diario íntimo*. Morelia, Michoacán, México: Fimax Publicistas, 1982. 96 p.
Genre: Diary
Period covered: 1928

- Prolific author and composer from Michoacán, Bernal Jiménez journeyed to Rome on sponsored trip in order to perfect self as organist. Staying there from 1928 to 1933 to become expert in Gregorian music, he images devoutly Catholic youth commenting on music lessons, performances and churches.
30. Blanco Moheno, Roberto. (1920–) *La noticia detrás de la noticia*. México: Editorial V Siglos, 1975. 320 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1956?–1964?
Sequel to *Memorias de un reportero* mingles autobiography and interpretive essays of history. Blanco Moheno, in usual polemical form, battles politicians and journalists in themes relating to communism, agrarian reform, and Central America.
31. Blanco Moheno, Roberto. (1920–) *Ya con ésta me despido: mi vida, pero las de los demás*. México: Grijalbo, 1986. 351 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1920–1985
More than in two earlier works reporter Blanco Moheno covers life from birth to publication of present book. Not autobiography proper, *Ya con ésta* reflects genre of memoirs for author's concentration on external events. Opinionated and honest to point of scandal, he portrays alcoholic father, suffering mother and poverty-burdened siblings first in Coatepec (Guerrero) and then in Mexico City. No chapter divisions interrupt discursive flow of succinct essays and autobiographical fact.
32. Bosques Saldívar, Gilberto. (1892–) *Historial oral de la diplomacia mexicana*. México: Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano, 1988.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1892–1962
Born in Villa de Chiahutla, Puebla, Bosques Saldívar, school teacher and senator, images years in diplomatic corps in France, Portugal, Sweden, Finland and Cuba. Service, 1938–1964, spanned WWII through Cuban Revolution: Spanish refugees, prisoner of Germans, Cold War, and mounting of Mexican art exhibit. He interprets Mexican relations with Cuba from Batista to Revolution. No particulars on methodology or editing accompany product of oral history program.
33. Brambila, David. (?) *De la tierra herida*. México: Buena Prensa, 1964. 40 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1930s
Although too short to qualify as a monograph, *De la tierra herida* with poetic concision and b/w photographs serves as companion piece to *Hojas de un diario*, a Jesuit's experience among Tarahumara.
34. Bravo, Roberto. (1947–) *De cuerpo entero: Roberto Bravo*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 49 p.
Genre: Autobiographical Essay
Period covered: 1965?
Veracruzano and author of several books, Bravo vivifies years as student at University of Xalapa. In second half of concise autobiography, he recreates drug-induced hell.
35. Bravo Izquierdo, Donato. (?) *Lealtad militar (campaña en el estado de Chiapas e Istmo de Tehuantepec, 1923–1924)*. México, D.F., 1948. 144 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1923–1924
General in army, Bravo Izquierdo fought Adolfo de la Huerta, who rebelled against Obregón. Eyewitness/participant moments of quelling revolt diluted with historical commentary.
36. Brimmer, Gaby. (1947–) *Cartas de Gaby*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1982. 136 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1973–1981
Collection forms three separate components, letters to Elena Poniatowska, to family and to friends. Intimate of Poniatowska (q.v. 255), Brimmer, severely handicapped shows more of self surviving and achieving with severe physical handicap. Frankness about family relationships, excitement over adopted daughter, and comments about current events comprise other themes.
37. Brimmer, Gaby and Elena Poniatowska. (1947–Birth year of Brimmer). *Gaby Brimmer*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1979. 200 p.
Genre: Oral autobiography
Period covered: 1947–1979
As center of autobiography, Gaby's confessions dominate; however, two others intervene and perceive her life, her nurse and companion, Florencia and her mother Sari. Gaby refuses to surrender to cerebral palsy

- and determines to live normally. Gaby infrequently amplifies with poem segments of clear Poniatowska prose. *Gaby, un año después* (Mexico: Editorial Grijalbo, 1980) echoes in poems themes in present work and in *Cartas de Gaby* (q.v. 36).
38. Briseño, Romo. (?) *Confidencialmente; México social y burocrático al descubierto*. México: B. Costa-Amic, 1967. 200 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1965–1966
Although Briseño exposes problems of bureaucracy and society, only Part I manifests autobiography. Efforts to publish novel, *Sueños, ilusiones y realidades* (1965) unfied work. In addition to insider's view on publishing, he touches upon carnal love, incompetent medical services and shoddy contractors.
39. Brondo Whitt, Eulogio. (1887–) *Chihuahuenses y tapatíos (De Ciudad Guerrero a Guadalajara)*. México, D.F.: Editorial Lumen, 1939. 165 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1938
Brondo Whitt first describes a journey through Chihuahua regaling reader with anecdotes on hunting, folklore and regional personalities. Second part recounts ten-day visit with family in Guadalajara. Far inferior to war experiences related in *La División del norte*.
40. Bufill, José Angel. (1889–1959-Life years of Reyes) "Los amigos cubanos de Alfonso Reyes: un diálogo ennoblecido por la cultura." Thesis (Ph.D.) George Washington, 1986. 2 vols.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1914–1956
First volume biographizes not only Reyes but twenty-two Cuban correspondents including Jorge Mañach, José María Chacón and Felix Lizaso, José Varona, Francisco José Castellanos, Mariano Brull, Juan Marinello, Eugenio Florit, etc. In forty-two years of letters, Reyes's personality emerges: intellectual liveliness, loyalty and warmth.
41. Burgoa Orihuela, Ignacio. (1918–) *Memorias: epítome autobiográfico*. México: Porrúa, 1987. 590 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1918–1987
Doctor of law, Burgoa was professor, university administrator and judge in Federal District. Of 15 books on law, his *Las garantías individuales* and *El juicio de amparo* republished many times. Burgoa pays more attention to youth, family and travels than do most memoirists.
42. Cabrera Barroso, Enrique. (1953?–1971) *Cárcel municipal*. México: Ediciones de Cultura Popular, 1973. 81 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1961–1962
Author, politically-left student activist, (one founder of Frente Universitario Nacionalista, Círculo de Estudios Marxistas "José María Morelos y Pavón," and Comité Cívico de Acción Social) traveled to Cuba for Revolution. In 1961, for political activities, he was jailed in la Cárcel de San Juan de Dios. Present document of prison life, work and love resulted from detention. Cabrera Barroso autobiographizes in introduction and chapter one and passively records impressions in remaining part.
43. Cabrera de Tablada, Nina. (1871–1945-Life years of Tablada) *José Juan Tablada en la Intimidad*. (Con cartas y poemas inéditos). México: Imprenta Universitaria, 1954. 113 p.
Genre: Memoir
Period covered: 1917–1945
As Cuban widow of famous poet, Cabrera Tablada deserves forum. She touches on her life with him but noting his creative moods and inspirations and their travels to Cuba, Mexico, South America and U.S. Memoirs should accompany *La feria de la vida*.
44. Calles, Plutarco Elías. (1877–1945) *Correspondencia personal, 1919–1945. Introducción, selección y notas de Carlos Macías*. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1991. 535 p.
Genre: letters
Period covered: 1919–1945
Governor of Sonora from 1917 to 1919 and president of Mexico, 1924–1928, Calles spent much of career in government service. First volume incorporates exchanges between Calles and other government officials with self realized mainly in family correspondence, pp. 407–476.

45. Camacho, Ramiro. (?) *Mi madre y yo: estampas históricas de provincia, 1855–1937*. Guadalajara: Editorial “El Estudiante,” 1943. 483 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1855–1937
Secundina Ruiz de Camacho (1855–1936) left unpublished autobiography from which her son Fr. Ramiro Camacho took excerpts and complemented them with pieces of his life plus many paragraphs of historical explanation. Fanatical Catholics from Guadalajara, mother and son oppose reform of 1857 and also anticlericalism of 1920s in curiously combined autobiography.
46. Cámara y Zavala, Felipe de la. (1815–1878) *Memorias de don Felipe de la Cámara y Zavala*. México, D.F.: Editorial Yucalpéten, 1975. 78 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1836–1840
Apparently published for first time in 1975, memoirs of Colonel Felipe de la Cámara y Zavala are outstanding for 19th century. A federalist, fighting against centralizing Santa Anna, Cámara y Zavala intersperses history with autobiography data and anecdotes.
47. Campbell, Federico. (1941–) *De cuerpo entero: Federico Campbell*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 59 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1941–1960
In dialogue with sister, Campbell locates beginnings through lives of parents. Personalities of father, a railroad telegrapher, and mother, a primary school teacher, emerge more delineated than author’s in action in Navojoa, Sonora and Tijuana, Baja California.
48. Cano Manilla, Ramón. (1888–1974) *Prisionero de Valle Nacional: bello capítulo de mi vida*. Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, México: Instituto Tamaulipeco de Cultura, 1985.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1905
Cano Manilla, Tamaulipan painter, left type-written manuscript of autobiography. Hacienda peon, he accompanies friend to Valle Nacional, an enforced prison camp in Oaxaca. Miraculous escape and return to Veracruz make for happy ending. Text, accompanied by autobiographical painting, condemns Porfiriato.
49. Cantú, Juan Luis. (1894–?) *Memorias de un modesto e ignorado revolucionario: años de 1908–1912*. Monterrey, N.L., 1948. 118 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1908–1912
Memories of young pro-Madero revolutionary from Monterrey. Because of age, he becomes aid to Colonel Justiniano Gómez but never sees action. Document has value for vignettes of two leaders, Bernardo Reyes and Venustiano Carranza. Even in middle age, Cantú recaptures war fever of younger self.
50. Carballo, Emmanuel. (1929–) *De cuerpo entero: Emmanuel Carballo*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 65 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1912?–1990
Short story writer and critic, Carballo in lineal account traces childhood in Guadalajara in superb and honest portrait of parents capturing Tapatío atmosphere. Pages on primary education through university form some of best in autobiography. Clarity of prose and selection of ideas make reader wish for larger autobiography.
51. Carballo, Marco Aurelio. (1942–) *De cuerpo entero: Marco Aurelio Carballo*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 58 p.
Genre: Autobiographical Essay
Period covered: 1945?–1991
Novelist and short story writer, Carballo spent first eighteen years of life in Tapachula, Chiapas. Family relationships, early love for reading, journalism in Mexico City and other efforts at writing comprise autobiography.
52. Cárdenas, Emilia. (1900?–) *Emilia, una mujer de Jiquilpan/Griselda Villegas Muñoz*. Jiquilpan, Michoacán: Centro de Estudios de la Revolución Mexicana “Lázaro Cárdenas,” 1984. 208 p.
Genre: Oral autobiography
Period covered: 1906–1983?
Interviewing Emilia Cárdenas in 1982 and 1983, Villegas Muñoz recorded words as spoken, but mentions no interventions in organizing life of woman meant to be typical. Revolution and Cristero wars impinge on lifestory that could be that of any woman: parents, marriage, stories, riddles, songs, funerals, etc.

53. Cárdenas D., Hipólito. (1900?–?) *Mi padre y yo*. México: Editorial Stylo, 1962. 198 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1913–1924
Child/adolescent growing up in undiscovered Acapulco, he experiences early years of Revolution. A caudillo mysteriously imprisoned and yet somehow freed and protected by Maderistas, father raised cattle in Guerrero. Coupled to skirmishes with enemy bandits and survival of family is author's desire for education, a goal achieved by migration to Mexico City in 1924.
54. Cárdenas Hernández, Gregorio. (?) *Adiós Lecumberri*. México: Editorial Diana, 1981. 391 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1942–
Like *Celda 16*, Cárdenas Hernández vacillates between sociology and autobiography. He is more observer and recorder than an emotional sentient being. Initial chapters, history of prisons in México foretell sociological nature of work in which life in prison dominates over life of prisoner.
55. Cardona Peña, Alfredo. (1886–1957-Life years Rivera) *El monstruo en su laberinto*. México, D.F.: Editorial Diana, 1980. 202 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1948–1950
Cardona Peña asks questions and then notes responses. 63-year-old Rivera reflects mainly on following topics: primitive, folk, and pre Hispanic art, Mexican paintings and art critics. Invariable childhood anecdotes grace earlier pages.
56. Carrillo Marcor, Alejandro. (1908–?) *Apuntes y testimonios*. México: El Nacional, 1989. 432 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1904–1979?
Lawyer, educator, editor of periodicals, politician and diplomat, Carrillo Marcor presents self in hybrid memoir comprised mainly of supporting documents and quotations. Born in Hermosillo, Sonora, he was educated both in U.S. and Mexico. Interesting life but not interesting autobiography.
57. Casasús de Sierra, Margarita. (?) *Las llaves perdidas*. México: UNAM, 1961. 281 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1918–?
Although Casasús de Sierra occasionally depicts concrete reality, writings tend to self analysis and her goal, “Mi deseo de penetrar el significado de las almas, es más agudo cada día...” (p. 139), is no less true for self than for others. Comparison to Simone Weil and Albert Schweitzer evidences both mysticism and love for humanity (q.v. 58).
58. Casasús de Sierra, Margarita. (?) *33 de La U.F.F.* México: Editorial Cultura, 1930. 188 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1922?–1930?
Nurse/postulant, young author finds meaning in sufferings of others and validates Christianity by serving them. Working in hospital, she daily observes and succors ailing.
59. Castellanos Everardo, Melton. (1920–?) *Testimonio de un hombre: Entrevistas de Humberto Hernández tirado a Milton Castellanos Everardo*. Tijuana, Baja California, Litografía Limón, 1983. 253 p.
Genre: Interview
Period covered: 1971–1974
Questions and answers relate to specific incidents in interview with former governor of Baja California. Lawyer, Castellanos Everardo was federal senator and headed political campaign for Adolfo Ruiz Cortines in Baja California. Themes of campaigning and government, drinking water, civic center, and public finance deflect attention from self.
60. Castillo, Heberto. (1928–) *Si te agarran, te van a matar*. México: Ediciones Océano, 1983. 150 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1961–1975?
Engineer and author but mainly polemical journalist, Castillo founded Movimiento de Liberación Nacional, an anti-imperialistic organization. Involved in MLN in 1968, he was imprisoned for two and a half years. Psychological problems such as meaning of time for prisoner more value than capture.
61. Castillo, Porfirio del. (?) *Puebla y Tlaxcala en los días de la Revolución*. México, 1953. 321 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1925?
Constitutionalist colonel in army of General

- Pablo González and Inspector General of Police in Puebla in 1920, Castillo knew Serdás and other famous revolutionaries from Puebla and Tlaxcala. More observer/participant rather than historian, he supports text with photographs and other documentation.
62. Castillo Nájera, Oralba. (1897–1986-Life dates of Leduc) *Renato y sus amigos*. México: Editorial Domés, 1987. 431 p.
Genre: Interviews
Period covered: 1910?–1986
Castillo Nájera generated dispersed autobiography by arranging meetings between Renato Leduc and close friends: Aurora Reyes, Alejandro Gómez Arias, Raquel Díaz de León, Andrés Iduarte, Alejandro Eleguézabal, Alejandro Gómez Maganda, Andrés Henestrosa, Francisco Liguori, Vicente Colunga, Fedrico Cantú, Juan de la Cabada, Sonia Amelio, Luis Castro, Silverio Pérez and Juan Bustillo Oro. As catalyst, Castillo Nájera illuminates personalities of Leduc and companions.
63. Castillo y Piña, José. (?) *Las oasis del camino*. Méjico: Imprenta Efrén Rubollar, 1936. 486 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1911–1936
Incidents of travel and companions merit mention, but pantheistic priest exposes emotions interacting with landscape in Monterrey, Guadalajara, Pátzcuaro and Popocatépetl.
64. Castro, Simón Hipólito. (1942–) *De albañil a preso político*. México: Editorial Posada, 1978. 133 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1976
Simón Castro, bricklayer from Atoyac de Alvarez de Guerrero, became leftist journalist. A prisoner, he denounced penal system for unjust incarcerations.
65. Castro y Castro, Fernando. (1925–) *Pensamiento, personas y circunstancias en 30 años de servicios*. México: Bufete de Ediciones, 1979. 560 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1948?–1978?
Lawyer, diplomat, politician and public servant Castro y Castro held many government positions during career. Presenting self first in eighty-page memoir, he imparts more in second part, "People and Circumstances." Biographies of acquaintances and friends, a whos's who for 30-year period, also autobiographize author.
66. Cedillo, Luciano. (1909–) *¡Vaaamonos! Luchas, anécdotas y problemas de los ferrocarrileros*. México: Ediciones de Cultura Popular, 1979.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1933–1978?
Brakeman and assistant to chief of railway yards, author records work and labor struggles within train unions. Appropriate anecdotes liven narration set in railway yards of Monterrey.
67. Cejudo, Roberto F. (1890–?) *Del "Diario de Campaña" del General de Brigada Roberto F. Cejudo*. Mazatlán, Sin.: Jorge B. León, 1935. 42 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1904–1935
Few autobiographies relating to military life have sincerity and honesty of detail of Cejudo who began career in 1904 when he ran away from home. He expresses with good humor the roughness and humiliation of recruit life. Moralistic and patriotic tone characterizes period as much as writer who pays tribute to *soldaderas*.
68. Cervera Espejo, Alberto. (?) *Un yucateco en Cuba socialista: morrocutuda historia de un viaje*. Mérida, Yucatán: Maldonado Editores, 1985. 77 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1976?
Journalist, accompanied by daughter, travels to Castro's Cuba and in short light-hearted chapters involves Revolution mainly through literacy and book programs. Cervera Espejo notes similarities between Cuba and Yucatan.
69. Chacón, Joaquín-Armando. (1944–) *De cuerpo entero: Joaquín-Armando Chacón*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1992. 73 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1969?–1988?
From Chihuahua, novelist Chacón has spent much of life in Mexico City and Cuernavaca. Both linear and temporal space appear limited as he autobiographizes struggles to write and interactions with Nilda and family.

- He focuses on intellectual, creative and writing self.
70. Chacón, Rafael. (1833–1925) *Legacy of Honor: The Life of Rafael Chacón, a Nineteenth-Century New Mexican*. Edited by Jacqueline Dorgan Maketa. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1833–1912?
Meketa, translator and editor of manuscript of prominent New Mexican soldier, enriches 19th century through life of Hispano who incarnates much of history of New Mexico: cadet in Chihuahua, Indian fighter and trader in decade of 1850s, head of New Mexico unit of Union Army in 1861, and war against Navajos. In 1870s, he moved to Trinidad, Colorado to ranch. Find of Chacón memoirs significant both for Mexican Americans and for Mexicans.
71. Chávez, Carlos. (1899–1978) *Epistolario selecto de Carlos Chávez*. Selección, introducción, notas y bibliografía de Gloria Carmona. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1989. 1107 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1919–1978
According to *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1980), [Chávez was a] “Mexican composer, conductor, teacher, writer on music and government official. His role in the musical and cultural life of Mexico was decisive during the second quarter of the 20th century” (Vol. IV, p. 185). Chávez letters suggest public man more than private individual in correspondence with Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Lincoln Kirstein, Claire R. Reis, Moisés Saénz, Leopoldo Stokowski, Paul Strand and others.
72. Chávez, José Carlos. (?–1939–Death year of Castro) *Peleando en Tomochi*. 3.ed. rev. Chihuahua, Chih., México: Centro Librero La Prensa, 1979. 158 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1891–1892
General Francisco Castro, second lieutenant on side of federal government “subduing” Indians of Tomochic, narrated oral memoirs to José Carlos Chávez. Castro sympathizes with Indians abused by government and mentions Teresa Urrea, Santa of Cabora.
73. Chávez, Julio. (1920–) *Vestidas y desvestidas: 50 años en la farándula de México*. México: Raul Juárez Carro Editorial, 1991. 286 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1920–1985
Julio Chávez, successful couturier, quickly abandons humble beginnings leaping into worlds of film and vaudeville. Creating costumes for 216 films, he became friend or acquaintance with many women stars. Source for popular culture, Chávez’s life brings out some of Mexico’s demimonde in escapades of transvestite friend.
74. Cházaro Pous, Gabriel. (1888–?) *Pluviosilla, reminiscencias*. México: Imp. “Gama,” 1941. 49 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1880?–1900?
Biographer and essayist born in Tlacotalpam, Veracruz, author reminisces about Pluviosilla of Porfiriato. Dispersing autobiographical data among nostalgic scenes of school, servants, women, medical doctors and family, he reviews past with humor and contentment.
75. Colina Riquelme, Rafael de la. (1898–) *Rafael de la Colina: una vida de hechos*. (prólogo de César Sepúlveda). México: Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, 1985. 142 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1898–1982
Colina had long career in service of government: member of Consulate in Philadelphia, St. Louis (Missouri), Eagle Pass (Texas), Boston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Antonio and New York, he also held rank of ambassador to U.S., United Nations, Canada and Japan and OAS. He concentrates on these in memoirs after background chapter on family and youth. Dispassionately he talks of Mexican Americans, an essential theme given Colina’s assignments.
76. Colorado Jr., Belisario. (?) *Epistolario de viaje; un vívido relato de la Alemania actual, una ojeada de Holanda y un visaje de Roma y París*. México: Editorial Divulgación, 1966. 142 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1965
Author attended seminar in Berlin organized by German Foundation for Developing Countries. Subjective impressions of events, personalities, and customs, differen-

- tiate work from general objective travel account.
77. Cordero, Joaquín. (1926–) *Anécdotas de un actor*. México: Editorial Diana, 1990. 347 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1947–1988?
Actor in more than 150 films and pioneer in television, Cordero presents self chronologically in subchapters bearing names of films. Informal autobiography serves as behind-scenes view of film industry.
78. Cortina, Leonor. (?) *Lucia*. México: Editorial Libros México, 1988. 224 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1930?–1960?
Maid Lucia Rodríguez collaborated with employer to tell story. Cortina, sharing no methodology with reader, blurs contributions of subject and editor. Virtuous, hardworking and intelligent, Lucia survives in multiple unskilled jobs, but usually as a maid. Her cunning, honesty and perseverance endear her to reader. Life follows picaresque mode: adventures and adversities but at same level of society, character undeveloped during course of story, continual portrayal of submarginal classes, own code of morality and ultimate endearment to reader. Lucia much like Elena Poniatowska's Jesusa Polanco.
79. Cota Sánchez, Fernando Inés. (1918–) *Autobiografía*. La Paz: Gobierno de Baja California Sur, 1984. 39 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1918–1974
Cota Sánchez, after years of teaching both in Baja California and Tamaulipas, won office as national delegate from territory of Baja California and PRI senator in 1974.
80. Cox, Patricia (Bustamante). (1906?–?) *Amanecer*. México: Editorial Anthony, 1946. 230 p.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1912?–1918?
With its nucleus on early years, *Amanecer*, conforms more to autobiography proper than any other subgenres of lifewriting. Life is sad—death of mother, loving father generally absent, several school teachers who either love or despise Cox, and an evil Indian maid who torments her. No other woman autobiographer has so intensely concentrated
- on formative years.
81. Cueva, Eusebio de la. (1893–1943) *Por tierras de Quevedo y Cervantes*. Monterrey: Mireles y Estrada, 1917. 239 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1914?
Young journalist leaves country in order to travel to Spain giving minute account of voyage, arrival in Vigo and trip to Madrid. Contradicting title, he has more interest in own feelings and experiences than Spanish culture. Description centers on routine life as he gradually loses financial resources and looks for other means of support. Interest in narrator's survival absorbs all of reader's attention as self assumes much more importance than Spanish environment.
82. Cuevas, José Luis. (1934–) *Cuevas antes de Cuevas*. México: Bruguera Mexicana, 1990? 228 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1936?–1955?
In fourth and overlapping volume of *cuevario* (q.v. 83, 84, 85) Cuevas continues lifestory. Each "memoria" encapsulates struggle for success. Drawing, traveling, family, encounters with celebrities and love affairs interest although not giving coherent personality. Monsters that populate drawings incarnate selves in life.
83. Cuevas, José Luis. (1934–) *Historias del viajero*. México: Premia, 1987.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1961?–1985?
Artist in encapsulated incidents of travel exposes enormous ego in selections previously appearing in "Excelsior." More than other autobiographical work, *Historias* suggests structure of short stories. Outrageous Cuevas involves self in painting, prizes, sexual encounters and conflict with editors.
84. Cuevas, José Luis. (1934–) *Historias para una exposición*. México: Premia, 1988. 95 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1940–1986
In 21 autobiographical essays, much in same pattern of *Historias de viajero* (q.v. 82, 83, 85) Cuevas reviews childhood, painting, sexual encounters and travel. One of chapters involves art relationship with Marta Traba, Argentine critic. Style, ego, and theme vary little from other Cuevas autobiographies.

85. Cuevas, José Luis. (1934–) *José Luis Cuevas Letters: Collection the Art Gallery of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Tasende Gallery, La Jolla, California*. 1981 [Letters and text translated by Beth M. Sundheim.] [82] p.
Genre: letters
Period covered: 1978–1981
31 letters written to José María Tasende, gallery owner, friend and confidante of artist, comprise collection. Handwritten original in Spanish has more value because of Cuevas's drawings. Friendship, travel, art shows, works in progress, competition, fear of assault in Mexico, and especially Bertha expose a Cuevas more human and vulnerable than self presented in other four autobiographies. (q.v. 82, 83, 84).
Cartas para una exposición (México, D.F.: Unidad Azcapotzalco, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, 1981. 248 p) has seventy-one letters written to José María Tasende. Well-illustrated letters are present for drawings; original text is indecipherable.
86. Curiel, Fernando. (1942–) *De cuerpo entero: Fernando Curiel*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 59 p.
Genre: Memoir
Period covered: 1942–1991
No chronology but chunks of information isolated and characterized by self dialogue or probings of unknown relentless and accusing questioner comprise cubistic memoirs of writer. Topics of family, Nicaragua, Paris, New York City, London, reading interests and literary acquaintances.
87. Delaflor y Casanova, Noé. (1904?–?) *Autobiográficas y escritos: fragmentos, virtudes y astillas*. México: Costa-Amic Editores, 1983. 241 p.
Genre: Memoirs?
Period covered: 1907–1983
Born in Teapa, Tabasco, Delaflor y Casanova was governor of Tabasco and judge of Superior Tribunal of Justice of Federal District and social reformer. Curious memoirs blend autobiography, history and aphorisms. Concentrating on education and politics, he includes tributes to self.
88. Díaz Du-Pond, Carlos. (1911–) *Cincuenta años de ópera en México: testimonio operístico*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1978. 326 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1924–1974
Performer, director and fanatic buff of opera, Díaz Du-Pond personalizes experiences. As in later work (q.v. 89), he merges accounts of own life with 50 opera seasons.
89. Díaz Du-Pond, Carlos. (1911–) *15 temporadas de ópera en Guadalajara: testimonios operísticos*. Guadalajara: Departamento de Bellas Artes, 1987. 63 p.
Genre: Memoir
Period covered: 1954–1986
Director of operas, Díaz Du-Pond catalogs each season in Guadalajara. He interweaves operas with own impressions and life. (q.v. 88)
90. Díaz Infante, S.J., Carlos. (?) *100,000 [i.e.] cien mil kilómetros misioneros en la nueva tarahumara*. Siseguichi, Chihuahua, 1967. 103 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1955
Jesuit priest works among Tarahumara Indians of Chihuahua. As in colonial times, Christianization of Indians also involves literacy and health. Personality of dedicated missionary emerges in sociological memoir of daily lives of Tarahumara.
91. Díaz Ramírez, María Eugenia. (1907–) *Memorias de una niña queretana*. Querétaro, Qro.: Dirección de Patrimonio Cultura, 1989. 92 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1907–1930
Idealizes childhood in Querétaro: family, hacienda, Revolution, social life and marriage. She abruptly ends memoirs in 1983 confessing, "I got married, had eight children, traveled, lived in a world, but this is another story that I don't feel like writing" (p. 92).
92. Díaz Serrano, Jorge. (1921–) *Yo, Jorge Díaz Serrano*. México: Grupo Editorial Planeta, 1989. 262 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1921–1988
More readable than most memoirs, *Yo, Jorge Díaz Serrano* has much Pemex history. Mechanical and electrical engineer, ambassador to Soviet Union, senator from Sonora and finally head of Pemex, Díaz Serrano served time in prison because of accusation of corruption in company. Outspoken in attitude towards political system and a self-

made individual, he speaks of public life rather than private.

93. Domecq, Brianda. (1942–) *De cuerpo entero: Brianda Domecq*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 60 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1942–1991
Born in U.S., Domecq has lived in adopted country Mexico since 1951. Novelist, short story writer and essayist, she profiles major influences on her as a writer: understanding grandmother who enjoyed child's fantasies, college literature courses which first stimulated her, and love of Mexico which made her master language. Domecq has original sense of humor.
94. Domingo, Plácido. (1941–) *Mis primeros cuarenta años*. Prólogo de Antonio Fernández-Cid; traducción del inglés por Juan Antonio Gutiérrez-Layrraya. Barcelona: Planeta, 1984. 185 p.
Born in Madrid, Domingo moved with parents to Mexico in 1949. In adopted country, he attended high school at Instituto México and studied music at National Conservatory. Author focuses on successful opera career in Americas, Europe and Israel and spending few words on family or personal life.
95. Domínguez, Rafael. (1883?–) *Añoranzas del Instituto "Juárez"*. México: Editorial Cultura, 1940. 201 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1897
Writer draws forth personalities of professors and classmates in nostalgia for high school years in Tabasco. Curricula and events perhaps typical of generation of Porfiriato.
96. Dromundo, Baltasar. (1906–) *Mi calle de San Ildefonso*. México: Editorial Guaranía, 1956. 263 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1923–1928
Writer, politician, lawyer and orator in Vasconcelos campaign, Dromundo entered Escuela Nacional Preparatoria in 1923. Memoirs pay tribute to school and generation that achieved autonomy of university. With nostalgia he evokes neighborhood, faculty, courses, classmates, books and popular culture of students. Sharply drawn portraits emerge of Frida Kahlo and Carmen Jaime, members of the "cachuchas." (q.v. 128 and 134).
97. Dromundo, Baltasar. (1906–) *Rescate del tiempo*. México: Imprenta Madero, 1980. 180 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1911–1979
Writer Dromundo re-presents himself in a mosaic of 161 brief chapters each centering around person, event, or experience. Dromundo knew many of famous Mexicans vignettted in anecdotes.
98. Echeverría, Alicia. (1910?–) *De burguesa a guerrillera/memorias de Alicia Echeverría*. México: Joaquín Mortiz, 1986. 154 p.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1915–1958?
Alicia Echeverría covers life with introspection and honesty in negative revelations of family life. Daughter, wife, mother, grandmother and confidante, Echeverría experienced all roles of women; student, teacher, writer businesswomen, foreigner and guerrilla fighter, she experienced roles beyond traditional woman. In clear style she develops life from comfortable childhood in Michoacán, to poverty and ignorant, sadistic nuns in U.S. parochial schools, to middle class survival in Veracruz, to marriage and Mexico City and finally to Guatemalan guerrilla movement. Highlights women-to-women relationships.
99. Elizondo, Salvador. (1932–) *Elsinore: un cuaderno*. México: Ediciones del Equilibrista, 1988. 51 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1947?
As teenager, writer spent several years in military school near Lake Elsinore, California. He includes typical pranks of cadets who abuse rules of institution and recreates mood of post-war Los Angeles.
100. *Epistolario de Miguel Antonio Caro y Rufino José Cuervo con Rafael Angel De La Peña y otros mexicanos*. (1837–1906-Life years of De La Peña) Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1983. 473 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1878–1902
De La Peña, scholar of linguistics and member of Mexican Academy, sustained corre-

spondence with Caro and Cuervo, two Colombian scholars of Spanish. Discussing mainly philological themes, exchange lacks intimacy and familiarity of Pedro Henríquez Ureña/Alfonso Reyes correspondence (q.v. 149).

101. Escobedo, José G. (?) *La batalla de Zacatecas (treinta y dos años después)*. México, 1946. 123 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1914
Journalist José G. Escobedo recalls when Constitutionalist forces with Pancho Villa, Felipe Angeles and Pánfilo Natera tried to dislodge Victoriano Huerta, usurper of presidency. Escobedo records taking of Zacatecas.
102. Espejo, Beatriz. (1938–) *De cuerpo entero: Beatriz Espejo*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 58 p.
Genre: Autobiographical Essay
Period covered: 1944?–1991
Short story writer Beatriz Espejo speaks of gentle childhood: parents and grandparents, church, servants, education, reading and travel.
103. Espinoza Valle, Víctor Alejandro. (1907– Birth year of Valle Castañeda) *Don Crispín, una crónica fronteriza: memoria y diálogos de don Crispín Valle Castañeda*. Tijuana, Baja California: El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, 1990. 166 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1907–1987
Born in Estanzuela, Zacatecas, don Crispín worked on railways 39 years on San Diego-Yuma route and dictated memoirs to grandson. Crispín notes evolution of railway work and impressions of border cities of Nogales, Ciudad Juárez, Mexicali and Tijuana. A union man, he also advocated statehood for Baja California. Final two chapters relate to border culture and his experiences as folkhealer.
104. Estrada, Alvaro (1895?–Birth year of María Sabina) *María Sabina; Her Life and Chants*/Written by Alvaro Estrada; translation and commentaries by Henry Munn. Santa Barbara: Ross-Erikson, C. 1981. 238 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1900?–1976
- Mazatec Indian María traces major contours of life, parents, marriages, and children and she evokes much of cultural context of village. Healer consuming mushrooms and having visions, María refers to spirit world and its benevolent or evil influence on man.
105. Fariás, Luis M. (1920–) *Así lo recuerdo: testimonios políticos*. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1992. 349 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1920–1991
Regiomontano, lawyer, senator, majority leader in senate, member of PRI since 1951 and radio and t.v. commentator, Luis Fariás follows traditional format of memoir sharing only key moments of life. Unlike other memoirists, Fariás writes to expose how political system functions.
106. Fariás y Alvarez del Castillo, Ixca. (1874–1948) *Casos y cosas de mis tiempos*. Guadalajara, México: Consejo Municipal de Guadalajara: Editorial Agata, 1992. 239 p.
Genre: Memoir
Period covered: 1880–1936?
Inspector of colonial monuments, Director of Museum of Guadalajara and founder of open air painting school, Fariás sporadically incorporates youth in clustering images on gentle Guadalajara of Porfiriato. Independent chapters on schools, personalities, Chapala, 1903 Ateneo, bullfighting, fiestas, and arrival of railroad elicit a *costumbrista* Guadalajara in direct dialogue with reader. Fariás is professional writer.
107. Fell, Claude. (1882–1959–Life years of Vasconcelos; 1889–1959– Life years of Reyes) *Escrits oubliés: correspondance entre José Vasconcelos et Alfonso Reyes*. México: Institut français d'Amérique Latine, 1976. 198 p. (Forgotten Writings: Correspondence between José Vasconcelos and Alfonso Reyes)
Genre: Writings
Period covered: 1916–1959
Vasconcelos and Reyes exchange letters and notes. Small collection, 49 in total with 37 from Vasconcelos and 12 from Reyes span active years of writers. Topics include publications, mutual acquaintances such as Pedro Henríquez Ureña and Antonio Caso, and many cultural items. Postmarked Mexico and Spain, letters exude frankness

- of two close friends.
108. Flores, Edmundo. (1918–) *Historias de Edmundo Flores: autobiografía, 1950–1973. Vol. II*. México: Editorial Posada, 1986.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1950–1973
Second of projected trilogy, volume II corresponds to various presidents economist Flores served: Miguel Alemán, López Mateos, Díaz Ordaz and Echeverría Alvarez. Frank and intimate in relating personal life, he also describes work in agriculture and teaching.
109. Franco Sodja, Carlos. (1917–1957-Life years of Pedro Infante). *Lo que me dijo Pedro Infante*. México: Editores Asociados, 1977. 120 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1917–1957
Author Franco Sodja created posthumous autobiography based on research and remembered conversations with Infante. Weak on orality, “memoir” belongs to as-told-to-another category. Singer/actor in anecdotal form elicits family, film and love affairs.
110. Franco Torrijos, Enrique. (1930–) *Odisea en Bonampak: narración inédita de una azarosa expedición*. México, 1950. 154 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1950?
Twenty-year old author along with ten members of Grupo Alpino Inmexssal (Club Excursionista de Empleados del Seguro Social) visit Bonampak in Chiapas, home of Lacandones. Use of “I” and “We” to narrate travel incidents and anthropology lends personal tone.
111. Fuentes Mares, José. (1918–1986). *Intravagario*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1986. 187 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1918–1986
Born in Chihuahua City, Fuentes Mares was rector of University of Chihuahua, founder of newspaper “Novedades de Chihuahua,” and author of books on Mexican history. He evokes university days in Mexico City in 1930s and praises Antonio Caso. Books dominate second part.
112. Gallo, Delfino. (?) *Las huellas de mi caminar. (Perfil de una época)*. Guadalajara, México: Universidad de Guadalajara, 1986. 165 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1924–1976
Surgeon from Guadalajara, Delfino Gallo mingles medical topics with autobiography: medical school, conferences, operations and realization of building of sanitarium of Guadalajara.
113. Gamboa, Joaquín. (1911–1949) *Memorias de un locutor*. México: Ediciones Botas, 1949. 235 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1943–1949
Gamboa served as war correspondent for Mexican magazine “Hoy.” As announcer in London representing BBC branch in Mexico City, he interrelates career and impressions of British.
114. Gaona, Rafael. (1925–) *De cuerpo entero: Rafael Gaona*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 58 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1928–1945
Novelist concentrates on youth: parents, grandmother, books, schooling, composing poetry, Alfonso Reyes, and employment. He ends memoirs with departure for Mexico City in 1945.
115. García Cumplido, Guadalupe Gracia. (1881–1948). *Autobiografía, narraciones, documentos de y por el Dr. Guadalupe Gracia García Cumplido*. México: Ramírez Editores, 1982. 481 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1890?–1947
Penniless lad from Durango graduates from National School of Medicine in Mexico City and serves in Carrancista medical corps as Carrancista until 1916. He either taught or served as program director of military medicine.
116. García G., Rodolfo. (?) *Entre dos estaciones*. Toluca, México: Graficarte, 1986. 115 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1925?–1955?
Nostalgic view of Toluca and railroading by son of division foreman. Suggests idyllic life of small capital in post-Porfirian years: theater with silent films, church, animals, fiestas, family, school and train routes.

- Among evocation of past, García autobiographizes education and beginnings as journalist/writer, years as director of library and selection of career in teaching.
117. García Icazbalceta, Joaquín. (1825–1894) *Cartas de Joaquín García Icazbalceta a José Fernández Ramírez, José María de Agreda, Manuel Orozco y Berra, Nicolás León, Agustín Fischer, Aquiles Gerset, Francisco del Paso y Troncoso*. Comp. y anotadas por Felipe Texidor. México: Porrúa, 1937. 433 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1850–1893
Historian/biographer and collector of documents of colonial period. Icazbalceta evidences intellectual interests in correspondence with humanists, historians or booklovers. Dedicated to life of mind, he notes management of haciendas or familial problems. Letter of April 10, 1893 to Nicolás León, his major correspondent, betrays suffering human being more than man of letters.
118. García Riera, Emilio. (1929–) *El cine es mejor que la vida*. México: Cal y Arena, 1990. 175 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1945?–1987?
Although Spanish born, García Riera, prolific movie critic, has lived in Mexico since 1939. Three parts of memoirs, “Vida,” “Cine,” and “La política,” with careful reading surrender autobiographical data: family, school (frustration with school of economics), return to Spain, Dominican Republic and career.
119. García Roel, Adriana. (1916–) *Apuntes ribereños*. Monterrey: Sistemas y Servicios Técnicos, 1955. 299 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1950?
From Monterrey, Nuevo León, journalist Adriana García Roel praises more relaxed atmosphere of Tampico, Tamaulipas. More than traveler, she immersed self in life of port city fusing description with contact with natives and foreigners. Anecdotes and forays into literature both vary and proportion reading.
120. Garibay, Ricardo. (1923–) *Beber un cáliz*. [1. ed] México, J.M.[ortiz, 1965] 182 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1962–1963
Short story writer, poet, essayist and journalist, Garibay in *Beber un cáliz* draws heavily on talents as poet. In account of agonizing death of father, he recovers own emotional responses in poetic imagery. Father, as nucleus of memoir, catalyzes reaction of family.
121. Garizurieta, César. (1904–1961) *Un trompo baila en el cielo*. México: Ediciones Botas, 1942. 102 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1909?–1915?
Novel/autobiography, *Un trompo* poetically draws forth childhood in Veracruz. Much of world evolves around child’s dreams and storytelling of illiterate albeit older companion. Autobiography of imagination complements more material world delineated in *Recuerdos de un niño de pantalón largo*.
122. Garmabella, José Ramón. (1910–1978-Life years of Quiroz Cuarón) *Dr. Alfonso Quiroz Cuarón: sus mejores casos de criminología*. México: Editorial Diana, 1980. 197 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1948?
First professional detective of Mexico and author of various books on criminology, Quiroz Cuarón dictates memoirs. Spending short time on childhood, birth in Chihuahua and father’s homicide, he narrates most interesting cases, assassination of Trotsky and search for identity of Bruno Traven.
123. Garza, Catarino. (1859–1902?) “Memorias de Catarino E. Garza” in *En busca de Catarino Garza* by Celso Garza Guajardo. México: Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, 1989. 145 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1877–1888
From Tamaulipas, Garza, journalist and anti-Díaz revolutionary, spent life both in Mexico and U.S. Working for newspapers in Laredo, Eagle Pass, Corpus Christi and San Antonio, Garza in 1891 led revolutionary/bandit force into Mexico. Memoirs go beyond tradition of mere description and travel for polemical Garza permeates each chapter in perhaps earliest Mexican/Mexican American lifewriting for Garza notes

injustice on either side of border.

124. Garza H., Luis Lauro (1927-Birth year of Juan de la Rosa Tellez) *Cristal quebrado: testimonio de un vidriero regiomontano*. México, D.F.: Siglo Veintiuno Editores, 1988. 252 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: ?
Subject gives point of view of laborer for craft and for relations with management. Juan De la Rosa Tellez, glassworker, labor organizer, baseball player and prisoner, tells story to Luis Garza who explains techniques in recording life of other.
125. Garza Rios, Celso. (1912-) *La huella de mis pasos por las calles y barrios de mi pueblo*. Sabinas Hidalgo, N.L.: Ediciones Minas Viejas, 1989. 54 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1912-1976
Dictated by unschooled author to various members of family, memoirs form part of popular history as indicated by son in prologue. "This is the history of a man in his time and his circumstances of his will to live" (p. 1). Proletariat, Garza Rios was disenchanted with Revolution and its ostensible acts on behalf of his class.
126. Glantz, Margo. (1930-) *Las genealogías*. México: Martín Casillas Editores, 1981. 246 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1850?-1981
Glantz creates hybrid genre in *Las genealogías* for although she directs attention mainly to parents and Russian Jewish background and adjustment to México, she unfolds self in interaction with family and environment. Time, recaptured in shards of parents' conversations and monologues, is vague. Always secondary to their lives and prompter of memories, author forms life through schooling, family's ambulatory existence, her Jewishness and visit to New York. Organized and structured memoirs in spite of non-chronological approach and uniform style.
127. Gómez, Marte Rodolfo. (1896-1973) *Anecdotario de San Jacinto*. México: Librería de M. Porrúa, 1958. 148 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1909-1914
Born in Ciudad Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Gómez studied from 1909 to 1914 at San Jacinto, National School of Agriculture. He reacts to classmates, teachers, studies and Revolution in terse account of agricultural school from end of Porfirato through Huerta. He encapsulates each incident or personality in anecdote.
128. Gómez Arias, Alejandro. (1906-1990) *Memoria personal de un país con Víctor Díaz Arciniega*. México: Grijalbo, 1990. 293 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1906-1988
Lawyer, professor, orator, admirer of José Vasconcelos, and one of founders of Popular Party (PPS), Gómez Arias with editor Víctor Díaz Arciniega has produced satisfying memoirs: presence of personality, superb description of university years with attention to Antonio Caso, desire to interpret rather than merely describe, and tendency to be succinct (q.v. 96, 134). Methodology in introduction.
129. González, Agustín. (1859-1926) *Memorias de mi vida*. Toluca: Cuadernos del Estado de México, 1957. 238 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1842-1870
Tradition of *cuadros de costumbres* present here. Born in Tlalnepantla in state of Mexico, González writes of French invasion from 1864 to 1866 but more importantly he harkens back to early schooling. Outside of Victoriano Salado Alvarez, no other Mexican has concentrated as much on education as González. Stylistically he excels as memoirists of 19th century.
130. González Cedillo, Guillermo. (?) *Cuatro pueblos en la lucha zapatista: in Con Zapata y Villa: tres relatos testimoniales*. México: Instituto Nacional de Estudios Históricos de la Revolución, 1991. 48 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900-1919?
González Cedillo encompasses four villages on Lake Texcoco: San Sebastián Tecolixtitlan, Santa María Aztahuacán, Santa Marta Acatitla, and Santiago Acahualtepec. Two women from villages worked in home of Porfirio Díaz and went into exile with him to Paris in 1911. Much of narration refers to Zapata.

131. González Flores, Manuel. (1907–1972) *Una pareja de tantos*. México: Editorial “Yolotepec,” 1950. 285 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1930s
Lawyer, writer, and translator, González Flores recounts adventures as laborer in Chicago in 1930s. Comments ambivalently on U.S. environment and on types of Mexicans who live here. Author visits Langston Hughes in New York City before returning to Mexico.
132. González Peña, Carlos. (1885–1955) *El patio bajo la luna*. México: Editorial Stylo, 1945. 242 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1890–1902?
Poetically and nostalgically, author evokes childhood in series of essays on Lagos de Moreno, his birthplace in Jalisco. Novelist, journalist and literary critic, he transforms fairs, houses, walks, church bells and music through prism of time.
133. González Peña, Carlos. (1885–1955) *Portierras de Italia, Portugal y España*. México: Editorial Constanca, 1952. 294 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1951
Novelist and literary critic, González Peña narrates trip through three countries. Work is sufficiently subjective to be labelled autobiography rather than guide book, but much less evocative than *El patio bajo la luna* (q.v. 132).
134. González Ramírez, Manuel. (1907?–) *Recuerdos de un preparatoriano de siempre*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1982. 143 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1920–1968?
Lawyer, man of letters and professor, González Ramírez belonged to the “Cachuchas,” gang of classmates with brilliant careers: Alejandro Gómez Arias, Miguel N. Lira, José Gómez Robleda, Alfonso Villa, Agustín Lira, Jesús Ríos y Valles, Carmen Jaime and Frida Kahlo. Author creates intellectual ambience that nurtured generation including professors and ideas. He captures spirit of prep school of 1920s (q.v. 96, 128).
135. Griego, Alfonso. (1906–) *Goody-bye My Land of Enchantment: A True Story of Some of the First Spanish-Speaking Natives and Early Settlers of San Miguel County, Territory of New Mexico*. (s.l.) : A Griego, c. 1981.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1825–1979?
New Mexican Hispano traces roots back to early 19th century in idyl of village life and family. Living off land, Griego family incarnates type of Hispanic existence that lasted into 20th century. As much as autobiography, *Good-bye* is *costumbristic* and qualifies as Mexican for its pre Guadalupe Hidalgo portrayal.
136. Guerra Leal, Mario. (?) *La grilla*. México: Editorial Diana, 1978. 389 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1947–1977?
Journalist, lawyer and politician, author has been intimate with politics for over thirty years: president of Federación del Partidos del Pueblo Mexicano, Secretary of General Henríquez Guzmán, president of Partido Nacional Anticomunista and presidential candidate for Partido Democrático. Cristiano Mario Guerra Leal analyzes political system more than other memoirists.
137. Guerra Leal, Mario. (?) *Más allá de la grilla*. México: Editorial Diana, 1984. 153 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1950–1979
Lawyer and critic of political system, Mario Guerra Leal describes imprisonment in el Reclusorio Preventivo Norte. Images of favorites among presidents rarely harmonize with official histories. Although action takes place mainly in 1970s, Guerra Leal reflects upon earlier decades of history.
138. Guerrero, Euquerio. (1907–) *Imágenes de mi vida*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1986. 297 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1907–1986
Lawyer, professor, writer, rector of University of Guanajuato, supreme court justice, and senator, Guerrero was born in Guanajuato. Representing government under President Luis Echeverría, he traveled to Europe, South America and regions of Muslim world. In 1979 he began working for Instituto Nacional de la Senectud (National Institute for Aged). Memoirs are as much of place as of person.

139. Guerrero, Salvador. (1919–) *Memorias, a West Texas Life* edited by Arnaldo de León. Texas Tech University Press, 1991. 126 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1915–1989
Born in Coahuila in 1917, author spent first seven years of life in Mexico. Because of Revolution, family moved to Villa Acuña and finally to San Angelo, Texas. Guerrero is success story of Mexican immigrant who survived in Anglo culture: segregated schools, Protestantism, high school graduation, WWII and army and civic leadership in Odessa, Texas. Active in G.I. Forum, he was also radio host and county commissioner.
140. Guerrero Tarquín, Alfredo. (1909–1983) *Memorias de un agrarista: pasajes de la vida de un hombre y de toda una región del estado de Guanajuato, 1913–1938*. México: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1987. 2 v.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1913–1938
First of three-volume autobiography, compiled with aid of three anthropologists communicates life of self-taught man of people who witnessed later years of revolutionary process in home state. Guerrero Tarquín was presidente municipal (mayor?) of San Luis de la Paz and also secretary general and treasurer of two rural organizations. In land redistribution (the ejido), local hostility such as *cristeros* inhibited ideals of movement. Volume II continues struggle for land reform.
141. Guerrero Tarquín, Alfredo. (1909–1983) *Reminiscencias de un viaje a través de la Sierra Gorda por Xichú y Atarjea*. México: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1988. 355 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1938
After events of *Memorias* (q.v. 140) author inspects agrarian communities in indicated geographical area. As stated in introduction, "He narrates the situation that he finds. The new agrarian policies are seen as reflected in places he visits. But narration goes beyond this in that it constitutes an introduction to the region that makes the reader feel he has been there." (p.7)
142. Guízar Ocegüera, José. (?) *Episodios de la Guerra Cristera y ... México*. B. Costa-Amic, 1976. 172 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1923–1976
Militant *cristero*, Guízar Ocegüera first initiates reader into history of *cristeros* who favored church against government mainly in Jalisco, Michoacán, Colima (el Bajío) and Zacatecas. Much of action centers in Cotija, Michoacán where author helps found Liga Defensora de la Libertad Religiosa. He evaluates results of *Cristero* movement from perspective of 50 years.
143. Gurrión, Evaristo C. (1879–1913) *Memorias que, a grandes rasgos escribe Evaristo C. Gurrión acerca de la vida política de su hermano Adolfo del mismo apellido*. México: H. Ayuntamiento Popular de Juchitán, Oax., 1983. 43 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1879–1914
Author involves self and family in rendering life and details of martyred brother Adolfo C. Gurrión. From poor family and a school teacher, he opposed dictatorship and corresponded for anarchist newspaper, "Regeneración." In 1913, Federals took him from prison and shot him. Remainder of book enumerates honors paid to Adolfo in Juchitán.
144. Gutiérrez, Carmen A. (?–1960?) *Mujeres presbiterianas de México*. Kingsville, Texas: Imprenta de la Escuela Presbiteriana Panamericana, 1964. 39 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1924?–1960?
Presbyterian minister born in Jiliapan, Hidalgo. Gutiérrez served as a counselor to Unión Nacional Presbiteriana de Sociedades Femeninas, an organization headed by his wife. Paraphrase from him gives both purpose and tone of book. He admires wife and other Presbyterian women who work to honor the Lord. He mingles autobiographical data with praise for women and with fervor for religion.
145. Gutiérrez de Mendoza, Juana Belén. (1875–1942) "Autobiografía: Apuntes" in *Juana Belén Gutiérrez de Mendoza, 1875–1942: Extraordinaria precursora de la Revolución mexicana de Angeles Mendieta Alatorre*. México: Impresores de Morelos, 1983. 36 p.
Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1901–1913
 Fascinating self taught woman from San Juan del Rio, Durango Gutiérrez de Mendoza sold goats in 1901 in order to buy printing press and denounce dictatorship. In spite of harassment by authorities, she kept newspaper “Vésper” going, reinitiating it three different times. Friend of Flores Magóns and member of Liberal Party Ponciano Arriaga, Juana Belén was deported.

146. Guzmán, Eulalia. (1890–) *Lo que vi and oí*. México: Tip. SAG, s.d.R.L., 1941. 123 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1936–1939
 School teacher and archeologist, Eulalia Guzmán, commissioned by Alfonso Caso and José Vasconcelos, made several trips to Europe on behalf of Mexican culture. Upon returning to Mexico in 1940, she recorded impressions of European reactions to Mussolini and to Hitler. Anecdotal, vignettes of fascist Europe suggest indignation of free world towards aggression precipitating WWII. Collected articles form a type of memoir.
147. Guzmán, Humberto. (1948–) *De cuerpo entero: Humberto Guzmán*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 63 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1954–1989
 Novelist and short story writer, Guzmán discloses self in inner title of autobiography, “Confesiones de una sombra (...o de una generación).” Clearly in pessimistic book his writing self is dark shadow. In locating writing I, at times self distorted in hallucination, Guzmán confesses little of family but much on unfair imprisonment and treatment in Acapulco jail; prison chapters interweave with 1968 Tlateloco observed by nine-year-old writer. Both experiences, menacing and victimizing, form core of autobiography.
148. Guzmán, Martín Luis. (1887–1976) *Medias palabras: correspondencia 1913–1959*. Edición, prólogo (epistolar), notas y apéndice documental de Fernando Curiel. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1991. 205 p.
 Genre: Letters
 Period covered: 1913–1959
 Arranged chronologically and geographi-
- cally, letters are postmarked Mexico, Mexico-Paris, Manhattan-Madrid, Madrid-Paris, Madrid-Buenos Aires, and Madrid-Rio de Janeiro. Guzmán wrote 62 letters; Reyes, 43. Correspondence discloses more of personality of Guzmán, a struggling writers in exile to his “mentor” Reyes, always compassionate and full of advice. Reyes, detailing antipathy for politics, penned best and most autobiographical letters in 1930 from Rio de Janeiro. Curiel superbly edited collection.
149. Henríquez Ureña, Pedro. (1889–1959-Life dates of Reyes) *Epistolario íntimo, 1906–1946/Pedro Henríquez Ureña and Alfonso Reyes*. Santo Domingo: UNPHU, 1981. 3 vols.
 Genre: Letters
 Period covered: 1906–1946
 As prologue states, “This collection contains the correspondence of an entire life that crossed between Pedro Henríquez Ureña and Alfonso Reyes, two glories of Spanish American letters and thought of our century.” (p.5) Reyes lays bare more of self than in autobiographies, *Albores y Parentalia*. Postmarked Cuba, Spain, France, Argentina and Brazil, letters disclose mainly intellectual life but also portrays family, surroundings and opinions on political events both abroad and in México.
150. Hernández, Octavio Andrés. (1917–) *Entre la vista y la nada: Los primeros 97 días de mi negra negrura*. México: Miguel Angel Porrúa, 1987. 335 p.
 Genre: Memoir
 Period covered: 1922?–1982?
 With congenital eye problem, jurist was unable to receive normal education. However, even self taught, he managed to acquire sufficient learning to become lawyer. He relives 97 days of blindness. Much philosophical dialogue as in thoughts on suicide.
151. Hidalgo y Esnaurrizar, José Manuel. (1826–1896) *Un hombre de mundo escribe sus impresiones, cartas*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1960. 424 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1861–1896
 Although written as letters, collection actually suits characteristics of memoir. José Hidalgo, whose Spanish father prospered

- under Iturbide, was Secretary of Mexican Legation in France. He and other aristocratic exiles connived to stem republicanism in Mexico by imposing a European monarch. Hidalgo moved in best circles writing gossipy letters about royalty and fellow émigrés. Record of cultured Mexican in Europe.
152. Huerta, Elena. (1908–) *Al círculo se cierra*. Saltillo, Coahuila, México: Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, 1990. 198 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1908–1985
Telephone operator, union organizer, artist, Marxist, painter, world traveler and mother, Elena Huerta led exciting life. Born in Saltillo at end of Porfiriato, she traveled to U.S., Scandinavian countries, China, Cuba and Soviet Union. A determined woman, she was successful due to own initiative.
153. Ibarguengoitia, Jorge. (1928–1983) *Autopsias rápidas; selección de Guillermo Sheridan*. México, D.F.: Vuelta, 1988. 290 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered:
Posthumous collection of selected articles written by Ibarguengoitia between 1969 and 1976 for "Excelesior." Unintended as autobiography, selection functions as lifewriting because in editorial essays he makes known much of self: family, career, film criticism, relationships with literature and how he writes. "Confesiones de un 'Boy Scout'" most autobiographical. Pervasive humor and sarcasm.
154. Ibarguengoitia, Jorge. (1928–1983) *La casa de usted y otros viajes*. México: Joaquín Mortiz, 1991. 338 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1969–1976
Ibarguengoitia autobiographizes sporadically in third and final collection of journals edited by Guillermo Sheridan. Always with caustic humor, journalist locates self in writings. Like Salvador Novo, he makes travel writing a form of autobiography by not distancing himself from foreign experience with guide-book prose. In centering on Mexico City, Acapulco and Revolution through family's hacienda, he brings forth self.
155. Iduarte, Andrés. (1907–1984) *Semblanzas*. México: Editorial Galache, 1984. 329 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1928–1973
Much that Iduarte writes is autobiography. He collects biographical sketches published between 1961 and 1971. As humanist scholar and teacher of Spanish American literature at Columbia University, Iduarte personally knew many of intellectual contemporaries usually from Americas. In sketching them, he presents self leaving remnants of autobiographical data throughout 42 pieces.
156. Isunza Aguirre, Agustín. (1917?–?) *Ateneo de mis mocedades*. México: Ediciones Asociación Regional de Ateneistas del D.F., 1959. 140 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1932–1937
Isunza Aguirre nostalgically views adolescent years in Saltillo's Ateneo Fuente School in Saltillo and sympathetically portrays curriculum, professors, school chums and self. Covers history of Ateneo Fuente in first two chapters.
157. Juárez, Benito. (1806–1872) *Correspondencia Juárez-Santacilia 1858–1867*. México: Secretaria de Marina, 1972. 425 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1858–1867
Juárez wrote letters of official nature to son-in-law and secretary, Pedro Santacilia during difficult decade of Intervention. Occasionally compassionate family man emerges. Collection complements *Apuntes para mis hijos*.
158. Kelley, Jane Holden. (?) *Yaqui Women: Contemporary Life Histories*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1978. 265 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1880–1920
Kelley collaborated with Rosalio Moisés on *Tall Candle* and also composed oral autobiographies of four Yaqui women. Technically biographies due to third person narration, these differ little from "I" narratives. Balancing Yaqui culture/history with individual personality, Kelley discusses anthropological format and technique in first 113 pages.
159. Krauze, Ethel. (1954–) *De Cuerpo Entero: Ethel Krauze*. México: Ediciones Corunda,

1990. 57 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910?–1990
Krauze traces immediate Jewish ancestry from czarist Russia to Mexico. In Yiddish-Spanish environment young writer introduces family, but main love is María, Indian-Mexican Catholic maid. Forced to attend Jewish school, Krauze resents her heritage.
160. Larbaud, Valery. (1881–1957-Life years of Reyes) *Correspondance, 1923–1952: Valery Larbaud, Alfonso Reyes; avant-propos de Marcel Bataillon*, introd. et notes de Paulette Patout. Paris: Didier, 1972. 328 p. (Correspondence, 1923–1952: Valery Larbaud, Alfonso Reyes; with preface by Marcel Bataillon)
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1923–1952
Reyes wrote 26 to Valery Larbaud, French novelist and creator of South American millionaire traveling in Europe. Value of collection, in addition to Reyes's love of literary themes and delight in friendship, resides in uniqueness of epistolary exchange between Reyes and correspondent from non-Hispanic culture.
161. Leal, Felicitos. (1918-Birth year of Godoy) *Emma Godoy en vivo*. México: Editorial Jus, 1990. 241 p.
Genre: Oral autobiography
Period covered: 1956?–1988
Poet and novelist, Godoy in as-told-to-another autobiography concerns self more with values and existential thoughts than concrete reality. Leal, conscientious of position of autobiographer of another, explains use of Godoy's voice which carries narration. Interrogator and recorder of Godoy, Leal taped last decade of conversations. Materials cohere in associational form.
162. Leduc, Renato. (1897–1986) *Cuando éramos menos*. México: Cal y Arena, 1989. 169 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1897–1914
Journalist, telegraphist and Villista, Leduc tells about youth without intervention of another as in *Renato y sus amigos* (q.v. 62). An antidote to nostalgia for Porfiriato, Leduc realistically recounts schooling, early work, Revolution, friendships and love affairs. Readable autobiography influenced by journalism.
163. Lemus Olvera, Rafael. (1955–) *Cuando las puertas se abren*. México: Editorial Oasis, 1984. 63 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1983
Memoir of 1983 journalism student brutally arrested by (DIPD) Dirección de Investigaciones para la Prevención de la Delincuencia. Accused of plotting to kidnap, but with no substantiating evidence, author was in detention for six days.
164. Leñero, Vicente. (1933–) *De cuerpo entero: Vicente Leñero*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1992. 56 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1957–1991
"Scenes from the Life of a Writer" subtitles autobiography of dramatist. With humor Leñero recovers early experiences at writing, motive behind drama, "Los albañiles," and friendship with Manuel Puig. Debunking sainthood of Juan José Arreola, Juan Rulfo and Gabriel García Márquez, he notes hierarchy among writers especially in relations with Carmen Barcells.
165. Leñero, Vicente. (1933–) *Vivir del teatro*. México: Editorial Joaquín Mortiz, 1982. 255 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1969–1981
Playwright speaks frankly of experiences in theater. Behind-the-scenes view privileges reader to gestation and fruition of Leñero's major productions: "Pueblo rechazado," "Los albañiles," "El juicio," "Los hijos de Sánchez," etc.
166. Leñero, Vicente. (1935–) *Vivir del teatro II*. México: Editorial J. Mortiz, 1990. 224 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1981–1988
A continuation of volume I's (q.v. 165) life in theater, volume encompasses following plays: "Los vagabundos," "Martirio de Morelos," "¡Pelearán diez rounds!," "Señora," "Jesucristo Gómez," "Las noches blancas 2," and "¿Te acuerdas de Rulfo, Juan José Arreola?" Like its companion, *Vivir II* brings out politics behind theatrical productions.
167. León Ossorio y Aguero, Adolfo. (1890–?) *¡Secuestro! Historia de una gran infamia*. México: 1971. 109 p.
Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1959

Maderista and revolutionary, León Ossorio in published letter disagreed with ex-president Adolfo Ruiz Cortines. According to author, both Ruiz Cortines and Adolfo López Mateos connived to kidnap and imprison him on uninhabited Revillagigedo Islands off Pacific coast.

168. León Uranga, Luis L. (1890–1981) *Crónica del poder: en los recuerdos de un político en el México revolucionario*. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987. 479 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1888–1979

Head of Department of Agriculture for state of Sonora, senator, Secretary of Agriculture, interim governor of Chihuahua and founding member of Partido Nacional Revolucionario, Luis L. León was expelled from Mexico with General Calles in 1936. Resuming active career upon return in 1940, he pens memoirs typical of politician for absence of chapters on childhood and family. Insertion of too many documents inhibits reading.

169. Loera Y Chávez, Agustín. (1894–1961) *Estampas provincianas*. México, D.F.: Editorial Cultura, 1953. 57 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1900?

Diplomat and publisher, Loera y Chávez evokes native Aguascalientes in six chapters relating mainly to families and locale. Filtering city of Aguascalientes through young self, he recalls Spaniard Azorín and countryman Maillfert (q.v. 188, 189, 190).

170. Lombardo de Miramón, Concepción. (1835–) *Memorias de Concepción Lombardo de Miramón*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1980. 678 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1835–1917

Author was married to Miguel Miramón, military, president of México, conservative and supporter of Maximilian. Through long memoir she discloses aspects of society. An aristocrat, Lombardo de Miramón moved in circles of power. Without insights of Scottish foreigner, Frances Calderón de la Barca, fast moving memoirs have *costumbristic* value.

171. López, Arcadia H. (1909–) *Barrio Teacher*. Houston, Texas: Arte Público Press, 1992. 81 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1909–1991

Born in Sabinas, Hidalgo in 1909, Arcadia Hernández López with family fled to San Antonio, Texas in 1913. Aside from infrequent returns to birthplace, author spent life as teacher for 46 years in San Antonio. A female version of Horatio Alger, but in education, she struggled to finish high school and college to become pioneer in bilingual education. Story reflects invisibility of border in continuation of Mexican culture into Southwest.

172. López Fuentes, Isaac. (1899–?) *Facetas de mi vida de 83 años: Autobiografía de Isaac López Fuentes*. México: s.n., 1983. 106 p.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1899–1977

López Fuentes, telegraph operator for 35 years in Oaxaca and in Mexico City, rose to rank of superintendent, involved self in labor movement and wrote book on telegraph service. Refreshing innocence and gusto.

173. López Matoso, Antonio. (1761–1825) *Viaje de Perico Ligerero al país de los moros: a critical edition of Antonio López Matoso's unpublished diary, 1816–1820*. New Orleans: Tulane University, 1972. 114 p.

Genre: Journal

Period covered: 1816–1820

López Matoso, suspected of conspiracy against Spanish government in Mexico and exiled to Ceuta in 1816, wrote one of first autobiographical journals of 19th century. Describing journey from Mexico City to Veracruz to Habana and back, he creates autobiography. Editor Tatum best captures López Matoso's self portrayal with words "alternate jocose-tragic tone" (p. xi).

174. López Portillo, José. (1920–) *Mis tiempos: biografía y testimonio político*. México, D.F.: Fernández, 1988. 2 vols.

Genre: Memoirs

Period covered: 1920–1986

President from 1976 to 1982, López Portillo concentrates on public personality for private life is obscured. Documents comprise portion of volume I and all of volume II. Essay devoted to single theme, pertinent notes abstracted from diary and finally ret-

respective view of events under concise paragraph entitled "Ahora digo," suggest structure of material. Although last tome is undigested, López Portillo involves more of personality than other Mexican politicians in memoirs.

175. López-Portillo y Rojas, Jose. (1850–1923) *Egipto y Palestina; apuntes de viaje*. México, Díaz de León y White, 1874. 2 vols.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1871–1874
Mainly writer of regionalist fiction of realist-naturalist period, López Portillo y Rojas, upon law school graduation traveled for three years. Two volumes on Egypt and Palestine fall into category of travel autobiography: recounting personal experiences and analyzing culture and including dialogue, notes, moods and feelings.
176. López Salinas, Samuel. (1900–) *La batalla de Zacatecas: recuerdos imborrables que dejan impacto para toda la vida*. México: Ediciones Botas, 1964. 49 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1914
Author, as twelve-year old boy, recalls Revolution in Zacatecas. Pancho Villa and Army of North in a bloody battle destroyed Huerta's army.
177. López Velarde, Ramón. (1888–1921) *Correspondencia con Eduardo J. Correa y otros escritos juveniles [1905–1913]*. Edición de Guillermo Sheridan. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1991. 287 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1905–1913
Guillermo Sheridan in 1988 discovered unpublished works (165 pages of letters and 94 pages of poetry and essays) of Zacatecan poet. López Velarde penned forty-five letters to Correa, Catholic poet, editor and founder of several journals and newspapers in Aguascalientes. López Velarde wrote letters after leaving seminary and starting law school. Sheridan, superbly editing collection, noted in introduction its contents: "The letters...insinuate who he [López Velarde] is, what he thinks and what he feels and what he does..." (p. 19).
178. Loret de Mola, Carlos. (1921–) *Confesiones de un gobernador*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1978. 306 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1970–1976
Journalist, congressman and governor of Yucatán under Luis Echeverría Alvarez, Loret de Mola is refreshing memoirist. Confessional writings suggest workings of political system and frustrations with national government.
179. Loustaunau, Adolfo C. (1910–?) *Los dos mundos de Fitín: Relato auto-biográfico*. Hermosillo, 1986. 287 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1968
Loustaunau narrates chronologically life in two worlds, childhood and adolescence in Chihuahua and Sonora; maturity in Tucson, Arizona. Focusing somewhat on orphaned childhood, he maintains reserve of memoirist. No emotional or personal elements interrupt factual account.
180. Lozano Rocha, Erasmo. (1912–) *Remembranzas-opiniones y críticas*. Cananea, Sonora, 1991. 468 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1877–1989?
Memoir intermixes autobiography, biographies of Mexicans, anecdotes, political life and newsclippings relevant to author. Lozano Rocha, primarily a lawyer, was born in Nuevo León but spent part of life in Texas, where he received Baptist education, Mexico City and Cananea, Sonora. Protestantism and relationship through blood or marriage to a nucleus of Mexican Baptists living in Nuevo León, e.g., Westrup and Rocha, make Lozano Rocha unique. Memoirs of Mexicans Protestants are rare.
181. Lugo de Santoyo, Alicia. (1905–) *Mexicali de mi juventud: relatos intrascendentes, 1922–1932*. [México]: Edamex, 1988. 90 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1922–1932
Lugo de Santoyo spent her youth in border cities in Baja California, Mexicali, Tijuana and Ensenada. Most interesting work was secretary of General Abelardo Rodríguez (future president) but then governor of Baja California and later for Governor Carlos Trejo Lerdo de Tejada. Trip to Europe in 1930s and marriage highlighted tranquil life.

182. Luna Arroyo, Antonio. (1905–1982-Life years of Juan O’Gorman) *Juan O’Gorman: autobiografía, juicios críticos y documentación exhaustiva sobre su obra*. México: Cuadernos Populares de Pintura Mexicana Moderna, 1973. 528 p.
Genre: Oral autobiography
Period covered: 1905–1970?
Architect and muralist O’Gorman taped memoirs at behest of Luna Arroyo. 126-page document, comprised of clusters of information under thematic labels, suggests presence of Luna Arroyo. Yet interference does not distract from informative value for information. O’Gorman frankly discusses family and details aspects of life in art and architecture.
183. Luquín, Eduardo. (1896–) *Autobiografía*. México [Ecuador 000' 0"], 1967. 454 p.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1896–1959
Espigas de infancia y adolescencia. 1896–1915.
Mentions birth in Sayula, Jalisco, describes childhood home, primary school, friends, adolescence, education, uncles and beginning of military career in first of three autobiographies within this collection.
Corona de espigas. 1915?–1928?
Luquín fought in Revolution under Venustiano Carranza and in 1925 entered diplomatic corps. In *Corona* Luquín refers to poverty while in Paris and Madrid, return to Mexico and assignment to London. He maximizes what is possible with travel and autobiography for presence saturates every moment in Europe. Luquín knew several of *los Contemporáneos*.
El regreso. 1918–1960
By far the longest of the three combined books, *El regreso* images the diplomat at height of career in Ecuador, Brazil, Spain, the Hague, Chile, England and Cuba. He knew significant writers and diplomats and accordingly vignettes them. Only two other autobiographers equal or surpass him as vignettist, Martín Luis Guzmán and Victorian Salado Alvarez. Luquín, one of Mexico’s best autobiographers, merits more attention.
184. Macedo López, Juan. (1910–) *Viaje alrededor de la nostalgia*. Colima, México: Universidad de Colima, 1986. 2 vols.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1923–1940?
Teacher, director of both Colima’s normal school and public education for state, Macedo López was also journalist. Typical of regionalists, he combines autobiography with history and *costumbrismo* and anecdotes. He remembers city, poets, family, friends and teachers in autobiographical but independent essays that in toto give feeling of yesterday’s Colima.
185. Madero, Gustavo A. (1875–1913) *Gustavo A. Madero: epistolario/selección y prólogo de Ignacio Solares*. México: Editorial Diana, 1991. 239 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1901–1913
Younger brother of martyred Francisco I. Madero, Gustavo was senator, director of finances of brother’s campaign, founder of the Progressive Constitutional Party and secretary of treasury of provisional government in 1911. Letters, written to Gustavo’s wife, Carolina Villarreal de Madero, suggest happy marriage of their authors and Gustavo’s success as businessman. Eighty-six letters postmarked Mexico and U.S., image caring father and husband. Editor Solares wants to correct impression that Gustavo Madero exploited Revolution for own purposes.
186. Madero Olivares, Enrique. (1900–) *Memoorias*. México: Editorial Jus, 1983. 61 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900–1970
Mining engineer, industrialist, president of Mexican Red Cross, Madero Olivares quickly notes major contours of life. Cousin of martyred president, he belonged to aristocracy of Monterrey, a privileged status reflected in education and travel.
187. Magdaleno, Mauricio. (1906–1986) *Tierra y viento*. México, D.F.: Editorial Stylo, 1948. 244 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1936–1945
Novelist, dramatist, short story writer and screenplay writer, Magdaleno reveals self in autobiography Present work, collection of articles, is fragmented. Visiting Querétaro, Veracruz, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí and other places, Magdalena discloses self in first person narrative with subjective interpretation of locale.

188. Mailliefert, Alfredo. (1889–1941) *Ancla en el tiempo, gentes y paisajes*. Morelia, Michoacán: Universidad michoacana, 1940. 192 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1895?–1920?
Mailliefert revives Porfirian Michoacán in 83 vignettes of personalities mainly from youth. Untouched by realities of dictatorship, Morelia's doctors, street vendors, poets, priests and other assorted types emerge in perfection of nostalgia. Yet *Ancla* qualifies as autobiography for Mailliefert's relationship to individuals and environment. Spaniard Azorín and J. Rubén Romero justly find mention here.
189. Mailliefert, Alfredo. (1889–1941) *Laudanza de Michoacán; Morelia, Pátzcuaro, Uruapan*. México: Universidad Nacional de México, 1937. 148 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900s
"Memoirs" is almost too unpoetic term to describe impressionistic vignettes that comprise book. Author remembers three colonial cities of native Michoacán resulting in mood and atmosphere rather than normal tourist information.
190. Mailliefert, Alfredo. (1889–1941) *Los libros que leí*. México: Imprenta Universitaria, 1942. 255 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1938?
Reactions to books become more than reviews or other types of analysis when reader records feelings and surroundings that engender them. Such is present work of Mailliefert who shares 24 of favorite European and Mexican authors. Collection of subjective reactions brings out Mailliefert's autobiography through tastes in reading.
191. Maldonado, Enrique J. (1906–) *Jirones de mi vida*. México: "Morales Hnos." 1963. 2 vols.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1906–1963?
Book anomalous for Mexican autobiography for capturing entire life and exposing many unpleasant situations. Born into poverty in Huatabampo, Sonora, Maldonado's early life was plagued by hard work and disaster. He held many jobs from low employments to purchaser for department of agriculture, registrar for correspondence school, journalist, politician in Partido de la Revolución Mexicana, and several government positions. Compared to poignancy of youth, second volume loses in intensity because of maturity. Prosperous, he goes to Europe and in travel memoirs, self becomes displaced. Critical autobiography deserves more attention.
192. Maldonado Sánchez, Braulio. (1903–) *Braulio*. México: Talleres Gráficos del Gobierno de Baja California, 1986. 116 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1903–1960?
Born in San José del Cabo, Maldonado Sánchez, federal deputy (senator), also served as governor of Baja California, 1953–1959. Lawyer, soldier, co-founder of Leftist Socialist Party and bracero in U.S., he enjoyed varied career. Memoirs and supporting documents touch on these with little on family and personality.
193. Mangas Alfaro, Roberto. (?) *México en el Aconcagua. Los capítulos La Cumbre y Buenos Aires por Roberto García Juárez*. México: Ediciones "Eugene," 1948. 236 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1947?
A firm believer in *Guadalupanismo*, author and colleagues in 1947 set out to conquer Argentina's Aconcagua, highest peak in hemisphere. Memoirs depict struggles in ascent. Mangas Alfaro notes other achievers such as Argentine Juan Jorge Link.
194. Maples Arce, Manuel. (1898–1981) *Mi vida por el mundo*. México: Universidad veracruzana, 1983. 379 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1935–1972?
Continuing *Soberana juventud* Maples Arce relies on form of memoir to describe life in diplomatic corps: Belgium, Poland, Italy, Portugal, England, Panama, Chile, Colombia, Japan and Pakistan. Recording external life rather than creative life of poet, in passing he mentions family and friends. *Vida por el mundo* proves that adult years lack intensity of youth.
195. Marín, Mariano B. (1897–) *Recuerdos de la revolución constitucionalista: segunda edición; La rebelión delahuertista en Tamaulipas*: tercera edición. Ciudad Victo-

- ria: Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, 1977. 109 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1914–1934
Soldier in Constitutionalist army under General César López de Lara, Marín recounts military adventures in Tamaulipas. Clear and concise, he limits self to military life. For participation in aborted Delahuertista movement against President Obregón, Marín went into exile in U.S.
196. Marín Rodríguez, Gregorio. (1933?–) *Tiempo de hablar; otra cara del periodismo*. [México?: s.n., c. 1988] 236 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1950–1964
Marín Rodríguez from San Luis Potosí worked at various jobs before becoming reporter. Involved in state politics especially in opposition to regional caudillo Gonzalo N. Santos (q.v. 298), Marín Rodríguez is attentive to local personalities.
197. Marroquín Pámanes, Enrique. (1903–?) *Anécdotas del güero Marroquín*. México: Dirección General de Culturas Populares de la SEP, 1988. 400 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1895–1988
Aptly-told memoir and source for popular culture for author's chronological reconstruction of life around independent incidents involving events or personalities. Farmer, hacendado, pioneer aviator, and mainly a personality, Marroquín lived in La Laguna (Coahuila-Durango) area. Although he knew many important men (Pancho Villa, Juan Andreu Almazán, Elías Calles, Cantínflas, Saturnino Cedillo, Avila Camacho, Miguel Alemán, Jesús Urueta and Portes Gil), Lázaro Cárdenas, whom he aided with land redistribution in 1930s, dominates.
198. Martínez, Jorge. (?) *Memorias y reflexiones de un obispo*. México: Editorial Villicaña, 1986. 526 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1984–1985
First volume diary of bishop highlights problems of contemporary priest and church dignitary. Present-day church, self examination and efforts at change acquire tone and content similar to vol. II, (q.v. 199).
199. Martínez, Jorge. (?) *Memorias y tonterías de un obispo*. 2a parte. México: Grupo Editorial Ecumene, 1990. 429 p.
Genre: Diary
Period covered: 1985–1986
Bishop's twenty-month diary blending spiritual with mundane betrays profundity not suggested by title. Through entries Martínez scatters autobiography but religious sentiment predominates. He shares readings, thoughts about parishioners, duties, mystical role of church in revolutionary Mexico, daily activities, etc.
200. Martínez, Luis María. (1881–1956). *A propósito de un viaje*. 2ed. Méjico, Administración de "La Cruz," 1941. 171 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1935
Author, Archbishop of Morelia, travels to U.S., Spain, France, Italy and Egypt. Religious orientation to all tourist sites make for travel memoir. Own advice best summarizes philosophy and technique of travel. "The most exquisite of our lives is inside of ourselves; the outside is only stimulus or nourishment, and at times an extension of our intimate lives" (p. 8).
201. Martínez López, Adolfo. (?) *Vivir... Recordando la escuela normal de Jalisco*. Guadalajara, Jalisco, México: Unidad Editorial, 1988. 130 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1939–1987
In 1987, the Normal School of Jalisco's birthday coincided with president's "year of *normalismo*." Martínez López pays homage to alma mater by remembering 1939–1945 generation, faculty, students, staff, educational plant and certification as teacher. He affectionately recalls normal school, essential part of educational system.
202. Massolo, Alejandra. (1946- Birth year of la señora Aurora). *Memoria del Pedregal, memorias de mujer: Testimonio de una colona*. México: Mujeres para el Diálogo, 1988. 32 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1965–1982?
La señora Aurora, a 38-year old woman living in Pedregal de Santo Domingo de Los Reyes in Coyoacán in Mexico City, belongs to city's poorest class. An articulate survivor, she has four children, fights against a

- city government that destroys her home, works to build a school, and in short becomes politicized. Introduction, description of Pedregal, reflections of women's roles and bibliography enhance document. Massola lauds value of testimony, but mentions nothing on methodology.
203. Mediz Bolio, Antonio. (1884–1957) *A la sombra de mi ceiba: relatos fáciles*. México: Ediciones Botas, 1956. 286 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900?–1940?
Politician, diplomat, poet, dramatist, and Mayanist (*La tierra del faisán y del venado*), Mediz Bolio has left type of fragmented memoir. Expressing some personal experience of author, each thematically-joined *relato* comprises an independent unit: childhood in Yucatan, diplomatic corps, Revolution, and Yucatecan culture.
204. Mejido, Manuel. (1932–) *El camino de un reportero*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1984. 332 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1954–1972
Manuel Mejido, creative and enterprising reporter, roamed world in search of stories. Each of twenty-one chapters involves an international event usually outside Hispanic world. Focusing on external for a limited number of years, work clearly creates memoir.
205. Mendoza, Lydia. (1916–) *Lydia Mendoza: A Family Autobiography*/compiled and introduced by Chris Strachwitz and James Nicolopolos. Houston, Texas: Arte Público Press, 1993. 409 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1928–1984?
“Lydia Mendoza was first woman performer of vernacular music to emerge as star from fledgling business of commercial recording of Mexican-American country music” (p. ix). Although Lydia dominates, other members of northern Mexico family come into view for careers in music. From San Antonio, Texas, family toured Southwest and Mexico. Constructed from interviews with entire family, autobiography incorporates much Mexican popular lore such as songs and variety acts. Mexican-born Mendoza family survived as entertainers in occasionally hostile Anglo environment.
206. Mendoza, María Luisa. (1927–) *De cuerpo entero: María Luisa Mendoza*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 55 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1927–1991
From Guanajuato, Mendoza, novelist, journalist, lecturer, politician and interior decorator, has interests in intellectual habits (reading, writing and orating). Abstract life outweighs concrete, i.e., revelations of self generally displace both Mexico and immediate surroundings. Intellectual and emotional self emerges.
207. Mendoza Barragán, Ezequiel. (1893–) *Testimonio cristero: memorias del autor Ezequiel Mendoza Barragán*; presentación de Jean Meyer. México: Editorial Jus, 1990. 421 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1922–1929
Based on writings and conversations of Mendoza Barragán, Meyer conjures an insider's view of Calles's persecution of cristeros in 1922. Difficult to note interference or presence of recorder.
208. Mendoza-López, Margarita. (1910?–1985) *El teatro de ayer de mis recuerdos*. México: Porrúa, 1985. 159 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1890–1967?
Author remembers theater mainly through lives of parents, Luiz Mendoza López, promotor and creator of musicals and Bertha Mendoza López, costumer and theater operator. Family toured Mexico and U.S. Theater history predominates over personality.
209. Menéndez González, Antonio. (1926–) *El diario de un conscripto*. México: [s.n.], 1946. 319 p.
Genre: Diary
Period covered: 1944–1946
Drafted Yucateco, Menéndez González with day-to-day entries reports on military life from the ranks. Leaving Yucatan for Mexico City, he joined medical corps. Anecdotal, personal and absorbing, diary complements many military life stories.
210. Mesa Andraca, Manuel. (1893–) *Relatos autobiográficos con las compañías petroleras: mi vinculación con la reforma agraria*. México: Editoriales Nuestro Tiempo, 1981.

- 168 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1918–1922?
Active in both oil and agriculture, author recounts beginnings of career. Narrative useful for perspective on economy. However, little of family, personal life or personality surface in memoirs of active life. After 1922, Mesa Andraca became more involved in agriculture and in politics.
211. Meyers, Kathleen Ann. (1655–1719—Life years of María de San Joseph) *Becoming a Nun in Seventeenth Century Mexico*. An Edition of the Spiritual Autobiography of María de San Joseph (vol. I) unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brown, 1986. 206 p.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1656–1687
Sister María Joseph, born Juana Palacio Berruecos in Tepeacan near Puebla, describes early life and frustrations with family because of determination to enter convent. Later volumes, according to Meyers, concentrate more on religious life.
212. Miramón, Miguel. (1832–1876) *“Cartas del general Miguel Miramón a su esposa.”* In *Memorias de Concepción Lombardo de Miramón*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1980. 193 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1858–1867
Conservative general and president of Mexico, Miramón fighting Juárez and Liberals, was shot at Querétaro in 1876 as partisan of Maximilian. Postmarked Mexico, U.S. and Europe, letters indicate gentler side of general, also devoted husband and father. In Rome, presence of pope at mass excites Miramón.
213. Monroy Rivera, Oscar. (1933–) *Esas voces lejanas: autobiografía III*. México: Alta Pimería Pro Arte y Cultura, 1987. 245 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1963–1977
In vein similar to *Sueños sin retorno* (q.v. 214) Monroy Rivera continues memoirs with mixture of letters, poetry and narration. Loyal Sonorense and combative critic of Mexican culture, he wrote *El señor presidente enanonia*.
214. Monroy Rivera, Oscar. (1933–) *Sueños sin retorno: autobiográfico II*. México: Alta Pimería Pro Arte y Cultura, 1986. 122 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1948–1963
Poet, essayist and fanatic Vasconcelista, Monroy Rivera recalls years from age fifteen to thirty. Student in Hermosillo, Guadalajara and later Mexico City, he became criminologist.
215. Montalbán, Ricardo. (1920–) *Reflection: A Life in Two Worlds*. Ricardo Montalbán, with Bob Thomas. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1980. 164 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1920–1980
Son of Spaniards, actor Montalbán spent first 18 years of life in Mexico, mainly in Torreón. A teenager, he moved to California and became interested in theater and film. Along with career he mentions marriage and family. Title, accurately describing two ethnic worlds of Montalbán, refers to spiritual life.
216. Monterde, Francisco. (1894–) *Personas, revistas y diarios; recopilación y entrevistas por José Martínez Torres*. México: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, 1982. 60 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1908–1964?
Poet, dramatist, novelist and critic in short autobiography notes contributions to periodicals and newspapers to which he contributed during productive life: “El Universal,” “México,” “Ethnos,” “El Imparcial,” “Tricolor,” “Revista de Revistas,” “El Mexicano,” “El Universal ilustrado,” “Biblos,” “Antena,” “Mefistófeles,” “Zig-Zag,” “El Maestro,” “México Moderno,” “Castillos y Leonles,” “El maestro rural,” “América,” “Abside,” “Revista Nacional,” “Revista Militar,” “Gaceta,” “Fervor,” “La Falange,” “Contemporáneos,” “El Libro y el Pueblo,” “El hijo pródigo,” “Síntesis,” “Letras patrias,” “La vida literaria,” “Novedades,” “El Liberal” (Spain) y “La Nación” (Argentina).
217. Montes, Amparo. (1920?–) *Mi vida. En versión de Zita Finol*. México: Edamex, 1988. 126 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1940–1987
Star of Mexican radio, singer Amparo Montes with collaboration of Zita Finol records memoirs. Born into modest family from

- Chiapas, Montes was a celebrity as radio vocalist in 1940s and 1950s. Happy moments of life and other celebrities comprise memoirs.
218. Montes de Oca y Obregón. (1840–1921) *Epistolario de Ipadro Acaico*. Introducción, transcripción y notas de Joaquín Antonio Peñalosa. San Luis Potosí, 1952. 139 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1861–1875
One section of book, “Cartas de Montes de Oca,” comprises sixteen letters written to father from Rome, Florence, Alexander, Jerusalem, Tula and Ciudad Victoria. From Guanajuato and later Bishop of Tamaulipas, humanist, and chaplain for Maximilian, he went into exile during Revolution.
219. Montesinos, José María. (1848–) *Memorias del sargento José María Montesinos*. (Chiapas): Gobierno del Estado de Chiapas, 1984. 279 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1866
Verve, passion and narrative talent of author make one of better memoirs of 19th century Mexico. Sergeant José María Montesinos, along with many other Yucatecos, opposed re-election of Juárez as president of Mexico and Pataleón Domínguez as governor of Yucatan. Sergeant fought on side first of Eutimio Yáñez and later Julián Grajales and Sebastián Escobar. Fernando Castañón, introducing memoirs, justly compares young Montesinos to Bernal Díaz del Castillo. “...he not only carried a rifle but also notebook in which to record his immediate impressions” (p. 16).
220. Moraga, Cherrie. (1952–) *The Lost Generation: Prose and Poetry*. Boston: South End Press, 1993. 197 p.
Genre: hybrid (essay/poetry)
Period covered: 1985–1992
In the same style and anger as *Loving in the War Years* (q.v. 221), *The Last Generation* relates more to Mexico. Moraga, even indicated in her bibliography, finds her past in pre-Columbian myths. A search for self, “Chicana, lesbian, half-breed, poet,” and a discussion of where is the Chicano Movement today dominate as themes. Her continued antipathy to the patriarchal Chicano system is now coupled with the movement’s heterosexism.
221. Moraga, Cherrie. (1952–) *Loving in the War Years: lo que nunca pasó por sus labios*. Boston: South End Press, 1983. 152 p.
Genre: hybrid (essay/poetry)
Period covered: 1976–1983
Essays and poems comprise sporadic autobiography of Chicana-lesbian who mingles lifestory data with essays on Chicanismo but mainly women’s liberation from a patriarchal system. California-born Moraga’s bitter confession and analyses surely incorporate women from both sides of the border (q.v. 220).
222. Montiel, Gustavo. (1936–) *De Comitán a Tapachula: en un autobús de segunda*. México, D.F.: G. Montiel, 1990. 188 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1937–1985
Civil engineer in highway construction, author has written several books relating to places in state of Chiapas. In trip he composes a type of *derrotero* noting cities, history of roads, terrain, individuals and institutions.
223. Montiel, Gustavo. (1936–) *Notas de un viaje al extremo oriente*. México: Costa-Amic, 1961, 218 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1955
Author in short period visits Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Honolulu, Hawaii and San Francisco, California with tour group of other Mexicans. Noting personalities of companions and reacting subjectively to foreign environment places present work in autobiography. *Un mexicano detrás de la cortina de hierro* (1968) fails as lifewriting for its concern with Russian history and objective description of tourist sites.
224. Moreno, María del Pilar. (1907–) *La tragedia de mi vida*. México: Compañía Editorial “Phoenix,” 1922. 70 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1907–1922
María del Pilar Moreno lived pampered life sponsored by her father, politician and head of periodical, “El Heraldo de México.” Politician Tejeda Llorca gunned father down. In retribution, yet by accident, 15-year-old María del Pilar, an adoring daughter, shot Tejeda Llorca. Soap opera qualities, patriar-

- chal system and Latin interpretation of vengeance make *La tragedia* a readable autobiography.
225. Muñiz-Huberman, Angelina. (1936–) *De cuerpo entero: Angelina Muñiz-Huberman*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 47 p.
Genre: Autobiographical essay
Period covered: 1940?–1990?
Author explores unique background: of Jewish-Spanish parents exiled because of Civil War, three years in Cuba, and finally grade school in Mexico. Muñiz-Huberman's other world belongs to creation and writing: ability to adapt self anywhere, writings as a child, travel and perceptions about language, reading, college and literature, literary criticism, first publications and some hints at sources of creation.
226. Muñoz, Esau P. (1884–1967) *Historias de fe y amor, al principio del evangelio en el norte de México: memorias de Esau P. Muñoz*. México: Casa Unida de Publicaciones, 1987. 229 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1828–1906
Muñoz ended life as Methodist minister serving in Villaldama, Monterrey, Torreón, Coahuila and in U.S. Both Jewish and Catholic, Muñoz's family in 19th century converted to Protestantism and suffered rejection and persecution even from relatives. Memoir traces Presbyterian/Methodist origins and evolution of family in Catholic milieu of northern Mexico.
227. Muñoz, Ignacio. (1892–1965) *Verdad y mito de la revolución mexicana (relatada por un protagonista)* tomo II. México: Ediciones populares, S.A., 1960.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1913–1914?
Villista military Muñoz has compiled hybrid memoir in two volumes. First is history; second, with author as participant/observer, deserves label "autobiography." Although firmly opinionated, journalist Muñoz maintains interest with properly placed anecdote.
228. Nájera, Indiana. (1906–) *Páginas íntimas*. México: Costa-Amic, 1970. 260 p.
Genre: Autobiography
Period covered: 1912?–1969?
Journalist, Nájera has also published poetry, short stories and novels and in autobiography, she tries to recapture entire life. Nájera, an unorthodox woman, supported self and children by writing and by selling books, and in spite of a sporadic education, she often broached sociological themes in publications. She does not fit stereotype of woman.
229. Navarrete, Heriberto. (?) *Los cristeros eran así...* México: Editorial Jus, 1968. 105 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1926–1929
Series of loosely-tied anecdotes comprise memoir that complements earlier *Por Dios y por la patria...* (1961). Each chapter revolves around nonfictional heroic incident in daily life of Cristeros of Jalisco.
230. Navarro Corona, Rafael. (1910?–?) *Recuerdos de un futbolista*. Monterrey, México: Impresora Monterrey, 1965. 345 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1914?–1945?
Only autobiography in bibliography written by outstanding athlete. Although Navarro Corona covers large portion of life, he obsesses with football and work merits term "memoirs."
231. Navarro Martínez, Miguel. (1901–?) *Relatos y anécdotas de un cantor, 1901–1954*. México, D.F.: Instituto Nacional de Estudios Históricos de la Revolución Mexicana, 1990. 166 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1906–1954
Of peasant origins, Navarro Martínez, songwriter and musician born in Calimaya, Mexico, was Zapatista, farmer, woodgatherer, freighter, gardener, labor union leader, and organizer of religious pilgrimages. In unusual testimony, he chronologically merges experiences with *corridos* (ballads) of own creation.
232. Negrete, Jorge. (1911–1953) *Gloria y Jorge: Cartas de amor y conflicto*. México: EDAMEX y Claudia de Icaza, 1993. 205 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1941–1952
Popular artist of la *música ranchera* and star in forty films, Jorge Negrete married Gloria Marín and they made four films including "¡Ay Jalisco, no te rajes!" Present collection

comprises 47 love letters to her united with appropriate biography. Except for occasional mention of place, films, and illness, few other items interrupt expressed love. Replete with photographs, biography/auto-biography records life similar to screen portrayal of life. Critical for film as popular culture.

233. Noriega Hope, Carlos. (1896–1934) *El mundo de las sombras; el cine por fuera y por dentro*. México: Andrés Botas, [1920?] 183 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1919–1920
Having lived in U.S., journalist and short story writer Noriega Hope satirizes adventures through anecdotes on Hollywood in film making's early years.
234. Novo, Salvador. (1904–1974) *Continente vacío (viaje a Sudamérica)*. Madrid: Espasa Calpe, 1935. 252 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1934
As Novo confesses and also practices, travel writings are conversations with self. Subjectivity, regarding place, people and idea, exposes more of Novo than topic he treats. Although readers benefit from perceptive comments on Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, they ultimately possess more of author's personality. Abundant use of "yo" in confession and interaction with any environment make for autobiographical writing.
235. Ojeda, Jorge Arturo. (1943–) *Cartas alemanas*. México: Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1972. 210 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1970?
Novelist, short story writer, and essayist, Ojeda combines travel and autobiography based on trip to Europe: Germany (Munich and Murnau), Spain, Italy and Czechoslovakia. Descriptions relate to travel while involvement with other students (auto)biographizes young Mexican sensitive to 1968's meaning for his generation.
236. Orozco, José Clemente. (1883–1948) *Cartas a Margarita [1921/1949]* México: Ediciones Era, 1987. 362 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1921–1949
Third autobiographical tome on Orozco somewhat repeats information in *El artista en Nueva York (cartas a Jean Charlot y tres textos inéditos)* of 1971. Written to wife, Margarita Valladares, collection has as its locus the frustrated artist living in New York and wary of exploitation. Painting, contact with friends, promotion of works and questions concerning family in Mexico dominate in correspondence. Themes lack poignancy of earlier collection, an artist-to-artist exchange, which enhances observations.
237. Orozco, José Clemente. (1883–1949) *Textos de Orozco; estudios y apéndice Justino Fernández; addenda Teresa del Conde*. México: UNAM, 1983. 183 p.
Genre: letters/interviews
Period covered: 1924–1946
Although much autobiographical data are found throughout text, most useful documents include fifteen letters to Justino Fernández, postmarked Mexico and New York, 1940–1949, and a 1944 interview of Antonio Rodríguez with artist militantly expressing views on art.
238. Orozco, Margarita Valladares de. (?) "Memorias/testimonios." In *Cartas a Margarita*. México: Ediciones Era, 1987. 362 p. (Memoirs/Testimonies)
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1915–1969
Two autobiographies comprise *Cartas a Margarita*. In first seventy pages, Margarita Valladares, Orozco's widow gives context of husband's letters. Quickly noting family background, meeting with Orozco, she focuses mainly on his presence or absence during U.S. years.
239. Othón, Manuel José. (1858–1906) *Epistolario; glosas, esquemas, índices y notas de Jesús Zavala*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1946. 122 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1894–1906
In forty-three letters Othón discusses with Juan B. Delgado problems of verse, vocabulary and publishing. Collection shows writer at work.
240. Owen, Gilberto. (1905–1952) *Cartas a Clementina Otero*. México: Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes, 1982. 87 p.
Genre: Letters

- Period covered: 1928
Mainly poet and member of *los Contemporáneos*, Owen wrote love letters to actress Clementina Otero from U.S. Mexico. U.S. letters more quotidian with comments about alien culture.
241. Pacheco Cruz, Santiago. (?) *Recuerdos de la propaganda constitucionalista en Yucatán*. Mérida: Tallares Gráficos y Editorial "Zamna," 1953. 493 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1914–1915
Rural school teacher, Santiago Pacheco Cruz joined forces of General Salvador Alvarado, head of army of Southeast and governor of Yucatan, 1915–1917. Pacheco Cruz served as major translator to propagate Alvarado's program in Yucatan. Parts III and IV concern two of Pacheco Cruz's idols, Salvador Alvarado and Felipe Carrillo Puerto.
242. Palacios, Adela. (1908–) *Los palacios de Adela: apuntes autobiográficos*. México, D.F.: Sección de Escritores del Instituto de Ciencias y Humanidades: Federación Editorial Mexicana, 1986. 123 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1908–1984?
Novelist, poet and widow of Samuel Ramos, Adela Palacios composes according to feminists dogma. Frank and iconoclastic, she deplores parents and conventions that stifle women. Totally different in content and style from other female autobiographers of her generation, she mingles history, poetry and autobiography with delightful results.
243. Parodi, Enriqueta de. (1899–1976) *Madre: Prosas*. México: [s.n.] Tipografía "Julia Marta," 1937. 131 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910?–1937?
In 29 brief chapters author traces life from childhood to maternity. Always central figure, mother dominates each impression and even more so following death. Paean to motherhood universally, but in Mexican context.
244. Patán, Federico. (1937–) *De cuerpo entero: Federico Patán*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1991. 58 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1939–1990
- Novelist, short-story writer, essayist, poet and translator, Patán was son of Spanish exiles in Mexico. He joins intellectual development (education, love for reading, and efforts at creation) with biographical facts concerning family in chronological autobiography. He lived in Chihuahua, Mexico City and Vera Cruz.
245. Paz, Octavio. (1914–) *Xavier Villaurrutia en persona y en obra*. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1978. 85 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1931–1948
Although writing intellectual biography of Xavier Villaurrutia, essayist Paz leaves much of own life. For ideas all appear derived from primary sources, i.e., Villaurrutia's poems and dramas or what Paz remembers of *los Contemporáneos*. Indirect memoir comprises reminiscences and interpretation of Villaurrutia's creation and at times Mexican and Hispanic culture.
246. Pazuengo, Matias. (?) *Historia de la Revolución en Durango*. Cuernavaca, Mor., 1915. 115 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1914
Pro revolutionary soldier, Pazuengo describes Revolution and its effects in Durango. Both as observer and participant, he interests most in anecdotal moments such as disposal of bodies or assimilation of captured enemy troops.
247. Peñafiel, Francisco A. (1904?–) *Un día después de siempre*. Col. Cuauhtémoc [México City]: Claves Latinoamericanas, 1987. 119 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1904?–1981
Born into poverty in state of Hidalgo, Peñafiel and family moved to Mexico City in 1920s but lived also in Cuba and France. Communist, journalist and promoter of Mexican films, he traveled to China, Russia, Poland and Japan. He captures a mood of Mexico in 1930s and 1940s. In valuable chapter, "La undécima muse," he biographizes poet, Concha Urquiza.
248. Peniche Vallado, Leopoldo. (1908–) *Sombras de palabras: memorias y antimemorias*. Mérida: Maldonado Editores, 1987. 224 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1908–1975?

University student, playwright and politician, Peniche Vallado records memoirs of Yucatan. No other autobiographer registers more intensely preparatory and university years of 1920s and 1930s. Author in minute detail recalls dispute between President Miguel Alemán and Governor González Beytia. Final pages concern author's writing career.

249. Peralta, Elda. (1930-?) *Luis Spota: Las sustancias de la tierra: una biografía íntima*. México: Grijalbo, 1990. 359 p.
Genre: Memoir
Period covered: 1910?-1985
As she biographizes Luis Spota, Peralta also discloses self. Pages emphasize love and quarrels of prolific writer and companion. U.S. educated, professional tennis player, stage and film actress, and playwright, Peralta uncovers own life: bourgeoisie mother with pretensions of aristocracy, father, an ambulant government employee, three successful sisters, and finally, Luis Spota, axis of her existence. An independent and talented individual in own right, Peralta has no need of Spota for fame.
250. Perea, Hector. (1887-1976-Life years of Guzmán) *Martin Luis Guzmán: Iconografía*. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1987. 167 p.
Genre: Memoirs/Photographs
Period covered: 1887-1976
Selections of best autobiographical writings of outstanding writer. From *Apuntes sobre una personalidad, A orillas del Hudson, El águila y la serpiente, La sombra del caudillo* and *Crónicas de mi destierro*, interviews and letters, recasted pieces along with multiple photographs combine to image of Guzmán. Photographs of Guzmán or family exhibit contemporary personalities of period.
251. Pérez, Ramón (Tianguis). (?) *Diary of an Undocumented Immigrant*. Translated by Dick J. Reavis. Houston, Texas: Arte Público Press, 1991. 237 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1980's
Pérez gives one of most complete autobiographical documents of immigrant experience in U.S. Starting from Oaxaca, he wants to earn money to set self up as carpenter. For instability in gringo environment, he leads picaresque existence. Moving from Texas to California to Oregon and finally back to Mexico, he holds multiple jobs, views underbelly of U.S. life, falls into hands of migra, and suffers exploitation once more upon return home.
252. Pérez Solis, Ivan. (?) *Intimidades de un médico: 46 casos de la vida real*. México, B. Costa-Amic [1967] 255 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1950?-1967?
As indicated, each autobiographical chapter is a self-contained incident of medical practice in Tijuana, Baja California.
253. Pérez Tamayo, Ruy. (1924-) *La segunda vuelta: notas autobiográficas y comentarios sobre la ciencia en México*. México, D.F.: El Colegio Nacional, 1983. 209 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1933-1972
Pérez Tamayo, one of few scientists to record memoirs, leaves document about career as surgeon trained both in Mexico and U. S. He has taught pathology in various institutions. Memoirs encompass intellectual development in interaction with teachers and mentors but also in humanities. Tamaulipan native, he employs thoughtful approach to science and medicine. After hiatus of 25 years, he joyfully returns to research.
254. Pettersson, Aline. (1938-) *De cuerpo entero: Aline Pettersson*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 64 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1938-1989
In search for self, Pettersson explores larger terrain than do most writers in series. Although writing and its constituent acts, reading and solitude form axis of memoir, novelist here, in displaying developing self, communicates mundane aspects of life: adolescence, travel, illness, marriage, and divorce.
255. Poniatowska, Elena. (1933-) *La "Flor de Lis"*. México: Ediciones Era, 1990. 261 p.
Genre: Autobiographical novel
Period covered: 1937-1949?
Events of "Fleur de Lis" rather closely pattern author's life: French Polish ancestry, removal to Mexico because of WWII, education in Mexico and in U.S., two siblings, attachment to favorite servant, etc. Even

- non-Mexican education of bright child is verifiable. Exotic intrusion of Father Teufel upsets ostensible decorum of upper class family.
256. Portales, Urbano J. (1906–) *Andares de un falluquero, " autobiografía*. Monterrey, N.L., 1960. 2 vols.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1906–1961
Portales is Mexican Horatio Alger. Born and reared in poverty, he gained modest living as traveling salesman. In 1935, he opened Empacador Zapor (cannery) that eventually made him wealthy. Business success in Monterrey is subject, not family or personal life. Outside of Abelardo Rodríguez, Mexican autobiography lacks memoirs of businessmen. Second volume, concerning travels in Europe, reveals less.
257. Portes Gil, Emilio. (1890–1978) *Raigambres de la revolución en Tamaulipas: autobiografía en acción*. México: Lito Offset Fersa, 1972. 407 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1895–1932
Born in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Portes Gil fixes attention on native state: schooling, labor problems, candidacy as national senator, organization of Partido Socialista Fronterizo, agrarian reform, and governor of Tamaulipas. President from 1928–1930, Portes Gil writes memoirs typical of politicians: defense of own career throughout text with undigested materials. Creating memoir, he limits self to political career, not youth.
258. Portilla, Jorge. (1943–) *De cuerpo entero*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1992. 64 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1943–1992?
Writer, translator, alcoholic and prisoner in Lecumberri, Portilla tells about intellectual formation in love for reading and hatred of schools. An analysis of own solitude originates in large unhappy family with parents superbly vignettted. Portilla, more than any other author in series, has sense of sin and unworthiness coupled with religious visions.
259. Prado Vertiz de Lezama, María. (1904?–) *Los años azules*. Cuernavaca, México: M. Quesada Brandi, 1968. 98 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1905?–1916?
Mature woman remembers happy childhood during Porfiriato. Innocence of childhood in wealthy environment produces disconnected humorous incidents. Death of brother is only sorrow.
260. Prieto Laurens, Jorge. (1899–) *Anécdotas de Jorge Prieto Laurens*. México: Costa-Amic Editor, 1977. 197 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period discovered: 1909–1939
Prieto Laurens constructs loosely tied memoir in recounting 30 years as revolutionary (Zapatista) and politician often against established government. Knowing many prominent revolutionaries of period, he introduces them in anecdote. Exiled to U.S. in 1920s, he worked as radio announcer in Los Angeles. Returning to Mexico in 1933, he knew Cedillo and favored Juan Andreu Almazán for presidency in 1940.
261. Prieto Laurens, Jorge. (1899–) *Cincuenta años de política: memorias políticas*. México: Editora Mexicana, 1968. 422 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1895–1964?
Active politician (senator, head of senate, mayor of Federal District, governor of San Luis Potosí, etc.), Prieto Laurens supported three unpopular figures for presidency (Adolfo de la Huerta, José Vasconcelos and Ezquiel Padilla). In exile as journalist in Houston, Texas, he writes more history than autobiography in comprehensive memoirs.
262. Puga, María Luisa. (1944–) *De cuerpo entero: María Luisa Puga*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 56 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1944–1989?
Novelist and short story writer, María Luisa Puga, as indicated by subtitle of autobiography, "Literary Space," directs self to craft and creation of writing. A nomad living in major European capitals, she goes beyond travel in description for reader is aware of writer's presence and subjective reactions to environment. Work clearly demarcates travel from autobiography. Beyond space, Puga journeys to inner self in search of writer.

263. Puglia, Mercedes. (?) *Angeles cautivos*. México: Editorial Diana, 1987. 111 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1982–1984
Author and social worker, Puglia writes of experiences among women prisoners in Mexico and concentrating on children. Anecdotal and using much dialogue, she recreates horror of prison life.
Period covered: 1980s?
Book fulfills promise of title. Visiting Taxco, Olinalá, Atoyac, Chilpancingo, Acapulco and El Rio Balsas, Ramírez Heredia combines geography and tourism. He is present; he filters all impressions through subjectivity; he writes in style both accelerated and breathless.
264. Quevedo, Miguel Angel de. (1862–1946) *Relato de mi vida*. [México?: s.n.] 1943. 92 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1862–1943
Famous engineer from Porfiriato helped clean port of Veracruz of sandbars, established fish hatcheries and founded and headed school of forestry. Born in Guadalajara, orphaned at an early age, and educated in France, Quevedo concentrates on career in Mexico.
265. Quirós, Carlos Alberto. (1888–1975-Life years of Gaona). *Mis 20 años de torero; el libro íntimo de Rodolfo Gaona*. México: Biblioteca popular de El Universal, 1925. 391 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1897–1925
At instance of writer Quirós, Gaona, a Leonés bullfighter who studied with Saturnino Frutos (Ojitos), narrated his life in form of memoir. Gaona began career in 1905 in Mexico and in 1908 went to Spain retiring from bullring in 1925. Gaona registers sensitivity to public more than art of ring. In final chapter, he meets with Porfirio Díaz in 1910. Quirós shares no aspects of participation in collecting and editing life.
266. Ramírez Heredia, Rafael. (1942–) *De cuerpo entero: Rafael Ramírez Heredia*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 64 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1942?–1989?
Even in writing about self, Ramírez Heredia employs third person and reveals personality interested in creativity, drinking, bullfighting, and womanizing. He notes schools and father and writing, an anguish allowing one to self encounter.
267. Ramírez Heredia, Rafael. (1942–) *Por los caminos del sur, vámonos para Guerrero*. México: Alianza Editorial Mexicana, 1990. 235 p.
Genre: Memoirs
268. Rangel, Salomón H. (1918–) *Forjando mi destino (Apuntes de mi vida)*. México: Epressa, 1989. 635 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1918–1976
Farmer, journalist, politician, and Sinarquista, Rangel follows form of memoir in first 122 pages of book. Undigested miscellanea comprise remainder: newsclippings, speeches and letters. He rose from poverty to become a successful farmer; he fought established PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional) and its major representative in San Luis Potosí, Gonzalo N. Santos (q.v. 299).
269. Rascón Banda, Hugo. (1948–) *De cuerpo entero: Hugo Rascón Banda*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 54 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1948–1990
Born in Uruachich, Chihuahua, Rascón Banda, a dramatist, in imaginary interview/inquisition profiles life: parents and grandparents, experiences in theater, writing for film, and creating novels. He concentrates on drama and problems of beginning playwright.
270. Reborá, Hipólito. (1890?–) *Memorias de un chiapaneco*. México: Editorial Katún, 1982. 247 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1896–1946
Simultaneous memoirs of author-politician and hometown, Tapachula, Chiapas in Revolution and aftermath. Good for politics at a regional level.
271. Revueltas, José. (1914–1976) *Cartas a María Teresa*. México: Ediciones Era, 1985. 116 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1947–1972
Writer and avowed Communist, Revueltas in posthumous letters makes known self unusual in published autobiography of

México. Passionate, frank, loving, unhappy and critical of family, he writes to second wife, María Teresa Retes. Postmarks indicate nomadic existence: cities within México, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Trieste, Havana and San Jose, California.

272. Revueltas, José. (1914–1976) *Las evocaciones requeridas (Memorias, diarios, correspondencia)*. México: Ediciones Era, 1987. 2 vols.
Genre: Mixed
Period covered: 1928–1975
Although Revueltas shows self in *Cartas a Teresa* and *Conversaciones con José Revueltas* and even in Rosaura Revueltas's *Los Revueltas*, present two volumes for concentration on self convey more of personality. Image is fragmented because of various media and various disjunctions of time and tone, but prose is sinewy. Topics include las Islas Marias, site of author's imprisonment in 1934; trip to USRR in 1935 as delegate of Mexican communist party; letters to Olivia Peralta, first wife; letters to Teresa Retes, second wife; Lecumberri; twenty-page autobiography; and letters to members of family.
273. Revueltas, Rosaura. (1920–) *Los Revueltas (Biografía de una familia)*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1980. 327 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1922?–1965?
Rosaura Revueltas concentrates on self only in final section of book. In chronological order she lists main events of life: marriage, family, dancing, film, theater, travels, Bertold Brecht, Fidel Castro, etc. Always interesting narrative, self portrait is rapid and sporadic and unreflective. Revueltas also lays bare self in memoirs of other famous members of family: Silvestre, Fermín, José and Consuelo. Rosaura was especially close to José, most celebrated member of family. Excerpts from diaries and letters make each of portraits semi-autobiographical.
274. Revueltas, Silvestre. (1899–1940) *Cartas íntimas y escritos*. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1982. 100 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1916–1937
Collection with three types of autobiographical materials: introduction by novelist brother José (q.v. 271, 272) that complements other two sections and yet in tone and content tells as much about novelist as musician; eighteen letters proper unaccompanied by responses; and finally brief essays of Silvestre. All materials locate Revueltas in music. Violinist and composer, he directed national symphony.
275. Revueltas, Silvestre. (1899–1940) *Epistolario*. Recopilación y notas de Juan Alvarez Coral. México: UNAM, 1974. 109 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1937
As Secretario General de la Liga de Escritores y Artistas Revolucionarios (LEAR), Revueltas went to Europe in 1937 to aid Spanish Republic. With both mastery and originality of style, he untimidly expresses thoughts and emotions to wife Angela Acevedo. Postmarked New York, Paris, and Spain, letters comprise some of best of 20th century Mexico.
276. Revueltas, Silvestre. (1899–1940) *Silvestre Revueltas por él mismo: apuntes autobiográficos, diarios, correspondencia y otros escritos de un gran músico/recopilación de Rosaura Revueltas*. México: Ediciones Era, 1989. 262 p.
Genre: Autobiography/Diary/letters
Period covered: 1899–1946
Although more definitive than two above, collection repeats some of same material. Autobiographical essay accompanies letters to musician's family, Jule Klarecy, Nicolas Slonimsky and Angel Acevedo, diary of trip to Spain in 1937, diary of stay in sanitarium in 1939, and Rosaura Revueltas's interview with Manuel Falcón, head of sanitarium. Excellent photos illustrate text of one member of brilliant family.
277. Reyes, Alfonso. (1889–1959) *Berkeleyana*. México: Gráfica Panamericana, 1953. 40 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1941
In 1941 University of California at Berkeley conferred an honorary doctorate on Alfonso Reyes. Because of commitments in Mexico, author could spend limited number of days traveling and at Berkeley. Memoirs recount rapid car trip and Reyes's encounter with tailors and academicians. Document exhibits both writing talent and self irony.

278. Reyes, Alfonso. (1889–1959) *Cartas a la Habana: epistolario de Alfonso Reyes con Max Henríquez Ureña, José Antonio Ramos y Jorge Mañach*. México, D.F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1989. 160 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1930–1954
Exchange of letters between Reyes and each of following: Henríquez Ureña, Ramos and Mañach. Collection naturally concentrates on Reyes and shows him generous scholar towards Cuban colleagues. In letter of September 20, 1954 to Mañach, Reyes explains abstention from politics after death of father Bernardo Reyes.
279. Reyes, Alfonso y Victoria Ocampo. (1889–1959–Life years of Reyes) *Cartas echadas: correspondencia, 1927–1959*. México, D.F.: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, 1983. 78 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1927–1959
Collection of letters between two of Latin America's intellectual luminaries of 20th century. Within general topic of their creative lives, Ocampo's magazine *Sur* receives much attention. Although personal touches relevant to each pervasive throughout exchange, Reyes is better delineated in two other collections of letters, Chacón and Pedro Henríquez Ureña (q.v. 149).
280. Reyes, Alfonso. (1889–1959) *El testimonio de Juan Peña*. Madrid, 1923. unpagéd.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1909
Second-year law student, Reyes adjudicates dispute among Indians in Ajusco, Morelia. Autobiographical piece, in its Alfonsine style, contrasts Indian and European worlds of Mexico, close geographically yet distant psychologically.
281. Reyes de la Maza, Luis. (1932–) *Memorias de un pentonto*. México: Editorial Posada, 1984. 296 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1800?–1979?
Born in San Luis Potosí, Reyes de la Maza is critic and historian of theater, headed Supervisión Literaria de Televisión and directed radio and television for government. Genealogical research, reflecting author's sense of humor, consists of finding ex-
- amples of foolishness in family. Insider's view of theater.
282. Rivas Hernández, Eulalio. (?) *Grillos y gandallas: lecciones de político "a la mexicana"*. México: Costa-Amic Editores, 1984. 374 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1956–1984
Rivas Hernández concentrates on political life during college career and attempts to give insider's view of politics. Much of memoirs concerns continuation of life beyond college.
283. Rivas Mercado, Antonieta. (1898–1931) *Obras completas de María Antonieta Rivas Mercado*. Compiled by Luis Mario Schneider. México, D.F., Editorial Oasis: SEP, 1987. 466 p.
Genre: Diary
Period covered: 1930–1931
Collection of letters of literate and sensitive woman, patroness of arts, translator and writer. Letters, written to artist lover, Manuel Rodríguez Lozano, indicate total devotion and dependence on a man. In well-wrought confessions, she brings in Mexican culture marginally in New York City where she associated with Mexico's intellectual expatriates. Second edition has four short stories and portions of novel. Last 27 pages of *Obras* comprise intense diary of Rivas Mercado obviously penned in Paris just prior to suicide in Notre Dame. Discloses woman concerned about contemporary affairs, determined to follow strict schedule of intellectual development and honest about sexual emotions.
284. Robles Zarate, Alfredo. (1903–?) *50 años después... o la Revolución en casa*. México: Impresora y Editora Mayo, 1964. 286 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1910–1914
Quotations and other undigested materials make this another prototypical memoir of Revolution. Action began with apprehension of seven-year old boy's father in Zacatecas. Pro-Revolutionary, Robles Zarate and family flee village and news that father is safe stabilizes situation. Semi memoir suggests turmoil of one family because of Revolution.
285. Rodríguez, Marcos. (?) *Yo fui empleado de*

- gobierno: cuando los puestos de servicio público son regalos entre los amigos.* México: Costa-Amic, 1977. 123 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1935
Government employee claims that anecdotes are true but names of participants changed in confessions. Rodríguez, a university professor, accepted job in bureaucracy at behest of former schoolmate. Humorous account of rivalry, *personalismo*, and general inefficiency among *corbatas* exposes more of political system than any dozen memoirs of politicians.
286. Roffiel, Rosa María. (1945–) *Amora*. México: Editorial Planeta Mexicana, 1989. 162 p.
Genre: Autobiographical novel
Period covered: 1988?
Same author of *Ay Nicaragua, Nicaraguita* (q.v. 287) discloses lesbian life in humorous novel that explores one perspective or interpretation of Sapphic Mexico. *Amora* profiles degrees of lesbianism between/among various characters who find males intruders and secondary choices as lovers. Roffiel, confessing autobiographical nature of document, claims that almost all persona belong to real world.
287. Roffiel, Rosa María. (1945–) *¡Ay Nicaragua, Nicaraguita!* México, D.F.: Claves Latinamericanas, 1980. 122 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1979–1980
Journalist Roffiel, revolting against bourgeois upbringing, self encounters in Nicaragua. In memoirs with 73 chapters loosely tied, she vignettes moments, personalities and places in Revolution. Total image creates world in disarray and in belated need of change. Staccato-like sentences accelerate both reading and accumulation of impressions.
288. Romero Flores, Jesús. (1885–1987) *Maestro y amigos (Recuerdos y semblanzas de algunos escritores)*. México: B. Costa-Amic, Editor, 1971. 461 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: ?–1904
Romero Flores gives scattered data of life as he moves through Mexico's intellectual world. Each chapter, centering on single individual, becomes forum not only for Romero Flores's ideas but also moment in intellectual development. In creating work of collective biography, paradoxically Romero Flores imparts own autobiography.
289. Ronstadt, Federico, José María. (1868–1954) *Borderman: Memoirs of Federic José María Ronstadt*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1993. 154 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1864–1889?
Federico Ronstadt was born in 1868 in Las Delicias, Sonora to Frederick August Ronstadt, a German immigrant and Margarita Redondo, daughter of hacendado. Paying attention mainly to childhood first in Sonora and Baja California and later in Tucson and El Paso, he registers life of successful Mexican American growing up on both sides of border. Education, frontier violence, business, family, friends and music comprise memoirs with regional histories of both countries.
290. Rosas Solaegui, Guillermo. (1897–?) *Un hombre en el tiempo*. México: B. Costa-Amic, Editor, 1971. 347 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1897–1971
Native Oaxacan with strong loyalties to state, Rosas Solaegui remembers participation in Revolution. A career military, he settled labor disputes in various provinces; a violinist, he promoted music in Oaxaca. Narrating little of personal life and concentrating on external, he keeps life within limits of memoir.
291. Ruiz, Bernardo. (1953–) *De cuerpo entero: Bernardo Ruiz*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 58 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1953–1989
As a creator of both fiction and poetry, Ruiz recovers intellectual formation: reading, schooling, dedication to literature in college, literary friends, contributor/editor to journals, and writing. Love for words here marginalizes parents, siblings, travel, marriage and children.
292. Salado Alvarez, Victoriano. (1867–1931) *Correspondencia de Don Victoriano Salado Alvarez, 1894–1931*. Estudio y compliación de Juan López. Guadalajara, México, 1992. 1168 p.
Genre: Letters

- Period covered: 1894–1931
 During encompassed years, VSA was senator, secretary general of state of Chihuahua under Enrique Creel, secretary in Mexican Embassy in Washington, and minister to Guatemala and Brazil. 115 letters of VSA to variety of individuals including Luis González Obregón, Alfonso Junco, and Ignacio Lozano. Many correspondents appear only once; some are governmental institutions. Enrique Creel's, Celedonio Junco de la Vega's and J. Balleca's letters bulk volume. Collection shows VSA's valuable contacts. No prolonged exchange with any one individual allows little of personality to emerge.
293. Samaniego, Leopoldo de. (?) *Buenos, malos y regulares: estampas sanmiguelenses*. México: [Norte Revista Hispano-Americano] c.1969.86 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1926?–1930
 In short period, author recounts anecdotes of grandparents prior to or during Porfiriato. Playful title suggests nostalgia in humorous recall of childhood in picturesque family.
294. Sánchez Andraka, Juan. (1950?–) *Zitlala, por el mágico mundo indígena guerrerense*. México: Fondo de Apoyo Editorial del Gobierno del Estado del Guerrero, 1983. 144 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1980?
 Sánchez Andraka confesses that although not an anthropologist, he writes about of Indians of Zitlala near city of Chilapa in Sierra Madres. Interacting with natives, he produces more than travel book.
295. Sánchez Salazar, Leandro. A. (?) *Así asesinaron a Trotski*. México: Populibros "La Prensa," 1955. 256 p. *Murder in Mexico* translated by Phyllis Hawley. London: Secker and Warburg, 1950.)
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1940
 Leandro Sánchez Salazar, chief of secret service of Mexican police, investigated assassination of Trotsky in August of 1940. Unusual in of Mexican autobiography, he structures life like detective novel. Sánchez Salazar focuses on assassination of Bolshevik leader, the capture and conviction of assassin.
296. Sandoval Avila, Alejandro. (1957–) *De cuerpo entero*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1992. 56 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1963?–1992
 Poet and novelist, Sandoval concentrates on childhood/adolescent years in Aguascalientes. From accumulation of images comes fragments of childhood: a secret place, Las Nubes, for drinking and perversions, illness and recuperation to become a tennis star, fair of Aguascalientes and two interesting grandmothers.
297. Santamaría, Francisco Javier. (1889–1963) *Memorias, acotaciones y pasatiempos*. 5 vols. México: Consejo Editorial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco, 1981.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1895?–1962
 Historian, lexicographer, bibliographer, member of Academia de la Lengua and governor of homestate of Tabasco, Santamaría in hybrid form presents slices of life. Poetry, anecdotes and diary entries, however, combine to personalize very active scholar. Anecdotes on childhood in Macuspana, Tabasco prove to be most engrossing.
298. Santos, Gonzalo N. (1895–1978) *Memorias*. México: Grijalbo, 1984. 975 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1897–1968
 Self-made political success, Santos with no recognizable formal education was senator from San Luis Potosí, governor of SLP, member of executive committee of PNR (National Revolutionary Party), and minister to Belgium. An ex revolutionary fighting on side of Carranza, Santos noted an active career that placed him near many of presidents from Obregón to Ruiz Cortinas. Comprehensive memoirs, limited to political life of author, prove some of longest in Mexican autobiography.
299. Sierra O'Reilly, Justo. (1814–1861) *Impresiones de nuestro viaje a los Estados Unidos de América y al Canadá*. 4 vols. 1850–1851. Campeche: Por Pedro Méndez Echazarreta, 1851.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1847
 Probably no other Mexican has written so extensively over U.S. Like de Toqueville, Justo Sierra travels and comments on coun-

- try now Mexico's enemy: geography, government, cities, prisons, schools, statesmen, and other more ordinary human beings. At moment of War with Mexico, Sierra belongs to generation still under influence of ideas of Enlightenment and admirers of U.S. He seems to be writing document that will improve fellow Mexicans. Memoirs reflect current genres of novel, history, travel and political discourse. Outer world takes precedence over self.
300. Solares, Ignacio. (1945-) *De cuerpo entero: Ignacio Solares*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 55 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1949?-1990
Writer (journalist, dramatist and novelist) Solares renders unorthodox autobiography developing in each chapter exotic themes: facing death with humor; spiritism (relating both to Solares's father and to Francisco Madero); existential search for "I," sexual fantasies in church; his experiences with alcoholism; bullfighting; and sources for *Casas de encantamiento*. From sum of chapters emerges puzzling human being.
301. Su, Margo. (1929-) *Alta frivolidad*. México: Cal y Arena, 1990. 199 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1949-1989
Writer and fanatic of theater, Margo Su delays few pages to describe Poza Rica, Veracruz home of her large family. An adolescent, she goes to Mexico City and seeks job as chorus girl. From vaudeville to more serious "Equus," Margo Su has done gamut of theater jobs and gives insider's perspective on theater for 40-year period. Marriage, family and two sons distract little from theater in vivacious prose and with humor. Source for popular culture.
302. Suárez, Luis. (?) *Cárdenas: Retrato inédito; testimonios de Amalia Solórzano de Cárdenas y nuevos documentos*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1987. 418 p.
Genre: Hybrid
Period covered: 1911-1970
Hybrid document with letters and speeches of Lázaro Cárdenas, summary of events by compiler/author Suárez and interviews and testimony of widow, Amalia Solórzano de Cárdenas. Even extrapolated from text, interviews and comments would make weak autobiography. Yet they give glimpses of adoring widow who acquired profile married to one of most popular presidents. *Retrato* humanizes Lázaro Cárdenas more than either *Apuntes* or *Epistolario*.
303. Suárez Aranzola, Eduardo. (1894-1976) *Comentarios y recuerdos (1926-1946)*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1977. 450 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1921-1955
Lawyer with career in public service: U.S. General Claims Commission, one of Mexican delegates to International Monetary Commission, Secretary of Treasury 1935-1946 and ambassador to Great Britain, 1965-1970. These serve as center of memoirs which betray more of period than of individual.
304. Tablada, José Juan. (1871-1945) *"Cuarenta cartas inéditas de José Juan Tablada," in José Juan Tablada en la intimidad by Nina Cabrera de Tablada*. México: Imprenta Universitaria, 1945. 117-200.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1926-1928
Poet's letters are for the following: Miguel Arce, Venustiano Carranza, Genaro Estrada, José María González de Mendoza, Guillermo Jiménez, Rafael López, Alfonso Reyes, Victoriano Salado Alvarez, Alejandro Traslosheros and Artemio de Valle-Arizpe. Tablada, in letters written from U.S. to friends, uncovers much of personal side.
305. Tablada, José Juan. (1871-1945) *En el país del sol*. Nueva York: D. Appleton, 1919. 149 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900
Poet credited with introducing haiku to Spanish lyric poetry, Tablada visited Japan in 1900. Label "travel book" underestimates poetic qualities of author's prose. Landscape, temples, *costumbrismo*, theater and individuals emerge along with author's personality in prose reminiscent of Modernismo.
306. Taibo, Paco Ignacio. (?) *Irapuato mi amor*. México: Editorial Macehual, 1984. 72 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1974-1982?
Fragmented memoir of labor sympathizer who worked with women of clothing industry of Irapuato.

307. Tallien, Teresa. (?) *Las Malvinas por dos mujeres: María Sáez de Vernet (1829), Teresa Tallien (1953)*. México, D.F.: Editores Asociados Mexicanos, 1982. 126 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1953
Journalist, Teresa Noriega López Tallien, became second Latin American woman to write on Malvinas in twenty-eight day trip in 1953. (First was María Sáez de Vernet in 1828). Memoirs evidence spunky woman, unintimidated either by government bureaucracy or loneliness of locale, recording impressions of controverted island.
308. Taracena, Alfonso. (1897-?) *Autobiografía, cuentos*. México: Ediciones Botas, 1933. 187 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1905?-1910?
Autobiography comprises first 83 pages of life of journalist, historian, short story writer and novelist of Revolution. At age of 36 Taracena mixes *costumbrismo* with autobiographical data to form memoirs of childhood in Cunduacán, Tabasco, education in San Juan Bautista (Villahermosa) and Mexico City, and unsuccessful love affair. Through pages pass some of Mexico's luminaries in education.
309. Tarango Ponce, Eleazar. (1921-) *En el inquieto río Urique*. México: Costa-Amic, 1965. 78 p.
Genre: Journal
Period covered: 1964
Author, through journal, describes efforts to conquer treacherous terrain which surrounds Urique River and reach its source in Chihuahua. Has adventures but little author intimacy with landscape.
310. Tavera, Juan Pablo de. (1945-) *A un paso del infierno*. México: Editorial Diana, 1989. 161 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1976-1986
Lawyer author has devoted career to penology holding important positions in prison administration in Mexico City since 1984. In first 53 pages, "Mi vida en los presidios," Tavera, interested in prison reform, particularizes experiences among prisoners. Remainder of book focuses on contacts with six fascinating inmates.
311. Terrazas y Quezada, Joaquín. (1829-1905?) *Memorias del Sr. Coronel D. Joaquín Terrazas*. México: El agricultor mexicano, 1905. 114 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1855-1867
Memoirs, written by Indian fighter's son, are autobiography even though related in third person. Terrazas, fighting Indians in Chihuahua, produces memoirs too factual and non anecdotal to arouse interest. Thoughts or emotions never intervene.
312. Tinajero Villaseñor, Leonel. (?) *Cotija, un pueblo y una época*. México, D.F.: B. Costa-Amic, 1971. 306 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900?-1960?
In imaging Cotija de la Paz, Michoacán, author recovers much of self as receiving spectator of town's history. Tradition of regional history prevails as Tinajero Villaseñor conjurs memories of church, death, school, Revolution, Cristeros, family and distinguished Cotijenses. Past lacks bitterness.
313. Tirado, Thomas Charles. (1933-Birth year of Celsa) *Celsa's World: Conversations with a Mexican Peasant Woman*. Tempe, Arizona: Arizona State University, 1991. 119 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1937?-1990
Peasant woman collaborates with U.S. history professor influenced by Oscar Lewis. Celsa with several husbands and cohabitators and children, spent most of life in village of San Antonio in central Mexico. Gathering and organizing peasant view of world, Tirado confesses: "... I tried a straight chronological approach; but found that she was much more interesting in giving me episodic accounts of her life... (15-16). Thus he arranged materials according to his concept of order, not Celsa's.
314. Topete, Jesús. (1925?-) *Aventuras de un bracero: relatos de seis meses en Estados Unidos*. México: Editorial AmeXica, 1949. 143 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1948-1959
In one of more literate renditions of bracero Topete recounts experiences coinciding with WWII when Mexican immigrants received humane treatment. Topete, leaving Guadalajara for California, worked as dishwasher, cook and field hand. Yet he condemns U.S. and especially Mexican Ameri-

- cans. Gutierre Tibón's introduction sets tone of work.
315. Topete, Jesús. (1925?-) *Terror en el riel de El Charro a Vallejo, páginas de la lucha sindical*. México: Editorial Cosmonauta, 1961. 302 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1948-1959
Polemical autobiography/novel on government's fight with unions beginning with Avila Camacho in 1940 and continuing into regimes of Miguel Alemán and Adolfo Ruiz Cortines. Topete, a union man from Guadalajara, lived through union's struggle against "el charrismo," or government's imposing corrupt leader upon railway's union. Narrator envisions struggle from own perspective and devotes pages to unjust imprisonment.
316. Torre, Gerardo de la. (1938-) *De cuerpo entero: Gerardo de la Torre*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 70 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1953-1990
Short story writer and novelist, Torre outlines life: petroleum worker, Marxist, baseball fan, and father. In document, he recalls past and intercalates scenes from present in efforts to send son to join Torres's estranged wife in Cuba.
317. Torres, Licha. (?) *Yo soy testigo*. (Chihuahua, Chih.: Editorial Camino, 1983?) 73 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1972
Licha Torres makes 20th-century confessions as a type of born-again Christian. From humble background, she rediscovered Christ, had visions and experienced small miracles within life. As a Christ-centered individual, she notes only aspects of life relating to religion.
318. Torres Bodet, Jaime. (1901-1974) *Años contra el tiempo*. México: Editorial Porrúa, 1981. 246 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1943-1946?
First of author's four volume memoir wherein he describes experiences as Secretary of Public Education under Avila Camacho: inexpensive editions of classics for all Mexicans, reform of teacher-training program, visits to rural schools, etc. Interesting for narrative flow and Torres Bodet's circle of luminaries, memoirs don't compare with *Tiempo de arena*. Reflection and stylistic care in *Tiempo* make it one of best.
319. Torri Maynes, Julio. (1889-1970) *"Epistolario."* In *Diálogo de los libros*; compilador, Serge I. Zaitzeff. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1980. 82 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1910-1959
Writer, librarian, and professor for fifty-one years, Torri sustained sporadic fifty-year correspondence with fellow *ateneísta* Alfonso Reyes who wrote 15 of letters. Both men, mutual admirers, wrote autobiographical letters: moods, teaching, writing, friendships, bureaucratic obligations and quotidian activities to earn a living.
320. Torriente, Lolo de la. (1886-1957-Life years of Rivera) *Memoria y razón de Diego Rivera*. México: Editorial Renacimiento, 1959. 354 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1886-1911
Lolo de la Torriente, interviewing Diego from 1944 to 1947 and centering on early years, produced first oral autobiography of artist. Written in third person, *Memoria* can be labelled as oral autobiography only because de la Torriente declares it so in introduction in describing relationship with Diego and something of methodology. Existence of text attests to affinities between biography and autobiography.
321. Toussaint, Manuel. (1890-1955) *De casa a casa: correspondencia entre Manuel Toussaint y Alfonso Reyes*. México: El Colegio Nacional, 1990. 110 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1917-1955
54 letters, 34 from Toussaint and postmarked either from Europe or Mexico, and 20 from Reyes, postmarked Buenos Aires or Mexico, prove lifelong friendship between art historian Toussaint and Reyes. "In the letters that Toussaint sends regularly to Reyes we see an excellent correspondent who not only gives vivid impressions but also reveals himself" (p. 12).
322. Trejo, Blanca Lydia. (1906-1970) *Lo que vi en España: Episodios de la Guerra*. México,

- D.F.: Editorial Polis, 1940. 140 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1936–1939
 Journalist Trejo in Spain as a secretary of Mexican consul became disenchanted with communist party and even classified Dolores Ibarruri (La Pasionaria) a fraud. Politically left and with feelings for working classes and possibly an early feminist, Trejo always appears to be in conflict with comrades of like sympathies. Personality emerges in writings of visits to France and Civil War Spain.
323. Tuñón, Julia. (1904–1986-Life years of Fernández) *En su propio espejo: entrevista con Emilio "El Indio" Fernández*. Istapalpa, D.F.: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, 1988. 116 p.
 Genre: Oral Autobiography
 Period covered: 1904–1979
 Fernández began film career in U.S. during exile. In Mexico he directed and acted in several film classics: "Janitzio," "María Candelaria," "La perla," and "La red." While Tuñón in own words gives most of information, her subject, "El Indio" provides complementary data in italics. Unique book resulted from twenty hours of tapes.
324. Turrent Rozas, Eduardo. (1892–1974) *Veracruz de mis recuerdos*. México, 1953. 166 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1907–1910
 Self-taught writer nostalgically recalls Porfirian Veracruz, home of family and early employment. Like others of his generation, Turrent Rozas notes no social problems of Porfiriato.
325. Underhill, Ruth. (1875?-Birth year of María Chona) *The Autobiography of a Papago Woman*. Millwood, New York: Kraus Reprint Co., 1974. 64 p.
 Genre: Oral Autobiography
 Period covered: 1881–1931?
 Underhill, working through an interpreter, did not quite balance culture and personality in 1916 anthropological study of Indians who straddle Mexican Arizona border. Although reader can image an individual in Chona, document records Papago culture: food, hunting, warring, puberty rites, marriage, and singing. Underhill in introduction confesses an insurmountable barrier in autobiographies of this nature. "Indian narrative style involves a repetition and a dwelling on unimportant details which confuse the White reader and make it difficult for him to follow the story" (p. 3).
326. Urbina, Luis Gonzaga. (1864–1934) *Hombres y libros*. México: El Libro Francés, 1923. 298 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1890?–1930?
 Journalist, poet and essayist, Urbina inadvertently has left dispersed memoir in images and recollections of men of letters. In recording lives of best contemporaries, he unveils own personality. Author's intellectual personality at various moments in life emerges from collective reading of vignettes.
327. Urquizo, Francisco L. (1891–1969) *Madrid de los años veinte*. México: Costa-Amic, 1961. 178 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1920s
 Delightful memoirs of prolific writer and Carranzista general contrast to his six military autobiographies for expression of tranquil time. Although he describes Madrid, he goes far beyond tourist guide in individualizing Spanish environment with several personal experiences.
328. Urrea, Luis Alberto. (?) *Across the Wire: Life and Hard Times on the Mexican Border*. New York: Anchor Books, 1993. 190 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1978–1992
 Tijuana-born author and Baptist missionary writes of desperate living conditions on Mexican side of border near San Diego. Urrea, who grew up both in Tijuana and in U.S., records in anecdotes encounters with Mexican personalities, their poverty and suffering. Final pages concentrate on author's family.
329. Urrea de Figueroa, Otilia. (1890?–) *My Youth in Alamos: la ciudad de los portales: with a Walking Tour of the Town*. Glendale, Calif.: Dolisa Publications, 1983. 74 p.
 Genre: Memoirs
 Period covered: 1895?–1918
 Member of upper class in Alamos, Sonora (mining center in northwest Mexico), Urrea de Figueroa led idyllic life before

Revolution and family's removal to Los Angeles. Memoirs combine personal experience with history and environment.

330. Urzáiz Jiménez, Carlos. (1916?–) *Crónicas de un estudiante de medicina*. Mérida, Yucatán: Maldonado Editores, 1983. 171 p. Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1938–1945
Mature m.d. upon rereading memoirs composed shortly after graduation, modified them into a less brutal document. Present memoir of medical school, teachers, colleagues and practice in Yucatán may share characteristics with novel.
331. Usigli, Rudolfo. (1905–1979) *Conversaciones y encuentros: Bernard Shaw, Lenormand, Jean Cocteau, Clifford Odets, Andre Breton, Elmer Rice, Paul Muni, B. Traven, T.S. Eliot*. México: Organización Editorial Novaro, 1974. 164 p. Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1944–1969
20th-century dramatist presents self through contacts with other celebrities. Bernard Shaw, in interview, recognizes Usigli's greatness before Mexico does. Has both memoirs and interview with Irish playwright.
332. Val G., E. Franz. (?) *Conversaciones con María Sabina y otros curanderos: hongos sagrados*. México, D.F.: Publicaciones Cruz O., 1986–1990. 170 p. Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1972–1985
From Fernando Benitez's book *Los hongos alucinantes*, author becomes aware of magic mushrooms. He probes hallucinogenic world of Mazatec Indian through conversations with María Sabina and also experiences hallucinations by testing mushrooms.
333. Valdovinos Garza, José. (1899–1977) *La generación nicolaíta de 1913*. Universidad Michoacana, 1959. 43 p. Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1900–1913?
Dedicated to remembering customs of native Michoacán, Valdovinos Garza recalls year of Constitutionalist Revolution (1913). Capturing emotions of critical year, he highlights changes wrought in venerable academy. He names school alumni of 1913 generation who later distinguished themselves in Mexico: Cayetano Andrade, Manuel Martínez Báez, Antonio Martínez Báez, Eduardo Villaseñor and Samuel Ramos.
334. Valenzuela Rodarte, Alberto. (1904–) *Un mexicano cualquiera; 16 años en escuelas oficiales, 40 años jesuita*. México: Editorial Jus, 1964. 246 p. Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1904–1963
Valenzuela Rodarte negatively compares public school training (1908–1924) with later life in Jesuit Order (1924–1964). Student both in *preparatorio* and in medical school, he also taught. A devout Catholic, he achieved goal of making reader more knowledgeable about Jesuit life.
335. Vargas Saavedra, Luis. (1889–1959-Life years of Reyes) *Tan de usted: epistolario de Gabriela Mistral con Alfonso Reyes*. Santiago, Chile: Ediciones Universidad Católica de Chile, 1990. 240 p. Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1923–1955
Over 100 letters, almost equally divided between two illustrious correspondents, comprise beautiful edition. Arranged by date and provenance, 1923 to 1939: Mexico and Europe; 1940 to 1945: Brazil, Mexico, Italy and New York, letters exude mutual respect and even love. They suggest friendship strong enough to tolerate frankness. María Luis Ibacache in her 1986 dissertation, "Gabriela Mistral y Alfonso Reyes vistos a través de su epistolario: una amistad más que literaria," looks at the contents of these letters.
336. Vasconcelos, José. (1882–1959) *Cartas políticas de José Vasconcelos*. Preámbula y notas de Alfonso Taracena. México: Clásica Selecta. Editora Librería, 1959. 312 p. Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1924–1936
Vasconcelos, already well represented in autobiography in four volumes, continues to impart personality in letters to Alfonso Taracena, journalist, short story writer and novelist. Showing a passionate, opinionated and choleric Vasconcelos, collection complements tomes of autobiography. In general, themes of letters emphasize following: aborted political campaign of 1929, exile of Vasconcelos and survival in Latin

- America, hatred of U.S., pro-Spanish stance, publication of several of books (*La tormenta* and *Estética*) and unabated hatred of old enemies. Volume also has documents and replies from Taracena, loyal to volatile hero.
337. Velasco Ramírez, Raúl. (1933–) *Mi rostro oculto: Raúl Velasco*. México: Editorial Diana, 1989. 264 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1939–1988
Writer for film magazines, reporter for *Novedades* and *El Herald de México*, and t.v. personality for “Confrontación 68,” “Medianoche,” “Domingos espectaculares,” and “Siempre en domingo,” Raúl Velasco intersperses travel, early life, family, and career as tv personality. Velasco involves self with experiences he portrays, and foreign travel results autobiographical through recall of Mexico.
338. Vera y Zuria, Pedro. (1874–1945) *Cartas a mis seminaristas en la primera visita pastoral de la arquidiócesis*. Barcelona: L. Gili, 1929. 628 p.
Genre: Letters/Essays
Period covered: 1924–1926
Elevated to rank of Archbishop of Puebla in 1924, Vera y Zuria wrote letters to seminarians of Puebla and Querétaro regarding visit to various parishes in archdiocese. Letters, more *derrotero* than autobiography, combine religious sentiment, autobiography, and features of each parish (Indians, architecture, art work, and sermons).
339. Villaseñor, Victor Manuel. (1903–) *Memorias de un hombre de izquierda*. México: Editorial Grijalbo, 1967–77. 2 v.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1902–1972?
Few can boast of as active a life as Villaseñor: law school in U.S., track star, lawyer at claims commission, chief of archives of department of interior, charter member of Confederation of Mexican Workers, president of Amigos de la URSS, influential in two periodicals, *Futuro* and *Combate*, vice president of Partido Popular, head of railways, etc. Two volumes reflect more active than personal life of author. Villaseñor interprets moments of history he witnessed.
340. Villoro, Juan. (1956–) *Palmeras de la brisa rápida: un viaje a Yucatán*. México: Alianza Editorial Mexicana, 1989. 196 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1989
Novelist and short story writer Villoro has roots in Yucatan. In personal and subjective style, he relates pieces of history, travel, Mayan archeology, and wordlore of region. Yet in each delightful chapter, Villoro’s presence turns account into memoir.
341. Viya, Miko. (?) *La televisión y yo; crónica de la televisión mexicana*. México: B. Costa-Amic, 1971. 181 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1950–1970
Playwright Viya worked for television in all aspects of production. He directed over 70 soap operas and mentions numerous t.v. personalities and other celebrities. Viya, sophisticated craftsman, periodically traveled to Europe to refresh creative energies.
342. Zaitzeff, Serge I. (1896–1981-Life years of Antonio Castro Leal) *Recados entre Alfonso Reyes y Antonio Castro Leal*. México: El Colegio Nacional, 1987. 175 p.
Genre: Letters
Period covered: 1913–1959
Diplomat and man of letters, Castro Leal held prominent positions in both fields. Comprised of 94 letters, collection has 55 letters from Castro Leal, 40 messages from Reyes and one letter from Manuela Reyes. Pedro Henríquez Ureña introduced Castro Leal both to English literature and to Reyes. Content of letters reveals sporadically literary life of Castro Leal: books, lectures, editing an anthology of poetry, societies, teaching, research and *los siete sabios*. On the contrary, intimate and often expansive Reyes, at least in other correspondence, is cryptic if amicable with Castro Leal.
343. Zapata, Luis. (1951–) *De cuerpo entero: Luis Zapata*. México: Ediciones Corunda, 1990. 71 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1953?–1990
Novelist and short story writer, Zapata grew up in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. Like protagonist in Manuel Puig’s *Betrayed by Rita Hayworth*, Zapata allows films to occupy youth and to nurture creativity. Like a well crafted film script, autobiography cli-

- maxes when author as child discovers decaying corpse near school.
344. Zavala, Lorenzo de. (1788–1836) *Viaje a los Estados Unidos del Norte de América*. México: 1846. 272 p. Trans.: *Journey to the United States of North America*. English edition by Wallace Woolsey. Austin, Texas: Shoal Creek Publishers, Ind., 1980.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1829–1932?
Politician of liberal stance, Lorenzo de Zavala is Mexican Alexis de Tocqueville. In memoirs Zavala comments frequently on difference between U.S. and Mexico. Keen observer of geography, social classes and political life, he focuses entirely on U.S.
345. Zuno Hernández, José G. (1891–?) *Anecdotario del Centro Bohemio*. Guadalajara, Jal., México: [s.n.], 1964. 79 p.
Genre: Memoirs
Period covered: 1908–1924?
Bohemian Center, comprised of seven founders and 131 members, offered membership to chosen ones in arts: painting, writing, sculpture, caricature, photography, music, architecture and poetry. Infrequently, qualified women even joined. Some famous names appear among associates of Zuno Hernández: Xavier Guerrero, Dr. Atl, Heriberto Frias, Roberto Montenegro, José Clements Orozco, and Diego Rivera. As artist, caricaturist and journalist, Zuno Hernández, a founding member and intimate of many of talented
- who developed Centro Bohemio, exposes moments of life and something of art scene in Guadalajara.
346. Zúñiga, Olivia. (1916–) *Retrato de una niña triste*. Guadalajara: Ediciones “Et caetera,” 1951. 90 p.
Genre: Autobiographical Novel
Period covered: 1922?–1947
Autobiographical novel fluctuates between author’s consultation and convalescence at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota and home in Jalisco. The present, her moments at clinic, and the past, her childhood, carefully intertwine confessions. Willful child and adolescent poorly adjusted to environment make for perceptive and unhappy being. Medical treatment in U.S. avails little.
347. Zúñiga, Silvia María. (1910–Birth year of Flores Morales) *Casilda la horchatera*. [Oaxaca]: Dirección General de Culturas Populares, 1989. 83 p.
Genre: Oral Autobiography
Period covered: 1890–1988?
Informal oral autobiography of Oaxacan woman who sold fruit juices for 40 years at Instituto de Ciencia y Artes del Estado. Beaten by mother for flirtations with rich man’s son, Casilda suffered from strictures of a class society. Blending autobiography with recall of disappeared Oaxaca, she evokes personalities and episodes of Instituto. Zúñiga, prompter of work, includes questions for Casilda but spends little time on methodology of oral interview.