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## Hot Off the Press: the New and the Noteworthy in Mexican Publishing

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**Fuentes para la historia de la crisis agrícola, 1809-1811.** (Sources on the Agrarian Crisis, 1809-1811) by Enrique Florescano and Victoria San Vicente; UNAM.

A collection of documents concerning the Mexican agrarian crisis of 1809-1811; includes an introduction by the authors. Recent research has demonstrated the great economic and social importance during the viceroyship of agrarian crises, which caused

constant price increases for basic food products. They also contributed to the conditions that eventually led to the rebellion headed by Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (September 16, 1810, still celebrated as a national holiday) and the Independence War. The introduction defines the geographical area affected by the crisis, the implications of the measures adopted by the authorities to confront it and its principal social and economic effects. The authors focus their analysis from the perspective of similar phenomena affecting Mexico today, in such a way that the past is not recounted as arid history, but rather as a means to enlighten our understanding of the present and of the possible future.



**Apuntes de sociología médica (Notas on Medical Sociology)** by Imelda Ana Rodríguez Ortiz, UNAM.

According to the author, the idea for this book emerged from the questions raised by medical students about the possible contributions of sociology to the understanding of the relationship, health-illness. The students, themselves, began to systematize a multi-disciplinary method to study the phenomenon, drawing on both the natural and social sciences. Certain aspects of the relationship between medicine and social structure are examined, before the author moves on to analyze private medicine, institutional medicine and in particular, community medicine, which demonstrated a liberating potential in relation to some of the problems that confront marginal populations.



**Juan Correa, su vida y su obra (Juan Correa, His Life and His Work)** by Elisa Vargas Lugo and José Guadalupe Victoria; UNAM.

The product of nine years of research, this catalog presents the entire work of Juan Correa, the most prolific painter of religious themes during the colonial period. The vast majority of the artist's work is still to be found in churches that date from that period, in both Mexico and Antigua Guatemala. The catalog is divided into fifteen chapters according to the themes developed in Correa's paintings. Each chapter is preceded by

## odds and ends

an introduction, and photographs and notes are provided for all of the works. A bibliography to support the notes rounds out the volume.



**Instrucciones de la fábrica y del ajuar aclesiásticos (Church Vestments and their Fabrication)** Carlos Borromeo; UNAM.

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A book for specialists on the colonial period. The Institute for Esthetics Research and the Institute for Philological Research prepared the work, unpublished in Spanish until now. The original was written in Latin by the famous Tridentine reformer, Carlos Borromeo (1538-1584), Bishop and later, Cardinal who took a major interest in the development of sacred art, and of culture in general. The work was translated to the Spanish by noted Latinist, Bulmaro Reyes Coria of the Institute for Philological Research. It is accompanied by a study written by Elena Isabel Estrada de Gerlero, professor at the School of Arts and Letters, and a specialist in Spanish colonial iconology.



**El pensamiento histórico: ayer y hoy (Historical Thinking: Yesterday and Today)**, by Pilar Barroso Acosta, Ricardo Martínez Lacy, Ma. Cristina Montoya Rivero and Rosalía Velásquez Estrada; UNAM.

Finally, the third volume of this very complete collection is being published. The entire anthology presents a critical view of the diverse schools of thought and reflections regarding historical science, which have been developed through the centuries. This new volume is subtitled "From Marxism to Contemporary Currents." It includes writings from such diverse thinkers as Karl Marx, Wilhem Dilthey, Benedetto Croce, Oswald Spengler, José Ortega y Gasset and Jean Paul Sarte. The underlying premise for the entire collection is that history is not a simple reflexion on the past, nor is it a consciousness of the passage of time. Rather, it demands a consciousness of the fact that the present, past and future are interrelated and interacting.

