THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT, AND
THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF IXMIQUILPAN, HIDALGO

by

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FOREWORD

In the summer of 1971 I was the recipient of a National Science Foundation Fellowship to attend a Field School in Ethnography and Linguistics in Mexico. The Field School was under the direction of Michael Kenny (Catholic University of America) and H. Russell Bernard (Washington State).

I stayed in Ixmiquilpan from June 19 until August 28 of 1971.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of this paper would have been impossible without the valuable and sincere cooperation of the following people.

In Ixmiquilpan: Abelardo Olguin, Jose Uranga Trevino, Javier Chavez, Salvador Acosta Vite, Simon Salvador Pedraza, Asuncion Serrano, Juliana Vega, Prudencio Ibarra, Jorge Diaz, Juan Callejas, Leobardo Aguirre Mora, and Luis Lopez.

In Wichita, the continued encouragement and guidance through my training in Anthropology by my professors Wayne Parris and John McBride were determining factors in the completion of this project. To all of these persons my sincere and deep gratitude.

G.R.
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to describe the political organization of a judicial district, and the municipal government of a Mexican town, in order to gain an understanding of how small communities in Mexico perform their daily governmental tasks.

With this in mind, I have concentrated on the "decision making" offices for the district and the municipal government. I have found all of the department heads most helpful and cooperative, but my deepest appreciation goes to Dr. Abelardo Olguin (Municipal President), and Mr. Jose Uranga Trevino (Municipal Secretary) for their sincere and continuous encouragement throughout the study.

To familiarize the reader with the area, I will deal briefly with significant geographical and historical characteristics, as well as some relevant statistical data.

I will follow by relating the judicial district and municipal structure to the State and National levels, in order to look at the similarities and distinctions between each of these "authority echelons." I will treat the legislative, judicial and executive branches at each
level, describing their functions and analyzing differences where applicable.

Since Ixmiquilpan is the administrative center for the District (see map 3), I will present the District offices, their functions and interrelated activities with an accent on the most significant cases. The offices involved here are: District Judge, District Attorney, and District Administrator of Taxes.

In the last chapter I will deal directly with the Municipal Government, describing the function of each office and department head, as well as the interdepartmental arrangements that exist in order to expedite their processes.

The Municipal President has a very dedicated team working for him; I was most impressed with the administrators willingness to accept responsibility, and the quick accomplishment of decision making. One could very easily see that in Ixmiquilpan there is not such a thing as "passing the buck."
Chapter 2

THE SETTING

STATE TOPOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

The State of Hidalgo is located from latitude N19°36' to 21°24' and from longitude W97°58' to 99°54' (see maps 1 and 2), adjoining to the north with the State of San Luis Potosi, to the east with the States of Veracruz and Puebla, to the south with the State of Tlaxcala, and to the west with the States of Mexico and Querétaro.

The State of Hidalgo covers an area of approximately 4.8 million acres, and 1968 figures showed a population of about 1.2 million. The eastern part of the State is crossed from north to south by the Sierra Madre Oriental (Eastern Ridge). The west and southwestern part of the State is a high dry plateau known as the Valle del Mezquital (Mezquital Valley). The Valley is situated in a "rain shadow" which accounts for semiarid conditions; three main irrigation projects supply the agricultural lands: Tula, Ixmiquilpan, and Meztitlan, but still much water is needed especially in the Mezquital Valley.

The Mezquital Valley (see map 2) covers an area of approximately two million acres, which represent twenty-seven municipios (counties) or about forty per cent of the
Republic of Mexico showing:
1-State of Hidalgo
2-Ixmiquilpan
3-Pachuca (State Capital)
4-Mexico City
STATE CAPITAL: PACHUCA
RICH AREA: THE MELQUITAL VALLEY
INSIDE OF WHICH YOU CAN LOCATE
THE DISTRICT (4 COUNTIES) AND
THE COUNTY OF IXALIQUILPA.
state's area. Estimates in 1968 showed a population of about 337,000 in the Valley, 90,000 of which were identified as Otomi. In the same year, there were about 120,000 acres under irrigation, but this figure has increased steadily in the last three years, to the point that about ten per cent of the Valley is now under irrigation. The ten per cent estimate is from the cajero de juntas de aguas (irrigation projects cashier) in the area. The Mezquital Valley is actually made up of two valleys: Actopan and Ixmiquilpan.

STATE HISTORY

Hidalgo housed the height of Toltec culture between the ix and xii centuries. Its capital was located at Tula, just a few miles uphill from the present town of Tula de Allende, founded by the Spaniards in the xvi century. The chichimecs later occupied this area, pushing the Otomies to their present location in the Mezquital Valley. The northeast part of the State was occupied by Huastecs, and if the Aztec consolidated this area, it was only for political hegemony since not much tribute could have been collected in this poor land.

Between 1530 and 1540 the first Spaniards came to the area; Pedro Rodriguez de Escobar occupied Ixmiquilpan, Andrés Barrios took over Metztitlán and its people, and Nicolás de San Luis Monteñez took possession of Huichapan; Actopan was founded in 1546. The rich silver and gold
deposits in the Pachuca area attracted many prospectors.

During the Independence War, General Osorno defeated the royalists in Mimihuapan in 1813, and a year later Pedro Espinosa occupied the City of Pachuca. In the years of the Reform War (1858-1861) the emergence of Rafael Cravioto can be singled out as the most important factor in the political life of the State.

On July 19, 1863, Pachuca was occupied by French forces, installing Ricardo Belle Cisneros as the political leader in the area. Maximilian himself visited Pachuca on August 26, 1865, where he was warmly welcomed.

Soon after the Republic's restoration, and under the presidency of Benito Juarez, the statehood of Hidalgo was obtained on January 15, 1869.

During the Porfirio Diaz regime (1884-1911), the mining industry was developed mainly by British and United States investments. The nomination of Francisco Madero enjoyed a great following in the State, and Madero himself visited Pachuca on May 20, 1910. The Revolution years saw Francisco de P. Muriel take over Tulancingo, and later his triumphal entrance to Pachuca in company of Gabriel Hernandez. President Madero himself visited Pachuca in July, 1912.

Once the Revolution was over and order was established, Nicolas Flores became Governor of the State, and began to implement the Agrarian Reform in this part of the country.
The town of Ixmiquilpan is located at approximately N20°29' and W99°12' coordinates, on the banks of the Tula River at an altitude of 5,600 feet (see map 2). This area, if not the center of the Mezquital Valley, is certainly the center of Otomi culture. The municipio (county) has a population of about 35,000, out of which some 25,000 are Otomi. The centro (center of town) proper has a population of about 8,000, and some ninety per cent of these people represent a mestizo culture.

Ixmiquilpan is small, but it is an attractive and peaceful town. Its beautiful church built around 1546 is considered a National Treasure, and indeed it is. The Otomi frescoes throughout the monastery, and the polychrome Otomi designs inside the church, are certainly breath-taking.

The Patrimonio Indigenista del Valle del Mezquital (Indian Patrimony for the Mezquital Valley), a Federal agency created for the development of Indian communities in the Valley, has built schools, medical dispensaries, and centers for the development of Otomi craftsmanship all over the area. In Ixmiquilpan itself there is a hospital with two ambulances which offers free medical and surgical facilities to the Otomi. There is a shoe factory and embroidery workshop operated also by the Patrimony.

In the last five years many changes have taken place in the town; most of the streets are paved, a spacious
and clean market has been built, and a central Plaza, with an artistic Diana water fountain welcomes the visitor to the city.

There are forty-four stores in the central Plaza which conduct business from 9 A.M. until 8 P.M. daily (except Sundays). Ixmiquilpan, due to its size, constitutes the biggest "regional market" in the area, and on Mondays people come into town to buy and sell their merchandise. Many come in just for social activities: see a compadre (co-father), drink pulque (mild intoxicating beverage made from maguey plants), or visit with relatives and friends. At the market everything is sold: clothing, footwear, hats, Otomi embroidery and weaving, meat, vegetables, fruits, prepared meals, beer, pulque, etc., etc.

There is a modern library overlooking the Tula River, and two blocks away we find a primary, and a secondary school where teenagers finish their high school. The State University is located nearby in Pachuca (state capital), where one can pursue a college degree, but some prefer the National University in Mexico City which is only three hours away by bus.

The town is very well linked to the rest of the nation: the Mexico Laredo road goes through town, there is a post office, and the telephone company keeps its doors open until 10 P.M. for long distance calls.
Chapter 3

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, AND ITS
RELATIONS TO NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In order to present a clearer picture of the Municipal Government, we should examine first how the municipio (county) is related to the National political structure.

Third Title, First Chapter, Article 49 of the Mexican Constitution clearly establishes the three branches of the National Government: Legislative, Judicial, and Executive.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

National

At the National level, the Legislative Branch is composed of the camara de diputados (House of Representatives) and the camara de senadores (the Senate). These two bodies make up the congreso general (General Congress).

House of Representatives

A diputado is elected for each 200,000 inhabitants or any fraction above 100,000. No state will have under two, and no territory under one diputado. Certain requirements must be met for election: 1) be Mexican by birth;
2) at least twenty-five years old; 3) come from the same area you are going to represent; 4) do not belong to active military service; 5) can not be a religious minister of any cult; 6) can not be a member of the Supreme Court, Secretary or Subsecretary of State unless you resign from this position ninety days before election; 7) Governors of the States can not be elected during their term of office; 8) Secretaries of Government of the States, Federal Magistrates and Judges in those States can not be elected unless they resign their positions ninety days before the elections.

The Senate

Two senadores are elected from each State, and the requirements are the same as those for diputados, except for the age which in this case is thirty-five years. Diputados are elected for three years, and senadores for six years; neither one can be re-elected.

Permanent Committee

There is a comisión permanente (Permanent Committee) of twenty-nine Legislators, fourteen from the Senate, and fifteen from the House of Representatives who work all year round. Since Congress meets only four months out of the year, the main duty of the comisión permanente is to call any extraordinary sessions when there is important business to take care of.
The duties and powers of Congress are many, but they can be summarized as follows. Article 65 of the Constitution orders Congress to meet on September the 1st, and audit the public accounts for the preceding year; they should also review and approve the budget for the following year, and make special provisions for taxation to cover these expenses; the introduction, discussion and vote on bills is also part of their work. Needless to say, any international involvement, labor, and economic disputes are also part of the agenda. Article 66 of the Constitution provides for the time necessary to carry out all of the preceding work, but it also clearly states that it can not be prolonged beyond December 31st of the same year.

State

At the State level we find a unicameral legislature. Article 115 of the Constitution defines its arrangement. It is set up in proportional basis to the number of inhabitants, but under no circumstances should there be less than 7 diputados for States having less than 400,000 inhabitants; 9 diputados for States having between 400,000 and 800,000 inhabitants; and 11 diputados for States having a population larger than 800,000 inhabitants.

State diputados (Legislators) are elected for a three year term without re-election. They must be at least twenty-five years old; born in the State; should not be religious ministers of any cult; can not belong to the
active military service; can not be Governor of the State, or hold a Judicial position.

Just as in the National level, State Legislatures have a Permanent Committee of between 3 and 5 Legislators, depending on the State population. The State Legislature is concerned with such items as: reviewing the Governor's previous and following year budget; enacting taxation to pay for the State expenses; providing financing for public education; approving State loans for public works in the municipalities; approving the Governor's nominees to judge-ships; enforcing all the Federal laws, etc., etc. State Legislators usually meet from September to December just like at the National level.

**Municipal**

At the Municipal level we have a special arrangement, since here we are concerned with city as well as county government. The *asamblea municipal* (Municipal Council) could be classified as the counterpart of a Legislature at the *municipio* level; it is the administrative-legislative body concerned with the affairs of the *municipio*.

The *asamblea municipal* also known as *ayuntamiento*, usually consists of five members presided over by the *Presidente Municipal* (Municipal President). They are elected for a three year term, with alternate elections coinciding with the National elections. Members of the *asambles municipal* can not be re-elected for a succeeding term.
Certain requirements must be met for election: citizenship, Municipal residency; at least 21 years old; literate and display all the characteristics of being a reputable citizen. They have scheduled meetings biweekly, but one could say that they are on a 24 hour a day call since a meeting can be called any time to discuss pertinent Municipal business.

Some of the duties of the asamblea municipal are: to approve salaries and appointments for all the positions in the Municipal Government. We should mention at this time, that in the Municipal Government structure (see Chart 1) the Presidente Municipal is the only elected official; he in turn appoints all of his staff, on approval by the asamblea municipal. This does not imply that in every change of administration there is a complete turnover in the departments; most of the employees are held over, and some have up to 21 years longevity in the Municipal Government. Other duties of the asamblea municipal cover such items as, the approval of Municipal debts (usually State loans) for the improvement of public works (market, street, paving, schools, light, water, etc., etc.); the approval of ordenanzas (Municipal laws) which cover such items as traffic regulations, business hours for the town's stores and canteens, and the provision of statutes for the proper administration of the Municipal Secretary, the Treasury, Conciliator Judge, jail warden, police chief, market,
stockyard and sanitation departments, and any other public officials of the municipio.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

National

Article 94 of the Mexican Constitution sets up the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation. It consists of 21 ministers who meet either in pleno (full court), or in salas (sections). There are also five supernumerary ministers but they are not allowed to sit in the full Court. The ministers' pay may not be reduced while in office.

To become a Supreme Court Justice, one must be a Mexican citizen by birth; at least 35 years old but not over 65; have been a lawyer for a minimum of five years; enjoy a good reputation; and have resided in the country during the last five years. Appointments are made by the President with the Senate's approval, and ministers are given tenure, but under Article 111 they can be removed from office if guilty of bad conduct. Retirement with full pay is voluntary after ten years of service if the Judge has reached the age of sixty, or after 15 years of service if this age has not been reached.

The duties of the Supreme Court are many: it appoints the Circuit Magistrates and District Judges; draws the boundaries of Federal Judicial Districts; changes the seat of District Judges, appoints Supernumerary Magistrates to assist an area with heavy work load; settles disputes
between States, or between States and the Federal Government, etc., etc. A good deal of their work involves appeals from lower courts, and in order to expedite hearings, it is divided into four committees: 1) criminal, 2) civil, 3) administrative, and 4) labor. Most of the appeals are under the amparo (protection) writ, and it simply means that the law protects the individual; if he loses a case at the lowest court, he can appeal under amparo to succeeding higher courts until he reaches the Supreme Court.

Regional

One step below the Supreme Court, and still within the Federal system we find the Circuit Tribunals. Each Tribunal covers several States, and the State of Hidalgo belongs to the sixth Circuit Tribunal. Members of a Circuit Tribunal are appointed by the Supreme Court for a term of four years; after reappointment they are given tenure, but they can be removed from office if guilty of bad conduct.

Requirements are the same as for the Supreme Court Magistrates except for maximum age which in this case does not apply. Most of their work involves appeals from lower courts.

State

Fourth Chapter, First Section, Article 40 of the Ley Orgánica de Tribunales del Estado de Hidalgo (State of Hidalgo's Organic Law for Tribunals), sets up the Tribunal
**Superior de Justicia** (Supreme Court for the State). It consists of three magistrates appointed by the State Governor on approval by the State Legislature. The Court always meets in *pleno*, with the presence of two Magistrates enough to constitute a full court; they serve four year terms after meeting citizenship, residency and practicing attorney experience for at least five years.

Article 48 of the *Ley Orgánica de Tribunales del Estado* enunciates the State Supreme Court's duties. Some of these are: the drawing of the boundaries of the State's Judicial Districts; appointment or removal of District Judges; adjudicates disputes between *municipios*, between a *municipio* and the State, and between Judicial Districts; to appoint *jueces visitadores* (visitor judges) who check over the Judicial records in the Districts; to introduce to the State Legislature bills which deal directly with the administration of justice in the State, etc., etc. Appeals from District Courts take up a lot of their time.

**District**

Just below the State Supreme Court we find the District Judge. His jurisdiction extends to the *municipios* of Cardonal, Ixmiquilpan, Alfajayucan and Chilcuautla (see maps 3 and 4). We will present this office in detail in Chapter 4, when we look into the District Structure.
Providing a linkage between the Municipal and State Judiciary is the juez conciliador (Conciliator Judge). His jurisdiction is limited to the municipio, and his function rather than adjudicating is mostly conciliatory. "Common law" has given him the power to adjudicate and fine litigants; people generally accept his judgment since it is cheaper, quicker, and most of all reflects the consensus of the society. We will investigate this office in detail in Chapter 5, under the Municipal Government.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

National

Article 80 of the Mexican Constitution bestows the supreme executive power on the office of the President. He is directly elected by popular vote, assuming his duties on the first day of December for a term of six years, after which he must leave office since Article 83 of the Constitution clearly states that he can not be re-elected.

To be elected President, not only one, but one's parents must be Mexican by birth; must be at least thirty-five years old at the time of the election; have resided in the country the whole year previous to the election; can not be a religious minister of any cult; can not be in the active military service; can not be a Secretary or Sub-secretary of State, Attorney General or Governor of any State unless he resigns such position six months prior to
the day of the election. The President may not leave the country without the permission of the General Congress, or the Permanent Committee, as the case may be.

Article 89 of the Constitution lists the President's powers and duties, which can be summarized as follows: to enforce the laws promulgated by Congress; to appoint ministers and diplomatic agents; to appoint field grade officers in the Armed Services; to be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces; to grant pardon to criminals convicted within the jurisdiction of the Federal laws; to appoint Magistrates to the Supreme Court, etc., etc.

State

The executive power in the State rests on the Governor's office. He is elected for a six year term, coinciding with the National elections. Article 115 of the Mexican Constitution provides for no re-election of any State Governor.

To be elected Governor, one must be thirty-five years old; be born in the State, and have resided in it for at least six months prior to the election date; can not be a religious minister of any cult; can not be in the active military service, etc., etc.

The Governor directs the State's affairs; promulgating the laws enacted by the Legislature; appoints officials in the executive branch and Judicial employees throughout the State; he provides financing for public
education, promotes public works; initiates bills in the Legislature, etc., etc.

**Municipal**

The State is divided into eighty-two **municipios** (counties) each one having a **cabecera** (county seat) where we find the **presidente municipal** (Municipal President) who constitutes the executive branch in the **municipio**. He is elected for a three year term without re-election. He must be at least twenty-five years old, literate and enjoy a good reputation. Nationality and residency requirements must be met also. Since he is concerned with city as well as county government, many are his duties. In Chapter 5, under Municipal Government we will study this office in detail.
Chapter 4

JUDICIAL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The State of Hidalgo is divided into fifteen State Judicial Districts (see map 3); these are:

1. Jacala
2. Molango
3. Huejutla
4. Zimapán
5. Metztitlan
6. Zacualtipan
7. Huichapan
8. Ixmiquilpan
9. Actopan
10. Atotonilco el Grande
11. Tenango de Doria
12. Tula de Allende
13. Pachuca
14. Tulancingo
15. Apam

The dots on the map indicate the cabecera (county seat) for each municipio, as well as the administrative center for each state Judicial District. The star on the map indicates the State Capital (Pachuca) which is the
STATE OF HIDALGO DIVIDED IN ITS 15 JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.
administrative center for the Judicial District of Pachuca, as well as the cabecera for the municipio of Pachuca. We should remember, that a Judicial District is made up of several municipios, usually from three to six.

Ixmiquilpan is not only a cabecera, but it is also the administrative center for the Judicial District; as such, we have concentrated in the town, the top level positions in the District organization; the offices involved here are: District Judge, District Attorney, and District Administrator of Taxes.

Map 4 gives us a clear picture of the four municipios in the District (Cardonal, Ixmiquilpan, Alfajayucan and Chilcuautla), with all of their towns, villages and hamlets, as well as the road network in the area.

District Judge

A juez de primera instancia (Judge of the Primary Court of Claims) shall be appointed by the State Governor upon a joint recommendation of the three Magistrates of the State Supreme Court.

Several requirements must be met for the appointment to the Judgeship: one must be a Mexican citizen, in full exercise of political and civil rights; be a lawyer, and enjoy good moral reputation.

The office incorporates notary public, register of deeds and Judgeship activities. As such, the work load is
heavy and forever versatile. For analysis, a dichotomy of civil and criminal cases is most helpful.

Civil Cases

The Judge must carry out all civil investigations ordered in the District by the State Supreme Court; resolve any Judicial doubts or discrepancies that may arise at the Conciliator Judge's office in any one of the four munici-
pios; submit to the Supreme Court any information requested; submit to the Supreme Court within the first ten days, an account of all civil matters handled in the previous month; notify the Supreme Court all the cases going to the archives in the previous month, for insufficient evidence; make periodic visits to the Conciliator Judgeships in the District; and accept any appeals from Conciliator Judgeship cases.

Two functions deserve a little more attention: Notary Public, and Register of Deeds.

**Notary Public.** As Notary Public for the District his duties are many: all public transactions above 500 pesos must be notarized. Readily we can see the unlimited number of such transactions, but custom has prevailed in notarizing all of the real State business, with a few exceptions in another economic transactions. Mortgages, cancellation of mortgages and personal wills are always notarized. Farm measurements and limits rectification, as well as sale of **rústica** (farm land) and **urbana** (urban lots)
constitute the highest percentage of the work.

This office initiates proceedings for the seizure of property when a bill of exchange is not paid before the convened time expires, or when the property has to be auctioned for tax delinquency. In this respect, the office works in close contact with the Administrator of Taxes for the District. A promesa de venta (sale promise) is always notarized, since it gives the seller the advantage of keeping the down payment, if the buyer does not come through with the deal within the specified time.

Another important function of this office, is that of adjudicating in heredity cases when no written will is available. We should note here, that under Mexican law, natural children have the same rights as legal children.

Register of Deeds. The advantage of having the Notary Public, and the Register of Deeds in the same office is an added convenience not only to the District people, but to the office itself, since a good deal of the work overlaps in several areas.

As Register of Deeds, all private documents (mainly land titles) are dully entered in the Registro Público (Public Registry). Since there are several types of ownership involved, five books are used to accommodate all the cases:

Book 1. - Titles of properties worth 1000 pesos or more.
Book 2. - Mortgages.
Book 3. - Registration of industrial companies

Book 4. - Adverse possession owners. Those owners who have acquired the real State property without a title, but who have held the land for at least ten years, with or without capital investments.

Book 5. - Titles of properties worth less than 1000 pesos. A nominal fee is charged for registration, and this section of the office works in continuous contact with the administration of taxes, since real State values must be known for proper taxation.

Criminal Cases

The District Judge should be aware of all the criminal cases in the District: fault committed; imprisonment and its duration; legal action taken or in process; prisoners releases and scapes; fines, and cases dismissed because of insufficient evidence. Such report must reach the State Supreme Court in the first ten days of each month, and should indicate only the activities of the preceding month. The Judge should carry out all criminal investigations ordered in the District by the State Supreme Court, and submit any information that the State Supreme Court requests of him.

We should turn our attention now, to the prevalent criminal offenses in the district:
Assault and Battery          average  60 cases per year
Homicide                      "      30  "     "     "     
Robbery                       "      8-10  "     "     "     
Carrying a Weapon             "      6-8  "     "     "     
Assault (Verbal)              "      6-8  "     "     "     
Damage to Private Property    "      5-6  "     "     "     
Fraud                         "      4-5  "     "     "     
Prisoners' Escapes            "      4-5  "     "     "     
Child Desertion               "      2-3  "     "     "     
Rape (Girls over 18)          "      4-5  "     "     "     
Rape (Girls under 18)         "      2-3  "     "     "     

From the above list, we can clearly see that about sixty-five per cent of the criminal cases in the District involve assault and battery, and homicide. About ninety per cent of these cases occur outside the Ixmiquilpan core (see map 4), and about the same percentage involves strictly Otomi individuals. The Otomi are very good people, mild and peaceful. The high percentage of assault and battery, and homicide, might be attributed to another factor: some seventy per cent of these cases are a direct result of inebriation.

We should also clarify rape, which is a very loose translation for what actually happens. In the first instance, involving girls over eighteen years old, it is called violación; for girls under eighteen, it is called estupro (statutory rape). The reality is that even though
a man has sexual intercourse with the girl, she usually consents to it. The technicality of the law applies, because in most instances false pretences are used by the men (i.e. a promise to marry).

If the man does not marry the girl, she files in court, and charges the man with rape. In violación, there is either "physical violence" or "moral violence," and most of the cases involve "moral violence." In estupro, since the girl is under eighteen, the man is guilty of statutory rape. Rape per se, as the physical overpowering of a woman by a man, very seldom if ever occurs.

The small number of appeals from the District, to the Supreme Court of the State (three to four per year), implies that the District Judge is extremely efficient in fulfilling his duties. One of the reasons for this success should be attributed to a very able Secretary, who is not only very well prepared in all legal aspects, but who also happens to be a fluent speaker of Otomi — a real asset to the office.

District Attorney

Article 102 of the Mexican Constitution creates the Ministerio Público (Public Ministry) presided over by the Procurador General (Attorney General). It is a body of public prosecutor-defenders who are a part of the Executive Branch. The Procurador General shall be appointed by the
President, and the requirements are the same as those for Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice for the Nation. He is the legal counselor for the Government, and personally intervenes in all matters in which the Federation is a party. He prosecutes before the courts all Federal offenses; he can request arrest warrants; present evidence for trials, see to the proper and efficient administration of justice; and intervene in all matters that the law may determine.

At the State level we find the Procurador General de Justicia del Estado (State Attorney General), who is appointed by the State Governor for a term of six years. His qualifications should be the same as those required for Magistrates of the State Supreme Court. He is the legal counselor for the State, and his prosecuting-defending powers are displayed in cases involving the State. He has to make sure that not only the Federal, but the State laws are carried out properly.

Just below the State Attorney General we find the District Attorney. He is the direct representative of the Procurador General de Justicia del Estado, and he sees to it, that Federal as well as State laws are administered without delay, and in the most correct way in the District. Since he is prosecutor and defender, he is also a direct representative of the people, and he can appeal any case where there might be a discrepancy in the application
of any law. He may represent any absent adult, or any minor (under eighteen) for legal proceedings. He may request of the District Judge the appointment of a legal guardian for a minor, and will either accept or reject his appointment according to the law.

His office is open to the public daily and without appointment, and many times he sits at hearings to be up to date in what is going on in the District. Once a decision is reached by the District Judge, there are three days in which to appeal to the State Supreme Court. As we mentioned previously, appeals are not very common, three to four yearly is the rule.

On the average, one case per day needs reviewing; but there are many minor offenses in which he actually adjudicates in order to save time and money, not only to the litigants themselves, but also in the District Judge's office. These cases involve such things as minor fights, family quarrels, drunkenness, etc., etc., and since the District Attorney can not set fines, he turns these people over to the Conciliator Judge (part of the Municipal Government) who sets small fines, gives short prison terms, and tries to conciliate the parties involved.

The District Attorney agrees with the information from the District Judge's office, and blames inebriation for the high rate of assault and battery and homicide.

The District Attorney is an Otomi descendant who
speaks the language fluently. He earned his law degree from the National University in Mexico City, and surely is the best choice for this post, since some eighty per cent of the people who seek his help in legal matters are Otomi themselves.

District Administrator of Taxes

The District Administrator of Taxes is directly under the Tesorería General del Estado de Hidalgo (State Treasury). He sees to it, that property is properly evaluated for the collection of taxes, and as we mentioned before, he works in contact with the Register of Deeds for this purpose.

Property is divided into: rústica (farm land) and urbana (urban), and the payment of taxes can be scheduled once a month, once every three months, once every six months, or once a year, according to the total amount and financial capabilities of the individual. The arrangement is quite flexible, and it is designed to help the payee distribute his payments throughout the year. If the property is worth 1000 pesos or less, the taxes must be paid once a year only. Taxes are collected according to the following schedule, on page 31.

We should remember here, that an ejido is the communal land worked cooperatively by its members (ejidatarios). These lands usually were big haciendas before the Revolution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Property</th>
<th>Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 200 pesos</td>
<td>10/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rústica 201 to 1000 pesos</td>
<td>12/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001 and above</td>
<td>14/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbana: all urban property</td>
<td>12.48/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejidal: all ejido property</td>
<td>14.04/1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1910-17), which the National Government took over, and re-distributed between some peasant communities. There is a lot of private land even in this area where the Otomi outnumber the mestizo.

If a tax is overdue, a notification for payment is sent to the owner; if he does not make any attempt to pay after a second, or third notice, steps are taken for the seizure of property to be sold at a public auction. If the land is actually sold, all back taxes are collected, plus two per cent interest on these taxes, plus fifty pesos for all the extra work of going through the auction. The rest is given to the person who owned the auctioned property.

In reality, seizure of property very seldom happens, since you have ten days after a notification of overdue taxes, and any amount is received as partial payment which will stop your land from being auctioned.
Chapter 5

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The municipio of Ixmiquilpan adjoins to the north with the municipio of Nicolas Flores, to the east with the municipio of Cardonal, to the south with the municipios of Santiago de Anaya, Chilcuautla and Alfajayucan, and to the west with the municipios of Tasquillo and Zimapán. Map 5 gives a detailed picture of the municipio with all its towns, villages and hamlets, as well as the road network within it.

Map 6 depicts the town of Ixmiquilpan; what this map shows is the centro (center of town) proper. A close examination of Map 5 reveals all of the barrios adjacent to Ixmiquilpan, which account for a rough estimate of about 20,000 people for the core area. Map 6 is about ten years old, and as previously mentioned, the town has undergone many changes: the new market, the beautiful central plaza, etc., etc., but basically the layout of the town is still pretty much the same.

The Municipal Government organization is given in Chart 1; I shall proceed now to examine each one of the departments, starting at the upper level with the Municipal President and Municipal Secretary, and continuing from left to right with the other subordinate departments.
MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

As stated in Chapter 3, the State of Hidalgo is divided into eighty-two municipios (counties) each one having a cabecera municipal (county seat), where the administrative center for the municipio is located; it was also stated that the Municipal President is in charge of city as well as county government and that residency and nationality requirements must be met for election.

In the State of Hidalgo, the Municipal President is elected for a three year term starting on December first, with alternate elections coinciding with the National elections. The Municipal President, just as other elected public officials, can not be re-elected for a succeeding term. He presides over the asamblea municipal (Municipal Council), and appoints all of the public officials in the Municipal Government. Since the asamblea municipal is the elected body representing the Legislative Branch at the Municipal level, the law clearly specifies that none of these elected public officials can be appointed to any position in the Municipal Government.

The Municipal President is a young and energetic individual who is really concerned about getting things done. He has appointed a young team to work with him, and has given each public official full responsibility for his assigned area. The Municipal President is responsible for the correct management of the municipio not only to the Municipal Council, but to the State Legislature.
A yearly report must be sent to the Municipal Council and the State Legislature at the end of every year in office; this report must contain all governmental activities of the previous year, and plans of action for the following year. With the appointment of Municipal Officials, he must also submit salaries for approval by the Municipal Council and State Legislature. The Municipal President is also responsible for the collection and expenditures of municipal funds; monthly reports are sent to the State Government covering such activities as income vs expenditures; military service data; vital statistics and criminal and civil cases in the municipio.

Representing the Executive Branch in the municipio, he must enforce National and State laws, as well as ordenanzas (municipal laws) and introduce new bills to the Municipal Council for the proper administration of the municipio.

The political functions of his office are many: he belongs to dozens of committees from different towns in the municipio and with varied interests. Some of them have to do with developing an area; road construction; school building; recreational facilities for children; medical dispensaries, etc., etc. He has daily visitors from all over the municipio bringing him all their grievances and projects. Because of a lack of municipal funds, he is prohibited from helping many towns in the area.

One of the biggest problems he has to face is that people do not like to pay taxes but they want many things in
return. It is very hard to embark on expensive projects when the municipio is always nearly bankrupt. Salaries for his employees should meet the standard of living raises, but this is very difficult to do, when the municipal income remains the same.

Many times the Municipal President has to give free of charge birth, death and marriage certificates to extremely poor people, and this creates a deficit. Several times throughout the year he has to buy coffins and allow burials without pay at the cemetery, again, for extremely poor people. This most commendable service is an added expense for the Municipal Government.

The social functions of the office are just as many and versatile. The Municipal President must go to graduation ceremonies of schools; give public speeches at different times throughout the year; organize committees for the success of the yearly fiestas; attend special invitations from any town in the municipio or in any municipio in the State of Hidalgo; represent the municipio at State conventions, etc., etc.

The town and municipio seem to run harmoniously to the visitor, but only after you spend a few days at the Presiden- cia Municipal (City Hall), you can begin to understand the many problems which daily surround the Municipal President. His congeniality in handling Municipal business any time and at any place, extends his duties as Municipal President even to his private life.
MUNICIPAL SECRETARY

The Municipal Secretary is the second most important person in the Municipal Government, and as such his duties are many: he is personnel manager for all public officials in the municipio, and in this capacity he is in daily contact with the department heads; he coordinates with all the departments the different administrative tasks to meet either normal or unexpected activities that the municipio might be involved in. As mentioned in Chapter 2 it is most impressive to see how the department's head accepts his responsibilities, and the cooperation between the different units to get the job done.

Whenever the Municipal President is absent, the Municipal Secretary exercises the same decision making authority, and his power in this capacity is seldom if ever contested. Many daily little problems are solved before they reach the Municipal President.

The Municipal Secretary is also directly responsible for all incoming and outgoing mail. All official business, letters and memorandums to the State or National Governments must be duly signed and checked over by him.

The Municipal Secretary helps the Municipal President prepare his annual report to the asamblea municipal and State Legislature, giving a detailed account of the previous year's official records, and plans for the following year. He is also directly responsible for all the municipal property, and coordinates with State officials the building of public works.
in the municipio. He is a very efficient individual whose leadership is highly appreciated by those working for him; they know that in his congenial way, he is very positive about the orders he gives. Three of his most important assignments deserve closer investigation: 1) military service; 2) marriage licenses; and 3) vital statistics.

Military Service

The Municipal Secretary is also in charge of the conscriptos program. A conscripto is a male eighteen years or older, who signs up for local military duty. Registration takes place between March 15th and August 31st, to start the following year. On an average, 120 males register yearly.

In Ixmiquilpan any male over eighteen is accepted to the program; once the list is completed on August 31st, it is sent to the Comandante de la 18 zona militar de Pachuca (Commander of the 18th Military Zone of Pachuca), who checks over the forms to see that all the requirements are met (see Appendix I).

Once the forms are checked in Pachuca, they are sent back to Ixmiquilpan for sorting which takes place in the most impartial way. A total number of pills equal to the total number of registered males in the list is dropped into a hat. The pills are divided into three colors representing 9%, 11% and 80% of the total number. Those whose names match the 9% color, will be classified as reserves; the names matching the 11% color will be inducted into active military service for
one year; and the remaining 80% will constitute the conscripto corps for the following year.

Conscriptos must buy their uniforms, and do not get any pay whatsoever during their year of service. They must attend military training on Sundays from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M., to learn military tactics at the cuartel militar (military base) in the Jesus Cortijo barrio (see south central section of map 6). Sometimes, instead of military training conscriptos are called upon to give the community special help (i.e., painting a school, digging up a street, etc., etc.).

In the State of Hidalgo you are not penalized for not carrying a cartilla (draft card) with you, but you must have one in order to get a job. In other states, and in the Federal District (Mexico City), you are actually put in jail every time you are caught without it. The cartilla consists of a document in triplicate. The original (white) is given to the conscripto; the second copy (yellow) is given to the lieutenant at the Army base, who in turn will give it to the conscripto at the end of his duty; the third copy (blue) is kept at the Municipal Secretary's records. The cartilla is not valid without the yellow copy, unless you are undertaking conscripto training at the time.

Most of the younger conscriptos are mestizos from Ixmiquilpan, or larger villages in the municipio who have learned the social reality that in order to work in the towns, they must have their cartilla. The few Otomis who sign up,
usually do it around twenty-four or twenty-five, but most of them never show up since they are not competing in the socio-economic scale in the towns. They are most happy in their small plots of land, where they live a peaceful life, undisturbed by the economic machine.

Marriage Licenses

Under Mexican law, marriage is legal only if administered by Government Officials; a religious ceremony does not constitute marriage. In order to get married in the State of Hidalgo, one must be over twenty-one years old, or else parental consent is required.

Marriage is performed at the municipio by either the Municipal President, or the Municipal Secretary. Several requirements must be met before a license is obtained: physical examination and pre-nuptial medical certificates involving several laboratory tests; four pictures of each the bride and groom; four witnesses over twenty-one years old if they are single, or younger if they are married.

The information to fill out the form on Appendix II is then requested, the same as parents' name, address, occupation, etc., etc. The pictures are glued to the Civil Registry with accompanying signatures and fingerprints of the bride, the groom and the witnesses. If the couple getting married do not know how to write, then another set of fingerprints is necessary to take the place of signatures. On the average, fifteen weddings are administered monthly, and in eight out of the
fifteen or about fifty-three per cent of the ceremonies, a second set of fingerprints is required instead of signatures.

The information recorded on the form shown on Appendix II, is sent to the State Capital within the first five days of each month. On the average the Otomi female marries between fifteen and seventeen, and the male between eighteen and twenty; the male being always two to four years older than the female. Among the mestizo marriage is most common between twenty-one and twenty-two, and both male and female are about the same age.

The Otomi tends to marry close neighbors whether they belong to the same socio-economic class or not. In the centro proper, marriage ties tend to be limited to specific stratum within the socio-economic scale. When the Otomi marries, both the man and his wife will live at his parent's home from one to three years, and usually after the first child they set up a separate household. The mestizo sets up a separate household at marriage. The Otomi averages six to twelve children (losing about three of them in their infancy), the mestizo averages four to eight children, and infancy deaths are not as common as with the Otomi.

Two to three marriages a month involve people getting married for the second time; averages indicate that this practice is not dominated by any sex. The males going through their second marriage are between thirty and thirty-five years old, and the women between twenty-six and thirty.
There has been a steady migration of males to the industrial centers, but some sixty per cent of them return to get married in Ixmiquilpan with the sweethearts left behind. After the ceremonies, the men leave again with their wives, to the city (Mexico City or Pachuca) where a job and living facilities are already secure. This practice does not limit itself to the Otomi; even the mestizo who go to the National University in Mexico City, return to get married in Ixmiquilpan.

In the State of Hidalgo, the youngest age at which one can get married is fourteen for the girls and sixteen for the boys, of course, with parental consent. One or two marriages of this sort are administered yearly within the Otomi population.

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics records are kept in two books: one is called "original" and the other one "copies," but this is only a technicality since records in each book are entered simultaneously and in hand writing by two different persons. The only difference is that the "original" is kept at the municipio archives, while the "copies" are sent to the State Capital with the yearly records. This book is different from the monthly statistics forms sent to Pachuca in the first five days of the month, and which I will proceed to explain.
Stillbirths

Form 824 (see Appendix III) is used to keep a record of the stillbirths in the municipio. There is an average of two such births monthly, usually due to the fact that women having problems delivering wait too long to seek medical help. When they finally decide to go to the hospital, it is too late for the doctors to do anything about it, other than saving the mother herself.

Stillbirths are most prevalent (about ninety-eight per cent) within the Otomi women. The mestizo, who live in the more populated areas, have a ready access to medical help, and they do seek it in plenty of time.

Births

The municipio registers between 125 and 130 newborns monthly, but infancy death rate claims about twenty lives in the same time period; about sixteen of the twenty monthly infant deaths are restricted to infants dying during their first year. Ninety per cent of all infant deaths involve strictly Otomi families.

Newborns must be registered within forty days, or a ten pesos fine is charged to the parents. Birth certificates are required to attend secondary school, and for many other political-economic functions such as voting, getting a job, etc., etc. In order to register a child's birth, certain requirements must be met: both parents must appear in person, with the baby and two adult witnesses. The child's finger-
prints must go on the Civil Registry, as well as his parent's general information: names, ages, address, etc., etc. This is all that is required if the parents live under common-law marriage, but if they are "legally" married, the child's parental and maternal grandparents' general information is also entered in the Civil Registry.

If the child is a natural son, but his parents later get married by the law, he automatically becomes a legal son, and an entry stating his parents' legal matrimony is made on the Civil Registry. For this purpose, there are wide margins in the Civil Registry book.

The form in Appendix IV must be filled out, and once the child's birth is registered, the parents are given a boleta de nacimiento (see Appendix V) which does not constitute a birth certificate but merely a reminder of where to find the child's records. If a "certified copy" is required for certain functions as previously mentioned, then a special official sheet of paper is used to copy exactly all the entries from the Civil Registry.

The official paper, hoja con timbre oficial, is a sheet of paper stamped with the nation's Coat of Arms; it is bought at the Municipal Treasury for 31.50 pesos, and it takes one of the office clerks about fifteen minutes to fill out all the details. These copies are type written, rather than hand written as in the original book.

The vital statistics section is very cooperative, and
will accept a letter, a phone call, a telegram or post card from any part of the nation to expedite a certified copy to anybody requesting it; at least name, parents' names and approximate date must be given in order to find the records. The yearly records are filed in chronological sequence for this purpose. As mentioned previously, all of the vital statistics records for the municipio must be sent to the State Capital within the first five days of each month, containing all the information for the previous month.

Deaths

Including the twenty infant deaths, the municipio registers an average of forty deaths per month. Of the twenty deaths not involving infants, about eighty-five per cent are attributed to natural causes, and fifteen per cent to accidents. Accidental death is sort of a broad term describing automobile accidents, falls, drowning and homicide; of the monthly average of three accidental deaths only one may be attributed to homicide (not to be confused with the homicide average for the District, discussed in the previous chapter).

To enter a death in the Civil Registry, a medical certificate is required from either a private physician or from the centro de salud (Health Center). Through the Municipal President's efforts, the Health Center issues free of charge the medical certificates for deceased individuals. Many Otomies can not afford the luxury of a private doctor.

The medical certificate reads either "with" or "with-
out" medical attention. If the certificate issued is "with" medical attention, the doctor writes his medical report: disease, treatment given and probable causes for death, without performing an autopsy. If the certificate issued is "without" medical attention, since many people die away from the urban centers where medical attention is not available, the issuing physician at the Medical Center writes in the probable causes for death according to the information given by the deceased person's relatives.

With the medical report, an entry can be made in the Civil Registry, but only if death is attributed to natural causes. A boleta de defuncion (see Appendix VI) is given to the deceased person's relatives and form 823 (see Appendix VII) is then properly completed.

While all the legal procedures go on, the deceased person must be buried; a permit is obtained from the Presidencia to be presented to the cemetery administrator (see Appendix VIII). In the municipio there are three cemeteries which have two types of graves; these cemeteries are La Cruz Blanca, El Maye and Fitze, and the types of graves are first class and second class. First class graves are those having perpetuity rights, while second class graves have only seven years rights. The fees charged at these three cemeteries are:

First class, with perpetuity rights
- adults 100 pesos - children 50 pesos
Second class, with seven years rights
A perfect example of the everlasting clash between common law and positive law is present here. The great majority of the burials involve second class graves; even though the law specifies seven years, in reality, never have any remains been exhumed, and perpetuity services are obtained for twenty-five per cent of the original cost.

In the rest of the cemeteries throughout the municipio, only perpetuity rights are available, and a fee of 25 pesos per adult, and 15 pesos per child is charged. A coffin is required in all burials; if the deceased person's relatives can not afford it, they find their way to the Municipal President who authorizes the purchase of it.

The preceding steps are followed only when death is attributed to natural causes. If death is accidental, the medical certificate is sent to the District Attorney, who will start criminal investigations, keeping the medical certificate. A communique is sent from his office which is filed at the Civil Registry instead of the medical certificate.

If a resident of the municipio dies from accidental causes in another municipio, a communique is sent to Ixmiquilpan providing all information necessary to be filed. If the municipio is within the District, the District Attorney will again start criminal investigations. If the municipio is outside the District, that District's Attorney will start the investigations, and the communique he sends in will be copied by hand in the Civil Registry. It must be an "exact" copy of
the communique, with dates, places, and everything written, including signatures.

If a resident from outside the municipio dies from accidental death in the municipio, an entry is made in the Civil Registry, and a copy is sent to the deceased person's municipio. The District Attorney will then start criminal investigations with records supplied from the Civil Registry office.

An examination of the municipio's vital statistics records will give us an average annual population increase of 2.9%, which is just a little lower than the estimated National annual population increase of 3.2%.

MUNICIPAL TREASURER

The Municipal Treasurer is in charge of all the municipio's income and expenditures; perhaps his most important duty is that of preparing the biannual reports to be sent to the State Legislature, including a detailed account of all economic activities for that period. This is a very important report, because it will also include the budget for the following six months which, as previously seen, must be approved by the State Legislature and the asamblea municipal. If the budget for the following semester is not approved by the State Legislature, it is sent back to the municipio with suggested changes; some twenty years have gone by since a report was last rejected from Ixmiquilpan.
A monthly record of income and expenditures is kept in the corte de caja (monthly record sheet) to which all receipts are attached. The main income sources for the municipio are: the market; the stockyard; fees charged for the use of water; business taxes from stores, movie theatres, carnivals, and any other recreational activities such as bullfights and cock-fights; industrial taxes for certain products leaving the municipio; cemeteries’ fees; license plate for bicycles (22 pesos), motor cycles (44 pesos), shoeshine boys (22 pesos) and ambulatory food stands (22 pesos); and all fines assessed for traffic violations; disorderly conduct (drunkenness), etc., etc.

The expenditures to run the municipio are many: the Treasurer himself pays all of the employees in cash after they sign the nomina (biweekly payroll), all expenses incurred for the repair of municipal property, as well as equipment and office supplies for each department must be entered in detail in the monthly record sheet. Previously, each department had a free hand at buying any items required, and a lot of duplicating efforts were common in the municipal government; the new Treasurer has developed buying procedures which tend to minimize over spending, and unless an item is absolutely necessary he will not authorize its purchase.

The maintenance and fuel consumption for the operation of the street sweeper, trash trucks and police vehicles, represent a heavy burden to the Municipal Treasury. In 1954 the municipio started handling the administrative functions of
the water department, and bill collectors went from house to house to collect for the services rendered. Since the collectors were from Ixmiquilpan and had intimate friendships with many people, the result was that they were not too efficient at collecting past due payments. The new Treasurer employees now two bill collectors from out of town who are very efficient at collecting unpaid water bills.

A monthly report to the State Treasury must be rendered within the first five days of each month, including all of the municipio's income and expenses. For all monetary transactions within the municipal government an entero (receipt) is issued stating who pays how much, and for what reason. These enteros become part of the municipal archives at the treasury.

CONCILIATOR JUDGE

Second chapter, First Section, Article 2 of the Organic Law for Tribunals for the State of Hidalgo, authorizes a juez conciliador (Conciliator Judge) in each municipio his jurisdiction shall extend all over the municipio and his office shall be located at the cabecera municipal (county seat).

Each municipio shall have one Primary Judge and three Secondary Judges, who will be appointed by the asamblea municipal during the first fifteen days in December; their one year term starts on the first day of January.
The Primary Judge shall discharge his duties throughout the year. The Secondary Judges will discharge their duties during a Primary Judge's prolonged absence; in cases where his decisions are being challenged, or when he asks to be excused because of personal involvement (kindship, friendship) with any of the litigants.

Certain requirements must be met to be appointed as juez conciliador: one must be a Mexican citizen in full exercise of political rights; must know how to read and write; enjoy a good moral reputation and reside in the municipio; one can not be a religious minister of any group; can not be in the active military service; can not be a Federal appointee or employee; can not be a primary or rural teacher while in office.

Appointment to juez conciliador by the asamblea municipal is mandatory; fines ranging from two to ten pesos can be assessed against Conciliator Judges who fail to discharge their duties. Continued failure to perform may result in imprisonment from one to ten days. The law is flexible to excuse citizens from performing the duties of Conciliator Judge: persons over sixty years old; persons in extreme poverty, and persons affected by diseases that will impair their duties as judges, will be easily excused from such responsibility.

It is the duty of the Conciliator Judge to investigate with a conciliatory approach any civil case requested by any
individual; to pursue any criminal investigation in a conciliatory way whenever it is requested; to advise in financial transactions not exceeding five hundred pesos, in order to protect certain individuals from being exploited; to initiate legal proceedings for investigation of crimes committed in the municipio, and submit them to the District Judge within forty-eight hours, who in turn will start prosecution according to the law; to carry out all civil and criminal investigations ordered him by the State Supreme Court or District Judge; to submit to the State Supreme Court or District Judge any information required; and to discharge his duties according to circular letters from the State Supreme Court or District Judge.

The Conciliator Judge must be an extremely well adjusted person, with great patience and a philosophy of fairness from which he must make daily decisions involving the lives of many people. His work involves family disputes of many kinds: young couples wanting a divorce even before their first year of married life; child desertion and concubinage, with the man's legal wife always demanding child care payment or full restoration of her married life (he estimates that ten per cent of the Otomi in the municipio practice polygamy).

Divorce can not be granted during the first year of matrimony, and wives demand their "legal rights" as spouses until the divorce is final. When no children are involved, a divorce is easy to obtain; when children are involved, the case must go to the District Judge who, after reviewing the
case, will set a monthly payment for child care.

We must remember that in the State of Hidalgo, natural children have the same rights as legal children do, and in inheritance cases where land is involved, this proves to be a very touchy situation. The oldest child thinks of primogeniture while the law stipulates equal partible inheritance for all children legal and natural, in addition to the concubine who has the same inheritance rights as any child if she lived with the deceased during the last five years of his life; this procedure is followed when the legal wife dies before her husband. If only the father dies, fifty per cent of the inheritance will go to his legal wife, the other fifty per cent will be distributed equally between all his children (legal and natural) and the concubine. Many fights and continuous harassment of individuals are the result of inheritance disputes.

Fences are not very common in Otomi country, but one definitely knows his territorial limits, and suits for damage caused by goats and pigs are common. Verbal assault, ridicule in public, children fights and many other complaints are brought before the juez conciliador. He should conciliate between the parties involved, but as previously mentioned, he assesses fines and gives jail sentences of one or two days in order to repay one's wrong doings. People accept his adjudicating power, since they involve no "positive law" procedures, which prove to be much more expensive. Perhaps most of the power to adjudicate is given to him by the people, in view of
the fact that his judgments represent the consensus of the society. The unwritten law that one must pay for his wrong doings is a dynamic daily process in Ixmiquilpan.

WARDEN

Under the Municipal Government we have two Wardens, the Day Warden who is more or less in charge of the whole operation, and the Night Warden. Each one of them has a capataz (assistant), and they work twelve hour shifts (7 to 7) seven days a week; due to working hours, we can readily see a division of labor.

The day alcaide (Warden) is primarily concerned with the prisoners; records are kept for each prisoner: name, residence, offense, length of sentence and fine imposed. There is a daily record kept for all official business at the alcaldía (Warden's office). Incoming, release, and transfer activities are meticulously kept. Transfers involve appealed cases to the Supreme Court of the State of Pachuca. The daytime alcaide takes a prisoner to Court (which is in the same building) whenever his trial comes up, and back to jail after legal proceedings are over.

The day alcaide is also responsible for feeding the prisoners; of the fifty-five long term inmates three of them are females. They are kept in the carcel de mujeres (women's jail), and these three women take weekly turns at cooking. The centuries old staples (corn, beans and squash) make a
daily appearance, with nopales (cactus), meat, avocado and fruit varying the diet sporadically.

Since prisoners are constantly coming in and out of the jail, the alcaide takes roll call in the morning and in the evening, around 6 P.M. He is a very busy man, and so many things happen in his office daily that it seems like he has no time to rest. He is quiet, but his strong personality and charisma are big factors in getting the cooperation of all the prisoners. He does not carry a gun like many Wardens do in Mexico, and since he is a fluent speaker of Otomi he gets around even under the most difficult situations, to accomplish his assigned tasks. About 5 P.M. he has to turn on the Plaza's water fountain by activating two push buttons and two single pole single thrown switches.

The daytime capataz (Warden assistant) helps the Warden with the many odd jobs that are constantly appearing at the alcaidia. One of the many privileges prisoners enjoy is that of drinking three liters of pulque a day; and the capataz keeps a daily record to see that this number is not exceeded. Pulque is an important source of vitamin B, and since most of the prisoners drank in quantities larger than that before incarceration, three liters is not enough to cause inebriation especially since the drinks are staggered throughout the day. No drinking of pulque is allowed after 6 P.M. A lot of time in the capataz's day is devoted to buying cigarettes, matches, sardines, chiles, writing paper and envelopes, and nonalcoho-
lic beverages for the prisoners. The prisoners enjoy a lot of privileges, there is no friction in the jail and their help to clean and beautify the town is greatly appreciated, especially by those in the town's government.

Many are the duties of the night alcaide: he must type all of the day's paper work; bring the T.V. out to the Presidencia's (City Hall) portico for citizens to watch it until 11 P.M. when he takes it back to the alcaidia; soccer games are followed with daily passion. About 9 P.M. he takes the final roll call for the day, and about 10 P.M. he turns the water fountain off. During his shift most of the arrests for inebriation take place; and he certainly is a man of great patience to survive such daily routine.

Perhaps the most important duty he is assigned is that of allowing conjugal visitors to spend the night with their husbands; there is no specific time or day, but practicality makes of Sunday the preferred night of the week. We should remember that about ninety-eight per cent of the prisoners come from out of town, and that Monday is market day. Since Ixmiquilpan is the biggest "regional market" women must come here to buy their staples; the following pattern has developed with women whose husbands are imprisoned: They come to town Sunday afternoon, spend the night with their husbands in jail, obtain their supplies Monday at the market, and return home Monday afternoon. I was told that inmates have great respect for these few intimate moments since there are not rooms for con-
jugal visiting, and everybody must sleep in the same big dormitory. The term conjugal in this instance encompasses fiancées or girl friends for single individuals. I was also told that the female prisoners never ask for their husbands or boy friends to come in.

The night capataz helps the alcaide perform his duties; he might take an occasional check to see that things are under control in the jail, supply the prisoners with their last daily requests (cigarettes, nonalcoholic beverage, etc.); and catch up with any work load unfinished during the day. He comes in most handily during drunken arrests, since sometimes it takes two to three persons to literally pick up a man and put him inside the jail to sleep it off.

The jail constitutes a particular arrangement, since it must provide detaining facilities not only for the municipio, but also for the District.

There is an average of fifty-five "long term" prisoners (three years or more), but weekly arrests for minor offenses such as drunkenness or urinating in the streets accounts for some twenty short term imprisonments (less than seventy-two hours). Long term prisoners are those serving time for criminal offenses as mentioned previously in Chapter 4; these people need legal assistance and there is a judicial process involved with their cases. Short term prisoners are those who break a city ordenanza and could either pay a fine right on the spot, or be detained from twelve to twenty-four
hours. Detention from twelve to twenty-four hours is more prevalent in drunken cases, where the person must remain in jail until he sobers up.

Since the **municipio** is generally bankrupt, the Municipal President has undertaken a very commendable attitude towards the prisoners. He looks at the jail not as a punishing institution, but rather as a rehabilitation center, and from this perspective he has solved two problems:

1) The minimum taxes paid by the **municipio** residents, and the meager State and Federal financial aid barely pays for **municipal** debts contracted for public works (market, paving, lighting, etc.). There is a continuous deficit in the Municipal Treasury and more people are needed for the proper administration of the **municipio**. By allowing trustees to work, the Municipal President has filled all the "labor" positions with salaries which would demand a much higher pay if employees were hired from the available work force.

2) The second problem the Municipal President is trying to solve involves a moral as well as a legal problem. What is the social function of a jail? His philosophical approach to this problem is certainly praiseworthy. A jail should be a rehabilitation center **IN PRACTICE**, not in worthless city, State, or National statutes which remain dusty in archives throughout the world.

By allowing the prisoners to work for the **municipio**, the Municipal President gives them the chance to become polit-
ically aware of the rights and duties of all citizens. I men-
tioned previously that most of the prisoners come from smaller
barrios in the District, and for many, a jail sentence proves
to be an enculturating period, especially if they are lucky
even enough to work during their prison term. They become aware of
State and National affairs, and readily understand the intri-
cate mechanisms of the economic world. They become con-
sciously aware of their place in society, and realize that
"the better things in life" are available for them, once their
sentence is terminated. Rehabilitation does take place, since
"habitual criminals" are very rare, and once released, they
actually become effective citizens, with a world view of
"national" sentiments.

Trustees look forward to working for the municipio,
since in this capacity they enjoy an income and many privi-
leges. Other prisoners who are not on the pay roll are
selected for work details; sweeping the streets; cutting tree
branches; fire fighters, etc., etc., are activities for which
most prisoners volunteer. This gives them the chance to go
out into the town, to break up the monotony of the jail.

Inmates play volleyball, and once in a while the
Municipal President lends a T.V. for them to watch. They are
not completely idle, many details come up during the week,
and those unable to go outside weave colorful baskets which
they sell from ten to fifteen pesos, and hats which are
readily bought for twenty-five or thirty pesos.
To the traffic section of the Police Department, the Police Chief has assigned a Sergeant First Class, and a Sergeant Second Class (see Chart I) to insure the proper traffic flow through the city. Bicycles swarm the streets, and with the increasing number of automobiles going through the area, the danger of accidents is omnipresent. The Police Chief has been appointed by the State Government as Traffic Department Director for the municipio, and this includes not only the town of Ixmiquilpan but all the roads going through the municipio.

Any traffic accident in the municipio must be investigated immediately; some are handled and settled in Ixmiquilpan, while others must go to the State Traffic Commission in Pachuca. In order to reach the Traffic Commission in Pachuca, the Chief of Police investigates the accident in the municipio, his report is rendered to the District Attorney who in turn will submit it to the State Attorney General for him to start legal proceedings in conjunction with the State Traffic Commission. Minor accidents where no personal injury is apparent are settled in Ixmiquilpan. Two to three such accidents are recorded as the monthly average for the municipio;
in the same period, about sixty traffic violations are recorded, and this includes speeding, going against traffic on a one way street, illegal parking, drivers under eighteen without a driver's license, etc., etc. Of the sixty violations in the municipio, ten such infractions are recorded as a monthly average for the town.

Law Enforcement

This service is provided mainly in the core area since a shortage of personnel is omnipresent. The Police Chief himself works seven days a week, and one could very easily say that he is at work twenty-four hours a day (except when he is asleep); the policemen also work long shifts, between twelve and fourteen hours a day.

The majority of disorder is caused by drunkenness: canteen owners will have noisy customers removed from the premises when they are highly inebriated; fights are also attributed to drunkenness. A decline in the thefts rate has been registered since the Police Chief assumed his duties about two years ago; incarceration proved to be a deterrent to this problem. Thefts of over 500 pesos must be investigated by the District Attorney.

There are two peaks during the year when most of the disturbances occur: the first one is reached during July, August, September and October when Otomi migrant labor from all over the Mezquital Valley pours into Ixmiquilpan during the harvest season. Some ninety per cent of the disturbances
ninety per cent of the cases involve mestizo individuals; a lot of trouble is caused during Christmas and New Year by teenagers.

A peculiar crime which is prevalent during the harvest season is that of urination and defecation in secondary streets, a weekly average of twenty cases can be attributed to the influx of a large number of people, and the lack of public facilities throughout the town.

The Police Chief has initiated three highly commendable measures to lower the probability of disorder: 1) carrying arms is prohibited, and steps are taken to disarm any individual; the removal of guns, knives and large pocket knives diminishes serious criminal offenses. 2) Whenever an inebriated person who is causing no problems is found in the street, or asleep in a canteen, either the Police Chief himself or any of the policemen will take this man home and safely put him to sleep. 3) Many times during the month the Police Chief allows persons going through, stranded youngsters and visitors, to spend the night in the backyard of the Presidencia. By keeping these people safely overnight, another possible cause for trouble is eliminated; the following morning these individuals will continue on their journey, or youngsters are returned to their parents.

If an inebriated person is found asleep and his resi-
dence is unknown, he is taken to jail to sleep overnight, and the following morning he is released when abstemious conditions are apparent. No fine is charged in such a case; fines associated with drunkenness apply only when misconduct is obvious.

Police couples make a nightly round in the town, closing businesses at 9 P.M. (canteens, mainly, since other stores close at 8 P.M.). All businesses may remain open until 11 P.M. during the month of August when the yearly fiestas are celebrated.

A few minor incidents are almost unavoidable at the market on Mondays, but rarely anything serious develops there. In the past, many factions plagued the town and fights and thefts were common occurrences. Since the new Police Chief came to Ixmiquilpan, all of these disturbances have been cleared, and he is proud of keeping a very peaceful town.

Among other assignments to the police force are the apprehensions ordered by the District Judge, District Attorney, Municipal President and Conciliator Judge.

MARKET ADMINISTRATOR

The market is located in the north east part of town, just one block east of the main plaza. Economically, the market is the most important single unit of the Municipal Government since it represents about forty per cent of the municipio's income. The market has two basic divisions: regional
Regional Market

The regional market is conducted on Mondays and covers all of the permanent market area in addition to *planchas* (raised cement slabs) and *piso* (ground) stalls which can be obtained to the north of the permanent market area (see drawing 1). The sidewalks all around the market and parking lots are also rented. There are five men in charge of collecting dues from persons setting up their stalls. For small investors, those occupying between one and three square yards and selling small miscellaneous items, the rate averages about 1 peso per square yard. For bigger investors, those selling clothes, shoes, etc., the rate averages about 2 pesos per square yard. Eighteen pesos is the maximum charge in the open area of the market where merchants cover their stalls with canvas for protection against the elements. The open market is divided into sections, each one concentrating on a certain group of similar products. A tax of one to two pesos per box is charged for the sale of certain items not produced in the area, such as sugar cane, *mangos* and avocados.

Monday is a very busy day for the Market Administrator: a few complaints arise over space rights paid for; merchants object being told in which area to sell their products, and late in the afternoon a few arguments may arise over a beer, or a glass of *pulque*.

It takes all of the Sanitation Department employees,
in addition to the four laborers at the market (see Chart 1) to get it clean on Tuesdays. On Fridays, the permanent market is washed out completely and great efforts are made to keep it clean throughout the week.

Permanent Market

The permanent market is divided into five sections for administrative purposes (see drawing 1 on the following page): 1) plazuela (area around the garden or square); 2) pasaje (passage); 3) fondas (eating and drinking facilities); 4) tianguis (eating and drinking facilities); 5) mercado (market proper).

Plazuela

In the month of July there were seven merchants scattered in the plazuela. Four of them selling atole (a gruel of maize pounded to flour); two other places specialized in barbecue (native dish made with goat meat); and the last business enterprise in the plazuela concentrated on selling fruit juices. The atole stand paid three pesos daily fee; the juice stand paid two pesos daily; one barbecue stand paid ten pesos every other day, while the other paid twelve pesos every other day.

Pasaje

Each one of the twenty-four stalls in this area rents for four pesos daily; if any merchant occupies more than one, he will pay at the same rate for additional stalls. The mer-

chandise sold here included:

1, 9         refreshments
2, 7, 8     hats
3, 4         stainless steel and iron tools
5, 6, 10, 17, 19, 20  textiles
11, 12, 13, 14  miscellaneous
15, 21, 22  fruit juices and refreshments
16           hardware
18           coffee
23           flowers
24           clothing

Fondas and Tianguis

Since these two sections demand a comparison, we should look at them simultaneously. Both the fondas and the tianguis provide the same services; both sell about the same prepared foods; both are open about the same hours during the day, and owners in both sections are bilingual (Otomi and Spanish). There are four basic differences: 1) the tianguis is outdoors while the fondas are indoors; 2) the tianguis pays higher rent (seven pesos per stall) while the fondas only pay four pesos; 3) for exactly the same meal, prices are about thirty per cent lower at the tianguis; 4) pulque is sold only at the tianguis.

The interesting phenomenon is that for at least one year, seven stalls in the fondas (numbers nine through fifteen, see market layout) have been empty, while only six stalls in the tianguis section have been in operation. We
should also note here that on a monthly basis twice as many people buy at the \textit{tianguis} section. Why do the \textit{tianguis} owners prefer to fight the elements and pay higher rates than the \textit{fondas}? The answer to this question is obvious by now: the \textit{tianguis} constitutes the social activity center of the whole market.

\textbf{Mercado}

The \textit{mercado} section (see market layout) is divided into forty-eight stalls. Each single stall rents for three pesos daily and each double stall for six pesos daily. For a distribution of products sold, see the following page.

At the bottom of the following page there is a copy of the card issued to each stall owner in the permanent market. It is good for four months and holes are punched for each day that rent is paid. About ten merchants pay monthly (not in advance); others pay weekly, usually on Tuesdays after the big market day on Monday when they make more profit; and about seventy-five per cent of the merchants pay their rent daily.

The Market Administrator is economically dependent on the Municipal Treasurer since a detailed monthly account must be turned in showing all income and expenses. But for the administration of the market and any problems arising within it, the Municipal President has given him full responsibility. All matters concerning the care and upkeep of this Municipal property are his duties; any repairs are promptly made, and receipts are kept for everything bought, since they
MARKET SET UP

1, 2, 11-14  Miscellaneous
3-9  Meat
15-20  Meat
10  Poultry
21-26  Vegetables
27, 28  Condiments
29, 30-35  Vegetables
36-46  Fruits
47, 48  Vegetables
must be turned in at the end of the month to show all expenses incurred.

I mentioned previously that Ixmiquilpan is the biggest regional market in the area, and merchants from Alfajayucan, Zimapán, Tasquillo, Actopan, Pachuca and Mexico City make their weekly round to town on Mondays.

A good number of merchants who own stores in Ixmiquilpan also set up stalls in the open market on Mondays.

STOCKYARD ADMINISTRATOR

The stockyard is located on the east side of town just one block south of the new market (see town map). The services provided are: keeping the cattle at the feeding grounds for a maximum of three days, slaughtering and cutting in quarters. Some cattle brought in from the sierra (nearby mountain ridge) must be slaughtered right away, since they will not eat alfalfa at the feeding grounds and will begin to lose weight; others brought in from the plateau region are kept at the feeding grounds for three days, but the carnicero (meat store owner) himself must bring in the alfalfa and feed his cattle since the stockyard does not furnish the alfalfa.

Cattle on the hoof are delivered to the stockyard and picked up after slaughtering and cutting by the carniceros; there are twelve carnicerías (meat stores) in town, and the meat price is pretty much the same in all of them. Fees of 15 pesos per cattle, 11 pesos per big hog and 9.90 pesos per
small hog are charged. A weekly average of twenty-five cattle and forty hogs are slaughtered, and it takes the workers an average of one hour per cattle and half an hour per hog, to have them slaughtered, cut and ready to go. There are four stalls for slaughtering (see stockyard layout on next page), and once cut, the meat is hung from hooks in the storage area; no meat is left out over night.

The average price of cattle on the hoof is 5 pesos per kilogram (1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds); if the average weight of cattle is 400 kilograms (880 pounds), the carnicero pays 2000 pesos for it, after transportation, feeding and overhead expenses are added, the total investment per cattle averages 2500 pesos. Once cut in quarters, the actual meat for sale at the carniceria is about fifty per cent of the weight on the hoof. In this example, it would be about 200 kilograms. Meat is sold at the average price of 12 pesos per kilogram of meat with bones, and 16 pesos per kilogram of boneless meat. If the carnicero sells the meat at an average price of 14 pesos per kilogram, it would mean an income of 2800 pesos, if not equal to the amount invested, certainly a meager profit. Sometimes the meat price drops and an investment loss is unavoidable.

Since each of the twelve carniceros work with a limited capital, other incomes from the same investment are sought, and in this "secondary" but important part of the business is where the actual profit is made. Only the horns
STOCKYARD

Feeding Grounds

Storage

Office

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE
and hoofs are thrown away, everything else is sold. Skins are sold by either one of the three following patterns: 1) to compadres for household usage, 2) by setting up a stall at the Monday market, 3) directly selling to representatives of shoe factories in Mexico City. The price per skin averages from 50 to 70 pesos; bones are sold at 25 cents per kilogram for the manufacture of fertilizers; fat is sold at 4.50 pesos per kilogram for the manufacture of soap; all the viscera are sold at 15 pesos per kilogram to persons who cook it in special beef recipes called chicharrones (chicharrones are really pork rinds, but any viscera prepared a certain way is also called chicharron, especially in the tianguis area at the market).

The average price of hogs on the hoof is 6 pesos per kilogram, and from a 120 pound hog 70 pounds of meat can be sold. The same as with the cattle, all the viscera are sold. Hog prices fluctuate a lot more in the area that cattle prices.

Slaughtering of goats is one service not provided by the stockyard; goats are prepared in the traditional and delicious barbacoa (barbecue). The people who prepare it pay the Presidencia a tax of 6 pesos per slaughtered goat, even though they do the slaughtering themselves, and at their own houses.

Since the stockyard is the only one in the municipio, slaughtering of cattle, hogs and goats takes place clandestinely in other villages; and a tax should be paid to the Presidencia but this is very seldom done. It is practically
impossible to enforce the law since it would require permanent inspectors assigned to different areas of the municipio.

The Stockyard Administrator collects all the fees and records income and expenses incurred. He has a free hand at buying anything that is needed for the proper administration of the stockyard, and he takes to the Municipal Treasury a weekly relacion (report) with all the receipts showing income and expenses. The care and cleaning of the building are his responsibilities also, since periodic checks by the sanitation inspector are made in a meticulous manner.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT

A street sweeper and two trash collecting trucks provide the services to make of the town one of the cleanest in the area. Since Monday is market day and the town is usually crowded, the collecting of trash and sweeping of the streets is accomplished from Tuesday to Sunday.

One of the reasons why the town is so clean is that most people sweep their sidewalks in the morning, pushing the dirt in the street. The street sweeper comes around later on picking up all of the dirt as it sweeps the whole width of the streets.

The two trucks collect the trash brought to the front door of the houses and takes it to the dump about ten miles north east of Ixmiquilpan (no fee is charged for this service).
The biggest task the Sanitation Department has is that of cleaning the market on Tuesdays. For this purpose the four laborers assigned to the market join in the sweeping of the market's open area, parking lots and sidewalks. It takes all these people all day long to get the market clean again.

In reality, the whole operation of the Sanitation Department is under the Municipal Secretary since seven of its nine members are prisoners; and the Municipal Secretary sees that the proper care and maintenance is given to the sweeper and the trucks.
APPENDIX I

MILITARY SERVICE

All conscriptos must fill out the form on the following page, which is later sent to Pachuca where it is checked over by military officials. The information required is:

Name
Date of birth
Place of birth
Father's name
Mother's name
Or guardian
Marital status
Actual occupation
Does he read and write?
Highest school grade attended
Address

Place and date
Signature

Full name including middle initial, surname and mother's maiden name is required. You must go in person to the Presidencia Municipal bringing with you three pictures of the specified size on the back of the form. All information should be truthfully entered, or cancellation of the cartilla is automatic. On the back of this form there is a place for the applicant's fingerprints.
Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional

SERVICIO MILITAR NACIONAL

DATOS QUE DEBEN SER LLENADOS POR EL INTERESADO

Nombre
Fecha de nacimiento
Nació en
Hijo de
Y de
Nombre del tutor si lo hubiere
Estado civil
Ocupación a que se dedica actualmente
¿Sabe leer y escribir?
Grado máximo de estudios
Domicilio

(Lugar y fecha)

Firma del interesado

NOTAS

El nombre debe ser completo incluyendo apellido paterno y materno y cualquier inicial.

Los interesados se presentarán provistos de tres retratos exactamente del tamaño del dibujo que figura al reverso.

Los datos habrán de escribirse con letra legible y en caso de que se proporcionen falsos, la cartilla carecerá de valor legal y será cancelada nulificándose el registro, debiendo el interesado registrarse nuevamente con sus datos verdaderos.
APPENDIX II

MARRIAGE

The information required to fill out the marriage statistical data form on the left-hand side of the following page is: month and year in the upper left corner of the form, as well as town, municipio, and state; then the following spaces should be filled out.

2 - progressive member for marriages in the municipio
3 - registry number (in Civil Registry book)
4 - male's age
5 - female's age
6 - male reads and writes
7 - male does not read and write
8 - female reads and writes
9 - female does not read and write
10 - male's occupation
11 - State code
12 - State code
13 - female's occupation - housewife -
14 - female's occupation other than housewife
15 - State code
16 - State code
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**OCUPACIÓN:**
- ANOTE EL NOMBRE DEL OFICIO, ARTE, PROFESION U OCUPACIÓN HABITUAL DE CADA CONTRAYENTE. SI LA MUJER SOLO SE DEDICA A LABORES DEL HOGAR, MARQUESE EN LA COLUMNA 15.

**RENCERIAS:**
- ¿SABEN LEER Y ESCRIBIR?

**CLAVES:**
- LLENAR ESTA HOJA: PARA LLENAR ESTA BOLETA, REMITIRLA A SU DESTINO Y QUEDAR ADVERTIDO DE LAS OBLIGACIONES Y SANCIONES QUE FUJA LA LEY FEDERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA. CONSULTESE EL FOLLETO INSTRUCTIVO ESPECIAL PARA LAS OFICINAS DEL REGISTRO CIVIL.

**CERTIFICADO:**
- QUE LOS DATOS PRINCIPALES CONSIGNADOS EN ESTA BOLETA HAN SIDO TOMADOS DE LAS ACTAS RESPECTIVAS.
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<th>RESIDENCIA HABITUAL DE LA MADRE</th>
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<th>CLAVE</th>
<th>CLAVE (NO SE LLENE)</th>
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**CERTIFICO:** Queda advertido de las obligaciones y sanciones que establece la ley de estadística. Consultese el folleto instructivo estadístico para oficinas del registro civil.

**ECONORAMADA EN EL AÑO DE 1980**

**FORMA**

**BOLITA**

**CLAVES**

**ENTIDAD MUNICIPIO LOCALIDAD**
APPENDIX III

STILLBIRTHS

The right-hand side of the preceding page (form 824) is used to keep a record of the stillbirths in the municipio. The following information should be submitted: month and year should go in the upper left corner of the form, as well as town, municipio and State. The following spaces should be filled in.

2 - progressive number of stillbirths in the municipio
3 - registry member (in Civil Registry book)
4 - sex of stillbirth (male)
5 - sex of stillbirth (female)
6 - length of pregnancy in months
7 - treatment given to the mother by: medical doctor
8 - treatment given to the mother by: medical practitioner
9 - treatment given to the mother by: registered midwife
10 - treatment given to the mother by: practical midwife
11 - treatment given to the mother by: none
12 - intrauterine death cause (in detail)
13 - State code
14 - State code
15 - single
16 - legally married
17 - married by the church
18 - widow
19 - divorced
20 - common-law marriage
21 - unknown
22 - mother's age
APPENDIX IV

BIRTHS

The birth registration form in the following page must be filled out as follows: month and year at the upper left corner as well as town, municipio and State; the other spaces are:

2 - progressive number of births in the municipio
3 - registry number (in Civil Registry book)
4 - day of the month in which registration took place
5 - exact day of birth
6 - month of birth
7 - year of birth
8 - place of birth (town, village, hamlet or barrio)
9 - State code
10 - Mother's residence during last six months of pregnancy: town
11 - Mother's residence during last six months of pregnancy: municipio
12 - Mother's residence during last six months of pregnancy: State
13 - State code
14 - actual age of registered child - days
15 - actual age of registered child - months
16 - actual age of registered child - years
17 - sex - male
18 - sex - female
19 - specify whether it is 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. child delivery
20 - type of delivery - single birth
21 - type of delivery - twins
22 - type of delivery - triplets
23 - type of delivery - quadruplets
24 - type of delivery - quintuplets
25 - parents' status - single
26 - legally married
27 - married by the church
28 - widow
29 - divorced parents
30 - common-law marriage
31 - unknown
32 - father's age
33 - mother's age
## HOJA DE ACTUALIZACIÓN DE NACIMIENTO

**Importante:** Para llenar esta boleta, remítírala a su destino y quédese advertido de las obligaciones y sanciones que fija la ley federal de estadística. Consultése el folleto instructivo estadístico para oficinas del registro civil.

**Coordinación núm. 1923**

**En la oficina del registro civil de:**

**Municipio o delegación de:**

**Entidad federativa:**

**Sello de la oficina:**

**Certifico:** Que los datos principales consignados en esta boleta, han sido tomados de las actas respectivas el encargado de la oficina del registro civil.

**Claves (no se llenen):**

<table>
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<th>Efemérides</th>
<th>Referencias</th>
<th>Fecha exacta del nacimiento</th>
<th>Lugar de nacimiento</th>
<th>Residencia habitual de la madre</th>
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<td>Año</td>
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**Entidad | Municipio | Localidad | Edad actual del registrado | Sexo | Orden del parto | Clase de alumbramiento | Unión de los padres |
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**Número del mes en que se levantó el acta:**

**Día del mes en que se levantó el acta:**

**Fecha exacta del nacimiento:**

**NOMBRE DE LA CIUDAD, VILLA, PUEBLO, RAMO, ETC. DONDE OCURRIÓ EL NACIMIENTO:**

**Clave (no se llenne):**

**ENTIDAD | MUNICIPIO | LOCALIDAD | EDAD ACTUAL DEL REGISTRADO | SEXO | ORDEN DEL PARTO | CLASE DE ALUMBRAMIENTO | UNIÓN DE LOS PADRES |
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APPENDIX V

BOLETA DE NACIMIENTO

The form in the left-hand side of the following page is given to the parents after a child's birth registration. This form does not constitute a "certified copy", but rather a reminder of where to find all the data required for a birth certificate. The information supplied in the form is: Civil Registry entry number; page in Civil Registry book; sex and name of the child; place of birth; date; father's name; mother's name; and parents' place of residence.
BOLETA DE NACIMIENTO

Con esta fecha, bajo Partida Número________ a fojas________ del libro correspondiente, quedó asentada el ACTA de Nacimiento de__ niña________ que nació en__________________ el día________ de__________________ de 19__, hij de__________________ de 19__, y de la señora__________________ vecinos de__________________

Ixmiquilpan, Hgo.,___________________ de 19
El Presidente Municipal y Juez del Registro Civil

BOLETA DE DEFUNCION

Con esta fecha, bajo Partida Número________ a fojas________ del libro correspondiente, quedó asentada el ACTA de Defunción de__________________ vecino que fué de__________________ de este Municipio, y fué inhumado en fosa de__________________
Clase en el Panteón en__________________
__________________ Concesión__________________

Ixmiquilpan, Hgo.,___________________ de 19
El Presidente Municipal y Juez del Registro Civil,
APPENDIX VI

BOLETA DE DEFUNCION

The form in the right-hand side of the previous page is given to the deceased's relatives after the death registration in the Civil Registry. This form is not a certified public document, but a reminder of where to find all the data required for any legal proceedings. The information contained here is: Civil Registry entry number; page in Civil Registry book; name of deceased person; place of residence; type of grave; cemetery, and either perpetuity or seven years right.
APPENDIX VII

DEATHS

Form 823 (see next page), which is sent to Pachuca within the first five days of each month, is filled out as follows: month and year in the upper left corner, as well as town, municipio and State; the other spaces are:

2 - progressive number of deaths in the municipio
3 - registry number (in Civil Registry book)
4 - day of the month in which the death took place
5 - name of the town, village, hamlet or barrio where the death occurred
6 - State code
7 - place of residence of the deceased - town
8 - place of residence of the deceased - municipio
9 - place of residence of the deceased - State
10 - State code
11 - sex - male
12 - sex - female
13 - age - years
14 - age - months
15 - age - days
16 - State code
17 - cause of death (diagnosed disease)
18 - duration
19 - cause of death (diagnosed disease)
20 - duration
21 - cause of death (diagnosed disease)
22 - duration
23 - cause of death (diagnosed disease)
24 - duration
25 - State code
26 - State code
27 - was disease diagnosed by medical doctor? Yes or no
DATOS PARA LA DIRECCION GENERAL DE ESTADISTICAS, CON COPIA PARA LA OFICINA DE SERVICIOS CONFIDENCIALES DE SAGRESUR, A DIRECCION DE LA ENTIDAD DE LA ENTIDAD CORRESPONDIENTE:

Para llenar esta hoja, debes recoger y registrar los datos de las defunciones, seguros, y proporcionar la ley federal de estadística, contraseñas.

El folleto instructivo específico para las oficinas del registro civil.

1. **PARA LLENAR ESTA BOLETA.**
2. **FLAMITAR A SU DESTINO.**
3. **AVERTIR AL PERSONAL DE LAS POSIBLES CONSECUENCIAS QUE PUEDE LA LEY FEDERAL DE ESTADISTICA, CONTRASENAS.

**DATOS PARA LA ESTADISTICA DE DEFUNCIONES.**

**REFERENCIAS**

<table>
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<th>NÚMERO DE ACTA</th>
<th>NOMBRE DE LA CIUDAD</th>
<th>PARROQUIA, PUEBLO, RANCHO, ETC., DONDE OCURRIÓ LA DEFUNCIÓN</th>
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**CLAVE**

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**SEELIO DE LA OFICINA**

**CAUSAS DE LA DEFUNCION**

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<th>DURACIÓN CAUSA</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**FIRMA**

**CLAVE DEL LLENADO**

**Serie Eje Esp**
APPENDIX VIII

BURIAL PERMIT

This form is issued to be presented to the cemetery administrator (see next page), the left-hand side of the form is kept at the Presidencia's archives and it includes: progressive number; cemetery; date; place of residence of deceased person; place of birth of deceased person; type of grave, either perpetuity or seven years; and date.

The right-hand side of the form contains the same information, and it constitutes the tear out part which is actually given to the deceased person's relatives to be presented to the cemetery administrator.
Boleta Número_______

C. Encargado del Panteón de

Sirvase permitir se le dé sepultura en el Panteón de ese lugar, al cadáver de__________________________

que fue originario de__________________________

debiendo ser inhumado en fosa de__________________________ clase

y por_______ años de conexión.

Ixmitquilpen, Hgo., ... de ..................... de 197

El Presidente Municipal y Juez del Registro Civil.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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