



Recipients of the Association for Borderlands Studies
Past Presidents' Book Award

GOLD AWARD 2009

Thomas E Sheridan

Landscapes of Fraud

Mission Tumacácori, the Baca Float, and the Betrayal of the O'odham

University of Arizona Press

"Tom Sheridan's detailed and readable narrative of the transformation of the Sonoran desert's Upper Santa Cruz River Valley, the ancestral land of the O'odham people, is a model of geo-historical analysis of a single transboundary locale across 400 years of indigenous, Spanish, Mexican, and American dominion. Sheridan reveals this landscape as continually contested space, where human claims originally grounded in community values were supplanted in the 19th century by land commodification and modes of control based on raw assertion and human machination for which legal claims were little more than façade. With a keen eye to the personalities and purports of the individuals involved he portrays this space as an epic microcosm of the successive imposition of cultures, values and political practices that followed European colonization of the New World and its subsequent industrialization. The human and ecological costs of this process were, of course, considerable. The book reminds us that understanding the transformation of places and peoples over the long duree is vital for taking stock of our present and an essential precondition for rectifying injustice and pondering a more sustainable future."

For the ABS Past Presidents' Book Award 2009, Steve Mumme, Colorado State University, US.

The author, **Thomas E Sheridan**, PhD, holds a joint appointment as professor of anthropology at the Southwest Center and Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He has conducted ethnographic fieldwork and ethnohistorical research in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico since 1971. From 1984 to 2003, he was Curator of Ethnohistory at the Arizona State Museum and served as Director of the Office of Ethnohistorical Research from 1997 to 2003.

Dr. Sheridan has written or co-edited twelve books and monographs, including *Los Tucsonenses: The Mexican Community of Tucson, 1854--1941* (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1986), *Where the Dove Calls: The Political Ecology of a Peasant Corporate Community in Northwestern Mexico* (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1988), and *Arizona: A History* (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1995).



Dr. Sheridan is chairman emeritus of the Canoa Ranch Foundation, a member of Pima County's Canoa Advisory Committee, chair of the Ranch Conservation Technical Advisory Team of Pima County's Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, and a member of Pima County's Conservation Acquisition Commission and Science Commission. He is past president of the Anthropology and Environment Section of the American Anthropological Association and currently serves on the board of the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance, a not-for-profit organization of ranchers dedicated to the conservation of open space, biodiversity, and working ranches in the Altar Valley southwest of Tucson. He received the Sonoran Institute's Faces of Conservation: Sustainable Communities Award in 2007.

Landscapes of Fraud - - From the actions of Europeans in the seventeenth century to the real estate deals of the modern era, people making a living off the land in southern Arizona have been repeatedly robbed of their way of life. History has recorded more than three centuries of speculative failures that never amounted to much but left dispossessed people in their wake. This book seeks to excavate those failures, to examine the new social spaces the schemers struggled to create and the existing social spaces they destroyed.

Landscapes of Fraud explores how the penetration of the evolving capitalist world-system created and destroyed communities in the Upper Santa Cruz Valley of Arizona from the late 1600s to the 1970s. Thomas Sheridan has melded history, anthropology, and critical geography to create a penetrating view of greed and power and their lasting effect on those left powerless.

Sheridan first examines how O'odham culture was fragmented by the arrival of the Spanish, telling how autonomous communities moving across landscapes in seasonal rounds were reduced to a mission world of subordination. To maintain access to a small portion of their former range, the O'odham of Mission Tumacácori received title to the Tumacácori land grant in 1807, but it was to prove far from binding.

Shifting his focus, Sheridan then considers the fate of the Tumacácori grant and Baca Float No. 3, another land grant. He tells the unbroken story of land fraud from Manuel María Gándara's purchase of the "abandoned" Tumacácori grant at public auction in 1844 through the bankruptcy of the shady real estate developers who had fraudulently promoted housing projects at Rio Rico during the 1960s and '70s. In the process, a legitimate land grant was tossed out by the U.S. Supreme Court and a fraudulent one settled in its place as the O'odham of Mission Tumacácori and homesteaders along the Santa Cruz river were forcibly removed from lands that their families had worked for generations.

As the Upper Santa Cruz Valley underwent a wrenching transition from a landscape of community to a landscape of fraud, the betrayal of the O'odham became complete when land, that most elemental form of human space, was transformed from communal resource into a commodity, bought and sold for its future value. Today, Mission Tumacácori stands as a romantic icon of the past while the landscapes that supported it lay buried under speculative schemes that continue to haunt our history.



SILVER AWARD 2009

Antoine Pécoud & Paul de Guchteneire

Migration Without Borders

Essays on the Free Movement of People

Berghahn Books (Oxford & New York) and UNESCO Publishing (Paris), 2007

Antoine Pécoud and Paul de Guchteneire, eds.

“The starting point of the book is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that states everyone has the right to emigrate from their home country, but there is no matching right to immigrate. This set of essays presents a futuristic vision of a world without borders, where people could move freely from country to country, work and live where ever they chose. The first half of the book presents a set of theoretical essays considering the economic, political, security and ethical implications of free movements, including costs and benefits of free movement and ethically whether free movement of peoples is a human right. Several of these essays argue that in the face of costly and ineffective attempts to control immigration, there are likely to be met positive benefits to removing barriers to immigration. An excellent essay by Ghosh argues for multilateral management of migration and development of coordinated migration policies, perhaps through the creation of a World Migration Organization instead of completely free immigration.

The last half of the book are a set of region-specific essays on possibilities of migration within regions, starting with the most advanced borderless region, Europe and then followed by essays on West Africa, Southern Africa, Asia, North America and South America. These essays make the prospect of open borders appear much more remote than the possibilities suggested in the theoretical essays. One possible case of free mobility is skilled workers but as Alarcon states the data is lacking to assert this.

Unfortunately, the book lacks a concluding, synthesizing chapter. Given the contrasting picture presented by the theoretical and the regional portions of the book, this chapter would have provided a terrific opportunity to link theory and reality. Nonetheless, this book is a very mind-stretching, stimulating book.”

For the ABS Past Presidents’ Book Award 2009, Joan Anderson, University of San Diego, U.S.A.



Antoine Pécoud has been with UNESCO's International Migration Programme since 2003 and is a research associate at the Unité de Recherche Migrations et Société (URMIS), University of Paris VII and at Migrations Internationales, Espaces et Sociétés (MIGRINTER), University of Poitiers (France). He holds a B.A. from the University of Lausanne and a PhD in social and cultural anthropology from the University of Oxford. His research has focused on migration policies, immigrant entrepreneurship in Germany and the human rights implications of international migration. He co-edited *Migration Without Borders. Essays on the Free Movement of People* (UNESCO/Berghahn, 2007) and *Migration and Human Rights. The UN Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights* (UNESCO/Cambridge UP, 2009). He has also authored over thirty articles and book chapters.

Paul de Guchteneire is head of the Programme on International Migration and Multicultural Policies at UNESCO and director of the *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*. He has worked as an epidemiologist at the Netherlands Cancer Research Foundation and is a past director of the Steinmetz Institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences and a former president of the International Federation of Data Organizations. His current research focuses on the human rights dimension of international migration and the development of policies for migration management at the international level. His publications include *Democracy and Human Rights in Multicultural Societies* (co-edited, UNESCO/Ashgate, 2007), *Migration without Borders. Essays on the Free Movement of People* (co-edited, UNESCO/Berghahn, 2007), and *Migration and Human Rights. The UN Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights* (co-edited, UNESCO/Cambridge UP, 2009), as well as several works on data collection and analysis in the social sciences.

Migration Without Borders Essays on the Free Movement of People is about international migration - - International migration is high on the public and political agenda of many countries, as the movement of people raises concerns while often eluding states' attempts at regulation. In this context, the 'Migration Without Borders' scenario challenges conventional views on the need to control and restrict migration flows and brings a fresh perspective to contemporary debates. This book explores the analytical issues raised by 'open borders', in terms of ethics, human rights, economic development, politics, social cohesion and welfare, and provides in-depth empirical investigations of how free movement is addressed and governed in Europe, Africa, the Americas and Asia. By introducing and discussing the possibility of a right to mobility, it calls for an opening, not only of national borders, but also of the eyes and minds of all those interested in the future of international migration in a globalising world.



NOMINEE 2009

Adrian X Esparza & Angela J Donelson *Colonias in Arizona and New Mexico*

Border Poverty and Community Development Solutions

University of Arizona Press

Adrian X Esparza is an associate professor in the School of Natural Resources at the University of Arizona. He completed his doctorate at the University of Illinois–Urbana and previously held a faculty position at Indiana University–Bloomington. His research deals with urbanization along the U.S.–Mexico border, rural community development, and suburban and exurban land conversion in the Southwest. He has published widely in a range of urban planning, regional science, and border studies journals.

Angela J Donelson completed her doctorate at the University of Arizona and her master's degree at Kansas State University. Until recently, she worked as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's representative to Arizona's colonias and has worked as an urban and regional planner in both the public and private sectors. She is the president of Donelson Consulting, a firm that assists small nonprofit organizations with housing and community development capacity building. Her research targets housing policy, rural poverty, and community development in intercultural contexts and small and grassroots organizations. Her publications have appeared in leading housing and community development journals.

About the Book:

There are approximately half a million people living in 227 officially designated *colonias* in southern Arizona and New Mexico. These border communities are characterized by poor-quality housing, a lack of infrastructure (paved roads, water and sewer systems, and electricity), high levels of poverty and unemployment, and a disproportionate concentration of Hispanics. These colonias comprise one of the country's largest pockets of poverty. Even so, little is known about these towns or the people who live in them.

This book provides the first comprehensive treatment of Arizona and New Mexico colonias, with the aim of increasing their visibility and promoting community development. Beginning with an examination of the origins of border region settlement and the emergence of colonias in southern Arizona and New Mexico in the late 1800s, the book then turns to an assessment of current social, economic, and housing conditions.



The authors also examine how Mexico's recent economic crises and U.S. immigration and border security policies have shaped the quality of life in colonias, and they evaluate recent community development initiatives. By examining the challenges and successes of these recent efforts, the authors are able to provide a generalized plan for community development.

Balancing analyses of these communities with a review of the positive steps taken to improve the quality of life of their inhabitants, *Colonias in Arizona and New Mexico* is an indispensable tool for anyone interested in public policy or immigration issues.

The ***ABS Past Presidents' Book Award*** is presented yearly at the annual meeting of the Association for Borderlands Studies. The book award is to be presented to any published monographic (single or multiple authored including edited) book in the social and natural sciences, and humanities involving original research on borders, borderland and border regions, and reviewed in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*.

The chair of the ***2009 ABS Past Presidents' Book Award*** was Joan Anderson (San Diego) winner of the 2008 award, and ABS Past Presidents Stephen Mumme (Colorado State University) and David Molina (University of North Texas).