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 研究課題名(英文) Immigrant Media in Relation to Environmental Issues in the U.S. Southwest  
  
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研究成果の概要(和文)：本研究課題では、公文書資料とサンディエゴにおけるヴィジュアルカルチャーの写真を用いて、Primitive Accumulation(本源的蓄積、ここではメキシコ系アメリカ人にとっての土地の消失を指す)と、a.) 伝統的エコロジー概念、および、b.) アメリカ南西部のメキシコ系アメリカ人の伝統的エコロジーへの文化的言及、との関係を再考した。

研究成果の概要(英文)：Using archival sources and photos of visual culture in San Diego this research reconsidered the relationship between primitive accumulation (land loss) and: a.) traditional ecologies; and b.) cultural references to traditional ecology of Mexican-Americans in the U.S. Southwest. This research analysed different cultural modes of representation of this ecological viewpoint from a wide range of genres: poetry; fiction; maps; journalism; and visual arts (in the form of community murals) and put them into a context of political economy and discourse. Thus, empirical and theoretical sources were mixed to provide new perspectives. In addition to two conference papers, the research has produced one peer-reviewed journal articles and another peer-reviewed journal article which is in press. Additional papers are being developed about the urban context of Mexican-American environmentalism, especially from materials collected in urban sites in 2017.

研究分野：政治学 / 地域研究

キーワード：Environment Immigration Land U.S. Southwest Political Theory Mexican-American

## 1. 研究開始当初の背景

This research project analyzes immigration and ecology in the U.S. Southwest. In 1848 using a combination of Deleuze's time-image theory and Karl Marx's theory of primitive accumulation, the United States formally took control of the Northern half of what was then Mexico. This became the U.S. Southwest (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, (southern) Colorado, Nevada, and California). These areas had land grants, often containing communal lands, which were subject to rules that were legally different from U.S. property law, especially since there were often obligations to protect the environment for those who had rights to use these lands.

*The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1848) between the United States and Mexico was supposed to protect these land rights. It was violated leading to large scale loss of land, outmigration from these areas, and sometimes discontinuation of these sustainable land use practices. There were subsequent tensions between Mexican American communities and mainstream conservation groups. However, there has also been a resurgence in interest about environmentalism in the Mexican-American community.

## 2. 研究の目的

The research purpose has been to find the relation between land loss and ecology as expressed by Mexican Americans. This contrasts with generally accepted ideas that Mexican Americans are not interested in environmental issues.

## 3. 研究の方法

The research method is to combine three theories: 1.) primitive accumulation; 2.) discourse analysis; and 3.) analyzing visual culture using Gilles Deleuze's theories of time and juxtaposition. This combination helps to look at how the loss of land (primitive accumulation) is reflected in a variety of discussions about land by Mexican Americans which are either discursive (at a large level) or a more open to interpretation "time-image" as elaborated in Gilles Deleuze's theories of time.

The researcher chose to examine many types of communication about the environment

because this is an emerging topic. Therefore, traditional written sources as well as visual, creative sources were collected at archives and physical sites. These were selected based on how well they related to land loss, rather than other environmental topics such as pollution for example.

## 4. 研究成果

The researcher found 150 years of discussions about the environment. Non-traditional concepts about the environment helped the researcher to locate appropriate archival material to fill a gap left by other researchers who have avoided discussing Mexican-American environmentalism between 1900 and 1945. To find information about this period, the researcher expanded the concept of environmentalism to gather a wider range of archival materials that often were creative media.

The research has further clarified how much of Mexican-American environmentalism is related to broader discourses of mainstream environmentalism and how much is related to time-images of visual culture and speech which combine superficially unrelated times and places to make logically coherent arguments.

(1) In 2016, the researcher visited The University of New Mexico Center for Southwestern Studies archives in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The researcher accessed rare books about Mexican-American ideas of land in New Mexico and the Southwest. The researcher also accessed rare archival photos about this subject as well and took extensive notes about land loss and identity.

This visit provided materials that clarified the role of primitive accumulation in the loss of land among Mexican-Americans in the U.S. Southwest. The researcher was able to learn about how Mexican-American people in the U.S. Southwest view these issues and used it to consider how to sharpen concepts of primitive accumulation to a situation that is culturally unique and was written for a slightly different legal context than the original theory addressed.

The author also visited The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. and was able to access important legal documents on land grants as well as media and artistic documents about the process of land grants and environmentalism in the U.S. Southwest. This helped form a broader idea of how discursive the research matter was versus how much of a time-image it was. Put into simpler language, having been able to view a broad array of material, the researcher has been better able to decide whether a certain way of communicating about the land is widely shared across broad sections of society (discursive) or is more a collection of related, yet not so widely shared ideas which change in juxtaposition to other media, events, or thought (a time-image). This is a major theoretical theme in this research.

The researcher visited the University of California at Berkeley Bancroft Library and Chicano Studies Collection. At these libraries, the researcher looked at archival materials related to California. These materials included maps, rare newspaper articles (not obtainable in Japan), and poetry. The researcher was able to better understand visual understandings of Mexican-American environmentalism by looking at rare maps of land grants and reports the location of California land grants. These reports clarified how some of these grants existed in what are now cities.

(2) The researcher also visited the Special Collections and Archives at the University of California at San Diego Gelner Library. At the University of California at San Diego, the researcher accessed sources about Mexican-American expression about nature in urban areas. The researcher was the first person to access the newly created Michael Schnorr archival collection that contained rare examples of visual culture about ecology in San Diego, California and northern Mexico. The researcher was able to understand two important things about how Mexican-American environmentalism has persisted in urban areas. First, the researcher uncovered persistent links between Mexican-American agricultural practices. This was shown both in

relations to land grants as well as agricultural workers who staged labor strikes in the 1960s and 1970s. Second, the researcher was able to uncover linkages between environmental traditions and artwork in Mexico and those created by Mexican Americans in the United States.

The researcher also travelled to Washington, D.C. to look at archival court cases and modern-era poetry about Mexican American environmentalism. This helped contextualize ongoing legal struggles over political economy and how they relate to and subsequently empower current political movements to protect Mexican-American access to land.

(1-2) In both of the abovementioned research trips the researcher also visited sites where there were a substantial amount of Mexican-American murals. These murals often had themes relevant to Mexican-American understandings of the natural world and humanity's relationship with it. These visits were designed and planned with the purpose of uncovering persistent depictions of nature and ecology in Mexican-American creative expression.

To assess whether or not Mexican-American murals contained environmental references, the researcher first visited the Precita Eyes Mural Center in San Francisco, California in March, 2017. This is an N.P.O. that has been creating public murals in the Mission District neighborhood of San Francisco since the 1970s. It helped start the muralist movement in San Francisco and therefore seemed an appropriate place to begin viewing murals. The researcher was able to learn about the history of muralism and see surviving examples in the neighborhood through a lecture and tour of the neighborhood. The researcher independently took extensive photographs of murals both in the Southern part of the neighborhood as well as the public murals in Clarion Alley in the northern part of the neighborhood. Some of these public murals expressed how Mexican Americans view land and ecology in regards to social justice in both rural and urban contexts. Mexican-American environmentalism. The researcher learned how traditional

Mexican mythology plays an important part in a Mexican-American environmentalist expression as well as how Mexican-American murals relate to broader Latina/o ethnic identity as well as to other oppressed groups in the United States, such as African Americans, disabled people, and homeless people. Both of the abovementioned things were unexpected outcomes which helped to understand the relationship of Mexican-American environmentalism to: a.) urban issues; and b.) broader groups of people than originally anticipated, e.g. other ethnic groups and other nationalities.

Also, in August 2017, the researcher visited Chicano Park in San Diego, California. This park is a now federally funded national park with a large collection of public murals by Mexican-Americans. It started as a land occupation in opposition to the types of land seizures that the theory of primitive accumulation describes. Therefore, it provided important visual data about how issues of land loss and politics directly affect Mexican-American artistic depictions of the natural environment. The researcher was able to photograph the murals there and take notes about their more contemporary context, in other words observations about how people in the neighborhood and visitors interact with the mural environment.

#### (1-2) Multi-Year Use of Secondary Sources

Another research result, which spans both years relied on secondary sources which was done on the Nagoya University campus. The researcher read mainstream environmentalism texts. This helped provide a basis to show how Mexican-American environmentalism is subsequently different from mainstream environmentalism by way of comparing more environmental/scientific accounts of ecology with more agricultural/poetic accounts of Mexican American environmental thought. These readings were also read alongside writing about Mexican-American land and legal struggles in the Southwest. In the researcher's peer-reviewed published article, "Environmentalism in Latina/o English

Language Media in the U.S. Southwest" in *Media, English, and Communication*, the researcher demonstrated longer discourse of Latina/o environmentalism, and provided separate periods of Latina/o environmentalism in the U.S. Southwest (which was one of the major research goals of showing how Mexican-American relationships to land changed). This paper also helped provide multi-year data to clarify the relationship between rural environmentalism and urban Mexican American environmentalism (another research goal).

The researcher also read books and journal articles to further clarify and strengthen an understanding of primitive accumulation, e.g. the loss of land and subsequent migration by Mexican-Americans from sustainably used land. This was done to understand how land loss and migration relates to the environment. Specific books about primitive accumulation and ecology were read to do so. This has helped the researcher strengthen the concept of land loss and make it more appropriate for application to the political, cultural, historical, and legal context of the U.S. Southwest. The researcher was able to show how variations in writer's and director's social-economic class affect artistic expressions of primitive accumulation and the conference paper *Land Loss and the Making of Latina/o Identity: Immigrant Communities and Deleuzian Becoming.* This theory was also sharpened to account for the ecological and political importance of land loss in in the published (in press paper) "Assemblages of Land Loss and Immigration in Film and Literature about the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands."

The author also accessed poetry, fiction, movies, and artwork about the U.S. Southwest to understand more complicated relations to land in the U.S. Southwest and racism against Mexican-Americans that are embedded in these relations to the land by Caucasian-Americans. This showed how discourses of environmentalism in the U.S. Southwest, which often referenced Mexican-American themes, persisted in the first half of the Twentieth Century despite a seemingly low amount of

participation of Mexican-Americans during that time.

The author also looked at ecological poetry by both Caucasians and Mexican Americans to understand how relationships to the land have been changing since the 1960s. This strengthened understand about how both groups are reacting to overall primitive accumulation of land and subsequent land loss in the U.S.-Southwest.

These readings and viewings of film and artwork helped both with writing about the research findings and subsequent trips to archives. For trips to archives, these readings helped show what information was most important.

5 . 主な発表論文等; ( 研究代表者、研究分担者及び連携研究者には下線 ) Category

[ 雑誌論文 ] ( 計 2 件 )

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6 . 研究組織

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