

From the Director:

This autumn the Clements Center enters its ninth year of service as a catalyst for scholarship on the American Southwest.

Looking back, we take particular pride in the twenty-five post-doctoral fellows who have spent a year at the Center between 1996 and 2005. Many have published the books they came to the Center to work on, or have their manuscripts currently in press. Next to appear will be Colleen O'Neill's study, *Working the Navajo Way: Labor and Culture in the Twentieth Century*, due out this fall from the University Press of Kansas.

We also take pleasure in the success of our annual conferences, which have resulted in the publication of the latest volume, *Social Control on Spain's North*, published this summer by the

University of Texas Press.



To our advisors, supporters, scholars, fellows, students, publishers, editors, and colleagues near and far, we thank you for your unique contributions to the Clements Center's growth and success and want to share this good news. On May 26, 2005, the 79th Texas Legislature, through the good offices of Representative Rafael Anchia, issued House Resolution No. 2133, which praised the Clements Center for "rendering exceptional service to Texans through its support of academic scholarship and its presentation of a variety of public and university programs," and commended the Center "for its outstanding contributions to preserving the rich story of the American Southwest." We are proud to receive this official recognition that we are fulfilling Governor Clements' vision for the Center, and pleased to display the full text of the resolution, printed on official parchment, in our offices. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

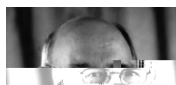




Introducing the 2005-2006 Bill and Rita Clements Research Fellows for the Study of Southwestern America

For the Clements Center, the hardest part of the fellowships is saying goodbye to three talented individuals at the end of their residence. By August, however, we eagerly await the arrival of three new fellows. This year we welcome _____, _____, and _____!

_____ receives his Ph.D. (2001) in history from the University of Texas at Austin, and he is currently an assistant professor at Northern Arizona University. As a Clements Center fellow, he plans to complete a monograph entitled "Border Citizens: Race, Political Economy, and Identity in South-Central Arizona." The project, derived from his dissertation, examines how the racial and identity formation of the indigenous and mestizo populations – especially Yaquis, Tohono O'odham, Mexican immigrants, and Mexican Americans – intersected with the region's incorporation into the U.S. political economy from 1880 to 1980. Throughout this period, employers and regional elites worked to control the mobility and labor of the Indian and ethnic Mexican populations, and either to assimilate, marginalize, or exclude them from full membership in the body politic. In turn, as each of these groups struggled to control their destinies, they altered both their own identities and the very meaning of citizenship and national belonging in the borderlands.



_____ comes to the Clements Center from Cleveland State University where he teaches in both the College of Education and the History Department, specializing in Native American history, history of the West, and history of education. His major publication is *Education for Extinction: American Indians and the Boarding School Experience, 1875-1928*, which received several awards including The Caughey Western History Association Prize given by the Western History Association for the best book of the year. Other publications include articles in *Western Historical Quarterly*, *Pacific Historical Review*, *Harvard Educational Review* and *South Atlantic Quarterly*. David is currently working on a manuscript tentatively titled *Coming of Age on the Southwest Frontier: A Tri-Cultural History, 1890-1990*. The book is largely based on a collection of recorded interviews (beginning in 1981) conducted by Adams with the oldest Hispanos, Anglos, and Navajos living in the vicinity of Magdalena, New Mexico. (The Navajos are from the Alamo reservation, some thirty miles northwest of Magdalena.) While oral history is the basis of the study, numerous documentary sources, including federal and state archives, are being utilized.



_____ received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 2004, and is now an assistant professor of history at the University of Colorado, Boulder. Brian will spend his year at the Clements Center revising his manuscript for Yale University Press, "The War of a Thousand Deserts: Indian Politics in the Era of the U.S.-Mexican War." During the 1830s and 1840s, for complex and different reasons, Apaches, Navajos, Comanches, and other Indians began waging war against northern Mexicans. By 1846, these conflicts spanned nine states and had claimed several thousand Mexican and Indian lives, ruined northern Mexico's economy, stalled its demographic growth, depopulated its countryside, divided northern Mexico's community, informed and emboldened U.S. arguments in favor of seizing Mexican territory, and facilitated the U.S. invasion and conquest of Mexico. In other words, half of the manuscript's aim is to demonstrate that the decisions made by Indian communities had indirect but vitally important conse-



_____ received his Ph.D. (2001) in history from the University of Texas at Austin, and he is currently an assistant professor at Northern Arizona University. As a Clements Center fellow, he plans to complete a monograph entitled "Border Citizens: Race, Political Economy, and Identity in South-Central Arizona." The project, derived from his dissertation, examines how the racial and identity formation of the indigenous and mestizo populations – especially Yaquis, Tohono O'odham, Mexican immigrants, and Mexican Americans – intersected with the region's incorporation into the U.S. political economy from 1880 to 1980. Throughout this period, employers and regional elites worked to control the mobility and labor of the Indian and ethnic Mexican populations, and either to assimilate, marginalize, or exclude them from full membership in the body politic. In turn, as each of these groups struggled to control their destinies, they altered both their own identities and the very meaning of citizenship and national belonging in the borderlands.

Information on fellowships and application deadline:

The Clements Center fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to bring book-length manuscripts to completion. Each is offered a manuscript workshop to which noted scholars in the field are invited to spend an afternoon in the company of SMU and local scholars. Together they critique the manuscript for content, structure, and readability in order to attract both a publisher and the widest possible audience. The rest of the year, fellows focus on research and writing. If they choose, there is an opportunity to teach a course. Looking toward 2006-2007, the Clements Center invites applications for two full-year and one single-semester residential research fellowships from individuals in any field of the humanities or social sciences related to Southwestern America and the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. Please see our Web site for details: www.smu.edu/swcenter. **Applications are due on January 16, 2006.**

Fellows' Updates

• (1999-2000) article, "From Captives to Slaves: Political Commodifications of Indian Women in the French and Spanish Borderlands," appeared in the June issue of *The Journal of American History*. Juliana is an Assistant Professor in the History Department of the University of Florida at Gainesville.

• (2004-2005), after teaching summer courses at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas, began a tenure track position this semester as Assistant Professor of History at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater. He is developing a Clements Center symposium for 2007-2008 (see details on p. 8).

• (2004-2005) returned to University of Nebraska—Lincoln as an Assistant Professor of History. Teaming up with SMU professor Benjamin Johnson, he will organize the Clements Center symposium for 2006-2007 (see details on p. 8).

• (Fulbright Fellow, 2001-2002) sent the happy news that in July she received her Ph.D. in History from the University of Szegéd, Hungary: "Anglo-Americans in Texas, 1821-1845."

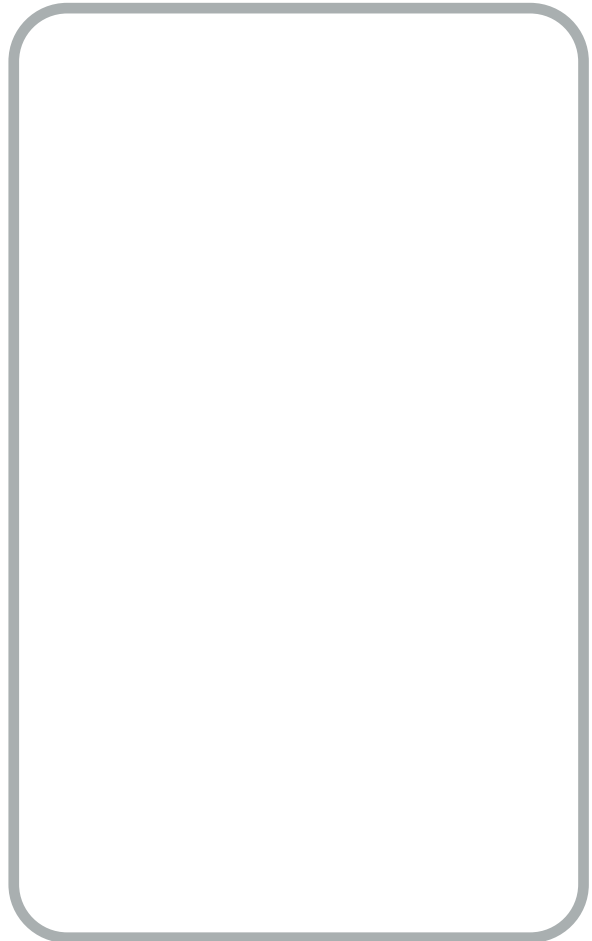
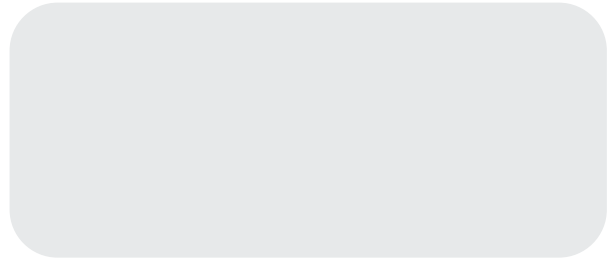
• (2002-03), at Utah State University, where she also serves as associate editor of the *Western Historical Quarterly*, celebrates the publication of the manuscript that brought her to the Clements Center: *Working the Navajo Way: Labor and Culture in the Twentieth Century* (University Press of Kansas).

• (2000-2001), University of Wales, is writing a chapter on the Southwest and the Grand Canyon for the new Cambridge Companion to American Travel Writing. This will be published by Cambridge University Press in either 2006 or 2007. His bigger project is a book entitled *Photographers of the Western Isles*, which will be completed in the autumn and is scheduled for publication by Dundee University Press next year. He will feature Paul Strand, the great American photographer, who visited the Outer Hebrides in 1954. Strand had photographed in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado circa 1930, after staying with Mabel Dodge Luhan with his then wife, the painter and Indian rights activist Rebecca Salsbury James.

• (2003-04) was appointed concurrent assistant professor of law and fellow of the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame. *Repositioning North American Migration History: New Directions in Modern Continental Migration, Citizenship and Community* (University of Rochester Press), his edited volume, appeared last year. He also contributed a chapter. This conference volume features articles from some of the top scholars working on U.S., Mexican, international and Canadian borderlands, immigration, and migration. *Environment, Identity, and Gender in Navajo Country*

Deadlines for Research Grants, Book Prize, and Ph.D. Program

m
r : Applications are accepted year-round from outside scholars who want to work in DeGolyer Library's special collections. These are \$500 per week travel reimbursement grants. Recent publications by grant recipients include: Richard J. Orsi, *Sunset Limited: Towards a*





FUTURE SYMPOSIA PLANS ARE UNDERWAY



2006-2007: "Bridging National Borders in North America" *Organizers & editors: Benjamin H. Johnson, Assistant Professor of History, SMU, and Andrew Graybill, Assistant Professor of History, University of Nebraska at Lincoln*

This symposium will take place in two countries: at the Department of History at Simon Fraser University in Canada during the fall of 2006 and at SMU in the spring of 2007. These two meetings will bring together scholars of both of North America's borders. Long ignored or given little attention by historians, borders have recently become the sites of deep scholarly interest. Today both the Canadian-U.S. and Mexican-U.S. borderlands are burgeoning economically and demographically, and the movements of goods and people through them are important subjects of political debate and agitation. For historians, the physical edges of nations reveal much about the contingency of national histories and provide the best prospects for creating accounts of the past that transcend both the geographic and conceptual limits imposed by international boundaries. Nevertheless, students of the Canadian-U.S. and Mexican-U.S. border regions generally work in isolation from one another. Indeed, "borderlands" is generally used as shorthand to refer to the present-day U.S. Southwest and Mexican North, with little thought to the border that divides Canada and the United States.

The goal of the symposium is to explore what scholars of the Canadian-U.S. and Mexican-U.S. borders might learn from one another. To what extent is there a shared history of North America's borders? How, for example, did Indian peoples/First Nations respond to the bisection of their traditional homelands in the nineteenth century? How did borders hinder and foster labor migrations? How have "vice" industries developed in similar ways along both borders? What were the environmental implications of border-making, such as the impact upon migratory animal populations or trans-border ranching and farming industries? To what extent did disparate groups such as U.S. policy makers, Chinese labor contractors, drug smugglers, and commercial fishermen apply the knowledge gained in one borderland to the other? Although there is no pre-set list of topics or chapters, our hope is to assemble a volume that demonstrates how joining the history of both of North America's borders might further the agenda of borderlands history. For inquiries, please contact Andrew Graybill (agraybill2@unl.edu) or Benjamin Johnson (bjohnson@mail.smu.edu).



2007-2008: "Energy and Indians in the American Southwest: Exploitation and Opportunity"

Organizer & editor: Brian Frehner, Assistant Professor of History, Oklahoma State University, with the School of American Research, Santa Fe, NM



Photo credit: Jason C. Willett, U.S. Geological Survey. Coal-fired Navajo electric-power-generation plant near Page, AZ

Tentatively titled, *Energy and Indians in the American Southwest: Exploitation and Opportunity*, this collection of essays will provide an historical context for energy development on Native American lands and put forth ideas that may guide future public policy formation. Collectively, these works will make the case that the American Southwest is particularly well-suited for exploring how people have transformed the region's resources into fuel supplies for human consumption. Not only do Native Americans possess a large percentage of the region's total acreage, but on their lands reside much of the nation's oil, coal, and uranium resources. Regional weather patterns have also enabled native people to take advantage of solar and wind power as effective sources of energy. Although some essays in the collection will document histories of resource extraction and energy development as episodes of exploitation, paternalism, and dependency, others will show how energy development in particular has enabled many Indians to break from these patterns and facilitated their social, economic, and political empowerment.

First coined by conservative strategists in the late 1960s, the term "sunbelt" has cemented itself into the American popular lexicon, even as economic and urban historians continue to challenge its use as a regional descriptor. The purpose of this symposium is to challenge participants and audience members to think of the Sunbelt as a political region, not defined by conservative strategists, but by the exigencies of the Cold War era and post-Cold War era. The parameters of this region would encompass California, the Southwestern states and reach across the lower South and Florida. One aim of this forum is to bridge the gulf separating Southern-focused conservative histories (the Jim Crow-defined-Right) vs. Western focused conservative histories (the Goldwater/Reagan-defined-Right). Conservatism ascended and flourished in this period because of cross-fertilization across these borders, so we would invite papers that reached across the geographical boundaries of the Sunbelt. But we are just as interested in essays that examine the non-geographical barriers scaled by the conservative movement—racial, class, demographic, religious—as it spread back and forth across the region. Topics might include Cuban-American opponents of Castro, immigrant anti-communists, the rise of postwar entrepreneurs who used the open economic terrain of the Southwest to redefine the political economy of the nation, the enduring power of "oil patch" politicking, or Mexican Americans and the right-to-life movement. We are especially interested in historians who want to be

This fall the Clements Center and DeGolyer Library will publish a remarkable book—the previously unpublished records of the military trial of José Antonio Navarro. Navarro, born a citizen of Mexico, became a Texan when he signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Several years later, in 1841, he joined an expedition of Anglo Americans from Texas that tried to draw New Mexico into the Texas orbit. He was captured in New Mexico, along with the other members of the expedition, and marched to Mexico City. There, Santa Anna had him tried for treason—the only member of the expedition to face that charge. Amazingly, despite Santa Anna's wish to have him executed, Navarro was exonerated by a military tribunal.

The volume will be part of the Library of Texas series. It will appear in a limited edition of 500 copies, in hard cover, handsomely designed and printed. This will be the first bilingual volume in the series. David McDonald,

Navarro's biographer and the former director of the Navarro home in San Antonio, has praised an advance copy of the book: "the excellent introductions, focused document selection, and translations put in clear perspective this painful and little-known episode in the life of José Antonio Navarro, whose dedication to Texas on this occasion nearly cost him his life."

Two recent titles published by the Library of Texas are still available: Frederick Law Olmsted's 1857 account, *A Journey through Texas, or a Saddle-Trip on the Western Frontier*, with an introduction and annotations by the pre-eminent Texas historian, Randolph B. Campbell, and George Wilkins Kendall's *Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition*, edited by Southwest historian, Gerald D. Saxon, and Mexican historian, William B. Taylor. Please see our Web site for details.

2004

The judges are still deliberating as this newsletter goes to press, but please check our Web site for the name of the winning book, and the date of the celebratory lecture and book-signing.

SEPTEMBER 10 - JANUARY 8

*Amon Carter Museum, 3501 Camp Bowie Blvd.
Fort Worth, 76107-2695 (817) 738-1933
http://www.cartermuseum.org*

The photographs Laura Wilson made during the summers of 1979–1984 when she assisted Richard Avedon on his project *In the American West* are presented in this exhibition, and are part of her book, *Avedon at Work in the American West* (University of Texas Press, 2003). Here we have an insider's look at Avedon creating the portraits for his landmark project, commissioned by the Amon Carter Museum in 1978. Wilson's photographs provide an extraordinary context

in which to view *In the American West: Photographs by Richard Avedon*, which will be at the museum concurrently, September 17, 2005, through January 8, 2006. Laura Wilson is a member of the Clements Center's Advisory Panel.

SEPTEMBER 15 - NOVEMBER 13

*Meadows Museum, 5900 Bishop Blvd, SMU
(214) 768-2516 or www.meadowsmuseumdallas.org*

" / r ' ' d ' : 18 ' "

Although the exhibition, organized by the Patrimonio Nacional in Spain, does not involve the Clements Center, we encourage our friends who work in the Spanish colonial period and borderlands to take note. This year marks the 400th anniversary of the publication of part one of

In conjunction with this event, the DeGolyer Library will mount an exhibition of rare materials documenting the interaction of European and Native American cultures in both North and South America from first contact to the nineteenth century. These accounts were published in Spain, in rival European countries such as the Netherlands, Britain, and France, in Mexico, and in the United States.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9

12:00 p.m.
 Texana Room, DeGolyer Library
 6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.



Image of Fletcher Farms strike of ca. 1981 courtesy of Maricopa County Organizing Project Records, Chicano Research Collection, Arizona State University Libraries (ACC# 1990-00402B)

Professor Meeks, 2005 Bill and Rita Clements Research Fellow for the Study of Southwestern America.

Professor Meeks will give an overview of his book manuscript, discussing how the racial and identity formation of the indigenous and mestizo populations – especially Yaquis, Tohono O’odham, Mexican immigrants, and Mexican Americans – intersected with the

region’s incorporation into the U.S. political economy from 1880 to 1980. Throughout this period, employers and regional elites worked to control the mobility and labor of the Indian and ethnic Mexican populations of Arizona’s borderlands and either to assimilate, marginalize, or exclude them from full membership in the body politic. In turn, as each of these groups struggled to control their destinies, they altered both their own identities and the very meaning of citizenship and national belonging in the borderlands.

Bonnie Parker and Blanche “Clyde” Barrow, a sensational murder trial, vice in Dallas, and the role of the Dallas police in the aftermath of the Kennedy assassination are among the topics featured at the Seventh Annual Legacies Dallas History Conference. Appropriately for the theme, “Law and Disorder,” the conference will be held at the new Jack Evans Police Headquarters on South Lamar, where attendees will view a

special historical exhibit on the Dallas police. Conference patrons (\$100 level) will be offered the rare opportunity to view the jail cell in the old City Hall where Lee Harvey Oswald was held following his arrest in November 1963. This tour will be part of the preview party the evening of January 27, at which patrons can also visit with the conference speakers. The Clements Center is one of eleven institutional sponsors for the conference. Registration forms will be sent to all those on the Clements Center mailing list in late December. For additional information, please contact Mike Hazel, the conference coordinator, at

The Clements Center’s newsletter is published semi-annually at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. For an e-mail version of this newsletter or for more information about the Clements Center’s grants, fellowships, publications and programs, please visit our Web site at www.smu.edu/swcenter or contact us at Dallas Hall, Room 356, (214) 768-1233 or swcenter@smu.edu.

Southern Methodist University
 William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies
 PO Box 750176
 Dallas TX 75275-0176