We built it, and they came. The Clements Center began in small quarters in Dallas Hall in 1996, but quickly outgrew its office space. The Center started with offices for one staff person and one post-doctoral fellow. By 1999, it had three fellows a year and by 2002 a staff of two. Since 2004 the number of post-docs has alternated between four and five per year.

During those years of growth, the Clements Department of History, of which the Center is a part, and its generous academic neighbor in Dallas Hall, the English Department, rescued our post-doctoral fellows by offering them office space. Although History and English found temporary space for some of our post-docs each department faced a looming space shortage of its own. In anticipation of an inevitable space crisis, we tried for several years to find additional offices for the Center. Last summer the search came to a happy end. The university administration made some splendid offices available to us on the top floor of Dallas Hall, contiguous to our existing offices.

We are delighted. The Center’s fellows are no longer scattered around Dallas Hall, and the Center’s coordinator, Ruth Ann Elmore, no longer works her magic out of a small closet. In short, the Center has a center.

We are also thrilled that the new offices will be used to capacity. This autumn, the Summerlee Foundation funded a fellowship for the Center for the next three years—a Summerlee Fellowship in Texas History. The Summerlee Foundation has given the Center significant support since 1996. We are very grateful.

Meanwhile our post-doctoral fellows, who have benefitted from a year at the Center wherever their offices have been, continue to publish books—ones that are better than they would have been had their authors not been able to spend a year honing their manuscripts at the Clements Center. This year saw the publication of titles by five former Clements Center fellows: Beyond the Alamo (University of Texas Press) by Raúl Ramos; Inventing the Fiesta City (University of New Mexico Press) by Laura Hernández-Ehrisman; From Greenwich Village to Taos (University of Kansas Press) by Flannery Burke; The Comanche Empire by Pekka Hämäläinen; and War of a Thousand Deserts by Brian DeLay (both published by Yale University Press). Full titles, further information, and links to publishers are on our web site: http://smu.edu/swcenter/.

This past year also saw the publication of two books that grew out of our annual conferences: Mapping Memories and Migrations: Locating Latina and Boricua Histories (University of Illinois Press), edited by Vicki L. Ruiz and our own John R. Chávez, and The Political Culture of the New West (University of Kansas), edited by Jeff Roche.

Not only did we have a banner year of books published by our former fellows, but also for the first time ever our independent team of judges awarded one of our former fellows the William P. Clements Prize for the Best Non-Fiction Book on Southwestern America. Juliana Barr won for her book, Peace Came in the Form of a Woman: Indians and Spaniards in the Texas Borderlands (University of North Carolina, 2007).

Another title that appeared this year was Melinda Rankin’s Twenty Years among the Mexicans: A Narrative of Missionary Labor, edited by Miguel Ángel González-Quiroga and Timothy Paul Bowman. This classic account of the life of a pioneering Protestant missionary in Catholic Mexico, which first appeared in
SPRINGTIME: WORK REWARDED, WORK UNDERWAY

SHERRY SMITH, SMU University Distinguished Professor of History and Associate Director of the Clements Center, received the wonderful news that she has been awarded an endowed chair at The Huntington Library as a Los Angeles Times Distinguished Fellow for 2009-2010. She describes her project, “Bohemians West: Charles Erskine Scott Wood and Sara Bard Field,” as “a biography of their relationship as well as a study of American bohemianism, using the Pacific Northwest and California (rather than Greenwich Village) as its point of departure. Charles Erskine Scott Wood and Sara Bard Field are not particularly well known outside of the West Coast, but they offer a rich opportunity to examine American modernism, bohemianism, and a plethora of issues related to these concepts through the prism of their love affair and from a western angle of vision. This book, then, will be about two kinds of relationships: their relationship to one another as individuals and the couple’s relationship to the broader world of bohemians and American culture.”

Voices from the Goliad Frontier, 1821-1835 won the 2008 Sons of the Republic of Texas Presidio La Bahia Award! It was translated by MALCOLM D. MCLEAN (right) and edited by JOHN R. MCLEAN, (left) with illustrations by Jack Jackson and a foreword by David J. Weber. The $2,000 Presidio La Bahía Award, administered by the Sons of the Republic of Texas, was established in 1968 through the generosity of Kathryn Stoner O’Connor as an annual literary award. The Kathryn Stoner O’Connor Foundation was also responsible for restoring the Presidio La Bahía near Goliad as a museum and a Texas shrine. The purpose of the award is to promote suitable preservation of relics, appropriate dissemination of data, and research into our Texas heritage, with particular focus on the Spanish Colonial period.

“FRONTIER BATTLES AND MASSACRES: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE 19TH CENTURY”

On October 2-4, a working conference on “Frontier Engagements,” co-sponsored by the Clements Center, was held at SMU’s Fort Burgwin Research Center in Taos, New Mexico. The concept was envisioned and organized by RON WETHERINGTON, SMU Professor of Anthropology, and FRANCIS LEVINE (SMU ’80), Director of the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and member of the Clements Center’s Advisory Panel. They selected four 19th century engagements – two

Burgwin Research Center to publish The History of Fort Burgwin by Fred Wendorf and James E. Brooks.

Over the years, visitors to the Center have expressed amazement at all that it accomplishes out of its cramped quarters. The work has not just been in the books, such as this year’s extraordinary crop, but also in activities such as conferences, lectures, newsletters and brochures, public relations, support and orientation for visiting fellows, and research grants to visitors and graduate students. This work, commended in 2005 through a proclamation by the Texas House of Representatives, will continue, but the Center’s offices are now worthy of its accomplishments and up to the quality of its counterparts’ facilities at other universities. Come by to see the dramatic change when you are in Dallas Hall.

David J. Weber, Director
massacres and two battles – and invited an archaeologist and an historian to write on each event from the perspective of their discipline. The four engagements and their scholars are: the Battle of Cieneguilla (DAVID JOHNSON and WILL GORENFELD); the Sand Creek Massacre (JEFF CAMPBELL and DOUG SCOTT); the Mountain Meadow Massacre (LARS RODSETH and GLENN LEONARD); and the Battle of Adobe Walls (BRETT CRUSE and T. LINDSAY BAKER). “The original intent was to have the Native American perspective as a third point of view,” said Fran Levine, “but it was very difficult to get any participants.” Instead, one Native American anthropologist, DR. JOE WATKINS (SMU ‘94), agreed to review the manuscripts and to write a commentary on why native voices are so reluctant to join in scholarly discussions. “This will be a significant contribution in itself,” Levine concluded. The final versions of the manuscripts will be assembled, with commentaries by Wetherington and Levine as editors. The University of Oklahoma Press is interested in reviewing the material. The working title is “Frontier Battles and Massacres: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the 19th Century.”

**NEWS OF FELLOWSHIPS & FELLOWS**

As David Weber mentions in his cover essay, the new year will begin with much appreciated support from THE SUMMERLEE FOUNDATION. They will underwrite a new three-year cycle of “The Summerlee Fellowships in Texas History” beginning in the 2009-2010 academic year. Current and recent recipients include: JOHN W. WEBER III (2008-09) for his work on “The Shadow of the Revolution: South Texas, the Mexican Revolution, and the Evolution of Modern American Labor Relations”; JACQUELINE MOORE (2007-08), Professor of History at Austin College, for her project on “Cow Boys and Cattle Men: Nineteenth Century Masculinity and Class on the Texas Frontier,” under contract with New York University Press; and MONICA PERALES (2006-07), Assistant Professor of History at the University of Houston, “Smeltzertown: A Biography of a Mexican American Community, 1880-1990.”

Prior to these scholars, when the Clements Center was created in 1996, The Summerlee Foundation provided much needed funding for the first three years. Recipients of their fellowships were: GREGG CANTRELL (1996-97), now The Erma and Ralph Lowe Chair in Texas History, Texas Christian University, for the manuscript that became his award-winning book, Stephen F. Austin, Empresario of Texas (Yale University Press, 1999); JAMES MILLER (1997-98), Associate Professor of History and Associate Dean of Undergraduate Affairs, Carleton University, for South by Southwest: Planter Emigration and Identity in the Slave South (University Press of Virginia, 2002); and STEVEN REICH, Associate Professor of History, James Madison University for “The Making of a Southern Sawmill World: Race, Class, and Rural Transformation in the Piney Woods of East Texas, 1830-1930.”

JULIANA BARR’s (1999-00) book manuscript, which she worked on while a Summerfield-Roberts Fellow at the Clements Center, became an award-winning book: Peace Came in the Form of a Woman: Indians and Spaniards in the Texas Borderlands (University of North Carolina Press, 2007). Not only did it win the 2007 William P. Clements Prize for Best Non-fiction Book on Southwestern America. It has also been honored with four other prizes: the 2008 Berkshire Conference First Book Prize from the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians; the 2007 Liz Carpenter Award from the Texas State Historical Association; the 2007 Murdo J. MacLeod Prize from the Latin American and Caribbean Section of the Southern Historical Association; and the 2007 Charles S. Sydnor Award from the Southern Historical Association. Juliana is an associate professor of history at the University of Florida at Gainesville.

GREGG CANTRELL (1996-97), The Erma and Ralph Lowe Chair in Texas History, Texas Christian University, and co-editor Elizabeth Hayes Turner won the 2008 T. R. Fehrenbach Award presented by the Texas Historical Commission for Lone Star Past: Memory and History in Texas (TAMU Press, 2007). Also, Gregg will have a chapter, “A Sturdy Host of Patriots: The Texas Populists,” in The Texan Left, edited by David Cullen and Kyle Wilkison (TAMU Press, forthcoming 2009). Gregg has been involved in a number of other projects including a “Roundtable on Charles Postle’s The Populist Vision” at the recent Mid-America Conference on History at Missouri State University. He is the editor of the Texas Biography Series, the first title of which is now at press, with three other titles nearing completion. (NOTE: If anyone is working on a Texas-related biography and is looking for a publisher, please get in touch with Gregg at G.Cantrell@tcu.edu). In addition, Gregg is the lead consultant with KERA-TV on a multimedia project devoted to the “Fifty Transformational Events in Modern Texas History,” plus he continues
to serve on the board of directors of the Texas State Historical Association.

**BRIAN DELAY** (2005-06), Assistant Professor of History, University of Colorado at Boulder, received the American Society for Ethnohistory’s Robert F. Heizer Prize for an article that he wrote while at the Clements Center, “The Wider World of the Handsome Man: Southern Plains Indians Invade Mexico, 1830-1846” (*Journal of the Early Republic*, March, 2007). Another article that he revised while at the Center, “Independent Indians and the U.S.-Mexican War,” *American Historical Review* (Feb., 2007), won the Bolton-Cutter Award from the Western History Association, the CLAH Article Prize from the Conference on Latin American History, and the Stuart Bernath Article Prize from the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

**BRIAN FREHNER** (2004-05), Assistant Professor of History, Oklahoma State University, won the Western History Association’s Huntington Library-Western History Association-Martin Ridge Fellowship, which is a one-month fellowship to the Huntington Library for study in western history.

**MIGUEL GONZÁLEZ-QUIROGA** (Spring 2009), Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, participated in a special book event with co-editor and SMU Ph.D. student TIM BOWMAN (left) on November 28th at the Museo de Historia Mexicana in Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico, where the Spanish language edition of the new Library of Texas book they had edited and annotated, Twenty Years among the Mexicans: Narrative of Missionary Labor, was introduced. Commentators included publisher Carolina Farias, editor of El Fondo Editorial de Nuevo León; Manuel Ceballos, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte; and Alfonso Elizondo, columnist for the newspaper El Norte.

**PEKKA HÄMÄLÄINEN** (2001-02), University of California, Santa Barbara, has been selected through a rigorous selection process to be a residential fellow for the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University for the 2009-2010 academic year. He will join about 35 scholars from disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences, the natural sciences, and the humanities, as well as interdisciplinary areas. Pekka will spend the year working on his next book project, “The Shapes of Power: Frontiers, Borderlands, and Empires of North American, 1600-1900,” for Yale University Press.

**LAURA HERNÁNDEZ-EHRISMAN** (2004-05) is already receiving reviews for her recent book, *Heritage and Carnival in San Antonio* (University of New Mexico Press, 2008), which she worked on during her Clements Center fellowship year. Judith Berg Sobré, University of Texas at San Antonio, wrote in *The Journal of American History* (Vol. 95, No. 2, September 2008, p. 558) that Laura’s book is the “first serious study of the evolution of this important municipal festival and the forces that drove and continue to drive it.”

**ANDREA KÖKENY** (Fulbright Fellow, 2001-02), Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Modern History and Mediterranean Studies, University of Szeged, Hungary, is teaching U.S. history from the Colonial Times to World War I, with an emphasis on 19th century Western expansion, and 20th century U.S. history with an emphasis on foreign policy, social changes and human rights movements. In a new Inter-American Masters Program, she will teach courses on Mexican-American and the Canadian-American borderland regions.


**JACQUELINE MOORE** (Summerlee Fellow, 2007-08), Austin College, wrote that New York University Press will publish her manuscript, “Cow Boys and Cattle Men: Nineteenth Century Masculinity and Class on the Texas Frontier,” in the fall of 2009.

**MONICA PERALES** (Summerlee Fellow, 2006-07), Assistant Professor of History at the University of Houston, won the 2008 Article Prize from the Oral History Association for “Fighting to Stay in Smeltertown: Lead Contamination and Environmental Justice in a Mexican American Community,” which appeared in the Spring 2008 issue of the *Western Historical Quarterly*.

**RAÚL A. RAMOS** (Summerfield Roberts Fellow in Texas History, 2000-01), University of Houston, is busy with lectures and book signings for his new book, which he worked on while at the Clements Center: *Beyond the Alamo: Forging Ethnicity and Nationalism in Mexican San Antonio de Béxar, 1821-1861* (University of North Carolina Press, 2008).

**JOAQUÍN RIVAYA-MARTÍNEZ** (2007-08), Assistant Professor of History, Texas State University, presented a paper on “Incidencia de la viruela en la trayectoria históricodemográfica de los indios comanches, 1706-1875” at a conference last September on El impacto
Ph.D. student **ANNA BÁNHEGYI** won the 2008 Walter Rundell Graduate Student Award from the Western History Association. This very competitive prize awards a graduate student a $1,500 stipend for dissertation research. Now teaching in Hungary, Anna will be returning soon to the Berlin film archives to complete research for her dissertation on “When Marx Met Osceola: Ideology and Mythology in the Eastern-Bloc Western Film.”

Ph.D. students **CARLA MENDIOLA** and **AARON SÁNCHÉZ** presented papers at the Hispanic Literary Heritage Project conference held in Houston last November. Carla’s paper was titled “Interrace Marriages Between Tejanos and Other Ethnic Groups in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley, 1900-1930.” Aaron presented a paper on “Pocholandia: Creating Space, Identity, and Belonging between México de Afuera and Greater Mexico, 1910-1940.”

**JIMMY L. BRYAN, JR.** (Ph.D. 2006), Assistant Professor of History at Lamar University, sent news that his article, “The Enduring People: Tejano Exclusion and Perseverance in the Republic of Texas, 1836-1845,” was recently published in a special “borderlands of the southwest” edition of *The Journal of the West* (Volume 47, No. 3, Summer 2008).


**JOSÉ RAMÍREZ** (Ph.D. 2007) recently obtained a tenure track position at Laredo Community College. His revised dissertation has been accepted for publication by TAMU Press. The title of this forthcoming book is “To the Line of Fire”: The Tejano Community and World War I.


**SMU’s History Ph.D. Program** explores American historical experiences in global and comparative perspectives, with an emphasis on the American Southwest and the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. The Clements Center works closely with the program, offering a variety of resources. Online applications are accepted by February 1, 2009 at http://smu.edu/graduate.
The Directors’ Fund is supported by members of the Clements Center’s Advisory Panel to provide research travel grants for students as they work on their Ph.D. dissertations or M.A. theses related to the American Southwest and borderlands. Here is news from recent recipients:

For his dissertation on “Blood Oranges: Citriculture and Segregation in the South Texas Borderlands, 1904-1964,” Ph.D. student TIM BOWMAN received a “Directors’ Fund” research travel grant to travel to The University of Texas Pan American to do research in the John H. Shary Papers. Shary was the “father of the Texas citrus industry.” Tim published an article related to his work in the special “borderlands of the southwest” edition of The Journal of the West: “From Workers to Activists: The UFW in Texas’ Lower Rio Grande Valley,” and he gave a paper, “Colonizing the Borderlands: Citiculture and Booster Literature in Texas’ Lower Rio Grande Valley, 1910-1930” at the Agricultural History Society meeting last June.

In addition to his dissertation work, Tim introduced and annotated, with co-editor and Clements Center fellow Miguel González-Quiroga, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, a new publication of Melinda Rankin’s Twenty Years among the Mexicans: A Narrative of Missionary Labor for the Library of Texas Series, a joint project between DeGolyer Library and the Clements Center.

PAUL-MICHAEL DUSEK (M.A. student in History) received a “Director’s Fund” grant for five weeks of research for his master’s thesis, “Rural Electricity in the Texas Hill Country During the New Deal Era.” He visited archives in the ten counties of Lyndon Baines Johnson’s 10th Congressional District to study the impact of electrification on rural land use and ownership in central Texas.

ALBERT GONZALEZ (M.A. student in Anthropology) used his “Director’s Fund” grant to visit various archives and collections in New Mexico and to conduct interviews with local and regional scholars for his master’s thesis, “Turley’s Mill: History, Archaeology, and Community Memory.” He is planning to enter the Ph.D. program in the fall.

Ph.D. student JOHN GRAM received a “Directors’ Fund” grant to travel to Denver to examine the Albuquerque Indian School records and documents related to the Santa Fe Indian School to further research on his doctoral dissertation, “Education on the Edge of Empire: Pueblos and the Federal Boarding Schools, 1880-1930.”

Ph.D. student and Clements Dissertation Fellow GABRIEL MARTINEZ SERNA used his “Directors’ Fund” grant to travel to The University of Texas at Austin’s Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection and to the Alessio Robles Institute in Saltillo, Mexico, to fill in the gaps for his doctoral dissertation, “The Society of Jesus, Viticulture, and the Rise and Decline of an Indian Frontier Town: Santa María de las Parras, Nueva Vizcaya, 1598-1822.”

Ph.D. student DAVID REX GALINDO, used his Directors’ Fund grant to extend his stay in Mexico after a year doing dissertation research on a fellowship from the Academy of American Franciscan History. With these additional funds he was able to finish archival research in Celaya and Mexico City for his work, “Training Franciscan Missionaries in New Spain: Diversity Amidst Community.”

For Clements Center Fellows and faculty, the “production of scholarship” was intense during the fall!
From left to right: Robert Chase, John Weber, Sherry Smith, David Weber, Ben Johnson, Raphael Folsom and David Narrett
INTRODUCING THE LAWRENCE T. JONES COLLECTION OF TEXAS PHOTOGRAPHY
AT THE DEGOLYER LIBRARY

By Anne E. Peterson

The Lawrence T. Jones III Texas Photography Collection contains a comprehensive overview of Texas photography and represents 30 years of dedicated collecting. This important new acquisition, consisting of 5,000 images, is one of the most comprehensive and valuable Texas-related photography collections in existence, documenting all aspects of Texas photography, including the various types practiced from its earliest introduction to the state: daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, tintypes, stereographs, and paper print photographs in various formats. It is estimated that 70 percent of the images are unique in the world. Added to the DeGolyer Library’s already strong holdings of Texas photographs, SMU now has one of the best institutional collections of Texas images in the country. Roy Flukinger, international expert on photography and Senior Research Curator of Photography and Film at the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at The University of Texas at Austin, has commented that Jones’s collection contains “tremendously important photographic images from the earliest century of photography as it relates to the history of photography in Texas and this region.”

The Jones Collection contains photographs dating from ca. 1846 to ca. 1945. There are a significant number of subjects and styles and examples by numerous photographers, both professional and itinerant, who documented Texas, the contiguous states, and Mexico. The images range from portraits of important figures to photographs showing fleeting moments and pictures that document Texas history. Photographs of famous figures in Texas history include Antonio López de Santa Anna, “Rip” Ford, Benito Juárez, and the only extant image of Cynthia Ann Parker. Also included are such Civil War soldiers as Brigadier General Samuel Bell Maxey (1825-1895) as 2nd Lieutenant, 7th U.S. Infantry, ca. 1847, by James Maguire, New Orleans. The daguerreotype image is of Maxey right after graduating from West Point where he roomed with Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. Maxey served in the Mexican War, was a major Confederate figure, and later served in the U.S. Senate. There is also an interesting image of Brigadier General John Gregg (1828-1864) seated with his hand on his sword. He was in command of Hood’s Texas Brigade, Confederate States of America, and it is an iconic image for Texas and the Civil War of a Confederate general who died in action at the battle of New Market near Richmond on October 7, 1864.

No medium captures moments in time and preserves them as does the visceral and cerebral impact of a photograph. The Jones Collection can be utilized in many ways: research, publication, exhibitions, and education on all levels. Subjects for research include Civil War and other military history, biography, African Americans, Native Americans, women’s history, social and domestic history, architecture, transportation, ranching, borderlands, agriculture, commerce, material culture, costume, and urban and rural history. The Jones Collection follows the development of Texas from the antebellum period to the early twentieth century, from traditional farming to the early development of the oil industry.

Researchers interested in the collection and its usefulness for various research projects should contact Anne E. Peterson, Curator of Photographs, DeGolyer Library, SMU. An inventory of the collection is available at the DeGolyer and a detailed finding aid for the public
Pioneer Texas photography is among the rarest of the early historical photography in the United States because, relative to most other states, so little of it has been uncovered. Based on three decades of collecting experience, I can state categorically that the overwhelming majority of 19th-century Texas outdoor photographs were taken in the stereoscopic format. Seldom, if ever, are any of these images reproduced in their original stereoscopic or 3-D format. Some have been reproduced numerous times over the past seventy-five plus years, but always as single or “flat” images. To get any real sense of the actual “look” and “feel” of 19th-century Texas requires one to view these images in 3-D because a stereoscopic photograph provides so much more visual information than a flat image. It literally is as close as you will ever come to being there.

Collectors are a strange lot, to say the least. We are passionate about what we do and tend to think that everybody else should feel the same way. I hesitate to use the word “obsessed,” but it is not far off the mark in describing a “true” collector. For the past thirty plus years, I have collected, studied, researched, and written about antique American photography. I have also published an annual calendar since 1976 that deals with Confederate States photography, and I am the co-author of *Civil War and Revolution on the Rio Grande Frontier: A Narrative and Photographic History*.

It was pioneer Texas photography that captured my interest many years ago, and that interest securely focused me on collecting “antique” images from the Lone Star State. Over the years I discovered that frontier Texas photographic images are among the rarest of the early historical photographs of the United States. For various reasons, the supply is not as great as in other states, and the demand among collectors is intense and highly competitive.

After building this “Texas” collection over the past thirty years, it now is recognized as one of the best of its type in private hands. Furthermore, as a practical matter, it would be impossible to find and assemble a collection such as this in today’s marketplace. Putting this collection together has been a long, time-consuming, often expensive and sometimes difficult journey for the past three decades. It also has been my privilege to do it. I am grateful that I have been able to
devote my life to something worthwhile and make a contribution to Texas history.

Now it is time for me to transfer this Texas photography collection to a new and appropriate custodian, who will value it and keep it intact as a collection. The DeGolyer Library at SMU has, from the beginning, shown great interest in my collection and its historical importance. Having the Jones Collection at SMU means that it will be well-cared for, that it will be preserved, and it will be used for teaching and research. I look forward to a long relationship with the DeGolyer as the Jones Texas Photography Collection moves to its new institutional home.

NOTES ON PHOTOGRAPHY IN TEXAS

By Lawrence T. Jones, III

The process of photography was discovered in France early in 1837 by Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre. The daguerreotype was introduced to America shortly thereafter, and by late 1839 a few talented individuals in New York and Philadelphia were experimenting with the process; and by the summer of 1840 the new art form had spread to many of the major American cities. It caught on quickly and spread down the Atlantic seaboard to the coastal southern states and along the Gulf of Mexico. There were photographers working in Texas prior to 1845, and the earliest were itinerants who operated along the Texas Gulf coast. As settlements were formed inland, the photographers followed.

From the 1840s to the beginning of the American Civil War at least 118 photographers worked in Texas, and by 1860 many Texas communities had permanent photographic galleries. Texas was not unlike other states, both North and South, in that the Civil War crisis brought about a boom in photography. As the young men of Texas volunteered for Confederate military service, many found themselves leaving home and traveling long distances for the first time in their lives. Partially to commemorate their service and to leave a memento with loved ones, it became customary for the soldier to go to the nearest photographer to have his “likeness” made. It was also a common practice for a soldier to carry photographs of his wife and family when he left home. Throughout the country, the overwhelming majority of photographs made were studio portraits of individuals.

The photographic processes made in Texas during the Civil War were ambrotypes, tintypes, or carte de visite portraits. The ambrotype was a photograph made on a glass plate. Each ambrotype was one of a kind. If a soldier wanted more than one copy, he had to sit for another exposure. The tintype was also a unique wet-plate process in which the emulsion was coated on a sheet of black japanned iron to produce a positive image. The thin metal plate of the tintype was more durable than glass ambrotypes, and tintypes became quite popular during the war. Both ambrotypes and tintypes came in a range of sizes. They were usually housed in a miniature case that further protected the fragile image. However, it was the carte de visite which surpassed all other forms of photography during the war. This form of wet-plate photography was a small albumen paper print, the size of a calling card. The carte de visite, or cdv as it is commonly called today, involved the creation of a negative from which multiple copies of an image could be produced. That alone gave the carte a tremendous advantage over earlier photographic processes.

As the war began to wind down, Texas Confederates slowly drifted back to Texas on foot, on horseback, and by boat. Some of these veterans took up the practice of professional photography upon their return. Within five years after the war, hundreds of photographers entered Texas and a new generation of photographic work began. Many of these artists set up permanent galleries where they produced studio portraits for a fast-growing and
demanding population. By the mid-1870s, there were commercial photographers established in almost every Texas town or city. Itinerants still moved about the state, but their numbers lessened as the 1880s approached. The number of photographers and the volume of photographs produced dramatically increased from the 1880s to the turn of the century. More photographers also ventured outdoors to make images of various scenes that documented life on the frontier. That was the exception rather than the rule, and these “outdoor life” scenes are among the most sought after and difficult to find by photography collectors and historians.

A SAMPLE OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE LAWRENCE T. JONES III COLLECTION:

1. Ca. 1872 stereoview (half) of Southern Arapaho warrior. Taken by William Bliss at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.
2. 1865 carte de visite by Harvey R. Marks, Houston, Texas. Studio portrait of Major Richard W. “Dick” Dowling, wearing the medal he and his men were awarded after the victory at the Battle of Sabine Pass. One other known copy of this photograph is extant at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, and it is in poor condition, while this one is in excellent condition.
3. Ca. 1868 stereoview by H. B. Hillyer, Austin, Texas. Looking N. up Congress Avenue toward old capitol.
4. Ca. 1872 stereoview (half) of Kiowa-Apache man and woman. Taken by William Bliss at Fort Sill, I.T.
5. 1913 silverprint photograph by unknown photographer. “Agua Negra School” in Atascosa County, Texas.
7. Ca. 1871 carte de visite by Henry S. Shuster, Fort Griffin, Texas. Studio view of U.S. Army contract surgeon Dr. Josephus Gunning with a group of Tonkawa Indian boys. One of the boys, “Grant Richards,” would become chief of the Tonkawa. Richards lived into the early 20th century and later was photographed by F.A. Rinehart in 1900.
8. Ca. 1870 carte de visite by Blessing & Brothers Gallery, Galveston, Texas. Studio portrait of black nanny and white child. Most likely, the black woman was an ex-slave.
9. Ca. 1865 carte de visite by unidentified photographer. Rare outdoor view of a locomotive with the name “W. R. Baker” painted on the coat tender. From 1852-1877, Baker was president of the Houston & Texas Central Railway.
10. Comanche Chief Quanah Parker with Texas cattleman William C. Riggs, Jr. at the Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth, Texas, March 19, 1909. Real photo postcard by unidentified artist. Born in Arkansas, Riggs moved to Texas as a boy, where his entire family was massacred by the Comanche in Bell County in the 1850s, making this a particularly poignant photograph.

CLEMENTS CENTER-DEGOLYER LIBRARY
TRAVEL RESEARCH GRANTS TO USE DEGOLYER COLLECTIONS:

Throughout the year, the Clements Center teams up with DeGolyer Library to offer travel research grants to scholars from beyond the North Texas area who are working on any aspect of the Southwestern and borderlands experience. For more information, please see http://www.smu.edu/swcenter/clemdeg.htm.
The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies announces the 2009 Public Symposium co-sponsored with the Huntington Library - USC Institute on California and the West

THE POLITICS OF SPACE, PLACE, AND REGION IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

The Sunbelt, a region born of recent history, has been steadily drawing Americans from older cities to burgeoning metropolitan centers across the southwest since World War II. Warmer temperatures and air conditioning only begin to tell the story. This conference will explore the political, economic, and social transformations that have been shaping the Sunbelt into a unified region rivaling traditional centers of power in the East.

Symposium co-organizers:

MICHELLE NICKERSON, The University of Texas at Dallas (Ph.D., Yale University)
DARREN DOCHUCK, Purdue University (Ph.D., University of Notre Dame)

CARL ABBOTT, Portland State University (Ph.D., University of Chicago)
“Real Estate and Race: Imagining the Second Circuit of Capital in Sunbelt Cities”

SHANA BERNSTEIN, Southwestern University (Ph.D., Stanford University)
“Interracial Civil Rights Activism in the Sunbelt West”

NATHAN CONNOLLY, The John Hopkins University (Ph.D. University of Michigan)
“Sunbelt Civil Rights: Urban Renewal and the Follies of Desegregation in Greater Miami”

JOE CRESPINO, Emory University (Ph.D., Stanford University)
“Rethinking Regional Politics and the Right in Cold War America”

DARREN GREM, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Georgia
“The Political Economy of a Chicken Sandwich: S. Truett Cathy, Chick Fil-A, and the Sunbelt South”

DANIEL HOSANG, University of Oregon (Ph.D., University of Southern California)
“Remaking Liberalism: California’s 1964 Fair Housing Ballot Measure and the Politics of Racial Innocence”

VOLKER JANSSEN, California State University, Fullerton (Ph.D., University of California, San Diego)
“Sunbelt Lock-Up: The Southwestern Move toward Mass Incarceration”

LARESH JAYASANKER, University of Texas at Austin (Ph.D., University of Texas at Austin)
“Sameness in Diversity: Mexican Food and Globalization in the Sunbelt, 1965-2005”

LYMAN KELLSTEDT, Wheaton College (Illinois)
(Ph.D., University of Illinois) and JIM GUTH, Furman University (Ph.D., Harvard University)
“Religion and Political Behavior in the Sunbelt”

MATT LASITER, University of Michigan (Ph.D., University of Virginia)
“Big Government and Family Values: Political Culture in the Metropolitan Sunbelt”

SYLVIA MANZANO, Texas A & M University (Ph.D., University of Arizona)
“Latinas/Latinos in the Sunbelt: The Political Implications of Demographic Change”

ANDREW NEEDHAM, New York University (Ph.D., University of Michigan)

Registration for General Admission: $5.00 conference only or $20.00 with lunch.
Student Admission: $2.00 for conference only or $10.00 with lunch. Meals must be paid in advance.

Please make your checks payable to “Clements Center for Southwest Studies” and mail to:
William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies
Southern Methodist University
P.O. Box 750176
Dallas, TX 75275-0176.

Register online at http://smu.edu/swcenter/SunbeltRising.htm or call 214-768-3684.
SMU-IN-TAOS ANNOUNCES A NEW FALL SEMESTER
Dr. Michael Adler, Executive Director

For more than thirty years, the SMU-IN-TAOS program, located on the historic Fort Burgwin campus, has been home to a variety of unique summer educational programs enhanced by the bountiful cultural and natural resources of Northern New Mexico.

Beginning in Fall 2009, SMU-IN-TAOS will offer the first full semester ever held on the Fort Burgwin campus. Our decision to offer a full semester springs from our commitment to extend the unique SMU-in-Taos educational experience to a wider group of students over a longer period of time. Beginning in February 2009, sixty Taos Scholars will be selected by a university committee to participate in this distinctive educational opportunity.

SMU students and faculty participating in the Taos fall semester will be part of a unique educational experience. Rather than following the traditional semester system, the Taos Fall Semester will be divided into four 23-day blocks, and students will take one course during each block. The block system fosters an in-depth focus on the course content. We will also be offering a course on Taos environmental, cultural, and social history for all students on campus. This “Taos Experience” course will include a significant service learning component that will involve the scholars in local non-profit organizations. The Taos fall semester is designed for first-semester sophomores. Courses will be taught by SMU faculty in Honors format, with 12-15 students per class. The SMU-IN-TAOS fall semester courses will include disciplines such as anthropology, geology, biology, art history, music, music history, photography, painting, sculpture, literature, and history. Additionally, students will have the choice of a wide range of wellness activities, including hiking, biking, river rafting, rock climbing, horseback riding, and fly fishing.

Significant changes to the Taos campus will also accompany this new educational experience. We are presently in the middle of a multi-million dollar project to reconfigure much of the student housing on the Taos campus. The present communal housing facilities, or casitas, are in the process of being transformed to provide thirty or more double-occupancy dorm rooms, with additional new student housing allowing increased campus housing capacity. Internet accessibility is also being extended across campus and by May 2009 will service all student and faculty housing.

If you have the opportunity while in the Taos area, please come out and see what’s new on the Taos campus! You can read more about our changes on our web site: http://smu.edu/taos.

TRANSFORMING ARCHAEOLOGY AT SMU-IN-TAOS
Sunday Eiselt, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Director of the SMU-in-Taos Archaeology Field School

In 2007, SMU-in-Taos and the SMU Anthropology Department initiated the first community-based archaeology field school in the region. Working closely with Hispanic community and local church leaders, our projects place students within reach of the Ranchos de Taos plaza in New Mexico, where they excavate in the shadow of the historic St Francis of Assisi Church and in the backyards and living rooms of the residents. But archaeology is not the only goal. Students give back to this community through volunteer work; plastering the adobe church and preparing for fiestas, while supporting religious pilgrimages where they are blessed and welcomed by the priests and Penitente leaders of the village.

The Penitente emerged in the rural mestizo communities of New Mexico following the secularization of the Roman Catholic Church after Mexico’s independence from Spain. Although Los Hermanos continue to worship in private, the lay brotherhood is interested in using archaeology to correct popular misconceptions of their religious practices, the role of women in the perpetuation of their religious life, and their history in northern New Mexico. The story of the Penitente cannot be told without first telling the story of its children. The archaeology of childhood on the plaza investigates a broadly held sentiment that the American educational system, first introduced in the late 1800s, has discriminated against Spanish-speaking children while eroding the integrity of village life. Through excavation, we are documenting the nature and distribution of children’s artifacts through

(continued on back page)
The Disturnell Map of 1847. From the General Records of the U.S.
Government, RG 11

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28

Clements Center Brown Bag Lecture
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.
Texana Room, DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

Conflict and Commonality in the Texas-Mexico Border Region, 1830-1880

MIGUEL ÁNGEL GONZÁLEZ QUIROGA, Clements Center Fellow for the Study of Southwestern America, Spring 2009

The region of the lower Rio Grande and south central Texas became the principal zone of contact between Anglo and Mexicans in the 19th century. The common perception is that much of this contact was characterized by racism, hatred, and violence. This perception has been reinforced by writers and historians who have focused on military and political leaders, as well as rebels and bandits. When the focus is shifted to a different set of historical actors, like merchants, laborers, and missionaries, a different kind of history begins to emerge, a history in which Anglos and Mexicans shared common needs and common problems. Amidst the conflict of the period, people of the two races came together to form a commonality of interest in the border region, which contrasts with the perception of a permanently hostile and violent border.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31

10th Annual Legacies/Dallas History Conference:
8:15 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Council Chambers, 5th floor
Dallas City Hall
(faces Young Street between Ervay and Akard)
1500 Marilla Street, Dallas, TX 75201

Dallas Lost and Found:
More Hidden Treasures and Forgotten Stories

Co-sponsored by the Clements Center, this event includes: Steve Blow, “Forgotten Namesakes in Dallas”; Sam Childers, “The Place to Be: Dallas’s Fairmont Hotel and Venetian Room”; Howard J. Cox, “Dallas Dairies”; Brad Hamilton, “Ross Avenue, Dallas’s Elegant Turn-of-the-Century Neighborhood”; Charles T. Marshall, “Frank Lloyd Wright’s Rogers Lacy Hotel”; Jackie McElhaney, “Downtown Dallas Department Stores”; Katherine Seale, “Dallas’s City Halls: From Log Cabin to I. M. Pei”; Rene Schmidt, “Road to Glory”: Dallas 10th Street Becomes Church Street.” For more information, contact Mike Hazel: mvhazel@sbcglobal.net, or 214-413-3665. These presentations will later appear as a special publication, Legacies: A History Journal for Dallas and North Central Texas.

For more registration and parking information, please see http://smu.edu/swcenter/Legacies.htm

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Lecture and Book Signing
6:00 p.m. Reception.
6:30 p.m. Lecture followed by book signing
Stanley Marcus Reading Room
DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

Desert Days: My Life as a Field Archaeologist
Published by SMU Press, December 2008

FRED WENDORF, Henderson-Morrison Professor of Prehistory Emeritus, Southern Methodist University, and member of the National Academy of Sciences

“Archaeologists know that Fred Wendorf’s expeditions produced most of what we know about the Stone Age prehistory of northeastern Africa. They also realize that he contributed centrally to the archaeology of the American Southwest before he focused his talents on Africa. They know he’s consistently reported his research

CLEMENTS CENTER FOR SOUTHWEST STUDIES / www.smu.edu/swcenter / 13
Clements Center Brown Bag Lecture
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.
Texana Room, DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

U.S. Adventurism Toward the Spanish Gulf and Mexico, 1804-1822

DAVID NARRETT, Clements Center Research Fellow for the Study of Southwestern America, 2008-09

General Manuel Mier y Terán of Mexico wrote of the United States in 1829: “There is no Power like that to the north, which by silent means, has made conquests of momentous importance.” The “North Americans” showed “dexterity” and “constancy in their designs,” aimed at Spanish Florida and now Texas. Private ambition worked hand in hand with a seemingly conspiratorial U.S. government policy: the propagation of “extravagant” territorial claims by “dissembling writers,” the movement of adventurers and empresarios into disputed border regions, the incitement of frontier discord followed by U.S. national intervention. This formula, which Mier y Terán confessed was of admirable efficacy, led inexorably in his view toward the incorporation of coveted regions into the North American republic. In his talk, Professor Narrett will discuss well-known volunteer leaders like Aaron Burr and also more obscure individuals important to early contact between the United States and Mexico. While a Clements Center Fellow, he is completing a book manuscript on “Frontiers of Adventurism and Intrigue: The West Florida, Louisiana, and Texas Borderlands, 1763-1825.”

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26

Lecture and Book Signing
6:00 p.m. Reception
6:30 p.m. Lecture and Book Signing
Stanley Marcus Reading Room
DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

As Big as the West: The Pioneer Life of Granville Stuart

Clyde A. Milner II and Carol A. O’Connor, two leading historians of the American West and both professors of history at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro, will discuss the twelve year journey they undertook in researching and writing the biography of a challenging and complex western figure, Granville Stuart (1834-1918). This quintessential Western figure was a man whose adventures rival those of Wyatt Earp, Buffalo Bill, or Sitting Bull; a man who embodied many of the contradictions of America’s westward expansion. Stuart collected guns, herded cattle, mined for gold, and killed men he thought were outlaws. But he also taught himself Shoshone, French, and Spanish, denounced formal religion, married a Shoshone woman, and eventually became a United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. In his final years, he composed a memoir, Forty Years on the Frontier; which is still widely read for its dramatic account of the era.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18

Clements Center Brown Bag Lecture
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.
Texana Room, DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

“Civil Rights on the Cell Block: Race, Reform, and Punishment in Texas Prisons and the Nation, 1945-1990”

ROBERT T. CHASE, Clements Center Fellow for the Study of Southwestern America, 2008-2009

In the aftermath of World War II, Texas embarked on the nation’s most ambitious reform program to replace its notorious plantation/prison farm system with an efficient, business-oriented agricultural enterprise system. When this new system was fully operational in the 1960s, Texas garnered plaudits as a pioneering, modern, efficient, and business-oriented Sun Belt state. But this reputation of competence and efficiency obfuscated the reality of a brutal system of internal prison management in which inmates acted as guards, employing coercive means to maintain control over the prisoner population. Professor Chase will discuss both how the Texas prison system managed to maintain its high external reputation for so long in the face of the internal reality and how that reputation collapsed when inmates, inspired by the Civil Rights Movement, revolted.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15

Clements Center Brown Bag Lecture
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.
Texana Room, DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

As Big as the West: The Pioneer Life of Granville Stuart

Clyde A. Milner II and Carol A. O’Connor, two leading historians of the American West and both professors of history at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro, will discuss the twelve year journey they undertook in researching and writing the biography of a challenging and complex western figure, Granville Stuart (1834-1918). This quintessential Western figure was a man whose adventures rival those of Wyatt Earp, Buffalo Bill, or Sitting Bull; a man who embodied many of the contradictions of America’s westward expansion. Stuart collected guns, herded cattle, mined for gold, and killed men he thought were outlaws. But he also taught himself Shoshone, French, and Spanish, denounced formal religion, married a Shoshone woman, and eventually became a United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. In his final years, he composed a memoir, Forty Years on the Frontier; which is still widely read for its dramatic account of the era.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26

Lecture and Book Signing
6:00 p.m. Reception
6:30 p.m. Lecture and Book Signing
Stanley Marcus Reading Room
DeGolyer Library
6404 Hilltop Lane & McFarlin Blvd.

One Biography, Two Authors
As Big as the West: The Pioneer Life of Granville Stuart

Clyde A. Milner II and Carol A. O’Connor, two leading historians of the American West and both professors of history at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro, will discuss the twelve year journey they undertook in researching and writing the biography of a challenging and complex western figure, Granville Stuart (1834-1918). This quintessential Western figure was a man whose adventures rival those of Wyatt Earp, Buffalo Bill, or Sitting Bull; a man who embodied many of the contradictions of America’s westward expansion. Stuart collected guns, herded cattle, mined for gold, and killed men he thought were outlaws. But he also taught himself Shoshone, French, and Spanish, denounced formal religion, married a Shoshone woman, and eventually became a United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. In his final years, he composed a memoir, Forty Years on the Frontier; which is still widely read for its dramatic account of the era.
Texas is Everywhere South of the Canadian Border: The Bracero Program and the Nationalization of South Texas Labor Relations

JOHN W. WEBER III
Summerlee Fellow in Texas History

The Bracero Program, a binational contract labor scheme that provided Mexican farm laborers for growers in the United States, began as an emergency war measure in 1942 but continued until 1964. Over those two decades, as the politicians and growers of Texas and the Southwest seized control of the operation of the program, it evolved into a system by which agricultural interests could import a foreign workforce that lacked the basic rights of choice, mobility, and citizenship.

Professor Weber’s talk will look at how Texas remained central to the rise and fall of the Bracero Program: as a model of agricultural labor relations for growers elsewhere, as an obstacle to the establishment of a binational agreement in the early 1940s, as a voracious exploiter of foreign labor from the late 1940s to the early 1960s, and as the primary cause of the end of the program in 1964.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16

Film screening and discussion
McCord Auditorium
Dallas Hall, 3rd floor
3225 University Blvd.

“Writ Writer”
SMU Premiere of Susanne Mason’s independent film

6:00 p.m. Introduction and Screening
7:00 p.m. Panel Discussion led by Robert Chase, Clements Center Fellow; Rick Halperin, SMU Human Rights Center;

Susanne Mason, director and producer; and Ernest McMillan, co-founder of the Dallas SNCC chapter;

former Texas inmate and litigant in McMillan v. Estelle; and co-founder and president of Houston’s Fifth Ward Enrichment Program.

The documentary, Writ Writer, is the story of Fred Cruz, a young man from San Antonio, Texas, who was arrested for robbery in 1961. He denied committing the robberies, but couldn’t afford a lawyer to appeal his cases. He was convicted and sent to a state prison to pick cotton. With only an 8th grade education, he began to read every law book he could get access to and filed his appeal pro se (on his own behalf). Writ Writer tells the story of the jailhouse lawyer he became. Challenging the constitutionality of prison conditions in Texas in the 1960s, Fred Cruz waged a legal battle to secure what he believed to be the constitutional rights of Texas prisoners. His extraordinary efforts to expose the sanctioned brutality of life in prison and to strike down rules that blocked prisoners from legal representation blazed the path to state prison reform. Told by wardens, convicts and former prisoners who knew Cruz, Writ Writer weaves contemporary and archival film footage to evoke the fascinating transformation of a prisoner and a prison system still haunted by their pasts. For information on this film, please see www.newday.com/films/writwriter.html.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 2009

Clements Center Annual Symposium (see p. 11)

Sunbelt Rising: The Politics of Space, Place, and Region in the American South and Southwest

For information and registration, please go to http://smu.edu/swcenter/SunbeltRising.htm.

SMU-IN-TAOS CULTURAL INSTITUTE PREPARES FOR JULY ADULT COURSES

In July, the SMU-in-Taos Cultural Institute will offer enriching weekend classes for adults in a relaxed and inspirational setting. Taught by distinguished SMU faculty, class topics reflect the unique geology, archaeology, literary and artistic traditions, cultural richness, and scientific contributions of Northern New Mexico. Each topic is explored over two and a half days, including field trips to relevant sites, with time allowed for sightseeing and recreation on your own.

For more information, please see http://smu.edu/culturalinstitute/
(continued from page 12)

TRANSFORMING ARCHAEOLOGY

time as a measure of their incorporation into American consumer culture; one symptom of this larger issue. The childhood project considers the impacts of western education and capitalism on Penitente society while enabling us to develop culturally relevant teaching aids for archaeology in the public schools. Archaeology as a discipline is becoming more responsive to local heritage concerns. This includes the preservation of heritage resources that help build sustainable communities. Our research on the plaza contributes to cutting-edge theoretical initiatives, while supporting a progressive educational agenda that resonates in the villages where we work.

NEXT SYMPOSIUM:
FALL 2009 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO AND SPRING 2010 AT SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

ON THE BORDERS OF LOVE AND POWER:
FAMILIES AND KINSHIP IN THE INTERCULTURAL AMERICAN WEST
Co-editors and organizers: Crista DeLuzio, SMU History Department, and David Wallace Adams, History Department, Cleveland State University

The Clements Center is delighted that the 2009-10 symposium will be a collaboration with the Institute for the Study of the American West at the Autry National Center in Los Angeles and the Center for the Southwest at the University of New Mexico. An initial participants’ seminar and a public symposium will be held at the University of New Mexico in the fall of 2009. This will be followed in Spring 2010 by another participants’ seminar and a public symposium at SMU in Dallas. The final essays will be published as a book for course adoption as well as for the public. For a list of participants and their project titles as well as details about these events, please see: http://smu.edu/swcenter/LoveAndPower.htm.

The Clements Center’s newsletter is published semi-annually at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. For an electronic 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 (214) 768-3684 or swcenter@mail.smu.edu.