Chicana/o Studies, Chicano/a Literature, Jimmy Santiago Baca and Latina/o Prisoner Literature: A Quest for Language, Land, and Reconciliation. Jimmy Santiago Baca is a poet, memoirist, novelist, essayist, filmmaker, and activist who began his literary career in Florence State Prison, Arizona, where he was incarcerated from 1974-79. Baca spent most of his adolescent years between orphanages, stints of homelessness, and time in juvenile detention facilities. A major literary figure of Chicano literature, Rudolfo Anaya's career has often drawn on sociocultural issues pertaining to Indohispano groups in the U.S. Southwest. Nevertheless, Anaya has been the subject of numerous studies that more.

Threshold Time: Passage of Crisis in Chicano Literature. (Costerus New Series): ISBN 978-90-420-2332-1 Softcover, Rodopi, 2008. Founded in 1997, BookFinder.com has become a leading book price comparison site: Find and compare hundreds of millions of new books, used books, rare books and out of print books from over 100,000 booksellers and 60+ websites worldwide. Coauthors & Alternates. Threshold Time provides an introductory survey of the cultural, social and political history of Mexican American and Chicano literature, as well as new in-depth analyses of a selection of works that between them span a hundred years of this particular branch of American literature. The book begins its explorations of the "passage of crisis" with Maria Amparo Ruiz de Burton Threshold Time provides an introductory survey of the cultural, social and political history of Mexican American and Chicano literature, as well as new in-depth analyses of a selection of works that between them sp Johannessen, Lene M. Threshold Time. Passage of Crisis in Chicano Literature. Costerus New Series 173. Rodopi: Amsterdam-New York, 2008. ISBN: 978-90-420-2332-1.Â Passage of Crisis in Chicano Literature describes the ways in which six novels appoint and depict the Borderland from different temporal and spatial settings. The works analyzed by Johannessen are Maria Amparo Ruiz de Burtonâ€™s The Squatter and the Don, Americo Paredesâ€™s George Washington GÁErez, TomÁErs Riveraâ€™s â€œAnd the Earth Did Not Devour Him, Richard RodrÁEiguezâ€™s Hunger of Memory, María Helena Viramontesâ€™s Under the Feet of Jesus and BenjamÁErs Alire SÁEchezâ€™s Carry Me Like Water. The introductory chapter proposes the methodological structure of the text. The problem of Chicano literature is not that there are not enough Chicano writers and good work. The problem lies in our concept of American literature. Until we face squarely that American literature ought to reflect the sum of our cultural parts, then Chicano literature will seek separate outlets. Indeed, Chicano literature is a rich vein of Americana still to be discovered by the majority of Americans, a discovery that may in part require a knowledge of Spanish, for Chicano writers produce works in Spanish as well as English or, like the poet Alurista, in a combination of both. . . . FELIP